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THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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Subject: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council  
establishing the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)

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On 17 December 2012, the Cyprus Presidency met the EP rapporteur and Commission representatives. In the course of that meeting, the representatives of the three institutions explained their respective positions on the following issues:

1. Objectives of EUROSUR (Article 1 and throughout the text)
2. Scope of EUROSUR:
  - 2a. Surveillance of air borders and checks at border crossing points (AM 23, Article 2(1a), and Article 11(3) in the COM and Council texts)
  - 2b. Article 2(2)
3. Processing of personal data (Article 12a)
4. Cooperation with third countries (Article 18)
5. Implementation of EUROSUR (Article 21)

With regard to point 1, the discussions on this issue were along the lines that a legally sound compromise text needs to be found which would avert the necessity to refer to protecting migrants' lives throughout the text.

Concerning point 2a, the discussion was along the lines that the surveillance of air borders and checks at border crossing points should not be included at this stage, but that it might be an option to include it after the revision of the EUROSUR Regulation (Art. 20).

Under point 2b the question whether measures taken 'during' interceptions should be out of scope of EUROSUR still needs to be further discussed.

Under point 3 the EP rapporteur underlined that the Council's text on processing of personal data is more detailed and includes more safeguards, therefore it could form the basis for a compromise text.

Under point 4 the EP rapporteur insisted that Member States consult the European Commission *before* and inform the Commission and the European Parliament *after* concluding agreements with neighbouring third countries.

For point 5 the EP rapporteur sought to make EUROSUR operational as of 1 October 2013 for *all* Member States. The Commission insisted on a two-stage approach as proposed by the Council, underlining that the EP approach would imply a high risk of failure.

At the end of the meeting, it was agreed to hold a second trilogue on Wednesday 30 January 2013.

For the purpose of proceeding in the negotiations with the EP, the Presidency would like to hear delegations' positions on the EP amendments which can be found in the second column of the table set out in Annex II.

The Presidency intends to deal with the EP amendments not by discussing each amendment, but by discussing the topics raised during the first trilogue. A list of amendments grouped by main topics is set out in Annex I for your information.

**Protecting and Saving lives of migrants and people in distress:** AM 4, AM 5, AM 7, AM 12, AM 20, AM 21, AM 22, AM 28, AM 29, AM 48, AM 56, AM 57, AM 58, AM 61, AM 62, AM 69, AM 71, AM 74, AM 78, AM 80, AM 88, AM 89, AM 90, AM 98, AM 106.

**Search and rescue:** AM 20, AM 26, AM 37, AM 54, AM 60, AM 91.

**Scope of EUROSUR Regulation (inclusion of surveillance of air borders and checks at border crossing points):** AM 23, AM 77.

**Fundamental rights:** AM 11, AM 25, AM 27, AM 39, AM 40, AM 42, AM 43, AM 44, AM 99, AM 101, AM 106, AM 108.

**Cooperation with neighbouring third countries:** AM 15, AM 98, AM 99, AM 102, AM 103, AM 104, AM 105.

**Frontex and cooperation/exchange of information with other EU bodies and Agencies:** AM 8, AM 65, AM 76, AM 93, AM 94, AM 95, AM 96.

**Frontex and cooperation with EEAS:** AM 9, AM 64, AM 75, AM 95.

**Cooperation with UK + IE:** AM 97.

**Personal data:** AM 13, AM 34, AM 45, AM 46, AM 47, AM 86, AM 100, AM 101, AM 102, AM 103, AM 104, AM 105, AM 108.

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL  
establishing the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)

<b>COMMISSION PROPOSAL</b>	<b>RESULT OF LIBE ORIENTATION VOTE</b>	<b>DRAFT COUNCIL TEXT</b>	<b>COMMENTS AND COMPROMISE TEXT</b>
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 77(2)(d) thereof, Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission, After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments, Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, Whereas:			
	<b>AM 4</b>		
(1) The establishment of a European Border Surveillance System (hereinafter referred to as 'EUROSUR') is necessary in order to strengthen the information exchange and operational cooperation between national authorities of Member States as well as with the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union established by Council	(1) The establishment of a European Border Surveillance System (hereinafter referred to as 'EUROSUR') is necessary in order to strengthen the information exchange and operational cooperation between national authorities of Member States as well as with the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union established by Council	(1) The establishment of a European Border Surveillance System (hereinafter referred to as 'EUROSUR') is necessary in order to strengthen the information exchange and operational cooperation between national authorities of Member States as well as with the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union established by Council	

<p>Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 of 26 October 2004<sup>1</sup> (Frontex), hereinafter referred to as ‘the Agency’. EUROSUR should provide these authorities and the Agency with the infrastructure and tools needed to improve their situational awareness and reaction capability when detecting and preventing irregular migration and cross-border crime as well as protecting and saving lives of migrants at the external borders of the Member States of the Union.</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 of 26 October 2004 (Frontex), hereinafter referred to as ‘the Agency’. EUROSUR should provide these authorities and the Agency with the infrastructure and tools needed to improve their situational awareness and reaction capability <i>towards situations which might turn out to be</i> irregular migration and cross-border crime <i>with an aim to protect and save</i> lives of <i>people in distress</i> at the external borders of the Member States of the Union.</p>	<p>Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 (...) <sup>2</sup> (...), hereinafter referred to as ‘the Agency’. EUROSUR (...) provides these authorities and the Agency with the infrastructure and tools needed to improve their situational awareness and reaction capability <b>at the external borders of the Member States of the European Union for the purpose of</b> (...) detecting, (...) preventing <b>and combating</b> (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime (...) <b>and consequently contributing to better</b> protecting and saving <i>the</i> lives of migrants (...).</p>	
	<p><b>AM 5</b></p>		
	<p><i>(1a) The practice of travelling in small and unseaworthy vessels has dramatically increased the number of migrants and refugees drowning at the southern maritime external borders. EUROSUR should considerably improve the operational and technical ability of the Agency and Member States to detect these small vessels and to improve the reaction capability of the Agency and the Member States for saving the lives of migrants and refugees, leading to a considerable reduction of the loss of migrants and refugees at sea.</i></p>		

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 of 26 October 2004 establishing a European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (OJ L 349, 25.11.2004, p. 1).

	<b>AM 6</b>		
	<i>(1b) Migration and the crossing of external borders by third-country nationals should not per se be considered to be a threat to public policy or internal security. A border surveillance system should not be built on the assumption that irregular migration is a pattern among third-country nationals.</i>		
	<b>AM 7</b>		
	<i>(1c) A mechanism should be established for a quick and effective determining of the Member State responsible for rendering assistance and rescuing persons in distress who are aboard of vessels that have been detected.</i>		
(2) Member States should establish national coordination centres for border surveillance to improve the cooperation and information exchange between them and with the Agency. It is essential for the proper functioning of EUROSUR that all national authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance under national law are cooperating via national coordination centres.		(2) Member States (...) establish national coordination centres (...) to improve the cooperation and information exchange <b>for border surveillance</b> between them and with the Agency. It is essential for the proper functioning of EUROSUR that all national authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance under national law (...) cooperate via national coordination centres.	

<p>(3) This Regulation should not hinder Member States from making their national coordination centres also responsible for coordinating the information exchange and cooperation with regard to the surveillance of air borders and for checks at border crossing points.</p>			
	<p><b>AM 8</b></p>		
	<p><i>(3a) This Regulation requires that the Agency improves the cooperation and information exchange with other Union bodies and agencies, such as the European Maritime Safety Agency and the EU Satellite Centre, in order to make best use of existing information, capabilities and systems which are already available at European level.</i></p>		
<p>(4) This Regulation forms part of the European model of integrated border management of the external borders and of the Internal Security Strategy of the European Union. EUROSUR also contributes to the development of the Common Information Sharing Environment for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain (CISE), providing a wider framework for maritime situational awareness through information exchange amongst public authorities across sectors in the Union.</p>			

	<b>AM 9</b>		
	<i>(4a) In order to ensure that the information contained in EUROSUR is as complete and updated as possible, notably as regards the situation in third countries, the Agency should cooperate with the European External Action Service and European Union delegations and offices should provide all information relevant for EUROSUR to the Agency.</i>		
(5) According to point (i) of Article 2 of Regulation 2007/2004, the Agency should provide the necessary assistance to the development and operation of EUROSUR, and, as appropriate, to the development of CISE, including interoperability of systems.		(5) According to point (i) of Article 2 <b>(1)</b> of Regulation <b>(EC) No</b> 2007/2004, the Agency (...) <b>is to</b> (...) provide the necessary assistance to the development and operation of EUROSUR, and, as appropriate, to the development of CISE, including interoperability of systems.	
	<b>AM 10</b>		
	<i>(5a) The Agency should be provided with the appropriate financial and human resources in order to adequately fulfil the additional tasks assigned to it under this Regulation. For this purpose, the procedure for the establishment, implementation and control of its budget as set out in Articles 29 and 30 of Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 should take due account of these tasks. The budgetary authority should ensure that the best standards of efficiency are met.</i>		



	<b>AM 11</b>		
<p>(6) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, notably human dignity, prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, right to liberty and security, right to the protection of personal data, non-refoulement, non-discrimination and rights of the child. This Regulation should be applied by Member States in accordance with these rights and principles.</p>	<p>(6) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by <i>Articles 2 and 6 of the Treaty on European Union</i>, the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, notably <i>the right to life</i>, human dignity, prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, <i>prohibition of trafficking in human beings</i>, right to liberty and security, right to the protection of personal data, <i>right of access to documents, right of asylum and protection in cases of removal and expulsion</i>, non-refoulement, non-discrimination and rights of the child. This Regulation should be applied by Member States in accordance with these rights and principles.</p>	<p>(6) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, notably <b>human dignity, the right to life, (...), the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the right to liberty and security, (...)</b> protection of personal data, non-refoulement, non-discrimination and <b>the</b> rights of the child. This Regulation should be applied by Member States <b>and the Agency</b> in accordance with these rights and principles.</p>	
	<b>AM 12</b>		
	<p><i>(6a) This Regulation recognises the nature of the mixed flows of migrants and refugees approaching and crossing the Union external borders and takes into account that refugees in need of international protection are often taking the same routes and vessels as migrants; it fully respects the obligations of the Union and the Member States on the protection of refugees under European and international law.</i></p>		

	<b>AM 13</b>		
<p>(7) Any exchange of personal data using the communication network for EUROSUR should be conducted on the basis of existing national and Union legal provisions and should respect their specific data protection requirements. The Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data<sup>1</sup>, Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data<sup>2</sup> and, in the framework of police and judicial cooperation, the Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters<sup>3</sup> are applicable in cases in which more specific instruments, such as</p>	<p>(7) Any exchange of personal data using the communication network for EUROSUR should <b>remain an exception. It should</b> be conducted on the basis of existing national and Union legal provisions and should respect their specific data protection requirements. The Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data [...] are applicable in cases in which more specific instruments, such as Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, do not provide a full data protection regime.</p>	<p>(7) Any exchange of personal data using the communication network for EUROSUR should be conducted on the basis of existing national and Union legal provisions and should respect their specific data protection requirements. The Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data<sup>4</sup>, Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data<sup>5</sup> and, (...)the Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters<sup>6</sup> are applicable in cases in which more specific instruments, such as Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, do not provide a</p>	

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 350, 30.12.2008, p. 60.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 350, 30.12.2008, p. 60.

Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, do not provide a full data protection regime.		full data protection regime.	
		<b>(7a) This Regulation is without prejudice to existing and future legislation on access to documents adopted in accordance with Article 15(3) TFEU.</b>	
(8) Since the establishment of EUROSUR cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States alone and can therefore, by virtue of the scale and impact of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty of the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve its objective.		(8) Since the <b>objective of this Regulation, namely the</b> establishment of EUROSUR cannot be sufficiently achieved by Member States alone and can therefore, by virtue of the scale and impact of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty of the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, <b>as set out in that Article,</b> this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve (...) <b>this</b> objective.	
	<b>AM 14</b>		
(9) In order to implement a gradual geographical roll-out of EUROSUR, the obligation to designate and operate national coordination centres should apply in three successive stages, first to the Member States located at the southern sea external borders and at the eastern land external borders, at a second stage to the remaining Member States with land or sea external borders and at a third stage to the remaining Member States.	<i>deleted</i>	(9) In order to implement a gradual geographical roll-out of EUROSUR, the obligation to designate and operate national coordination centres should apply in <b>two (...)</b> successive stages, first to the Member States located at the southern (...) and (...) eastern (...) external borders <b>of the Member States and,</b> at a second stage to the remaining Member States (...).	

	<b>AM 15</b>		
	<p><i>(9a) This Regulation includes provisions on the cooperation with neighbouring third countries, because a well-structured and permanent cooperation and information exchange with these countries, in particular in the Mediterranean region, is a key factor for achieving the objectives of EUROSUR. It is essential that any cooperation and information exchange between Member States and neighbouring third countries be carried out in full compliance with fundamental rights, such as the obligation to provide a safe haven for persons in need of international protection.</i></p>		
	<b>AM 16</b>		
	<p><i>(9b) There is a need to better coordinate spending of the Union and Member States' funds in the area of home affairs in order to optimise the use of their own budgets. This should contribute to a better complementarity, efficiency and visibility of their spending. In particular, EUROSUR should make the best possible use of existing capabilities in terms of human resources as well as technical equipments, both at EU and national level.</i></p>		

	<b>AM 17</b>		
	<i>(9c) Mechanisms involving the Union budget in the implementation of EUROSUR should be transparent, responsible and subject to democratic scrutiny.</i>		
	<b>AM 18</b>		
	<i>(9d) There is a need to ensure sound financial management of the system and its implementation in the most effective manner possible, while preserving legal certainty and the accessibility of the system to all participants.</i>		
	<b>AM 19</b>		
	<i>(9e) The Commission should regularly assess the results of the implementation of EUROSUR with the aid of clear, simple and measurable indicators. These indicators should provide the basis for determining the extent to which the objectives of the system have been achieved.</i>		
(10) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol on the position of Denmark, as 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 therefore not bound by it or subject to application thereof. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen <i>acquis</i> , under Title V of Part Three of the Treaty on the Functioning of the		(10) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of the Protocol 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 <b>its</b> application (...). Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen <i>acquis</i> , (...) Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that	

<p>European Union, Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within six months after adoption of this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.</p>		<p>Protocol, decide within <b>a period of six months</b> after (...) <b>the Council has decided on</b> this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.</p>	
<p>(11) This Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>, in which the United Kingdom is not participating, in accordance with Council Decision 2000/365/EC of 29 May 2000 concerning the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i><sup>1</sup>. The United Kingdom is therefore not taking part in adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to application thereof.</p>		<p>(11) This Regulation constitutes a development of <b>the</b> provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> (...) in which the United Kingdom (...) <b>does not take part</b>, in accordance with Council Decision 2000/365/EC of 29 May 2000 concerning the request of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i><sup>2 3</sup>(...), the United Kingdom is therefore not taking part in <b>its</b> adoption (...) and is not bound by it or subject to <b>its</b> application (...).</p>	

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 43.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 43.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 43.

<p>(12) This Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>, in which Ireland is not participating, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i><sup>1</sup>. Ireland is therefore not taking part in adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to application thereof.</p>		<p>(12) This Regulation constitutes a development of <b>the</b> provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> (...) in which Ireland (...) <b>does not take part</b>, in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i><sup>2</sup>, (...) Ireland is therefore not taking part in <b>its</b> adoption (...) and is not bound by it or subject to <b>its</b> application (...).</p>	
<p>(13) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>, as provided for by the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i><sup>3</sup>.</p>		<p>(13) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of <b>the</b> provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>, (...) <b>within the meaning of</b> the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the <b>latter's'</b> association (...) with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i><sup>4</sup> <b>which fall within the area referred to in point A of Article 1 of Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of that Agreement. As regards Norway, Article 5(1) should apply as from 1 October 2013.</b></p>	

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.

<p>(14) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>, as provided for by the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation concerning the association of the Swiss Confederation with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i><sup>1</sup>.</p>		<p>(14) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of <b>the</b> provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>(...) <b>within the meaning of</b> by the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation (...) <b>on the Swiss Confederation's</b> association (...) with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i><sup>2</sup> <b>which fall within the area referred to in point A of Article 1 of Council Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p.1.</b></p>	
<p>(15) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>, as provided for by 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</p>		<p>(15) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of <b>the</b> provisions of the Schengen <i>acquis</i>(...) <b>within the meaning of</b> 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</p>	

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 19.



development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> <sup>3</sup> .		development of the Schengen <i>acquis</i> <sup>1</sup> <b>which fall within the area referred to in point A of Article 1 of Council Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU<sup>2</sup>.</b>	
	<b>AM 20</b>		
(16) Implementation of this Regulation does not prejudice the division of competence between the Union and the Member States, and does not affect obligations of Member States under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and other relevant international instruments.	(16) Implementation of this Regulation [...] does not affect <i>the</i> obligations of Member States under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and other relevant international instruments.	(16) <b>The</b> implementation of this Regulation (...) <b>is without prejudice to</b> the division of competence between the Union and the Member States, and does not affect obligations of Member States under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, the International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and other relevant international instruments.	

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup> *OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 19.*

<p>(17) Implementation of this Regulation does not affect the rules for the surveillance of sea external borders in the context of operational cooperation coordinated by the Agency, as laid down in Council Decision 2010/252/EU of 26 April 2010<sup>1</sup>.</p>		<p>(17) <b>The</b> implementation of this Regulation does not affect the rules for the surveillance of sea external borders in the context of operational cooperation coordinated by the Agency, as laid down in Council Decision 2010/252/EU of 26 April 2010<sup>2</sup>.</p>	
		<p><b>(18) Geographic information such as maps, geographic coordinates and geo-data should be in line with Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2007 establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE).</b></p>	
<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p>			

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 111, 4.5.2010, page 20.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 111, 4.5.2010, p. 20.

TITLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS			
<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject matter</i>			
	<b>AM 21</b>		
This Regulation establishes a common framework for the exchange of information and cooperation between Member States and the Agency in order to improve the situational awareness and reaction capability at the external borders of the Member States and of the European Union, hereinafter referred to as the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR).	This Regulation establishes a common framework for the exchange of information and cooperation between Member States and the Agency in order to improve the situational awareness and reaction capability <i>to protect and save the lives of migrants and refugees and to prevent irregular migration and cross-border crime</i> at the external borders of the Member States and of the European Union, hereinafter referred to as the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR).	This Regulation establishes a common framework for the exchange of information and cooperation between Member States and the Agency in order to improve the situational awareness and <b>to increase the</b> reaction capability at the external borders of the Member States (...) <b>of the European Union,</b> hereinafter referred to as the (...) "EUROSUR", <b>for the purpose of detecting, preventing and combating illegal migration and cross-border crime and consequently contributing to better protecting and saving the lives of migrants.</b>	
<i>Article 2</i> <i>Scope</i>			
	<b>AM 22</b>		
1. This Regulation shall apply to the surveillance of land and sea external borders of the Member States, including measures for monitoring, detection, identification, tracking, prevention and interception of illegal border crossings.	1. This Regulation shall apply to the surveillance of land and sea external borders of the Member States, including measures for <i>protecting lives of migrants and refugees, for</i> monitoring, detection, identification, tracking, prevention and interception of illegal border crossings <i>and cross-border crime.</i>	1. This Regulation shall apply to the surveillance of land and sea external borders of the Member States, including (...) monitoring, detection, identification, tracking, prevention and interception of illegal border crossings <b>in the context of EUROSUR.</b>	

	<b>AM 23</b>		
	<i>1a. This Regulation may also apply to surveillance of air borders as well as to checks at border crossing points if Member States voluntarily provide such information to EUROSUR.</i>		
	<b>AM 24</b>		
	<i>1b. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to the Schengen Borders Code.</i>		
	<b>AM 25</b>		
	<i>1c. This Regulation shall be without prejudice to Union legislation as regards fundamental rights, access to international protection, return and trafficking of human beings, including identification of victims thereof.</i>		
	<b>AM 26</b>		
2. This Regulation shall not apply to operational, procedural and legal measures taken after interception.	2. This Regulation shall not apply to [...] procedural and legal measures taken after interception.	2. This Regulation shall not apply to (...) procedural and legal measures taken <b>during and</b> after interception.	

	<b>AM 27</b>		
3. Member States and the Agency shall comply with fundamental rights, including data protection requirements, when applying this Regulation. They shall give priority to the special needs of children, victims of trafficking, persons in need of urgent medical assistance, persons in need of international protection, persons in distress at sea and other persons in a particularly vulnerable situation.	3. Member States and the Agency shall comply with fundamental rights, including <i>the principles of non-refoulement and human dignity and</i> data protection requirements, when applying this Regulation. They shall give priority to the special needs of children, <i>in particular unaccompanied minors</i> , victims of trafficking, persons in need of urgent medical assistance, persons in need of international protection, persons in distress at sea and other persons in a particularly vulnerable situation.		
<i>Article 3</i> <i>Definitions</i>			
For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:			
	<i>cf AM 31, point (fa)</i>	<b>(aa) "Agency" means the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union established by Regulation 2007/2004;</b>	

	<b>AM 28</b>		
(a) 'situational awareness' means the ability to monitor, detect, identify, track and understand cross-border activities in order to find reasoned grounds for control measures on the basis of combining new information with existing knowledge;	(a) 'situational awareness' means the ability to monitor, detect, identify, track and understand cross-border activities in order to find reasoned grounds for control measures on the basis of [...] new information, <i>analysis and</i> existing knowledge, <i>and to be better able to prevent loss of life at sea</i> ;	(a) 'situational awareness' means the ability to monitor, detect, identify, track and understand cross-border activities in order to find reasoned grounds for <b>reaction (...)</b> measures on the basis of combining new information with existing knowledge;	
	<b>AM 29</b>		
(b) 'reaction capability' means the ability to perform actions aimed at countering illegal cross-border movements, including the means and timelines to react adequately to unusual circumstances;	(b) 'reaction capability' means the ability to perform actions aimed at countering illegal cross-border movements <i>and protecting lives of migrants and refugees, including at sea</i> , including the means and timelines to react adequately to unusual circumstances <i>and emergency situations</i> ;	(b) 'reaction capability' means the ability to perform actions aimed at countering illegal <b>migration and cross-border crime (...)</b> <b>at, along or in the proximity of the external borders of the Member States (...)</b> , including the means and timelines to react adequately (...);	
(c) 'situational picture' means a graphical interface to present real-time data, information and intelligence received from different authorities, sensors, platforms and other sources, which is shared across communication and information channels with other authorities in order to achieve situational awareness and support the reaction capability along the external borders and the pre-frontier area;		(c) 'situational picture' means a graphical interface to present <b>near</b> real-time data <b>and</b> information (...) received from different authorities, sensors, platforms and other sources, which is shared across communication and information channels with other authorities in order to achieve situational awareness and support the reaction capability along the external borders <b>of the Member States</b> and the pre-frontier area;	

	<b>AM 30</b>		
(d) 'cross-border crime' means any serious or organised crime committed at the external borders of Member States, such as trafficking in human beings, smuggling of drugs and other illicit activities;	(d) 'cross-border crime' means any serious or organised crime committed at the external borders of Member States <i>or at their proximity</i> , such as trafficking in human beings, smuggling of drugs and other illicit activities <i>that have a cross-border dimension</i> ;	(d) 'cross-border crime' means any serious (...) crime <b>with a cross border dimension</b> committed at, (...) <b>along or in the proximity of</b> the external borders of <b>the</b> Member States(...);	
(e) 'external border section' means the whole or a part of the external land or sea border of a Member State as defined by national legislation or as determined by the national coordination centre or any other responsible national authority;			
(f) 'pre-frontier area' means the geographical area beyond the external border of Member States, which is not covered by a national border surveillance system.		(f) 'pre-frontier area' means the geographical area beyond the external borders of <b>the</b> Member States (...).	
		(fa) 'crisis situations' means any <b>natural and/or man-made disasters, accidents and any other serious incident occurring at, along or in the proximity of the external borders of the Member States, which may have a significant impact on the control of the external borders.</b>	

	<b>AM 31</b>		
	<i>(fa) 'Agency' means the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union established by Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 of 26 October 2004 (Frontex).</i>	<i>cf point (aa)</i>	
	<b>AM 32</b>		
	<i>(fb) 'incident' means an event relating to a potential risk for the lives of migrants, irregular border crossing or cross-border crime at or nearby the external borders of a Member State;</i>		
	<b>AM 33</b>		
	<i>(fc) 'interception' means all measures taken by a Member State or a Member State together with the Agency in order to prevent, interrupt or stop cross-border crime or the movement of persons crossing external borders without the required documentation, or to protect lives of migrants and refugees.</i>		



TITLE II FRAMEWORK			
<i>CHAPTER I</i> <i>Components</i>			
<i>Article 4</i> EUROSUR framework			
1. For the exchange of information and cooperation in the field of border surveillance, Member States and the Agency shall use the framework of EUROSUR, consisting of the following components:		1. For the exchange of information and cooperation in the field of border surveillance <b>and, without prejudice to existing information exchange and cooperation mechanisms</b> , Member States and the Agency shall use the <b>EUROSUR</b> framework (...), consisting of the following components:	
(a) national coordination centres for border surveillance;		(a) national coordination centres (...);	
(b) national situational pictures;			
	<b>AM 34</b>		
(c) communication network;	(c) <i>data exchange and</i> communication network;		
(d) European situational picture;			
(e) common pre-frontier intelligence picture;			
(f) common application of surveillance tools.			

<p>2. The national coordination centres shall provide the Agency via the communication network with all the information from their national situational pictures which is required for the establishment and maintenance of the European situational picture and of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture.</p>		<p>2. The national coordination centres shall provide the Agency via the communication network with (...) information from their national situational pictures which is required for the establishment and maintenance of the European situational picture and of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture.</p>	
<p>3. The Agency shall give the national coordination centres via the communication network unlimited access to the European situational picture and to the common pre-frontier intelligence picture.</p>			
<p>4. The components listed in paragraph 1 shall be established and maintained in line with the principles outlined in the annex.</p>			

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 5</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>National Coordination Centre</i></p>			
<p>1. Each Member State with land and sea external borders shall designate, operate and maintain a National Coordination Centre for border surveillance, which shall coordinate and exchange information between all authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance at national level as well as with the other national coordination centres and the Agency. The Member State shall notify the establishment of the centre to the Commission, which shall forthwith inform the other Member States and the Agency.</p>		<p>1. Each Member State (...) shall designate, operate and maintain a National Coordination Centre (...), which shall coordinate and exchange information between all authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance at national level as well as with the other national coordination centres and the Agency. The Member State shall notify the establishment of the centre to the Commission, which shall forthwith inform the other Member States and the Agency.</p>	
	<b>AM 35</b>		
<p>2. Without prejudice to Article 16, the national coordination centre shall be the single point of contact for the exchange of information and cooperation with other national coordination centres and with the Agency.</p>	<p>2. Without prejudice to Article 16, the national coordination centre shall be the single point of contact for the exchange of information and cooperation <i>within the framework of EUROSUR</i> with other national coordination centres and with the Agency.</p>	<p>2. Without prejudice to Article 16, the national coordination centre shall be the single point of contact for the exchange of information and cooperation with other national coordination centres and with the Agency <b>in the context of EUROSUR.</b></p>	
	<b>AM 36</b>		
<p>3. The national coordination centre shall:</p>	<p>3. The national coordination centre shall, <i>in accordance with national law</i>:</p>	<p>3. The national coordination centre shall <i>inter alia</i>:</p>	

	<b>AM 37</b>		
(a) ensure the timely information exchange and cooperation between all national authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance and with relevant law enforcement authorities at national level as well as with other national coordination centres and the Agency;	(a) ensure the timely information exchange and cooperation between all national authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance <i>and search and rescue</i> and with relevant law enforcement, <i>asylum and immigration</i> authorities at national level as well as with other national coordination centres and the Agency;	(a) ensure the timely information exchange and <b>contribute to the</b> cooperation between all national authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance and with (...) law enforcement authorities at national level as well as with other national coordination centres and the Agency;	
(b) contribute to an effective and efficient management of resources and personnel;		(b) contribute to an effective and efficient management of resources and personnel <b>in accordance with national law;</b>	
	<b>AM 38</b>		
	<i>(ba) ensure that its personnel and the personnel of other authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance are properly trained for detecting and dealing with situations involving vulnerable persons, such as persons in need of international protection, unaccompanied minors and victims of trafficking;</i>		
	<b>AM 39</b>		
	<i>(bb) ensure compliance with human rights and the principle of non-refoulement within each activity carried out by the National Coordination Centre and the other authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance;</i>		
(c) establish and maintain the National Situational Picture in accordance with Article 9;			

(d) support the planning and implementation of all national border surveillance activities;		(d) support the planning and implementation of (...) national border surveillance activities;	
(e) administer the national border surveillance system, where applicable in accordance with national law;		(e) <b>coordinate</b> (...) the national border surveillance system, (...) in accordance with national law;	
	<b>AM 40</b>		
(f) measure regularly the effects of national border surveillance activities;	(f) measure regularly the effects of national border surveillance activities, <i>including as regards the protection of lives of migrants and refugees, and assess their compliance with fundamental rights and the principle of non-refoulement;</i>	(f) <b>contribute to</b> (...) regularly <b>measuring</b> the effects of national border surveillance activities;	
(g) coordinate operational measures with other Member States, without prejudice to the competences of the Agency.		(g) coordinate operational measures with other Member States, without prejudice to the competences of the Agency <b>and of Member States.</b>	
	<b>AM 41</b>		
	<i>3a. While performing their tasks, staff of the National Coordination Centres shall comply with Union and international law and shall observe fundamental rights and the national law of the Member State.</i>		
4. The national coordination centre shall operate twenty four hours a day and seven days a week.			
<i>Article 6</i> <i>The Agency</i>			

	<b>AM 42</b>		
1. The Agency shall	1. <i>In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and with the Agency's Fundamental Rights Strategy, the Agency shall</i>		
(a) administer the communication network for EUROSUR in accordance with Article 7;		(a) <b>establish (...)</b> and maintain the communication network for EUROSUR in accordance with Article 7;	
(b) establish and maintain the European situational picture in accordance with Article 10;			
(c) establish and maintain the common pre-frontier intelligence picture in accordance with Article 11;			
(d) facilitate the common application of surveillance tools in accordance with Article 12.		(d) <b>coordinate (...)</b> the common application of surveillance tools in accordance with Article 12.	
	<b>AM 43</b>		
	(da) <i>ensure compliance with human rights and the principle of non-refoulement within each activity carried out in the framework of EUROSUR.</i>		
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the Agency shall operate twenty four hours a day and seven days a week.			
	<b>AM 44</b>		
	2a. <i>The Consultative Forum and the Fundamental Rights Officer shall have access to all information concerning respect for fundamental rights, in relation to all the activities of the Agency within the framework of EUROSUR, in accordance with Article 26a of Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004.</i>		

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 7</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Communication network</i></p>			
<p>1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a communication network in order to provide communications and analytical tools and allow for the secure exchange of non-classified sensitive and classified information in near real time with and between the national coordination centres. The network shall be operational twenty four hours a day and seven days a week and allow for:</p>		<p>1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a communication network in order to provide communications and analytical tools and allow for the (...) exchange of non-classified sensitive and classified information <b>in a secured manner and</b> in near real time with and between the national coordination centres. The network shall be operational twenty four hours a day and seven days a week and allow for:</p>	
(a) bilateral and multilateral information exchange in near real time;			
(b) audio and video conferencing;			
	<b>AM 45</b>		
(c) secure handling, storing, processing of non-classified sensitive information;	(c) secure handling, storing, <b>transmission and</b> processing of non-classified sensitive information;	(c) secure handling, storing, <b>transmission and</b> processing of non-classified sensitive information;	
(d) secure handling, storing, transmission and processing of EU classified information up to the level of RESTREINT UE/EU RESTRICTED or equivalent national classification levels, ensuring that classified information is handled in a separate and duly accredited part of the communication network.			

2. The Agency shall provide technical support and ensure that the communication network is interoperable with any other communication and information system managed by the Agency.		2. The Agency shall provide technical support and ensure that the communication network is interoperable with any other <b>relevant</b> communication and information system managed by the Agency.	
<b>AM 46</b>			
3. The Agency and the national coordination centres shall exchange, process and store non-classified sensitive and classified information in the communication network in compliance with rules and standards which apply the basic principles and common standards of or are equivalent to the Commission Decision 2001/844/EC amending its internal Rules of Procedure <sup>1</sup> .	3. <i>In accordance with Article 11d of Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004</i> , the Agency [...] shall exchange, process and store non-classified sensitive and classified information in the communication network in compliance with [...] Commission Decision 2001/844/EC amending its internal Rules of Procedure.	3. The Agency and the national coordination centres shall exchange, process and store non-classified sensitive and classified information in the communication network in compliance with rules and standards which apply the basic principles and common standards of (...) Commission Decision 2001/844/EC, <b>ECSC, Euratom of 29 November 2001</b> amending its internal Rules of Procedure <sup>2</sup> .	
<b>AM 47</b>			
	<i>3a. The national coordination centres shall exchange, process and store non-classified sensitive and classified information in the communication network in compliance with rules and standards which are equivalent to the Commission Decision 2001/844/EC amending its internal Rules of Procedure.</i>		

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 317, 3.12.2001, p.1.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 317, 3.12.2001, p.1.



4. Member States' authorities, agencies and other bodies using the communication network shall ensure that equivalent security rules and standards as those applied by the Agency are complied with for the handling of classified information.			
<i>CHAPTER II</i>			
<i>Situational Awareness</i>			
<i>Article 8</i>			
<i>Situational pictures</i>			
1. The national situational pictures, the European situational picture and the common pre-frontier intelligence picture shall be produced through the collection, evaluation, collation, analysis, interpretation, generation, visualisation and dissemination of information.			
2. The pictures referred to in paragraph 1 shall consist of the following layers:			
(a) an events layer, containing information on incidents concerning irregular migration, cross-border crime and crisis situations;		(a) an events layer, containing information on incidents concerning (...) <b>illegal</b> migration, cross-border crime and crisis situations;	
(b) an operational layer, containing information on the status and position of own assets, areas of operation and environmental information;		(b) an operational layer, containing information on the status and position of own assets <b>and</b> areas of operation, <b>without prejudice to the legal limitations based on national law</b> and environmental information;	

(c) an analysis layer, containing strategic information, analytical products, intelligence as well as imagery and geo-data.		(c) an analysis layer, containing strategic information, analytical products (...) <b>and analysed information</b> , as well as imagery and geo-data.	
<i>Article 9</i>			
<i>National Situational Picture</i>			
	<b>AM 48</b>		
1. The national coordination centre shall establish and maintain a national situational picture, in order to provide all authorities with responsibilities in border surveillance at national level with effective, accurate and timely information which is relevant for the prevention of irregular migration and cross-border crime at the external borders of the Member State concerned.	1. The national coordination centre shall establish and maintain a national situational picture, in order to provide all authorities with responsibilities in border surveillance at national level with effective, accurate and timely information which is relevant for <i>the protection of the lives of migrants and refugees</i> , the prevention of irregular migration and cross-border crime at the external borders of the Member State concerned.	1. The national coordination centre shall establish and maintain a national situational picture, in order to provide all authorities with responsibilities in (...) <b>control and in particular surveillance of external borders</b> at national level with effective, accurate and timely information which is relevant for <b>the purpose of detecting, preventing (...) and combating (...) illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime at the external borders of the Member State concerned.	
2. The national situational picture shall be composed of information collected from the following sources:		2. The national situational picture shall be composed of information collected from (...) sources <b>such as:</b>	
	<b>AM 49</b>		
(a) national border surveillance system, where applicable in accordance with national law;	(a) national border surveillance system, where <i>existing and</i> applicable in accordance with national law;	(a) national border surveillance system (...) in accordance with national law;	
(b) stationary and mobile sensors operated by national authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance;			
(c) patrols on border surveillance and other monitoring missions;			

(d) local, regional and other coordination centres;			
(e) other relevant national authorities and systems;		(e) other relevant national authorities and systems, <b>which may include liaison officers, centres and contact points;</b>	
(f) the Agency;			
	<b>AM 50</b>		
(g) national coordination centres in other Member States and in third countries;	(g) national coordination centres in other Member States [...];	(g) national coordination centres in other Member States (...);	
	<b>AM 51</b>		
	<i>(ga) authorities of third countries;</i>		
		<b>(ga) (...) bilateral or multilateral agreements and regional networks as referred to in Articles 18 and 18a;</b>	
	<b>AM 52</b>		
(h) regional networks with neighbouring third countries, such as the SEAHORSE Atlantic network, SEAHORSE Mediterranean network, the Baltic Sea Region Border Control Cooperation network CoastNet, the Black Sea Border Coordination and Information Centre and other regional networks set up at the external land borders;	(h) regional networks with neighbouring third countries [...];	<b>deleted</b>	
	<b>AM 53</b>		
(i) ship reporting systems, such as the Automatic Identification System (AIS) and the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). Data from these systems shall be acquired at national level from the national competent authorities and fisheries monitoring centres;	(i) ship reporting systems [...]. Data from these systems shall be acquired at national level from the national competent authorities and fisheries monitoring centres;	(i) ship reporting systems within their given legal limitations (...);	

(j) other relevant European and international organisations;			
(k) other sources.		<b>deleted</b>	
3. The events layer of the national situational picture shall consist of the following sub-layers:			
	<b>AM 54</b>		
(a) a sub-layer on irregular migration, which shall contain information on incidents concerning illegal border crossings of migrants occurring at or nearby the external borders of the Member State concerned, on facilitations of irregular border crossings and on any other relevant irregular migration incident, such as a search and rescue mission for persons attempting to cross the border illegally.	(a) a sub-layer on irregular migration, which shall contain information on incidents concerning illegal border crossings of migrants occurring at or nearby the external borders of the Member State concerned, on facilitations of irregular border crossings and on any other relevant irregular migration incident, such as a search and rescue mission for persons <i>whose life or personal integrity is at risk and who may or may not be</i> attempting to cross the border illegally.	(a) a sub-layer on (...) <b>illegal</b> migration, which (...) contains information on incidents concerning illegal border crossings of (...) <b>third country nationals and</b> occurring at, <b>along or in the proximity of</b> the external borders of the Member State concerned, on facilitations of <b>illegal</b> (...) border crossings and on any other relevant (...) <b>illegal</b> migration incident (...);	
(b) a sub-layer on cross-border crime, which shall contain information on incidents concerning trafficking in human beings, smuggling of drugs and other illicit goods, and on any other serious and organised or organised crime incident at or nearby the external borders of the Member State concerned;		(b) a sub-layer on cross-border crime (...);	

	<b>AM 55</b>		
(c) a sub-layer on crisis situations, which shall contain information with regard to natural and man-made disasters, accidents and any other crisis situation occurring at or nearby the external borders of the Member State concerned, which may have a significant impact on the control of the external borders;	c) a sub-layer on crisis situations, which shall contain information with regard to natural and man-made disasters, accidents, <b>humanitarian or political crisis</b> and any other crisis situation occurring at or nearby the external borders of the Member State concerned, which may have a significant impact <b>at</b> the external borders;	(c) a sub-layer on crisis situations (...);	
(d) a sub-layer on other events, which shall contain information on unidentified and suspect platforms and persons present at or nearby the external borders of the Member State concerned, as well as any other event which may have a significant impact on the control of the external borders;		(d) a sub-layer on other events, which (...) contains information on unidentified and suspect (...), <b>vehicles, vessels and other craft</b> and persons present at, (...) <b>along or in the proximity of</b> the external borders of the Member State concerned, as well as any other event which may have a significant impact on the control of the external borders;	
	<b>AM 56</b>		
4. Each incident in the events layer of the national situational picture shall be assigned with a single indicative impact level, ranging from 'low' and 'medium' to 'high' impact. All events assigned with a 'medium' to 'high' impact level shall be shared with the Agency.	4. Each incident in the events layer of the national situational picture shall be assigned with a single indicative impact level, ranging from 'low' and 'medium' to 'high' impact. <b>Incidents regarding persons in distress at sea shall be assigned with a 'high' impact level.</b> All events assigned with a 'medium' to 'high' impact level shall be shared with the Agency.	4. <b>The national coordination centre shall attribute a single indicative impact level, ranging from 'low' and 'medium' to 'high' impact to each incident in the events layer of the national situational picture (...). All incidents (...) shall be shared with the Agency.</b>	
5. The operational layer of the national situational picture shall consist of the following sub-layers:			

<p>(a) a sub-layer on own assets, which shall contain information on position, time, course, speed, status and type of own assets, and of the deployment plan, including the geographic coordinates of the area of operation, patrol schedules and communication codes; where own assets are deployed on a multi-task mission which includes military tasks, the national coordination centre can decide not to share such information with other national coordination centres and the Agency except when the own assets are deployed in the neighbouring border section of another Member State;</p>		<p>(a) a sub-layer on own assets <b>and operational areas</b>, which (...) contains information on position, (...) status and type of own assets, (...) <b>and on the authorities involved</b>; where own assets are deployed on a multi-task mission which includes military tasks, the national coordination centre can decide not to share such information with other national coordination centres and the Agency (...);</p>	
<p>(b) a sub-layer on areas of operation, which shall contain information on the mission, location, status, duration and the authorities involved in operations;</p>		<p><b>deleted</b></p>	
<p>(c) a sub-layer on environmental information, which shall contain or give access to information on terrain and weather conditions at the external borders of the Member State concerned.</p>		<p>(c) a sub-layer on environmental information, which (...) contains or gives access to information on terrain and weather conditions at the external borders of the Member State concerned.</p>	
		<p><b>5a. The information on own assets in the operational layer shall be classified as EU RESTRICTED.</b></p>	
<p>6. The analysis layer of the national situational picture shall consist of the following sub-layers:</p>			

	<b>AM 57</b>		
(a) an information sub-layer, which shall contain key developments and indicators relevant for the analysis of irregular migration and cross-border crime.	(a) an information sub-layer, which shall contain key developments and indicators relevant for the analysis of <i>the protection of the lives of migrants and refugees</i> , irregular migration and cross-border crime.	(a) an information sub-layer, which (...) contains key developments and indicators relevant for the analysis of (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime.	
(b) an analytical sub-layer, which shall present analytical reports, risk rating trends, regional monitors and briefing notes relevant for the concerned Member State;		(b) an analytical sub-layer, which (...) <b>includes</b> analytical reports, risk rating trends, regional monitors and briefing notes <b>on illegal migration and cross border crime</b> , relevant for the (...) Member State <i>concerned</i> ;	
	<b>AM 58</b>		
(c) an intelligence picture sub-layer, which shall contain migrant profiles, routes, information on the impact levels attributed to the external land and sea border sections and facilitation analysis.	(c) an intelligence picture sub-layer, which shall contain <i>an analysis of migration flows and routes and their potential risk for the lives of migrants and refugees</i> , information on the impact levels attributed to the external land and sea border sections and [...] analysis of <i>smuggling and trafficking</i> .	(c) an intelligence (...) sub-layer, which (...) contains <b>analysed information on illegal migration and cross border crime relevant for the attribution of (...) the impact levels (...) to the external (...) border sections such as migrant profiles, routes and facilitation analysis.</b>	
	<b>AM 59</b>		
(d) an imagery and geo-data sub-layer, which shall contain reference imagery, background maps, intelligence validation assessments, change analysis (earth observation imagery) as well as change detection, geo-referenced data and border permeability maps.	(d) an imagery and geo-data sub-layer, which shall contain reference imagery, background maps, intelligence validation assessments, change analysis (earth observation imagery) as well as change detection, geo-referenced data and <i>external</i> border permeability maps.	(d) an imagery and geo-data sub-layer, which (...) <b>includes</b> reference imagery, background maps, (..) validation of <b>analysed information (...)</b> and change analysis (earth observation imagery) as well as change detection, geo-referenced data and border permeability maps.	

	<b>AM 60</b>		
	<i>(da) all crisis situations related to preventing the loss of human lives and rescuing people at the land and sea borders of the Member State concerned.</i>		
7. The information contained in the analysis layer and on environmental information in the operational layer of the national situational picture may be based on the information provided in the European situational picture and in the common pre-frontier intelligence picture.			
8. The information on own assets in the operational layer shall be classified as EU Restricted.		<b>deleted</b>	
9. The national coordination centres of neighbouring Member States shall share with each other directly and in near real time the situational picture of neighbouring external border sections relating to:			
(a) all incidents concerning irregular migration and cross-border crime and other significant events contained in the events layer;		(...) incidents concerning (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime and other significant events contained in the events layer.	
(b) the positions of own patrols contained in the operational layer, when the primary mission of the patrol is to prevent irregular migration and cross-border crime;		<b>deleted</b>	



		<b>9a The national coordination centres of neighbouring Member States may share with each other directly and in near real time the situational picture of neighbouring external border sections relating to:</b>	
		(a) the positions of own patrols contained in the operational layer, when the primary mission of the patrol is to prevent (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime;	
(c) the planning schemes, schedules and communication codes for the following day of patrols operating in the neighbouring external border sections;		(b) the planning schemes, schedules and communication codes for the following day of patrols operating in the neighbouring external border sections;	
(d) tactical risk analysis reports as contained in the analysis layer.		(c) tactical risk analysis reports as contained in the analysis layer.	
	<b>AM 61</b>		
	<i>9a. All information on situations where migrants and refugees are found in distress at sea shall be shared immediately with the Agency and the national coordination centres, which shall immediately inform the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre responsible for the area in which the situation occurs.</i>		

<i>Article 10</i> <i>European Situational Picture</i>			
	<b>AM 62</b>		
1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a European situational picture in order to provide the national coordination centres with information and analysis which is relevant for the prevention of irregular migration and cross-border crime at the external borders of the Member States.	1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a European situational picture in order to provide the national coordination centres with information and analysis which is relevant for <b><i>the protection of the lives of migrants and refugees</i></b> and the prevention of irregular migration and cross-border crime at the external borders of the Member States.	1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a European situational picture in order to provide the national coordination centres with information and analysis which is relevant for the <b>purpose of detecting, preventing (...) and combating (...) illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime at the external borders of the Member States.	
2. The European Situational Picture shall be composed of information collected from the following sources:		2. The European situational picture shall be composed of information collected from (...)_sources <b>such as:</b>	
	<b>AM 63</b>		
(a) national situational pictures, including basic information received under Article 9(8);	(a) national situational pictures, including basic information received under Article <b>9(5)(a)</b> ;	(a) national situational pictures <b>as authorised by the national coordination centre, in compliance with the provisions of this Article (...)</b> ;	
(b) the Agency;			
	<b>AM 64</b>		
	<b>(ba) European Union delegations and offices;</b>		
	<b>AM 65</b>		
(c) other relevant European and international organisations;	(c) other relevant European and international organisations, <b><i>including entities referred to in Article 17;</i></b>	(c) other relevant <b>Union (...)</b> agencies, bodies and international organisations <b>as referred to in Article 17;</b>	
(d) other sources.		<b>deleted</b>	

3. The events layer of the European situational picture shall include information relating to:			
(a) incidents regarding irregular migration and cross-border crime as well as crisis situations and on other events contained in the events layer of the national situational picture, which has been assigned with a medium or high impact level by the national coordination centre;		(a) incidents regarding (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime as well as crisis situations and (...) other events contained in the events layer of the national situational picture (...);	
	<b>AM 66</b>		
(b) incidents regarding irregular migration and cross-border crime as well as crisis situations and other events contained in Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture, once it is having a moderate or significant impact on the external borders of the Member States;	(b) incidents regarding irregular migration and cross-border crime as well as crisis situations and other events contained in Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture, <b>which have a medium or high</b> impact on the external borders of the Member States;	(b) incidents regarding (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime as well as crisis situations and other events contained in <b>the</b> Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture (...);	
(c) incidents regarding irregular migration and cross-border crime in the operational area of a joint operation coordinated by the Agency.		(c) incidents regarding (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime in the operational area of a joint operation coordinated by the Agency.	
4. In the European situational picture the Agency shall use the impact level that was assigned to a specific incident in the national situational picture by the national coordination centre.		4. In the European situational picture the Agency shall (...) <b>take into account</b> the impact level that was assigned to a specific incident in the national situational picture by the national coordination centre.	
5. The <i>operational layer</i> of the European situational picture shall consist of the following sub-layers:			

	<b>AM 67</b>		
(a) a sub-layer on own assets, which shall contain information on the position, time, course, speed status and type of assets participating in the Agency joint operations or at the disposal of the Agency, and the deployment plan, including the area of operation, patrol schedules and communication codes;	(a) a sub-layer on own assets, which shall contain information on the position, time, course, speed status and type of assets participating in the Agency joint operations <i>and pilot projects</i> or at the disposal of the Agency, and the deployment plan, including the area of operation, patrol schedules and communication codes;	(a) a sub-layer on own assets, which (...) contains information on the position, time, (...) status and type of assets participating in the Agency joint operations or at the disposal of the Agency, and the deployment plan, including the area of operation, patrol schedules and communication codes;	
	<b>AM 68</b>		
(b) a sub-layer on operations, which shall contain information on the joint operations coordinated by the Agency, including the mission statement, location, status, duration, information on the Member States and other actors involved, daily and weekly situational reports, statistical data and information packages for the media;	(b) a sub-layer on operations, which shall contain information on the joint operations <i>and pilot projects</i> coordinated by the Agency, including the mission statement, location, status, duration, information on the Member States and other actors involved, daily and weekly situational reports, statistical data and information packages for the media;	(b) a sub-layer on operations, which (...) contains information on the joint operations coordinated by the Agency, including the mission statement, location, status, duration, information on the Member States and other actors involved, daily and weekly situational reports, statistical data and information packages for the media;	
(c) a sub-layer on environmental information, which shall include information on terrain and weather conditions at the external borders of the Member States.		(c) a sub-layer on environmental information, which (...) includes information on terrain and weather conditions at the external borders of the Member States.	
		<b>5bis. The information on own assets in the operational layer of the European situational picture shall be classified as EU RESTRICTED.</b>	
		<b>5ter. The European Situational Picture shall not be used for the visualisation of any personal data with the exception of the registration numbers of vessels.</b>	

6. The analysis layer of the European situational picture shall consist of the following sub-layers:			
	<b>AM 69</b>		
(a) an information sub-layer, which shall contain key developments and indicators relevant for the analysis of irregular migration and cross-border crime;	(a) an information sub-layer, which shall contain key developments and indicators relevant for the analysis of irregular migration, <i>the protection of migrants and refugees</i> and cross-border crime;	(a) an information sub-layer, which (...) contains key developments and indicators relevant for the analysis of (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime;	
(b) an analytical sub-layer, which shall present overall and subcategory risk ratings maps; risk rating trends; regional monitors; briefing notes as well as correlation indicators for the risk ratings and Frontex Risk Analysis Network indicators;		(b) an analytical sub-layer, which (...) <b>includes (...) analytical reports</b> , risk rating trends, regional monitors <b>and</b> briefing notes <b>on illegal migration and cross border crime (...)</b> ;	
	<b>AM 70</b>		
	<i>(ba) an analytical sub-layer, which shall present relevant information provided by the Commission, including potential deficiencies and risks, based on assessments undertaken in the framework of the Schengen Evaluation Mechanism;</i>		
	<b>AM 71</b>		
(c) an intelligence picture sub-layer, which shall contain migrant profiles, routes, information on the impact levels attributed to the external land and sea border sections and facilitation analysis;	(c) an intelligence picture sub-layer, which shall contain <i>an analysis of migration flows and routes and their potential risk for the lives of migrants and refugees</i> , information on the impact levels attributed to the external land and sea border sections and [...] <i>analysis of smuggling and trafficking</i> .	(c) an intelligence (...) sub-layer, which (...) contains <b>analysed information on illegal migration and cross border crime relevant for the attribution of (...)</b> the impact levels (...) to the external (...) border sections <b>such as migrant profiles, routes</b> and facilitation analysis;	

	<b>AM 72</b>		
(d) an imagery and geo-data sub-layer, which shall contain reference imagery, background maps, intelligence validation assessments, change analysis (earth observation imagery) as well as change detection, geo-referenced data and border permeability maps.	(d) an imagery and geo-data sub-layer, which shall contain reference imagery, background maps, intelligence validation assessments, change analysis (earth observation imagery) as well as change detection, geo-referenced data and <i>external</i> border permeability maps.	(d) an imagery and geo-data sub-layer, which (...) <b>includes</b> reference imagery, background maps, (...) validation <b>of analysed information(...)</b> <b>and</b> change analysis (earth observation imagery) as well as change detection, geo-referenced data and border permeability maps.	
6. The information on own assets in the operational layer of the European situational picture shall be classified as EU Restricted.		<b>deleted</b>	
	<b>AM 73</b>		
	<i>7a. If the Agency gains knowledge of persons in distress at sea, it shall immediately inform the neighbouring national coordination centres for the area in which the situation occurs. The Agency shall confirm the responsibility of the Member State concerned and coordinate the appropriate actions.</i>		

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 11</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture</i></p>			
	<b>AM 74</b>		
<p>1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a common pre-frontier intelligence picture in order to provide the national coordination centres with information and analysis on the pre-frontier area which is relevant for the prevention of irregular migration and serious or organised crime at the external borders of the Member States and in neighbouring third countries.</p>	<p>1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a common pre-frontier intelligence picture in order to provide the national coordination centres with information and analysis on the pre-frontier area which is relevant for <b><i>the protection of the lives of migrants and refugees and</i></b> the prevention of irregular migration and serious or organised crime at the external borders of the Member States and in neighbouring third countries.</p>	<p>1. The Agency shall establish and maintain a common pre-frontier intelligence picture in order to provide the national coordination centres with information and analysis on the pre-frontier area which is relevant for the <b>purpose of detecting, preventing (...) and combating (...) illegal</b> migration and (...) <b>cross border</b> crime at the external borders of the Member States and in neighbouring third countries.</p>	
<p>2. The common pre-frontier intelligence picture shall be composed of information collected from the following sources:</p>		<p>2. The common pre-frontier intelligence picture shall be composed of information collected from (...) sources <b>such as:</b></p>	
<p>(a) national coordination centres;</p>		<p>(a) national coordination centres, <b>including information and reports received from Member States' liaison officers via the competent national authorities;</b></p>	
<p>(b) information and reports provided by immigration liaison officers;</p>		<p><b>deleted</b></p>	
	<b>AM 75</b>		
	<p><b><i>(ba) European Union delegations and offices;</i></b></p>		
<p>(c) the Agency;</p>		<p>(c) the Agency, <b>including information and reports provided by Frontex liaison officers;</b></p>	

	<b>AM 76</b>		
(d) other relevant European and international organisations;	(d) other relevant European and international organisations, <i>including entities referred to in Article 17</i> ;		
(e) third countries;			
		<b>(ea) (...) bilateral or multilateral agreements and regional networks as referred to in Articles 18 and 18a, as authorised by the national coordination centres;</b>	
(f) other sources.		<b>deleted</b>	
	<b>AM 77</b>		
3. The common pre-frontier intelligence picture may contain information which is relevant for air border surveillance operations and checks at border crossing points.	3. The common pre-frontier intelligence picture may contain information which is relevant for air border surveillance operations and checks at <i>external</i> border crossing points.	3. The common pre-frontier intelligence picture may contain information which is relevant for air border surveillance (...) and checks at border crossing points.	
	<b>AM 78</b>		
4. The events layer of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture shall include information on: any incident, crisis situation and on any other event in the pre-frontier area, which could have a moderate or significant impact on irregular migration and cross-border crime at the external borders of the Member States.	4. The events layer of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture shall include information on any incident, crisis situation and on any other event in the pre-frontier area, which could have a <i>medium</i> or <i>high</i> impact on <i>the protection of lives of migrants and refugees</i> , irregular migration and cross-border crime at the external borders of the Member States. <i>The impact level shall be assigned by the Agency.</i>	4. The events, <b>operational and analysis</b> layers of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture shall <b>be structured in the same manner as in the European Situational Picture (...)</b> . <b>The Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture shall not be used for the visualisation of any personal data with the exception of the registration numbers of vessels.</b>	



	<b>AM 79</b>		
5. The Agency shall assign a single indicative impact level to each incident in the events layer of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture. The Agency shall inform the national coordination centres on any incident in the pre-frontier area, which has been assigned with a medium or high impact level.	<i>deleted</i>	5. The Agency shall assign a single indicative impact level to each incident in the events layer of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture. The Agency shall inform the national coordination centres on any incident in the pre-frontier area (...).	
6. The operational layer of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture shall be structured in the same manner as in the European situational picture, containing information on assets operating and operations being carried out in the pre-frontier area as well as environmental information.		<b>deleted</b>	
7. The analysis layer of the common pre-frontier intelligence picture shall be structured like the one of the European situational picture, containing strategic information, analytical products and services, intelligence as well as imagery and geo-data on the pre-frontier area.		<b>deleted</b>	
	<b>AM 80</b>		
	<i>7a. If the Agency gains knowledge of migrants and refugees in distress at sea, Article 10(7a) shall apply.</i>		

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 12</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Common application of surveillance tools</i></p>			
<p>1. The Agency shall facilitate the common application of surveillance tools, such as satellites and ship reporting systems, by Member States in order to supply the national coordination centres and itself with surveillance information on the external borders and on the pre-frontier area on a regular, reliable and cost-efficient basis.</p>		<p>1. The Agency shall <b>coordinate (...)</b> the common application of <b>available</b> surveillance tools,(...) in order to supply the national coordination centres and itself with surveillance information on the external borders and on the pre-frontier area on a regular, reliable and cost-efficient basis.</p>	
<p>2. The Agency may provide a national coordination centre upon request with information on the external borders of the requesting Member State and on the pre-frontier area which is derived from:</p>		<p>2. The Agency <b>shall (...)</b> provide a national coordination centre upon <b>its</b> request with information on the external borders of the requesting Member State and on the pre-frontier area which is derived from:</p>	
	<b>AM 81</b>		
<p>(a) selective monitoring of designated third country ports and coasts which have been identified through risk analysis and intelligence as embarkation or transit points for vessels used for irregular migration and cross-border crime;</p>	<p>(a) selective monitoring of designated third country ports and coasts which have been identified through risk analysis and intelligence as embarkation or transit points for vessels used for irregular migration <i>or</i> cross-border crime;</p>	<p>(a) selective monitoring of designated third country ports and coasts which have been identified through risk analysis and (...) <b>information</b> as embarkation or transit points for <b>vehicles, vessels and other craft</b> used for (...) <b>illegal</b> migration <b>or</b> (...) cross-border crime;</p>	
	<b>AM 82</b>		
<p>(b) tracking of a vessel over high seas which is suspected of or has been identified as being used for irregular migration and cross-border crime;</p>	<p>(b) tracking of a vessel over high seas which is suspected of or has been identified as being used for irregular migration <i>or</i> cross-border crime;</p>	<p>(b) tracking of a vessel <b>and other craft</b> over high seas which is suspected of or has been identified as being used for (...) <b>illegal</b> migration <b>or</b> (...) cross-border crime;</p>	

	<b>AM 83</b>		
(c) monitoring of designated areas in the maritime domain in order to detect, identify and track vessels suspected of or used for irregular migration and cross-border crime;	c) monitoring of designated areas in the maritime domain in order to detect, identify and track vessels suspected of or used for irregular migration <i>or</i> cross-border crime;	(c) monitoring of designated areas in the maritime domain in order to detect, identify and track <b>vehicles</b> , vessels <b>and other craft</b> suspected of or used for (...) <b>illegal</b> migration <b>or</b> (...) cross-border crime;	
(d) environmental assessment of designated areas in the maritime domain and at the external land border in order to optimise monitoring and patrolling activities;			
	<b>AM 84</b>		
(e) selective monitoring of designated pre-frontier areas at the external land border, which have been identified through risk analysis and intelligence as potential departure or transit areas for irregular migration and cross-border crime.	(e) selective monitoring of designated pre-frontier areas at the external land border, which have been identified through risk analysis and intelligence as potential departure or transit areas for irregular migration <i>or</i> cross-border crime.	(e) selective monitoring of designated pre-frontier areas at the external (...) borders, which have been identified through risk analysis and (...) <b>information</b> as potential departure or transit areas for (...) <b>illegal</b> migration <b>or</b> (...) cross-border crime.	
3. The Agency may provide the information referred to in paragraph 1 by combining and analysing data collected from the following systems, sensors and platforms:		3. The Agency <b>shall</b> (...) provide the information referred to in paragraph 1 by combining and analysing data collected from the following systems, sensors and platforms:	
	<b>AM 85</b>		
(a) ship reporting systems within their given legal limitations, such as the Automated Identification System (AIS) and the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS);	(a) ship reporting systems within their given legal limitations [...];	(a) ship reporting systems within their given legal limitations (...);	
(b) satellite imagery;			

(c) sensors mounted on any platforms, including manned and unmanned aerial vehicles.		(c) sensors mounted on any <b>vehicles, vessels or other craft (...)</b> , including manned and unmanned aerial vehicles.	
4. The Agency may refuse a request from a national coordination centre on the basis of technical and financial limitations as well as for other justified reasons.		4. The Agency may refuse a request from a national coordination centre on the basis of technical and financial limitations as well as for other justified <b>operational</b> reasons. <b>The Agency shall notify in due time the national coordination centre with the reasons for such a refusal.</b>	
5. The Agency may use on its own initiative the surveillance tools referred to in paragraph 2 for collecting information which is relevant for the common pre-frontier intelligence picture.			
	<b>AM 86</b>		
	<i>Article 12 a</i> <b>Processing of personal data</b>	<b>Article 12a</b> <b>Processing of personal data</b>	
	<b>1. The National Situational Picture may be used for processing personal data to the extent necessary for the purposes of EUROSUR in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC, the national legislation implementing it and other relevant national legislation.</b>	<b>1. Where the National Situational Picture is used for processing of personal data, it shall be processed in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC<sup>1</sup>, Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA and the relevant national provisions on data protection.</b>	
	<b>2. The European Situational Picture and the Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture may only be used for processing personal data:</b>	<b>2. The European Situational Picture and the Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture may only be used for the processing of personal data</b>	

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

	<p><i>(a) for the registration numbers of vehicles, vessels and other craft, which shall be processed in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and with Directive 95/46/EC;</i></p> <p><i>(b) to the extent allowed by paragraph 3 of Article 11c of Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004.</i></p>	<p><b>concerning ship identification numbers.</b></p> <p><b>This personal data shall be processed in accordance with Article 11ca of Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004. This data shall only be processed for the purposes of detection, identification and tracking of vessels and for the purposes referred to in Article 11c(3) of Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004. It shall automatically be deleted after seven days following the receipt of the relevant data by the Agency. Where a specific case has triggered a particular follow-up due to reasonable suspicion of illegal migration or cross-border crime, the relevant data may be processed for a longer time, provided it is automatically deleted at the latest three months following its receipt by the Agency.</b></p>	
<p><i>CHAPTER III</i></p> <p><i>Reaction Capability</i></p>			
<p><i>Article 13</i></p> <p><i>Determination of external border sections</i></p>			
<p>Each Member State shall divide its external land and sea borders into border sections, with a local or regional coordination centre ensuring the effective and efficient management of personnel and resources.</p>		<p><b>For the purpose of this Regulation, each Member State shall divide its external land and sea borders into border sections (...) which shall be notified to the Agency.</b></p>	

<p align="center"><i>Article 14</i></p> <p align="center"><i>Attribution of impact levels to external border sections</i></p>			
	<b>AM 87</b>		
<p>1. Based on the Agency's risk analysis and after consultation of the Member States concerned, the Agency shall attribute the following impact levels to each of the external land and sea border sections of Member States:</p>	<p>1. Based on the Agency's risk analysis, <b><i>on relevant aspects of the assessments undertaken in the framework of the Schengen Evaluation Mechanism</i></b> and after consultation of the Member States concerned, the Agency shall attribute the following impact levels to each of the external land and sea border sections of Member States:</p>	<p>1. Based on the Agency's risk analysis and (...) <b>in agreement with</b> the Member State concerned, the Agency shall attribute <b>or change</b> the following impact levels to each of the external land and sea border sections of Member States:</p>	
	<b>AM 88</b>		
<p>(a) low impact level in case the incidents related to irregular migration and cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have an insignificant impact on border security;</p>	<p>(a) low impact level in case the incidents related to irregular migration and cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have an insignificant impact on border security <b><i>or migrant safety</i></b>;</p>	<p>(a) low impact level in case the incidents related to (...) <b>illegal</b> migration <b>or</b> (...) cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have an insignificant impact on border security;</p>	
	<b>AM 89</b>		
<p>(b) medium impact level in case the incidents related to irregular migration and cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have a moderate impact on border security;</p>	<p>(b) medium impact level in case the incidents related to irregular migration and cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have a moderate impact on border security <b><i>or migrant safety</i></b>;</p>	<p>(b) medium impact level in case the incidents related to (...) <b>illegal</b> migration <b>or</b> (...) cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have a moderate impact on border security;</p>	

	<b>AM 90</b>		
(c) high impact level in case the incidents related to irregular migration and cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have a significant impact on border security.	(c) high impact level in case the incidents related to irregular migration and cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have a significant impact on border security <i>or migrant safety, or in cases the incidents relate to migrants and refugees in an emergency situation at sea.</i>	(c) high impact level in case the incidents related to (...) <b>illegal</b> migration <b>or</b> (...) cross-border crime occurring at the border section in question have a significant impact on border security.	
2. The national coordination centre shall regularly assess whether there is a need to adjust the impact level of any of the border sections. The national coordination centre may invite the Agency to change the impact level by providing substantiated information on the altered conditions at the external border section concerned.		2. The national coordination centre shall regularly assess whether there is a need to <b>change</b> (...) the impact level of any of the border sections <b>by taking into account the information contained in the national situational picture. The Agency in agreement with the Member State concerned shall change the impact level accordingly. (...)</b>	
3. The Agency shall visualise of the impact levels attributed to the external borders in the European situational picture.		3. The Agency shall visualise (...) the impact levels attributed to the external borders in the European situational picture.	
<i>Article 15</i> <i>Reaction corresponding to impact levels</i>			
1. The Member States shall ensure that the surveillance and patrolling activities carried out at the external border sections correspond to the attributed impact levels in the following manner:		1. The Member States shall ensure that the surveillance (...) activities carried out at the external border sections correspond to the attributed impact levels in the following manner:	

	<b>AM 91</b>		
(a) where a low impact level is attributed to an external border section, the local or regional coordination centre shall organize regular surveillance on the basis of risk analysis and ensure that sufficient patrols are being kept in the border area in readiness for tracking, identification and interception;	(a) where a low impact level is attributed to an external border section, the local or regional coordination centre shall organize regular surveillance on the basis of risk analysis and ensure that sufficient patrols are being kept in the border area in readiness for tracking, identification, interception <i>and rescue</i> ;	(a) where a low impact level is attributed to an external border section, the <b>national authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance (...)</b> shall (...) ensure that <b>surveillance activities are on a sufficient level of (...)</b> readiness for tracking, identification and interception;	
(b) where a medium impact level is attributed to an external border section, the national coordination centre shall support the local or regional coordination centre by the temporary allocation of additional personnel and resources;		(b) where a medium impact level is attributed to an external border section, the national <b>authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance shall be notified by the national coordination centre and shall ensure that the appropriate surveillance activities are being taken at the affected border sections; when taking those additional measures the national coordination centre shall be notified accordingly (...)</b> ;	



<p>(c) where a high impact level is attributed to an external border section, the national coordination centre shall ensure that the local or regional coordination centre is given all necessary support at national level, including information, resources and personnel; the national coordination centre may also request the Agency for support in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004.</p>		<p>(c) where a high impact level is attributed to an external border section, <b>the Member State concerned shall be notified by</b> the national coordination centre <b>and</b> shall ensure that the <b>national authorities with a responsibility for external border surveillance operating at the external border section concerned (...)</b> are given the (...) necessary support at national level (...); the <b>Member State concerned (...)</b> may also request the Agency for support (...) <b>subject to the conditions laid down in Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 for initiating joint operations or rapid interventions.</b></p>	
<p>2. The national coordination centre shall inform the Agency about the measures taken at national level pursuant to points (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 without any delay.</p>		<p>2. <b>When a Member State requests the support of the Agency, pursuant to point (c) of paragraph 1,</b> the national coordination centre shall <b>as soon as possible</b> inform the Agency about the measures taken at national level (...).</p>	

	<b>AM 92</b>		
3. Where a medium or high impact level is attributed to an external border section which is adjacent to the border section of another Member State or a third country, the national coordination centre shall coordinate the measures taken with the national coordination centre of the neighbouring country.	3. Where a medium or high impact level is attributed to an external border section which is adjacent to the border section of another Member State or a third country, the national coordination centre shall coordinate the measures taken with the national coordination centre of the neighbouring country <i>and the Agency</i> .	3. Where a medium or high impact level is attributed to an external border section which is adjacent to the border section of another Member State or <b>another (...) country with which relevant bilateral or multilateral agreements are in place as referred to in Articles 18 and 18bis</b> , the national coordination centre shall (...) <b>contact (...) the national coordination centre of the neighbouring Member State or the competent authority</b> of the neighbouring country <b>and shall endeavour to coordinate the necessary cross border measures</b> .	
4. Where a national coordination centre submits a request according to point (c) of paragraph 1, the Agency may support that centre in particular by		4. Where a <b>Member State (...)</b> submits a request according to point (c) of paragraph 1, the Agency (...) <b>shall</b> support that <b>Member State (...)</b> in particular by:	
(a) giving priority treatment for the common application of surveillance tools;			
(b) coordinating the deployment of European Border Guard Teams in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004;			
(c) ensuring the deployment of technical equipment at the disposal of the Agency in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004;			

(d) coordinating any additional support offered by Member States.		<b>deleted</b>	
5. The Agency shall evaluate the attribution of impact levels and the corresponding measures taken at national and Union level in its risk analysis reports.		5. The Agency shall evaluate <b>together with Member States</b> the attribution of impact levels and the corresponding measures taken at national and Union level in its risk analysis reports.	
TITLE IV SPECIFIC PROVISIONS			
<i>Article 16</i> <i>Allocation of tasks to other centres in the Member States</i>		Article 16 Allocation of tasks to other <b>authorities</b> (...) in the Member States	
1. Member States may entrust regional, local, functional or other centres, which are in the position to take operational decisions, with ensuring the situational awareness and reaction capability in the respective area of competence, including the tasks and competences referred to in points (b), (d) and (e) of Article 5(3).		1. Member States may entrust regional, local, functional or other (...) <b>authorities</b> , which are in the position to take operational decisions, with ensuring the situational awareness and reaction capability in the respective area of competence, including the tasks and competences referred to in points (b), (d) and (e) of <b>paragraph 3 of Article 5</b> (...).	
2. The decision of the Member State referred to in paragraph 1 shall not affect the national coordination centre in its ability to cooperate and exchange information with other national coordination centres and the Agency.			

<p>3. In pre-defined cases the national coordination centre may authorise a centre referred to in paragraph 1 to communicate and exchange information with the regional coordination centre or the national coordination centre of another Member State or third country on condition that it regularly informs its own national coordination centre about the communication and information exchange.</p>		<p>3. In pre-defined cases <b>as determined at national level</b> the national coordination centre may authorise <b>an authority (...)</b> referred to in paragraph 1 to communicate and exchange information with the regional <b>(...) authorities</b> or the national coordination centre of another Member State or <b>the competent authorities of a</b> third country on condition that it regularly informs its own national coordination centre about <b>(...) such</b> communication and information exchange.</p>	
<p><i>Article 17</i> <i>Cooperation of the Agency with third parties</i></p>			
<p>1. The Agency shall make use of existing information, capabilities and systems available in other EU agencies and entities, within the respective legal frameworks.</p>		<p>1. The Agency (...) <b>may</b> make use of existing information, capabilities and systems available in other (...) <b>Union agencies, Union bodies and international organisations (...)</b>, within the respective legal frameworks.</p>	
<p>2. In accordance with paragraph 1, the Agency shall cooperate in particular with the following entities:</p>		<p>2. In accordance with paragraph 1, the Agency (...) <b>may</b> cooperate in particular with the following (...) <b>Union agencies, Union bodies, and international organisations:</b></p>	

	<b>AM 93</b>		
(a) European Police Office (Europol), the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre – Narcotics (MAOC-N) and the Centre de Coordination pour la lutte antidrogue en Méditerranée (CeCLAD-M) in order to exchange information on cross-border crime to be included in the European Situational Picture;	(a) [...] the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre – Narcotics (MAOC-N) and the Centre de Coordination pour la lutte antidrogue en Méditerranée (CeCLAD-M) in order to exchange information on cross-border crime to be included in the European Situational Picture;	(a) European Police Office (Europol) (...) in order to exchange information on cross-border crime to be included in the European Situational Picture;	
	<b>AM 94</b>		
	<i>(aa) the European Police Office in order to exchange information on cross-border crime;</i>		
(b) the EU Satellite Centre, the European Maritime Safety Agency and the European Fisheries Control Agency when providing the common application of surveillance tools;			
	<b>AM 95</b>		
(c) the European Commission and EU agencies which can provide the Agency with information relevant for maintaining the European Situational Picture and the Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture;	(c) the European Commission, <i>the European External Action Service, the European Asylum Support Office</i> and <i>other</i> EU agencies which can provide the Agency with information relevant for maintaining the European Situational Picture and the Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture;	(c) the European Commission and (...) <b>Union</b> agencies which can provide the Agency with information relevant for maintaining the European Situational Picture and the Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture;	
(d) international organisations which can provide the Agency with information relevant for maintaining the European Situational Picture and the Common Pre-Frontier Intelligence Picture.			

		<b>2a. In accordance with paragraph 1, the Agency may cooperate with the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre - Narcotics (MAOC-N) and the Centre de Coordination pour la lutte antidrogue en Méditerranée (CeCLAD-M) in order to exchange information on cross-border crime to be included in the European Situational Picture.</b>	
3. Information between the Agency and the entities referred to in paragraph 2 shall be exchanged via the network referred to in Article 7 or other communication networks which fulfil the criteria of availability, confidentiality and integrity.		3. Information between the Agency and the (...) <b>Union agencies, Union bodies and international organisations</b> referred to in paragraphs 2 and 2a shall be exchanged via the <b>communication</b> network referred to in Article 7 or other communication networks which fulfil the criteria of availability, confidentiality and integrity.	
4. The cooperation between the Agency and the entities referred to in paragraph 2 shall be regulated in working arrangements in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and the respective legal basis of each entity. As regards the handling of classified information, these arrangements shall provide that the EU agencies and other entities concerned comply with equivalent security rules and standards as those applied by the Agency.		4. The cooperation between the Agency and the (...) <b>Union agencies, Union bodies and international organisations</b> referred to in paragraphs 2 and 2a shall be regulated in working arrangements in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and the respective legal basis of (...) <b>the Union agency, Union body or international organisation concerned</b> . As regards the handling of classified information, these arrangements shall provide that the (...) <b>Union agencies, Union bodies and international organisations (...)</b> concerned comply with equivalent security rules and standards as those applied by the Agency.	

	<b>AM 96</b>		
5. The agencies and centres referred to in paragraph 2 may use information received in the context of EUROSUR within the limits of their legal framework and in compliance with fundamental rights.	5. The agencies and centres referred to in paragraph 2 <i>shall</i> use information received in the context of EUROSUR <i>only</i> within the limits of their legal framework and in compliance with fundamental rights.	5. The <b>Union</b> agencies and <b>Union bodies</b> (...) referred to in paragraphs 2 and 2a may use information received in the context of EUROSUR within the limits of their legal framework and in compliance with fundamental rights, <b>including data protection requirements.</b>	
	<b>AM 97</b>		
	<i>Article 17a Cooperation with Ireland and the United Kingdom</i>	<i>cf Article 18 a</i>	
	<i>1. The exchange of information and cooperation with Ireland and the United Kingdom on protecting lives of migrants and preventing irregular migration and cross-border crime at the external borders may take place on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements between Ireland and the United Kingdom and one or several neighbouring Member States. The national coordination centres of the Member States shall be the contact point for the exchange of information between the communication network referred to in Article 7 and Ireland and the United Kingdom. Those agreements shall be notified to the Commission.</i>		

	<b>2. The agreements referred to in paragraph 1 shall be limited to the following exchange of information between the national coordination centre of a Member State and Ireland and the United Kingdom:</b>		
	<b>(a) information contained in the national situational picture of a Member State to the extent transmitted to the Agency for the purposes of the European situational picture and the Common pre-frontier intelligence picture,</b>		
	<b>(b) information collected by Ireland and the United Kingdom which is relevant for the purposes of the European situational picture and the Common pre-frontier intelligence picture,</b>		
	<b>(c) information as laid down in Article 9(9).</b>		
	<b>3. Prior approval of any other Member State, which provided information in the context of EUROSUR and which is not part of any of the agreements referred to in paragraph 1, shall be required before that information can be shared with Ireland and the United Kingdom under that agreement.</b>		
	<b>4. Onward transmission or other communication of information to third countries or other third parties shall be prohibited.</b>		



	<b>5. The agreements referred to in paragraph 1 shall provide that Ireland and the United Kingdom shall bear all financial costs arising from their participation in EUROSUR.</b>		
<i>Article 18</i> <i>Cooperation with neighbouring third countries</i>			
	<b>AM 98</b>		
1. The exchange of information and cooperation with neighbouring third countries on preventing irregular migration and cross-border crime may take place on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements between one or several Member States and one or several neighbouring third countries concerned. The national coordination centres of the Member States shall be the contact point for the exchange of information between the network referred to in Article 7 and the regional networks with neighbouring third countries.	1. The exchange of information and cooperation with neighbouring third countries on <b>protecting lives of migrants and refugees and</b> preventing irregular migration and cross-border crime <b>shall</b> take place on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements between <b>the Union or</b> one or several Member States and one or several neighbouring third countries concerned. The national coordination centres of the Member States shall be the contact point for the exchange of information between the network referred to in Article 7 and the regional networks with neighbouring third countries. <b>Member States shall inform the Commission of such agreements before these are concluded. Once they are concluded, they shall be notified to the Commission and the European Parliament.</b>	1. The exchange of information and cooperation with neighbouring third countries on preventing (...) <b>illegal</b> migration and cross-border crime may take place on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements between one or several Member States and one or several neighbouring third countries concerned. The national coordination centres of the Member States shall be the contact point for the exchange of information (...) <b>with</b> neighbouring third countries <b>within EUROSUR.</b>	

	<b>AM 99</b>		
	<i>1a. Those agreements shall be in compliance with the relevant Union law, including the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the relevant international law, including the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, obligations related to access to international protection, in particular the principle of non-refoulement, and fundamental rights.</i>		
	<b>AM 100</b>		
	<i>1b. Any exchange of personal data with third countries shall be prohibited.</i>		
	<b>AM 101</b>		
2. Any exchange of information under paragraph 1 of this Article and under point (h) of Article 9(2), which a third country that could use this information to identify persons or groups of persons who are under a serious risk of being subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment or any other violation of fundamental rights, shall be prohibited.	2. Any exchange of information under paragraph 1 of this Article and under point (h) of Article 9(2), which a third country could use to identify persons or groups of persons <b>who request access to international protection or</b> who are under a serious risk of being subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment or any other violation of fundamental rights, shall be prohibited.	2. Any exchange of information under paragraph 1 of this Article and under point ((...) ga) of <b>paragraph 2 of</b> Article 9 (...), which <b>provides</b> a third country (...) <b>with information that could be used</b> to identify persons or groups of persons who are under a serious risk of being subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment or any other violation of fundamental rights, shall be prohibited.	
3. Any exchange of information under paragraph 1 of this Article and under point (h) of Article 9(2) shall be done in compliance with the conditions of the bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded with neighbouring third countries.		3. Any exchange of information under paragraph 1 of this Article and under point ((...) ga) of <b>paragraph 2 of</b> Article 9 (...) shall be done in compliance with the conditions of the bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded with neighbouring third countries.	

<p>4. Prior approval of any other Member State, which provided information in the context of EUROSUR and which is not part of any of the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 and of the networks referred to in point (h) of Article 9(2), shall be required before that information can be shared with any third country under that agreement or network.</p>		<p>4. Prior approval of any other Member State <b>or of the Agency</b>, which provided information in the context of EUROSUR and which is not part of any of the agreements referred to in paragraph 1 and of the networks referred to in point ((...) ga) of <b>paragraph 2</b> of Article 9 (...), shall be required before that information can be shared with any third country under that agreement or network; <b>The Member States and the Agency shall be bound by the request not to exchange that information with the third country concerned.</b></p>	
	<p><b>AM 102</b></p>		
	<p><i>4a. Any information provided by the Agency, in particular on the basis of risk analyses, information provided by liaison officers or on the basis of the use of surveillance tools defined in Article 12, may be shared with any third country under any agreement referred to in paragraph 1 or under any network referred to in point (h) of Article 9(2) only with prior approval of the Agency.</i></p>		
	<p><b>AM 103</b></p>		
	<p><i>4b. Onward transmission or other communication of information to third countries or other third parties shall be prohibited.</i></p>		

	<b>AM 104</b>		
5. Any exchange of information with third countries of information derived from service for the common application of surveillance tools is subject to the legislation and rules governing those tools and systems as well as to the relevant provisions of Directive 95/46/EC and Regulation (EC) No 45/2001.	5. Any exchange [...] with third countries of information derived from <i>the use of</i> the common application of surveillance tools is subject to the legislation and rules governing those tools and systems [...].	5. Any exchange of information with third countries (...) <b>acquired via</b> (...) the common application of surveillance tools is subject to the legislation and rules governing those tools and systems as well as to the relevant provisions of Directive 95/46/EC, (...) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 <b>and Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA.</b>	
	<i>cf AM 97, Article 17 a</i>	<b>New Article 18a</b> <b>Cooperation with the UK and Ireland</b>	
		<b>1. The exchange of information and cooperation with the United Kingdom and Ireland on preventing illegal migration and cross-border crime at the external borders may take place on the basis of bilateral or multilateral agreements between the United Kingdom and Ireland and one or several neighbouring Member States. These agreements may include one or several neighbouring third countries. The national coordination centres of the Member States shall be the contact point for the exchange of information with the corresponding authority of the United Kingdom and of Ireland within EUROSUR.</b>	

		<p><b>2. The agreements referred to in paragraph 1 shall include provisions on financial costs arising from the participation of the United Kingdom and Ireland in the implementation of those agreements.</b></p>	
		<p><b>3. Prior approval of any other Member State or of the Agency, which provided information in the context of EUROSUR and which is not part of any of the agreements referred to in paragraph 1, shall be required before that information can be shared with the United Kingdom and Ireland under that agreement.</b></p>	

<i>Article 19</i> <i>Handbook</i>			
	<b>AM 105</b>		
The European Commission shall, in close cooperation with the Member States and the Agency, make available a Practical Handbook for the implementation and management of EUROSUR (hereinafter 'Handbook'), providing technical and operational guidelines, recommendations and best practices. The European Commission shall adopt the Handbook in the form of a recommendation.	The European Commission shall, in close cooperation with the Member States, the Agency, <i>the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) and any other relevant Union body</i> , make <b>publicly</b> available a Practical Handbook for the implementation and management of EUROSUR (hereinafter 'Handbook'), providing technical and operational guidelines, recommendations and best practices. <b><i>This handbook shall include, inter alia, details on minimum standards and requirements for any agreements with third countries in accordance with Article 18(1a).</i></b> The European Commission shall adopt the Handbook in the form of a recommendation.		
<i>Article 20</i> Monitoring and evaluation		Article 20 Monitoring and (...) reporting	
	<b>AM 106</b>		
1. The Agency shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the technical and operational functioning of EUROSUR against the objectives of achieving an adequate situational awareness and reaction capability at the external borders.	1. The Agency shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the technical and operational functioning of EUROSUR against <b><i>fundamental rights and</i></b> the objectives of achieving an adequate situational awareness and reaction capability at the external borders <b><i>and of protecting the lives of migrants and refugees.</i></b>	1. The Agency <b>and the Member States concerned</b> , shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the technical and operational functioning of EUROSUR against the objectives of achieving an adequate situational awareness and reaction capability at the external borders.	

	<b>AM 107</b>		
2. The Agency shall submit a report on the functioning of EUROSUR on 1 October 2015 and every two years thereafter.	2. The Agency shall submit a report on the functioning of EUROSUR, <i>including on the use and efficiency of surveillance tools, to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission by 1 October 2014</i> and every two years thereafter.	2. The Agency shall submit a report <b>to the Commission and to the Council</b> on the functioning of EUROSUR on 1 October 2015 and every two years thereafter.	
	<b>AM 108</b>		
3. The Commission shall provide an overall evaluation of EUROSUR to the European Parliament and the Council on 1 October 2016 and every four years thereafter. This evaluation shall include an examination of results achieved against objectives and an assessment of the continuing validity of the underlying rationale, the application of this Regulation in the Member States and by the Agency, and the compliance with fundamental rights. That evaluation shall be accompanied, where necessary, by appropriate proposals to amend this Regulation.	3. The Commission shall provide an overall evaluation of EUROSUR to the European Parliament and the Council <i>by</i> 1 October 2016 and every four years thereafter. This evaluation shall include an examination of results achieved against objectives <i>a cost-efficiency evaluation</i> and an assessment of the continuing validity of the underlying rationale, the application of this Regulation in the Member States and by the Agency, and the compliance with <i>and the impact on</i> fundamental rights, <i>including as regards the processing of personal data and access to international protection</i> . That evaluation shall be accompanied, where necessary, by appropriate proposals to amend this Regulation.	3. The Commission shall provide an overall <b>report on (...)</b> EUROSUR to the European Parliament and the Council on 1 October 2016 and every four years thereafter. This <b>report (...)</b> shall include <b>the (...)</b> results achieved against objectives and an <b>overall view (...)</b> of the continuing validity of the underlying rationale, the application of this Regulation in the Member States and by the Agency, and the compliance with fundamental rights. That <b>report (...)</b> shall be accompanied, where necessary, by appropriate proposals to amend this Regulation.	
4. Member States shall provide the Agency with the information necessary to draft the report referred to in paragraph 2. The Agency shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to produce the evaluation referred to in paragraph 3.		4. Member States shall provide the Agency with the information necessary to draft the report referred to in paragraph 2. The Agency shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to produce the <b>(...) report</b> referred to in paragraph 3.	

		<b>Article 20a</b>	
		<b>Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004</b>	
		<b>Regulation (EC) 2007/2004 is hereby amended as follows:</b>	
		<p><b>1. In Article 2(1), point (i) is replaced by the following:</b></p> <p><b>"(i) provide the necessary assistance to the development and operation of a European border surveillance system and, as appropriate, to the development of a common information sharing environment, including interoperability of systems, notably through establishing, maintaining and coordinating the EUROSUR framework in accordance with Regulation XXX of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)."</b></p>	



		<p><b>2. The following new Article 11ca is inserted:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>"Article 11ca Processing of personal data in the framework of EUROSUR</b></p> <p><b>The Agency may process personal data as set out in Article 12a(2) of Regulation XXX of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR). This Article shall be applied in accordance with the measures referred to in Article 11a. In particular, the processing of such data shall respect the principles of necessity and proportionality and onward transmission or other communication of such personal data processed by the Agency to third countries shall be prohibited."</b></p>	
<i>Article 21</i>			
<i>Entry into force and applicability</i>			
<p>1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.</p>			

2. This Regulation shall apply from 1 October 2013.			
	<b>AM 109</b>		
3. Article 5(1) shall apply to the Member States located at the southern sea and eastern land external borders of the Union (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain) from 1 October 2013.	<i>deleted</i>	3. Article 5(1) <sup>1</sup> shall apply to the Member States located at the southern (...) and eastern (...) external borders (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain) from 1 October 2013.	
	<b>AM 110</b>		
4. Article 5(1) shall apply to the remaining Member States with land and sea external borders (Belgium, Germany, Netherlands and Sweden) as from 1 October 2014.	<i>deleted</i>	4. Article 5(1) shall apply to the remaining Member States (...) as from 1 October 2014.	
This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.			

<sup>1</sup> As regards Croatia the Presidency in consultation with the CLS and the Commission suggests the following:

- 1) If the accession of Croatia takes place before the adoption of the Eurosur regulation, then Croatia can be listed among the Member States in Article 21(3).
- 2) However, if the accession of Croatia will not take place before the adoption of the Eurosur regulation, a recital should be introduced which would be along the lines:  
*"As regards Croatia, this Regulation constitutes a provision of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of article 4 (1) of the Act of accession. Given that Croatia is located at the southern external border of the EU, Croatia should be included among the Member States referred to in article 21(3)."*  
*In addition, based on the Treaty of accession, the Commission would propose a technical adaptation of Article 21 (3) to include Croatia among the Member States in Article 21 (3).*

Done at Brussels,  <i>For the European Parliament The President</i>			
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<u>Annex</u> The following principles shall be taken into account when setting, operating and maintaining the different components of the EUROSUR framework:			
(a) <i>Principle of communities of interest:</i> The national coordination centres and the Agency shall form particular communities of interest for sharing information and cooperation in the framework of EUROSUR. Communities of interest shall be used to organise different national coordination centres and the Agency to exchange information in pursuit of shared objectives, requirements and interests.		(a) <i>Principle of communities of interest:</i> The national coordination centres and the Agency shall form particular communities of interest for sharing information and cooperation in the framework of EUROSUR. Communities of interest shall be used to organise different national coordination centres and the Agency to exchange information <b>on a need to know and a responsibility to share basis</b> in pursuit of shared objectives, requirements and interests.	

	<b>AM 111</b>		
<p>(b) <i>Principles of coherent management and of using existing structures:</i> The Agency shall ensure the coherence between the different components of the EUROSUR framework, including providing guidance and support to the national coordination centres and promoting the interoperability of information and technology. To the extent possible, the EUROSUR framework shall make use of existing systems and capabilities. In this context, EUROSUR shall be established in full compatibility with the initiative for a Common Information Sharing Environment for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain (CISE), thereby contributing to and benefit from a coordinated and cost-efficient approach for cross-sectoral information exchange in the Union.</p>	<p>(b) Principles of coherent management and of using existing structures: The Agency shall ensure the coherence between the different components of the EUROSUR framework, including providing guidance and support to the national coordination centres and promoting the interoperability of information and technology. To the extent possible, the EUROSUR framework shall make use of existing systems and capabilities, <b><i>in order to optimise the use of the Union budget and to avoid the creation of redundancies</i></b>. In this context, EUROSUR shall be established in full compatibility with the initiative for a Common Information Sharing Environment for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain (CISE), thereby contributing to and benefit from a coordinated and cost-efficient approach for cross-sectoral information exchange in the Union.</p>		

<p>(c) <i>Principles of information sharing and of information assurance:</i>  Information made available in the EUROSUR framework shall be available to all national coordination centres and the Agency, unless specific restrictions have been laid down or agreed upon. The national coordination centres shall guarantee the availability, confidentiality and integrity of the information to be exchanged at national and European level. The Agency shall guarantee the availability, confidentiality and integrity of the information to be exchanged at European level.</p>		<p>(c) <i>Principles of information sharing and of information assurance:</i>  Information made available in the EUROSUR framework shall be available to all national coordination centres and the Agency, unless specific restrictions have been laid down or agreed upon. The national coordination centres shall guarantee the availability, confidentiality and integrity of the information to be exchanged at national, (...) European <b>and international</b> level. The Agency shall guarantee the availability, confidentiality and integrity of the information to be exchanged at European <b>and international</b> level.</p>	
<p>(d) <i>Principles of service-orientation and of standardisation:</i> The different EUROSUR capabilities shall be implemented using a service-oriented approach. The Agency shall ensure that, to the extent possible, the EUROSUR framework is based on internationally agreed standards.</p>			
<p>(e) <i>Principle of flexibility:</i>  Organisation, information and technology shall be designed to enable the EUROSUR stakeholders to react to changing situations in a flexible and structured manner.</p>			