

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of biometric data for the effective application of [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person], for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, and amending Regulation (EU) 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (recast)

Commission proposal (doc. 8765/1/16 REV 1)	EP position	Council's mandate for negotiations with the EP (doc. 10079/17)	
Proposal for a	Draft European Parliament legislative resolution	Draft	
REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person] ☒ , for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person ☒ and on	Amendment 1 REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person] , for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person and	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of <u>biometric data</u> [...] for the effective application of [Regulation (EU) No <u>XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation]</u> [...] establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person], for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person and	<i>REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i>

requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (recast)	on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, <i>and amending Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011</i> (recast)	on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, <u>and amending Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011</u> [...] (recast)	
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	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 Articles 78 (2)(e), ☒ 79(2)(c), ☒ 87(2)(a) and 88(2)(a) thereof,	Amendment 2 Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 78 (2)(d) and (e) , 79(2)(c), 87(2)(a) and 88(2)(a) thereof,		<i>REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i>
Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission			Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission
After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,			After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,
		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor,			Having regard to the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor,
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,			Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,
Whereas:		Whereas:	Whereas:
(1) A number of substantive changes are to be made to Council Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 of 11 December 2000 concerning the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Convention¹ and to Council Regulation (EC) No 407/2002 of 28 February 2002 laying down certain rules to implement Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 concerning the establishment of "Eurodac" for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Convention² <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			(1) <u><i>Deleted</i></u>

¹ ~~OJL 316, 15.12.2000, p. 1.~~

² ~~OJL 62, 5.3.2002, p. 1.~~

³ Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by

<p>. In the interests of clarity, those <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> that <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulations should be recast.</p>			
<p>(2) A common policy on asylum, including a Common European Asylum System, is a constituent part of the European Union's objective of progressively establishing an area of freedom, security and justice open to those who, forced by circumstances, seek international protection in the Union.</p>			<p>(2) A common policy on asylum, including a Common European Asylum System, is a constituent part of the European Union's objective of progressively establishing an area of freedom, security and justice open to those who, forced by circumstances, seek international protection in the Union.</p>
<p>(3) The European Council of 4 November 2004 adopted The Hague Programme which set the objectives to be implemented in the area of freedom, security and justice in the period 2005-2010. The European Pact on Immigration and Asylum endorsed by the European Council of 15-16 October 2008 called for the completion of the establishment of a Common European Asylum System by creating a single procedure comprising common guarantees and a uniform status for</p>			

Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 1).

<p>refugees and for persons eligible for subsidiary protection.</p>			
<p>(4) For the purposes of applying Regulation (EU) No [.../...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ <u>of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person⁵</u>, it is necessary to establish the identity of applicants for international protection and of persons apprehended in connection with the unlawful crossing of the external borders of the Union. It is also desirable, in order effectively to apply Regulation (EU) No [.../...], and in particular Articles[.] and [..] thereof, to allow each Member State to check whether a third-country national or stateless person found illegally staying on its territory has applied for international protection in another Member State.</p>		<p>(4) For the purposes of applying Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person, it is necessary to establish the identity of applicants for international protection and of persons apprehended in connection with the unlawful crossing of the external borders of the Union. It is also desirable, in order effectively to apply Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...], and in particular Articles [...] and [...] thereof, to allow each Member State to check whether a third-country national or stateless person found illegally staying on its territory has applied for international protection in another Member State. [It is also necessary,</p>	<p><i>Confirmed pending square on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>4) For the purposes of applying Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management] establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection registered in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person, it is necessary to establish the identity of applicants for international protection and of persons apprehended in connection with the unlawful crossing of the external borders of the Union. It is also desirable, in order effectively to apply Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management], and in particular Article 26(1)(b) thereof, to allow each Member State to check whether a third-country national or stateless</p>

⁴ ~~Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 31).~~

⁵ See page 31 of this Official Journal.

		<p>in order to effectively apply Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation], and in particular Articles 9b and 20(1)(e) thereof, to allow each Member State to check whether a third-country national or a stateless person found illegally staying on its territory who applies for international protection has been admitted by another Member State in accordance with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] or admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme.]</p>	<p>person found illegally staying on its territory has applied for international protection in another Member State.</p>
			<p><i>RECITAL ON RESETTLEMENT REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i></p> <p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions (see EP recital 4a, and CNS recital 4)</i></p> <p>(4 a) It is also necessary, in order to effectively apply Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] or to identify any secondary movements to allow each Member State to check whether a third-</p>

			country national or a stateless person found illegally staying on its territory or who applies for international protection has been admitted by another Member State in accordance with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] or in accordance with a national resettlement scheme. For that purpose, the biometric data of persons registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure should be stored in Eurodac at an early stage of the procedure.
	Amendment 3 <i>(4a) It is necessary that all Member States register in Eurodac information on resettled third-country nationals and stateless persons for the purposes of identifying secondary movements of such persons.</i>		<i>Confirmed</i> <i>Deleted and merged with recital 4-a</i>
		<i>(4a) For the purposes of applying Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], it is necessary to establish the identity of persons registered for the purpose of conducting an admission</i>	<i>RECITAL ON RESETTLEMENT</i> <i>REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i>

		<p>procedure and of persons admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme. It is also necessary, in order to effectively apply Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], and in particular Article 10 thereof, to allow each Member State to check whether a third-country national or a stateless person has been admitted or refused admission by another Member State or has been admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme.</p>	<p>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</p> <p>(4 ab) Eurodac should contribute to achieving the objectives of Regulation XXXX [Resettlement Regulation] by providing a tool for an efficient management of the admission procedure, in particular by facilitating the decision making in case a Member State conducts a subsequent admission procedure for a person who has already been subject to a concluded admission procedure of a different another Member State.</p> <p>(4a) For the purposes of applying Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], it is necessary to establish the identity of persons registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure and of persons admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme. It is also necessary, in order to smoothly apply Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] [...] to allow each Member State to check whether a third country national or a stateless</p>
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			<p>person has been admitted or refused admission to the territory of the Member States by another Member State or has been admitted to the territory of the Member States in accordance with a national resettlement scheme. <u>In order to be able to apply the refusal grounds provided for under Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] within the context of a new admission procedure, Member States also need information on the conclusion of previous admission procedures as well as information on any decision on granting international protection or a humanitarian status under national law. Information on the positive or negative conclusion of a previous admission procedure is furthermore needed to identify the Member State that concluded the procedure and thus to enable Member States to seek obtain supplementary information from that Member State.</u></p>
	<p>Amendment 4</p> <p><i>(4b) The registration in Eurodac of information on resettled third-country nationals or stateless persons is designed to ensure that such persons enjoy, in</i></p>		<p><i>Confirmed</i></p> <p><i>Deleted - to be merged with recitals (4-a), (4a) and (23)</i></p>

	<p><i>accordance with [Regulation XXX/XXX], the same level of protection and the same rights applicable to other beneficiaries of international protection as regards the processing of their data. This should also enable Member States to verify whether or not a third-country national or stateless person has already been resettled in another Member State in accordance with Regulation XXX/XXX. Where a third-country national or stateless person has already been resettled, it should be possible to establish the Member State of resettlement and to monitor any secondary movements.</i></p>		
<p>(5) Fingerprints ⇒ Biometrics ⇐ constitute an important element in establishing the exact identity of such persons. It is necessary to set up a system for the comparison of their fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data.</p>	<p>Amendment 5</p> <p>(5) Biometrics constitute an important element in establishing the exact identity of such persons <i>because they ensure high accuracy of identification.</i> It is necessary to set up a system for the comparison of their <i>biometric</i> data.</p>	<p>(5) Biometrics constitute an important element in establishing the exact identity of such persons. It is necessary to set up a system for the comparison of their biometric [...] data.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed</i></p> <p>(5) Biometrics constitute an important element in establishing the exact identity of [...] the persons falling under the scope of this Regulation because they ensure high accuracy of identification. It is necessary to set up a system for the comparison of their biometric data.</p>
<p>(6) To that end, it is necessary to set up a system known as 'Eurodac', consisting of a Central System, which will operate a</p>		<p>(6) To that end, it is necessary to set up a system known as 'Eurodac', consisting of a Central System, which will operate a computerised</p>	<p><i>REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i></p>

<p>computerised central database of fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data, as well as of the electronic means of transmission between the Member States and the Central System, hereinafter the "Communication Infrastructure".</p>		<p>central database of biometric [...] data, as well as of the electronic means of transmission between the Member States and the Central System, hereinafter the "Communication Infrastructure".</p>	
<p>(7) For the purposes of applying and implementing Regulation (EU) No. [...] it is also necessary to ensure that a separate secure communication infrastructure exists, which Member State's competent authorities for asylum can use for the exchange of information on applicants for international protection. This secure electronic means of transmission shall be known as 'DubliNet' and should be managed and operated by eu-LISA.</p>		<p>(7) For the purposes of applying and implementing Regulation (EU) No. XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] it is also necessary to ensure that a separate secure communication infrastructure exists, which Member State's competent authorities for asylum can use for the exchange of information on applicants for international protection. The DubliNet network established by Commission Regulation (EC) 1560/2003⁶ ('DubliNet') should be such_ [...] secure electronic means of transmission [...], and it should be managed and operated by the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by trilogue</i> <i>Deleted - transferred to eu-LISA Regulation</i></p>

⁶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national (OJ L 222, 5.9.2003, p. 3).

		Parliament and of the Council ⁷ ("eu-LISA"). It is also necessary to modify the Regulation (EU) No. 1077/2011 in order to reflect this new task entrusted to eu-LISA.	
(8) The Hague Programme called for the improvement of access to existing data filing systems in the Union. In addition, The Stockholm Programme called for well-targeted data collection and a development of information exchange and its tools that is driven by law enforcement needs.			
(9) In 2015, the refugee and migration crisis brought to the fore challenges faced by some Member States with taking fingerprints of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons who attempted to avoid the procedures for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection. The Communication of the Commission of 13 May 2015, titled "A European Agenda on Migration" ⁸ noted that " <i>Member States must also implement fully the</i>	Amendment 6 (9) In 2015, the refugee and migration crisis brought to the fore challenges faced by some Member States with taking fingerprints of illegally staying third country nationals or stateless persons who attempted to avoid the procedures for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection. The Communication of the Commission of 13 May 2015, titled "A European Agenda on		<i>Confirmed</i> (9) [...] The Communication of the Commission of 13 May 2015, titled "A European Agenda on Migration" ²⁵ noted that "Member States must also implement fully the rules on taking migrants' fingerprints at the borders" and further proposed that "the Commission will also explore how more biometric identifiers can be used through the Eurodac system (such as using facial recognition techniques through digital photos)".

⁷ Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (OJ L 286, 1.11.2011, p. 1).

⁸ COM(2015) 240 final, 13.5.2015

<p>rules on taking migrants' fingerprints at the borders" and further proposed that "The Commission will also explore how more biometric identifiers can be used through the Eurodac system (such as using facial recognition techniques through digital photos)".</p>	<p>Migration"²⁵ noted that "Member States must also implement fully the rules on taking migrants' fingerprints at the borders" and further proposed that "the Commission will also explore how more biometric identifiers can be used through the Eurodac system (such as using facial recognition techniques through digital photos)".</p>		
<p>(10) To assist Member States overcome challenges relating to non-compliance with the fingerprinting process, this Regulation also permits the comparison of a facial image without fingerprints as a last resort, where it is impossible to take the fingerprints of the third-country national or stateless person because his or her fingertips are damaged, either intentionally or not, or amputated. Member States should exhaust all attempts to ensure that fingerprints can be taken from the data-subject before a comparison using a facial image only can be carried out where non-compliance based on reasons not relating to the conditions of the individual's fingertips are given. Where facial images are used in combination</p>	<p>Amendment 7</p> <p>(10) To assist Member States overcome challenges relating to non-compliance with the fingerprinting process, this Regulation also permits the comparison of a facial image without fingerprints as a last resort, where it is impossible to take the fingerprints of the third country national or stateless person because his or her fingertips are damaged, either intentionally or not, or amputated. <i>For the purposes of obtaining high accuracy identification, fingerprints should always be preferred over facial images.</i> Member States should exhaust all attempts to ensure that fingerprints can be taken from the data-subject before a comparison using a facial image only can be</p>	<p>(10) To assist Member States overcome challenges [...], where it is impossible to take the fingerprints of the third-country national or stateless person because his or her fingertips are damaged, either intentionally or not, or amputated, this Regulation also permits the comparison of a facial image without fingerprints. Member States should exhaust all attempts to ensure that fingerprints can be taken from the data-subject before a comparison using a facial image only can be carried out [...].</p>	<p><i>Confirmed</i></p> <p>(10) For the purposes of obtaining high accuracy identification, fingerprints should always be preferred over facial images. To this end, Member States should exhaust all attempts to ensure that fingerprints can be taken from the data-subject before a comparison using a facial image only can be carried out. To assist Member States overcome challenges, where it is impossible to take the fingerprints of the third-country national or stateless person because his or her fingertips are damaged, either intentionally or not, or amputated, this Regulation should permit the comparison of a facial image without fingerprints.</p>

<p>with fingerprint data, it allows for the reduction of fingerprints registered while enabling the same result in terms of accuracy of the identification.</p>	<p>carried out. <i>To assist Member States overcome challenges, where it is impossible to take the fingerprints of the third-country national or stateless person because his or her fingertips are damaged, either intentionally or not, or amputated, this Regulation should also permit the comparison of a facial image without fingerprints.</i> where non-compliance based on reasons not relating to the conditions of the individual's fingertips are given. Where facial images are used in combination with fingerprint data, it allows for the reduction of fingerprints registered while enabling the same result in terms of accuracy of the identification. Where <i>the physical impossibility to give fingerprints is of a temporary nature, that fact should be recorded and the fingerprinting process should be carried out at a later stage when the physical integrity of the fingertips is restored.</i></p>		
<p>(11) The return of third-country nationals who do not have a right to stay in the Union, in accordance with fundamental rights as general principles of Union law as well as</p>	<p>Amendment 8 (11) The return of third-country nationals <i>or stateless persons</i> who do not have a right to stay in the Union, in accordance with</p>	<p>(11) The return of third-country nationals or stateless persons who do not have a right to stay in the Union, in accordance with fundamental rights as general</p>	<p><i>Confirmed</i> (11) The return of third-country nationals or stateless persons who do not have a right to stay in the Union, in accordance with fundamental rights</p>

<p>international law, including refugee protection and human rights obligations, and in compliance with the provisions of Directive 2008/115/EC⁹, is an essential part of the comprehensive efforts to address migration and, in particular, to reduce and deter irregular migration. To increase the effectiveness of the Union system to return illegally staying third-country nationals is needed in order to maintain public trust in the Union migration and asylum system, and should go hand in hand with the efforts to protect those in need of protection.</p>	<p>fundamental rights as general principles of Union law as well as international law, including refugee protection, <i>the principle of non-refoulement</i> and human rights obligations, and in compliance with the provisions of Directive 2008/115/EC¹⁰, is an essential important part of the comprehensive efforts to address migration <i>in a fair and efficient way</i> and, in particular, to reduce and deter irregular migration. To increase the effectiveness of the Union system to return illegally staying third-country nationals <i>or stateless persons</i> is needed in order to maintain public trust in the Union migration and asylum system, and should go hand in hand with the efforts to protect those in need of protection.</p>	<p>principles of Union law as well as international law, including refugee protection and human rights obligations, and in compliance with the provisions of Directive 2008/115/EC¹¹, is an essential part of the comprehensive efforts to address migration and, in particular, to reduce and deter irregular migration. To increase the effectiveness of the Union system to return illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons is needed in order to maintain public trust in the Union migration and asylum system, and should go hand in hand with the efforts to protect those in need of protection.</p>	<p>as general principles of Union law as well as international law, including refugee protection, the principle of non-refoulement and human rights obligations, and in compliance with the provisions of Directive 2008/115/EC¹², is an important part of the comprehensive efforts to address migration in a fair and efficient way and, in particular, to reduce and deter irregular migration. To increase the effectiveness of the Union system to return illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons is needed in order to maintain public trust in the Union migration and asylum system, and should go hand in hand with the efforts to protect those in need of protection.</p>
<p>(12) National authorities in the Member States experience difficulties in identifying illegally staying third-country nationals who</p>	<p>Amendment 9 (12) National authorities in the Member States experience</p>	<p>(12) National authorities in the Member States experience difficulties in identifying illegally staying third-country nationals or</p>	<p><i>Confirmed</i> (12) National authorities in the Member States experience difficulties</p>

⁹ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals, OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98.

¹⁰ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals, OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98.

¹¹ Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals, OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98.

¹² Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals, OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p. 98.

<p>use deceptive means to avoid their identification and to frustrate the procedures for re-documentation in view of their return and readmission. It is therefore essential to ensure that information on third-country nationals or stateless persons who are found to be staying illegally in the EU are collected and transmitted to Eurodac and are compared also with those collected and transmitted for the purpose of establishing the identity of applicants for international protection and of third-country nationals apprehended in connection with the unlawful crossing of the external borders of the Union, in order to facilitate their identification and re-documentation and to ensure their return and readmission, and to reduce identity fraud. It should also contribute to reducing the length of the administrative procedures necessary for ensuring return and readmission of illegally staying third-country nationals, including the period during which they may be kept in administrative detention awaiting removal. It should also allow identifying third countries of transit, where the illegally staying</p>	<p>difficulties in identifying illegally staying third-country nationals who use deceptive means to avoid their identification and to frustrate the procedures for re-documentation or stateless persons in view of their return and readmission. It is therefore essential to ensure that information on third-country nationals or stateless persons who are found to be staying illegally in the <i>Union</i> are collected and transmitted to Eurodac and are compared also with those collected and transmitted for the purpose of establishing the identity of applicants for international protection and of third-country nationals or stateless persons apprehended in connection with the unlawful crossing of the external borders of the Union, in order to facilitate their identification and re-documentation and to ensure their return and readmission, and to reduce identity fraud. It should also contribute to reducing the length of the administrative procedures necessary for ensuring return and readmission of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons, including the period during which they may be kept in</p>	<p>stateless persons who use deceptive means to avoid their identification and to frustrate the procedures for re-documentation in view of their return and readmission. It is therefore essential to ensure that information on third-country nationals or stateless persons who are found to be staying illegally in the EU are collected and transmitted to Eurodac and are compared also with those collected and transmitted for the purpose of establishing the identity of applicants for international protection and of third-country nationals or stateless persons apprehended in connection with the unlawful crossing of the external borders of the Union, in order to facilitate their identification and re-documentation and to ensure their return and readmission, and to reduce identity fraud. It should also contribute to reducing the length of the administrative procedures necessary for ensuring return and readmission of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons, including the period during which they may be kept in administrative detention awaiting removal. It should also allow identifying third countries of transit,</p>	<p>in identifying illegally staying third-country nationals [...] or stateless persons in view of their return and readmission. It is therefore essential to ensure that information on third-country nationals or stateless persons who are found to be staying illegally in the Union are collected and transmitted to Eurodac and are compared also with those collected and transmitted for the purpose of establishing the identity of applicants for international protection and of third-country nationals or stateless persons apprehended in connection with the unlawful crossing of the external borders of the Union, in order to facilitate their identification and re-documentation and to ensure their return and readmission, and to reduce identity fraud. It should also contribute to reducing the length of the administrative procedures necessary for ensuring return and readmission of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons, including the period during which they may be kept in administrative detention awaiting removal. It should also allow identifying third countries of transit, where the illegally staying third-country national or stateless person may be readmitted.</p>
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<p>third-country national may be readmitted.</p>	<p>administrative detention awaiting removal. It should also allow identifying third countries of transit, where the illegally staying third-country national <i>or stateless person</i> may be readmitted. <i>This should be without prejudice to the operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS), which remains the primary system to ensure cooperation and information exchange on return.</i></p>	<p>where the illegally staying third-country national or stateless person may be readmitted.</p>	
	<p>Amendment 10 <i>(12a) Member States should be able to derogate from the provisions of Article 14 in respect of illegally staying third-country nationals who entered the Union by legally crossing the external border where they have overstayed their authorised period of stay by a period of no more than 15 days.</i></p>		<p><i>Deleted and moved to recital 24a</i></p>
		<p>(12a) With a view to facilitating the procedures for the identification and the issuance of travel documents for return purposes of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document should be recorded in the Central System</p>	<p><i>Confirmed</i> (12a) With a view to facilitating the procedures for the identification and the issuance of travel documents for return purposes of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document</p>

		<p>where available, along with an indication of its authenticity. If such identity or travel document is not available, only one other available document identifying the third-country national or stateless person should be recorded in the Central System along with an indication of its authenticity.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the procedures for the identification and the issuance of travel documents for return purposes of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons, and in order not to populate the system with counterfeit documents, only documents validated as authentic or whose authenticity cannot be established due to the absence of security features, should be kept in the system.</p>	<p>should be recorded in Eurodac where available, along with an indication of its authenticity. If such identity or travel document is not available, only one other available document identifying the third-country national or stateless person should be recorded in Eurodac along with an indication of its authenticity.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the procedures for the identification and the issuance of travel documents for return purposes of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons, and in order not to populate the system with counterfeit documents, only documents validated as authentic or whose authenticity cannot be established due to the absence of security features, should be kept in the system.</p>
<p>(13) In its Conclusions of 8 October 2015 on the future of return policy, the Council endorsed the initiative announced by the Commission to explore an extension of the scope and purpose of Eurodac to enable the use of data</p>	<p>Amendment 11</p> <p>(13) In its Conclusions of 8 October 2015 on the future of return policy, the Council endorsed the initiative announced by the Commission to explore an extension of the scope and purpose</p>	<p>(13) In its Conclusions of 8 October 2015 on the future of return policy, the Council endorsed the initiative announced by the Commission to explore an extension of the scope and purpose of Eurodac to enable the use of data</p>	<p>(13) In its Conclusions of 8 October 2015 on the future of return policy, the Council endorsed the initiative announced by the Commission to explore an extension of the scope and purpose of Eurodac to enable the use of data for return purposes¹⁶. Member</p>

¹⁶

EU Action Plan on return, COM(2015) 453 final.

<p>for return purposes¹³. Member States should have the necessary tools at their disposal to be able to detect illegal migration to and secondary movements of illegally staying third-country nationals in the Union. Therefore, the data in Eurodac should be available, subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation, for comparison by the designated authorities of the Member States.</p>	<p>of Eurodac to enable the use of data for return purposes¹⁴. Member States should have the necessary tools at their disposal to be able to detect illegal migration to <i>the Union and to identify</i> secondary movements and illegally staying third-country nationals <i>and stateless persons</i> in the Union. Therefore, the data in Eurodac should be available, subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation, for comparison by the designated authorities of the Member States.</p>	<p>for return purposes¹⁵. Member States should have the necessary tools at their disposal to be able to detect illegal migration to and secondary movements of illegally staying third-country nationals or stateless persons in the Union. Therefore, the data in Eurodac should be available, subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation, for comparison by the designated authorities of the Member States.</p>	<p>States should have the necessary tools at their disposal to be able to control [...] illegal migration to the Union and to detect secondary movements and illegally staying third-country nationals and stateless persons in the Union. Therefore, the data in Eurodac should be available, subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation, for comparison by the designated authorities of the Member States.</p>
	<p>Amendment 12</p> <p><i>(13 a) The European Border and Coast Guard Agency, as established by Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{17a}, plays a key role in the Union's efforts for a better management of external borders, and the prevention of illegal immigration and secondary movements. Consequently, the European</i></p>		<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(13a) The European Border and Coast Guard Agency, as established by Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{[1]a}, supports Member States in their efforts to better manage the external borders and control illegal immigration. The European Union Agency for Asylum as established by</p>

¹³ EU Action Plan on return, COM(2015) 453 final.

¹⁴ EU Action Plan on return, COM(2015) 453 final.

¹⁵ EU Action Plan on return, COM(2015) 453 final.

¹⁷ *Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision*

	<p><i>Border and Coast Guard Agency should be provided with access to Eurodac data in order to be able to undertake risk analyses to the highest possible standard and to assist Member States with return-related tasks. Those data should be processed in compliance with the data protection safeguards provided for in that Regulation.</i></p>		<p>Regulation (EU) 2021/2303¹⁸ provides operational and technical assistance to Member States. Consequently, authorised users of these agencies as well as of other Justice and Home Affairs Agencies should be provided with access to the central repository if such access is relevant for the implementation of their tasks in line with relevant data protection safeguards.</p>
	<p>Amendment 13</p> <p><i>(13 b) As one of the tasks of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Union Agency for Asylum, referred to in this Regulation, is the taking and transmitting of biometric data, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Union Agency for Asylum should be provided with their own interfaces so that they no longer need to rely on national infrastructures. In the long run, those interfaces could be used as a single search interface,</i></p>		<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(13b) As members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams and experts of the asylum support teams referred to in Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 and Regulation (EU) 2021/2303²⁰ respectively may, upon request of the host Member State, take and transmit biometric data, adequate technological solutions should be developed to ensure that efficient and effective assistance is provided to the host Member State.</p>

¹⁸ Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on the European Union Agency for Asylum and repealing Regulation (EU) No 439/2010, OJ L 468, 30.12.2021, p.1-54

²⁰ Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on the European Union Agency for Asylum and repealing Regulation (EU) No 439/2010, OJ L 468, 30.12.2021, p.1-54

	<p><i>as described in the Commission Communication of 6 April 2016 entitled "Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security"</i>¹⁹.</p>		
<p>(14) The Commission's Communication on Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security²¹ highlights the need to improve the interoperability of information systems as a long-term objective, as also identified by the European Council and the Council. The Communication proposes to set up an Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability to address the legal and technical feasibility of achieving interoperability of the information systems for borders and security. This group should assess the necessity and proportionality of establishing interoperability with the Schengen Information Systems (SIS) and the Visa Information Systems (VIS), and examine if there is a need to revise the legal</p>	<p>Amendment 14</p> <p>(14) The Commission's <i>In line with its</i> Communication on Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security²² highlights, <i>which highlighted</i> the need to improve the interoperability of information systems as a long-term objective, as also identified by the European Council and the Council, The Communication proposes to set <i>the Commission set</i> up an Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability to address the legal and technical feasibility of achieving interoperability of the information systems for borders and security. This group should assess the necessity and proportionality of establishing <i>which would allow for simpler and quicker access to all relevant information and for improving the</i></p>	<p>(14) The Commission's Communication on Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security²³ highlights the need to improve the interoperability of information systems as a long-term objective, as also identified by the European Council and the Council. The Communication proposes to set up an Expert Group on Information Systems and Interoperability to address the legal and technical feasibility of achieving interoperability of the information systems for borders and security. This group should assess the necessity and proportionality of establishing interoperability between the various Union information systems [...].</p>	<p><i>REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i></p>

¹⁹ COM(2016) 0205.
²¹ COM(2016) 205 final
²² COM(2016) 0205
²³ COM(2016) 205 final

framework for law enforcement access to EURODAC.

quality of service that the relevant databases provide to their users. Therefore, technological solutions should be developed to ensure the interoperability of Eurodac with the Schengen Information Systems (SIS) and, the Visa Information Systems (VIS), and examine if there is a need to revise the legal framework for law enforcement access to Eurodac) Europol, and any new relevant information systems developed in the area of freedom, security and justice, in order to enhance effective cooperation among Member States in managing external borders and combatting serious crime. In particular, an assessment should be made as to whether interoperability should be established between Eurodac and the Entry-Exist-System (EES) in order to allow consultation between the EES and Eurodac of the data of third-country nationals or stateless persons having exceeded the maximum duration of authorised stay.

Amendment 15
(14a) Eu-LISA should establish a secure communication channel between the EES central system

Deletion

	<p><i>and the Eurodac central system in order to enable interoperability between them. It is necessary to connect the two central systems to allow for the transfer to Eurodac of the biometric data of a third-country national registered in the EES where registration of those biometric data are required by this Regulation.</i></p>		
<p>(15) It is essential in the fight against terrorist offences and other serious criminal offences for the law enforcement authorities to have the fullest and most up-to-date information if they are to perform their tasks. The information contained in Eurodac is necessary for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism²⁴ or of other serious criminal offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member</p>	<p>Amendment 16</p> <p>(15) It is essential in the fight against terrorist offences and other serious criminal offences for the law enforcement authorities to have the fullest and most up-to-date information if they are to perform their tasks. The information contained in Eurodac is necessary for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation, <i>investigation or prosecution</i> of terrorist offences as referred to in <i>Directive (EU) 2017/... of the European Parliament and of the Council [combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision</i></p>		<p><i>Confirmed by trilogue</i></p> <p>(15) It is essential in the fight against terrorist offences and other serious criminal offences for the law enforcement authorities to have the fullest and most up-to-date information if they are to perform their tasks. The information contained in Eurodac is necessary for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences as referred to in Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA or of other serious criminal offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision</p>

²⁴

Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism (OJ L 164, 22.6.2002, p. 3)

<p><u>States</u>²⁵. Therefore, the data in Eurodac should be available, subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation, for comparison by the designated authorities of Member States and the European Police Office (Europol).</p>	<p><i>2005/671/JHA</i>²⁶ or of other serious criminal offences as referred to in Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA²⁷. Therefore, the data in Eurodac should be available, subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation, for comparison by the designated authorities of Member States and the European Police Office (Europol).</p>		<p>2002/584/JHA. Therefore, the data in Eurodac should be available, subject to the conditions set out in this Regulation, for comparison by the designated authorities of Member States and the European Police Office (Europol).</p>
<p>(16) The powers granted to law enforcement authorities to access Eurodac should be without prejudice to the right of an applicant for international protection to have his or her application processed in due course in accordance with the relevant law. Furthermore, any subsequent follow-up after obtaining a 'hit' from Eurodac should also be without prejudice to that right.</p>			<p>(16) The powers granted to law enforcement authorities to access Eurodac should be without prejudice to the right of an applicant for international protection to have his or her application processed in due course in accordance with the relevant law. Furthermore, any subsequent follow-up after obtaining a 'hit' from Eurodac should also be without prejudice to that right.</p>
<p>(17) The Commission outlines <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> outlined <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in its Communication to the Council and the European Parliament of 24</p>			<p>(17) The Commission outlined in its Communication to the Council and the European Parliament of 24 November 2005 on improved</p>

²⁵ Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (OJ L 190, 18.7.2002, p. 1).

²⁶ Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA of 13 June 2002 on combating terrorism (OJ L 164, 22.6.2002, p. 3).

²⁷ Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States (OJ L 190, 18.7.2002, p. 1).

November 2005 on improved effectiveness, enhanced interoperability and synergies among European databases in the area of Justice and Home Affairs that authorities responsible for internal security could have access to Eurodac in well-defined cases, when there is a substantiated suspicion that the perpetrator of a terrorist or other serious criminal offence has applied for international protection. In that Communication the Commission also found that the proportionality principle requires that Eurodac be queried for such purposes only if there is an overriding public security concern, that is, if the act committed by the criminal or terrorist to be identified is so reprehensible that it justifies querying a database that registers persons with a clean criminal record, and it concluded that the threshold for authorities responsible for internal security to query Eurodac must therefore always be significantly higher than the threshold for querying criminal databases.

effectiveness, enhanced interoperability and synergies among European databases in the area of Justice and Home Affairs that authorities responsible for internal security could have access to Eurodac in well-defined cases, when there is a substantiated suspicion that the perpetrator of a terrorist or other serious criminal offence has applied for international protection. In that Communication the Commission also found that the proportionality principle requires that Eurodac be queried for such purposes only if there is an overriding public security concern, that is, if the act committed by the criminal or terrorist to be identified is so reprehensible that it justifies querying a database that registers persons with a clean criminal record, and it concluded that the threshold for authorities responsible for internal security to query Eurodac must therefore always be significantly higher than the threshold for querying criminal databases.

(18) Moreover, Europol plays a key role with respect to cooperation

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<p>between Member States' authorities in the field of cross-border crime investigation in supporting Union-wide crime prevention, analyses and investigation. Consequently, Europol should also have access to Eurodac within the framework of its tasks and in accordance with Council Decision 2009/371/JHA of 6 April 2009 establishing the European Police Office (Europol)²⁸.</p>		<p>between Member States' authorities in the field of cross-border crime investigation in supporting Union-wide crime prevention, analyses and investigation. Consequently, Europol should also have access to Eurodac within the framework of its tasks and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁹ [...].</p>	<p>between Member States' authorities in the field of cross-border crime investigation in supporting Union-wide crime prevention, analyses and investigation. Consequently, Europol should also have access to Eurodac within the framework of its tasks and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>
<p>(19) Requests for comparison of Eurodac data by Europol should be allowed only in specific cases, under specific circumstances and under strict conditions.</p>	<p>Amendment 17</p> <p>(19) Requests for comparison of Eurodac data by Europol should be allowed only in specific cases, under specific circumstances and under strict conditions, <i>in line with the principles of necessity and proportionality enshrined in Article 52(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and as interpreted by the Court of Justice of the European Union</i>³⁰.</p>		<p><i>Confirmed</i></p> <p>(19) Requests for comparison of Eurodac data by Europol should be allowed only in specific cases, under specific circumstances and under strict conditions, in line with the principles of necessity and proportionality enshrined in Article 52(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and as interpreted</p>

²⁸ Council Decision 2009/371/JHA of 6 April 2009 establishing the European Police Office (Europol) (OJ L 121, 15.5.2009, p. 37).

²⁹ **Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA** [...]

³⁰ *Judgment of the Court of Justice of 8 April 2014, Digital Rights Ireland Ltd v Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources and Others and Kärntner Landesregierung and Others, Joined cases C-293/12 and C-594/12, ECLI:EU:C:2014:238; Judgment of the Court of Justice of 21 December 2016, Tele2 Sverige AB v. Post-och telestyrelsen and Secretary of State for the Home Department v. Tom Watson and Others, Joined cases C-203/15 and C-698/15, ECLI:EU:C:2016:970.*

			by the Court of Justice of the European Union ³¹ .
<p>(20) Since Eurodac was originally established to facilitate the application of the Dublin Convention, access to Eurodac for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences constitutes a change of the original purpose of Eurodac, which interferes with the fundamental right to respect for the private life of individuals whose personal data are processed in Eurodac. ⇒ In line with the requirements of Article 52(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, ⇐ Any such interference must be in accordance with the law, which must be formulated with sufficient precision to allow individuals to adjust their conduct and it must protect individuals against arbitrariness and indicate with sufficient clarity the scope of discretion conferred on the competent authorities and the manner of its exercise. Any</p>	<p>Amendment 18</p> <p>(20) Since Eurodac was originally established to facilitate the application of the Dublin Convention, access to Eurodac for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating, investigating or prosecuting terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences constitutes a change further development of the original purpose of Eurodac ; which interferes with the fundamental right to respect for the private life of individuals whose personal data are processed in Eurodac. In line with the requirements of Article 52(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, any such interference, any interference with the fundamental right to respect for the private life of individuals whose personal data are processed in Eurodac must be in accordance with the law, which must be formulated with sufficient</p>		<p><i>Confirmed</i></p> <p>(20) Since Eurodac was originally established to facilitate the application of the Dublin Convention, access to Eurodac for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences constitutes a further development to the original purpose of Eurodac. In line with the requirements of Article 52(1) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, any interference with the fundamental right to respect for the private life of individuals whose personal data are processed in Eurodac must be in accordance with the law, which must be formulated with sufficient precision to allow individuals to adjust their conduct and it must protect individuals against arbitrariness and indicate with sufficient clarity the scope of discretion conferred on the competent authorities and the manner of its exercise. Any interference must be</p>

³¹ *Judgment of the Court of Justice of 8 April 2014, Digital Rights Ireland Ltd v Minister for Communications, Marine and Natural Resources and Others and Kärntner Landesregierung and Others, Joined cases C-293/12 and C-594/12, ECLI:EU:C:2014:238; Judgment of the Court of Justice of 21 December 2016, Tele2 Sverige AB v. Post-och telestyrelsen and Secretary of State for the Home Department v. Tom Watson and Others, Joined cases C-203/15 and C-698/15, ECLI:EU:C:2016:970.*

<p>interference must be necessary in a democratic society to protect a legitimate and proportionate ⇒ to genuinely meet an objective of general ⇐ interest and proportionate to the legitimate objective it aims to achieve.</p>	<p>precision to allow individuals to adjust their conduct and it must protect individuals against arbitrariness and indicate with sufficient clarity the scope of discretion conferred on the competent authorities and the manner of its exercise. Any interference must be necessary to genuinely meet an objective of general interest and proportionate to the legitimate objective it aims to achieve.</p>		<p>necessary to genuinely meet an objective of general interest and proportionate to the legitimate objective it aims to achieve.</p>
<p>(21) Even though the original purpose of the establishment of Eurodac did not require the facility of requesting comparisons of data with the database on the basis of a latent fingerprint, which is the dactyloscopic trace which may be found at a crime scene, such a facility is fundamental in the field of police cooperation. The possibility to compare a latent fingerprint with the fingerprint data which is stored in Eurodac in cases where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the perpetrator or victim may fall under one of the categories covered by this Regulation will provide the designated authorities of the Member States with a very</p>			<p>(21) Even though the original purpose of the establishment of Eurodac did not require the facility of requesting comparisons of data with the database on the basis of a latent fingerprint, which is the dactyloscopic trace which may be found at a crime scene, such a facility is fundamental in the field of police cooperation. The possibility to compare a latent fingerprint with the fingerprint data which is stored in Eurodac in cases where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the perpetrator or victim may fall under one of the categories covered by this Regulation will provide the designated authorities of the Member States with a very valuable tool in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or</p>

<p>valuable tool in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, when for example the only evidence available at a crime scene are latent fingerprints.</p>			<p>other serious criminal offences, when for example the only evidence available at a crime scene are latent fingerprints.</p>
<p>(22) This Regulation also lays down the conditions under which requests for comparison of fingerprint data with Eurodac data for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences should be allowed and the necessary safeguards to ensure the protection of the fundamental right to respect for the private life of individuals whose personal data are processed in Eurodac. The strictness of those conditions reflects the fact that the Eurodac database registers fingerprint data of persons who are not presumed to have committed a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence.</p>	<p>Amendment 19 (22) This Regulation also lays down the conditions under which requests for comparison of fingerprint biometric or alphanumeric data with Eurodac data for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences should be allowed and the necessary safeguards to ensure the protection of the fundamental right to respect for the private life of individuals whose personal data are processed in Eurodac. The strictness of those conditions reflects the fact that the Eurodac database registers fingerprint biometric and alphanumeric data of persons who are not presumed to have committed a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence. <i>Law enforcement authorities and Europol do not always have the biometric data of the suspect, perpetrator or victim whose case they are investigating, which can</i></p>	<p>(22) This Regulation also lays down the conditions under which requests for comparison of biometric or alphanumeric [...] data with Eurodac data for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences should be allowed and the necessary safeguards to ensure the protection of the fundamental right to respect for the private life of individuals whose personal data are processed in Eurodac. The strictness of those conditions reflects the fact that the Eurodac database registers biometric and alphanumeric [...] data of persons who are not presumed to have committed a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence. It is acknowledged that law enforcement authorities will not always have the biometric data of the perpetrator or victim whose case they are investigating, which may hamper their ability to check</p>	<p>(22) This Regulation also lays down the conditions under which requests for comparison of biometric or alphanumeric data with Eurodac data for the purposes of preventing, detecting, or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences should be allowed and the necessary safeguards to ensure the protection of the fundamental right to respect for the private life of individuals whose personal data are processed in Eurodac. The strictness of those conditions reflects the fact that the Eurodac database registers biometric and alphanumeric data of persons who are not presumed to have committed a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence. It is acknowledged that law enforcement authorities and Europol do not always have the biometric data of the suspect or victim whose case they are investigating, which may hamper their ability to check biometric matching databases such as Eurodac. It is important to equip</p>

	<p><i>hamper their ability to check biometric matching databases such as Eurodac. In order to contribute further to the investigations carried out by those authorities and Europol, searches based on alphanumeric data should be allowed in Eurodac in such cases, in particular where those authorities and Europol possess evidence of the personal details or identity documents of the suspect, perpetrator or victim.</i></p>	<p>biometric matching databases such as Eurodac. It is important to equip law enforcement authorities and Europol with the necessary tools to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences where it is necessary to do so. Allowing for the possibility to search Eurodac based on alphanumeric data will contribute further to investigations carried out by law enforcement authorities and Europol, in particular in cases where no biometric evidence can be found, but where they may possess evidence of the personal data or identity documents of the perpetrator or of the victim.</p>	<p>law enforcement authorities and Europol with the necessary tools to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences where it is necessary to do so. In order to contribute further to the investigations carried out by those authorities and Europol, searches based on alphanumeric data should be allowed in Eurodac, in particular in cases where no biometric evidence can be found, but where those authorities and Europol possess evidence of the personal details or identity documents of the suspect or victim.</p>
		<p>(22a) The challenge of maintaining security in an open Europe has been put to a huge test in recent years. In view of the fact that threats are becoming more varied and more international, as well as increasingly cross-border and cross-sectorial in nature, the EU must do its utmost to help Member States protect citizens. Therefore, the expansion of the scope and simplification of law enforcement access to Eurodac</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(22a) The expansion of the scope and simplification of law enforcement access to Eurodac should help Member States dealing with the increasingly complicated operational situations and cases involving cross-border crimes and terrorism with direct impact on the security situation in the EU. The conditions of access to Eurodac for the purposes of the prevention,</p>

	<p>should help Member States dealing with the increasingly complicated operational situations and cases involving cross-border crimes and terrorism with direct impact on the security situation in the EU. The conditions of access to Eurodac for the purposes for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences should also allow the law enforcement authorities of the Member States to tackle the cases of suspects using multiple identities. For this purpose, obtaining a hit during a consultation of a relevant database prior to acceding Eurodac should not prevent such access. It may also be a useful tool to respond to the threat from radicalised persons or terrorists who may seek to re-enter the EU under the guise of an asylum-seeker. A broader and simpler access of law enforcement authorities of the Member States to Eurodac may, while guaranteeing the full respect of the fundamental rights, enable Member States to use all existing tools to ensure that</p>	<p>detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences should also allow the law enforcement authorities of the Member States to tackle the cases of suspects using multiple identities. For this purpose, obtaining a hit during a consultation of a relevant database prior to acceding Eurodac should not prevent such access. It may also be a useful tool to respond to the threat from radicalised persons or terrorists <u>who might have been registered in Eurodac</u>. A broader and simpler access of law enforcement authorities of the Member States to Eurodac should, while guaranteeing the full respect of the fundamental rights, enable Member States to use all existing tools to ensure an area of freedom, security and justice.</p>
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		<p>people live in an area of freedom, security and justice.</p>	
<p>(23) With a view to ensuring equal treatment for all applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, as well as in order to ensure consistency with the current Union asylum acquis, in particular with Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted³² and Regulation (EU) No [.../...]604/2013, it is appropriate to extend the scope of this Regulation in order to include <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> includes <input type="checkbox"/> applicants for subsidiary protection and persons</p>	<p>Amendment 20</p> <p>(23) With a view to ensuring equal treatment for all applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, as well as in order to ensure consistency with the current Union asylum acquis, in particular with Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³³ and <i>with [Regulation XXX/XXX] establishing a Union Resettlement Framework and Regulation (EU) No [.../...], this Regulation includes in its scope applicants for subsidiary protection and persons eligible for subsidiary protection in its scope, as well as persons granted international protection on the basis of resettlement in accordance with [Regulation XXX/XXX].</i></p>	<p>(23) With a view to ensuring equal treatment for all applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, as well as in order to ensure consistency with the current Union asylum acquis, in particular with Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁴ and Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...], this Regulation includes applicants for subsidiary protection and persons eligible for subsidiary protection in its scope.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p><i>Confirmed by trilogue pending square brackets</i></p> <p>(23) With a view to ensuring equal treatment for all applicants and beneficiaries of international protection, as well as in order to ensure consistency with the current Union asylum acquis, in particular with Directive 2011/95/EU Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] of the European Parliament and of the Council, Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX establishing a [Union Resettlement Framework] and Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management], this Regulation includes in its scope applicants for</p>

³² Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (OJ L 337, 20.12.2011, p. 9).

³³ Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible

³⁴ Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted (OJ L 337, 20.12.2011, p. 9).

<p>eligible for subsidiary protection ☒ in its scope ☒ .</p>			<p>subsidiary protection and persons eligible for subsidiary protection [...].</p>
<p>(24) It is also necessary to require the Member States promptly to take and transmit the fingerprint data of every applicant for international protection and of every third-country national or stateless person who is apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border of a Member State ⇒ or is found to be staying illegally in a Member State ⇐ , if they are at least 14 ⇒ six ⇐ years of age.</p>	<p>Amendment 21 (24) It is also necessary to require the Member States promptly to take and transmit the fingerprint biometric data of every applicant for international protection, of every resettled third-country national or stateless person in accordance with [Regulation XXX/XXX] and of every third-country national or stateless person who is apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border of a Member State or is found to be staying illegally in a Member State, if they are at least six years of age.</p>	<p>(24) It is also necessary to require the Member States promptly to take and transmit the biometric [...] data of every applicant for international protection and of every third-country national or stateless person who is apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border of a Member State or is found to be staying illegally in a Member State, if they are at least six years of age.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (24) It is also necessary to require the Member States promptly to take and transmit the biometric data of every applicant for international protection, of every person for whom Member States intend to conduct an admission procedure in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], of every third-country national or stateless person who is apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border of a Member State or is found to be staying illegally in a Member State <i>and of every person disembarked following a search and rescue operation</i>, if they are at least six years of age.</p>
			<p>(24a) The obligation to take the biometric data of illegally staying third country nationals or stateless persons of at least six years of age does not affect the Member States' right to extend a third-country national or stateless person's stay on their territory pursuant to Article 20(2) of the Convention</p>

			implementing the Schengen Agreement.
<p>(25) In view of strengthening the protection of unaccompanied minors who have not applied for international protection and those children who may become separated from their families, it is also necessary to take fingerprints and a facial image for storage in the Central System to help establish the identity of a child and assist a Member State to trace any family or links they may have with another Member State. Establishing family links is a key element in restoring family unity and must be closely linked to the determination of the best interests of the child and eventually, the determination of a durable solution.</p>	<p>Amendment 22</p> <p>(25) In view of strengthening the protection of <i>all migrant and refugee children, including</i> unaccompanied minors who have not applied for international protection and those children who may become separated from their families, it is also necessary to take fingerprints and a facial image <i>biometric data</i> for storage in the Central System to help establish the identity of a child and assist a Member State to trace any family or links they may have with another Member State. <i>Biometric data should be taken for that sole purpose, and should be processed and used accordingly.</i> Establishing family links is a key element in restoring family unity and must be closely linked to the determination of the best interests of the child and eventually, the determination of a durable <i>sustainable</i> solution. <i>In the performance of those tasks, Member States should observe the principles laid down in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989. Improved identification procedures for</i></p>	<p>(25) In view of strengthening the protection of unaccompanied minors who have not applied for international protection and those children who may become separated from their families, it is also necessary to take biometric data [...] for storage in the Central System to help establish the identity of a child and assist a Member State to trace any family or links they may have with another Member State. Establishing family links is a key element in restoring family unity and must be closely linked to the determination of the best interests of the child and eventually, the determination of a durable solution.</p>	<p>(25) In view of strengthening the protection of all children falling under the scope of this Regulation, including unaccompanied minors who have not applied for international protection and those children who may become separated from their families, it is also necessary to take biometric data for storage in Eurodac to help establish the identity of children and assist a Member State in tracing any family or links they may have with another Member State, as well as in assisting a Member State in tracing missing children, including for law enforcement purposes, by complementing the existing instruments, in particular SIS. Effective identification procedures will assist Member States in guaranteeing the adequate protection of children. Establishing family links is a key element in restoring family unity and must be closely linked to the determination of the best interests of the child and eventually, the determination of a sustainable solution in accordance with national practices following a needs assessment by the competent</p>

	<p><i>missing children should assist Member States in guaranteeing that adequate protection of children is ensured. To that end, Member States, upon the identification of a missing child or of a child who is the victim of crime, should promptly contact the competent national child protection authorities, which should undertake a needs assessment with a view to finding a sustainable solution for the child in accordance with his or her best interests.</i></p>		<p>national child protection authorities.</p>
			<p>(25-a) The official responsible for taking the biometric data of a minor should receive training so that sufficient care is taken to ensure an adequate quality of biometric data of the minor and to guarantee that the process is child-friendly so that the minor, particularly a very young minor, feels safe and can readily cooperate with the process for having his or her biometric data taken.</p>
		<p>(25a) All minors from the age of six years old and above, including unaccompanied minors, should be accompanied at the time their</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p>

		<p>biometric data is being captured for the purposes of Eurodac by a [legal representative, guardian] or a person trained to safeguard the best interest of the child and his or her general well-being. The official responsible for taking the biometric data of a minor should also receive training so that sufficient care is taken to ensure an adequate quality of fingerprints of the minor and to guarantee that the process is child-friendly so that the minor, particularly a very young minor, feels safe and can readily cooperate with the process for having his or her biometric data taken.</p>	<p>(25a) Any minor from the age of six years old and above should be accompanied by, where present, an adult family member throughout the time his or her biometric data are taken. The unaccompanied minor should be accompanied by a [guardian], representative or, where a [guardian or] representative has not been designated, a person trained to safeguard the best interests of the minor and his or her general wellbeing, throughout the time his or her biometric data are taken. Such a trained person should not be the official responsible for taking the biometric data, should act independently and should not receive orders either from the official or the service responsible for taking the biometric data. Such a trained person should be the person designated to provisionally act as a representative under Directive (EU) xxx/xxx [Reception Conditions Directive] where that person has been designated. The official responsible for taking the biometric data of a minor should also receive training so that sufficient care is taken to ensure an adequate quality of fingerprints of the minor and to guarantee that the process is child-</p>
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			friendly so that the minor, particularly a very young minor, feels safe and can readily cooperate with the process for having his or her biometric data taken.
(26) The best interests of the minor should be a primary consideration for Member States when applying this Regulation. Where the requesting Member State establishes that Eurodac data pertain to a child, these data may only be used for law enforcement purposes by the requesting Member State in accordance with that State's laws applicable to minors and in accordance with the obligation to give primary consideration to the best interests of the child.	Amendment 23 (26) The best interests of the minor should be a primary consideration for Member States when applying this Regulation. Where the requesting Member State establishes that Eurodac data pertain to a child, these <i>those</i> data may only be used for law enforcement purposes, <i>in particular those relating to the prevention, detection and investigation of child trafficking and other serious crimes against children</i> , by the requesting Member State <i>and</i> in accordance with that State's laws applicable to minors and in accordance with the obligation to give primary consideration to the best interests of the child.		<i>Confirmed</i> (26) The best interests of the minor should be a primary consideration for Member States when applying this Regulation. Where the requesting Member State establishes that Eurodac data pertain to a child, those data may only be used for law enforcement purposes, in particular those relating to the prevention, detection and investigation of child trafficking and other serious crimes against children , by the requesting Member State and in accordance with that State's laws applicable to minors and in accordance with the obligation to give primary consideration to the best interests of the child.
(27) It is necessary to lay down precise rules for the transmission of such fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data to the Central System, the recording of such fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐		(27) It is necessary to lay down precise rules for the transmission of such biometric [...] data to the Central System, the recording of such biometric [...] data and of other relevant personal data in the	(27) It is necessary to lay down precise rules for the transmission of such biometric data and of other relevant personal data in the Central System, their storage, their comparison with other biometric

<p>data and of other relevant ⊗ personal ⊗ data in the Central System, their storage, their comparison with other fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data, the transmission of the results of such comparison and the marking and erasure of the recorded data. Such rules may be different for, and should be specifically adapted to, the situation of different categories of third-country nationals or stateless persons.</p>		<p>Central System, their storage, their comparison with other biometric [...] data, the transmission of the results of such comparison and the marking and erasure of the recorded data. Such rules may be different for, and should be specifically adapted to, the situation of different categories of third-country nationals or stateless persons.</p>	<p>data, the transmission of the results of such comparison and the marking and erasure of the recorded data. Such rules may be different for, and should be specifically adapted to, the situation of different categories of third-country nationals or stateless persons.</p>
<p>(28) Member States should ensure the transmission of fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data of an appropriate quality for the purpose of comparison by means of the computerised fingerprint ⇒ and facial ⇐ recognition system. All authorities with a right of access to Eurodac should invest in adequate training and in the necessary technological equipment. The authorities with a right of access to Eurodac should inform the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice established by Regulation (EU)</p>		<p>(28) Member States should ensure the transmission of biometric [...] data of an appropriate quality for the purpose of comparison by means of the computerised fingerprint and facial recognition system. All authorities with a right of access to Eurodac should invest in adequate training and in the necessary technological equipment. The authorities with a right of access to Eurodac should inform [...] ³⁶ eu-LISA [...] of specific difficulties encountered with regard to the quality of data, in order to resolve them.</p>	<p>(28) Member States should ensure the transmission of biometric data of an appropriate quality for the purpose of comparison by means of the computerised fingerprint and facial recognition system. All authorities with a right of access to Eurodac should invest in adequate training and in the necessary technological equipment. The authorities with a right of access to Eurodac should inform eu-LISA of specific difficulties encountered with regard to the quality of data, in order to resolve them.</p>

³⁶ [...]

<p>No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁵ (the "Agency" ☒ "eu-LISA" ☒) of specific difficulties encountered with regard to the quality of data, in order to resolve them.</p>			
<p>(29) The fact that it is temporarily or permanently impossible to take and/or to transmit fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data, due to reasons such as insufficient quality of the data for appropriate comparison, technical problems, reasons linked to the protection of health or due to the data subject being unfit or unable to have his or her fingerprints ⇒ or facial image ⇐ taken owing to circumstances beyond his or her control, should not adversely affect the examination of or the decision on the application for international protection lodged by that person.</p>		<p>(29) The fact that it is temporarily or permanently impossible to take and/or to transmit biometric [...] data, due to reasons such as insufficient quality of the data for appropriate comparison, technical problems, reasons linked to the protection of health or due to the data subject being unfit or unable to have his or her biometric data [...] taken owing to circumstances beyond his or her control, should not adversely affect the examination of or the decision on the application for international protection lodged by that person.</p>	<p><i>Changes to be confirmed by the trilogue</i></p> <p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(29) The fact that it is temporarily or permanently impossible to take and/or to transmit biometric data, due to reasons such as insufficient quality of the data for appropriate comparison, technical problems, reasons linked to the protection of health or due to the data subject being unfit or unable to have his or her biometric data taken owing to circumstances beyond his or her control, should not adversely affect the examination of or the decision on the application for international protection registered by that person.</p>
<p>(30) Member States should refer to the Commission's Staff Working Document on Implementation of the Eurodac Regulation as regards</p>	<p>Amendment 24</p> <p>(30) <i>In order to ensure that all the persons referred to in Article</i></p>	<p>(30) Member States should refer to the Commission's Staff Working Document on Implementation of the Eurodac Regulation as regards the</p>	<p>(30) Member States should refer to the Commission Staff Working Document on Implementation of the Eurodac Regulation as regards the</p>

³⁵ [Regulation \(EU\) No 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice \(OJ L 286, 1.11.2011, p. 1\).](#)

the obligation to take fingerprints adopted by the Council on 20 July 2015³⁷, which sets out a best practice approach to taking fingerprints of irregular third-country nationals. Where a Member State's national law allows for the taking of fingerprints by force or coercion as a last resort, those measures must fully respect the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. Third-country nationals who are deemed to be vulnerable persons and minors should not be coerced into giving their fingerprints or facial image, except in duly justified circumstances that are permitted under national law.

10(1), 12a, 13(1) and 14(1) are registered in Eurodac, Member States should refer to the Commission's Staff Working Document on Implementation of the Eurodac Regulation as regards the obligation to take fingerprints adopted by the Council on 20 July 2015³⁸, which sets out a best practice approach to taking fingerprints of irregular third-country nationals *or stateless persons*. *When carrying out that process, Member States should also take account of the guidelines established by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights in its focus paper of May 2015 entitled "Fundamental rights implications of the obligation to provide fingerprints for Eurodac"*. Where a Member State's national law allows for the taking of fingerprints by force or coercion as a last resort, those measures must fully respect the Charter of Fundamental Rights ~~Third country nationals who are deemed to be vulnerable persons and minors should not be coerced into giving their fingerprints or~~

obligation to take fingerprints **which [...]** the Council **invited the Member States to follow** on 20 July 2015³⁹, which sets out a best practice approach to taking fingerprints of irregular third-country nationals **or stateless persons**. Where a Member State's national law allows for the taking of fingerprints by force or coercion as a last resort, those measures must fully respect the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. Third-country nationals **or stateless persons** who are deemed to be vulnerable persons and minors should not be coerced into giving their fingerprints or facial image, except in duly justified circumstances that are permitted under national law. **In this context, detention should only be used as a means of last resort in order to determine or verify a third-country national's or stateless person's identity.**

obligation to take fingerprints which the Council invited the Member States to follow on 20 July 2015. It sets out a best practice approach to taking fingerprints. **Where relevant, Member States should also take into account the Checklist to act in compliance with fundamental rights when obtaining fingerprints for Eurodac of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights which aims to assist them with complying with fundamental rights obligations when taking fingerprints.**

³⁷ COM(2015) 150 final, 27.5.2015

³⁸ COM(2015) 0150.

³⁹ SWD(2015) 150 final, 27.5.2015

	<p>facial image, except in duly justified circumstances that are permitted under national law of the European Union. Where a minor, in particular an unaccompanied or separated minor, refuses to give his or her fingerprints or facial image and there are reasonable grounds for believing that there are child safeguarding or protection risks, that minor should be referred to the competent national child protection authorities, national referral mechanisms, or both. Those authorities should undertake an assessment of the minor's special needs in accordance with the relevant law with a view to finding a sustainable solution for the minor in full respect of the best interests of the child.</p>		
			<p><i>Confirmed</i></p> <p>(30-a) Member States should inform all persons required by this Regulation to give biometric data of their obligation to do so. Member States should also explain to those persons that it is in their interests to fully and immediately cooperate with the procedure by providing their biometric data. Where a Member State's national law allows</p>

			for the taking of biometric data by use of coercion as a last resort, those measures must fully respect the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Only in duly justified circumstances and as a last resort, having exhausted other possibilities, a proportionate degree of coercion could be used to ensure the compliance of third-country nationals or stateless persons who are deemed to be vulnerable persons, and minors, with the obligation to provide biometric data.
			(30a) Where detention is used in order to determine or verify a third-country national's or stateless person's identity, it should only be used by Member States as a means of last resort and in full respect of the Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and in compliance with relevant Union law, including Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.
(31) Hits obtained from Eurodac should be verified by a trained fingerprint expert in order to ensure the accurate determination of responsibility under Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 ⇒ ; the exact	Amendment 25 (31) Hits obtained from Eurodac should be verified by a trained fingerprint expert in order to ensure the accurate determination of responsibility under Regulation	(31) Hits obtained from Eurodac should be verified by a trained fingerprint expert, where necessary , in order to ensure the accurate determination of responsibility under Regulation	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (31) Where necessary , hits should be checked by a trained fingerprint expert in order to ensure the accurate determination of responsibility under

<p>identification of the third-country national or stateless person ⇐ and the exact identification of the criminal suspect or victim of crime whose data might be stored in Eurodac. ⇒ Hits obtained from Eurodac based on facial images should also be verified where there is doubt that the result relates to the same person. ⇐</p>	<p>(EU) No [.../...], the exact identification of the third-country national or stateless person and the exact identification of the criminal suspect or victim of crime whose data might be stored in Eurodac. Hits obtained from Eurodac based on facial images should also be verified where there is doubt that the result relates to the same person <i>by an official trained in accordance with national practice, in particular where the comparison is made with a facial image only. Where a fingerprint and facial image comparison is carried out simultaneously and a hit is received for both biometric data sets, Member States may check and verify the facial image result, if needed.</i></p>	<p>(EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...]; the exact identification of the third-country national or stateless person and the exact identification of the criminal suspect or victim of crime whose data might be stored in Eurodac. Hits obtained from Eurodac based on facial images should also be verified by an official trained in accordance with national practice, particularly where the comparison is made with a facial image only. Where a fingerprint and facial image comparison is carried out simultaneously and a hit result is received for both biometric data sets, Member States may check and verify the facial image result, if needed [...].</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management], the exact identification of the third-country national or stateless person and the exact identification of the criminal suspect or victim of crime whose data might be stored in Eurodac.</p> <p>Check by a trained expert should be considered necessary where there is doubt that the result of the comparison of the fingerprint data relates to the same person, in particular where the data corresponding to a fingerprint hit belong to a person of different sex or where the facial image data do not correspond to the facial feature of the person whose biometric data were taken.</p> <p>Hits obtained from Eurodac based on facial images should also be <i>checked</i> by an expert trained in accordance with national practice, where the comparison is made with facial image data only.</p> <p>Where a fingerprint and facial image data comparison is carried out simultaneously and hits are returned for both biometric data sets, Member States should be able</p>
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			to check the result of the comparison of the facial image data.
<p>(32) Third-country nationals or stateless persons who have requested international protection in one Member State may have the option of ⇒ try to ⇐ requesting international protection in another Member State for many years to come. Therefore, the maximum period during which fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data should be kept by the Central System should be of considerable length. Given that most third-country nationals or stateless persons who have stayed in the Union for several years will have obtained a settled status or even citizenship of a Member State after that period, a period of ten years should be considered a reasonable period for the storage of fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data.</p>	<p>Amendment 26</p> <p>(32) <i>The maximum period during which biometric data of third-country nationals or stateless persons who have requested international protection in one Member State may try to request international protection in another Member State for many years to come. Therefore, the maximum period during which fingerprint and facial image data should be kept by the Central System should be of considerable length can be kept by the Central System should be limited to the extent strictly necessary and should be proportionate, in line with the principle of proportionality enshrined in Article 52(1) of the Charter and as interpreted by the Court of Justice.</i> Given that most third-country nationals or stateless persons who have stayed in the Union for several years will have obtained a settled status or even citizenship of a Member State after that period, a period of ten five years should be considered a</p>	<p>(32) Third-country nationals or stateless persons who have requested international protection in one Member State may try to request international protection in another Member State for many years to come. Therefore, the maximum period during which biometric [...] data should be kept by the Central System should be of considerable length. Given that most third-country nationals or stateless persons who have stayed in the Union for several years will have obtained a settled status or even citizenship of a Member State after that period, a period of ten years should be considered a reasonable period for the storage of biometric [...] data.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed pending square brackets</i></p> <p>(32) Third-country nationals or stateless persons who have requested international protection in one Member State may try to request international protection in another Member State for many years to come. The maximum period during which biometric data of third-country nationals or stateless persons who have requested international protection can be kept by the Central System should be limited to the extent strictly necessary and should be proportionate, in line with the principle of proportionality enshrined in Article 52(1) of the Charter and as interpreted by the Court of Justice. Given that most third-country nationals or stateless persons who have stayed in the Union for several years will have obtained a settled status or even citizenship of a Member State after that period, a period of 10 years should be considered a reasonable period for the storage of biometric and alphanumeric data.</p>

	<p>reasonable period for the storage of fingerprint and facial image <i>biometric</i> data.</p>		
	<p>Amendment 27 <i>(32 a) In its conclusions on Statelessness of 4 December 2015, the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States recalled the Union's pledge of September 2012 that all Member States were to accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and were to consider acceding to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.</i></p>		<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023 (32 a) In its conclusions on Statelessness of 4 December 2015, the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States recalled the Union's pledge of September 2012 that all Member States were to accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and were to consider acceding to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.</i></p>
		<p>(32a) Persons admitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] or a national resettlement scheme may try to subsequently register for admission with another Member State, or subsequently apply for international protection in another Member State. Therefore, the maximum period during which biometric data should be kept in the Central System should be of considerable length. Given that most third</p>	<p>RECITALS ON RESETTLEMENT REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</p> <p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p>(32a) Persons for whom a positive conclusion on admission has been reached or persons admitted in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] or a national resettlement scheme might be</p>

		<p>country nationals or stateless persons who were admitted to and resided in the Union for several years will have obtained a settled status or even citizenship of a Member State, a period of ten years should be considered reasonable for the storage of biometric data from the moment the biometric data is taken.</p>	<p>registered for admission purposes with another Member State or might subsequently apply for international protection in another Member State. <u>Information on a previous positive conclusion of an admission procedure followed by a decision to grant international protection or a humanitarian status under national law allows other Member States conducting an admission procedure to verify whether such a decision was taken, which is necessary to apply the relevant refusal grounds provided for in Regulation (EU) xxx/xxx [Resettlement Regulation].</u></p> <p><u>(32aa) For the purposes of applying Regulation (EU) xxx/xxx [Resettlement Regulation] and the [Dublin Regulation], the biometric data of third country nationals or stateless persons admitted to the territory of the Member States should be stored in the Central System for [ten] years from the date on which they were taken. Such a period should be sufficient given the fact that the majority of such persons will have resided for several years in the Union and will have obtained a long term resident status</u></p>
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			<p><u>or even citizenship of a Member State.</u></p>
		<p>(32b) Where a third-country nationals or a stateless person has been refused admission to a Member State under the Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], the data should be stored for a period of three years from the date on which the negative conclusion on admission was reached. This will assist with the effective application of these refusal grounds in Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation].</p>	<p><i>RECITALS ON RESETTLEMENT REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i></p> <p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p>(32b) Where a third country national or a stateless person has been refused admission to a Member State under Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], the related data should be stored for a period of three years from the date on which the negative conclusion on admission was reached. It is necessary to store such data for that length of time in order to allow other Member States conducting an admission procedure to receive information, including any information on the marking of data by other Member States, from the Central System throughout the procedure to refuse admission, where necessary, by applying the refusal grounds set out in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation]. In</p>

			<p><u>addition, data on admission procedures that have previously been discontinued because the third country nationals or stateless persons have not given or have withdrawn their consent should be stored in Eurodac in order to allow the other Member States conducting an admission procedure to also reach a negative conclusion, where permitted by Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation].</u></p> <p><u>(32ba) The storage of the data of persons registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure in the Central System should also limit the number of Member States that exchange those persons' personal data within a subsequent admission procedure and thus it should contribute to ensuring compliance with the principle of data minimisation.</u></p> <p><u>(32bb) Where a hit is received by a Member State from Eurodac that can assist that Member State in carrying out its obligations necessary for the application of grounds for refusing admission</u></p>
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			<p>under the [Resettlement Regulation], the Member State of origin of the data which had previously refused to admit a third-country national or a stateless person should promptly exchange supplementary information with the Member State that received the hit in accordance with the principle of sincere cooperation and subject to the principles of data protection. Such exchange of data should allow the Member State that received the hit to reach a conclusion on the admission within the time limit set in [Resettlement Regulation] for concluding the admission procedure.</p>
		<p>(32c) The obligation to collect and transmit biometric data of persons registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure should not apply when the Member State discontinues the procedure before biometric data was taken.</p>	<p><i>RECITAL ON RESETTLEMENT REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i></p> <p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p>(32c) The obligation to collect and transmit the biometric data of persons registered for the purpose of conducting an admission</p>

			procedure should not apply where the Member State in question discontinues the procedure before the biometric data were taken.
(33) In view of successfully preventing and monitoring unauthorised movements of third-country nationals or stateless persons who have no right to stay in the Union, and of taking the necessary measures for successfully enforcing effective return and readmission to third countries in accordance with Directive 2008/115/EC ⁴⁰ and the right to protection of personal data, a period of five years should be considered a necessary period for the storage of fingerprint and facial data.	Amendment 28 (33) In view of successfully preventing and monitoring unauthorised movements of third-country nationals or stateless persons who have no right to stay in the Union, and of taking the necessary measures for successfully enforcing effective return and readmission to third countries in accordance with Directive 2008/115/EC ⁴¹ and the right to protection of personal data, a period of five years should be considered a necessary period for the storage of fingerprint and facial biometric and alphanumeric data.	(33) In view of successfully preventing and monitoring unauthorised movements of third-country nationals or stateless persons who have no right to stay in the Union, and of taking the necessary measures for successfully enforcing effective return and readmission to third countries in accordance with Directive 2008/115/EC ⁴² and the right to protection of personal data, a period of five years should be considered a necessary period for the storage of biometric [...] data.	(33) In view of successfully preventing and monitoring unauthorised movements of third-country nationals or stateless persons who have no right to stay in the Union, and of taking the necessary measures for successfully enforcing effective return and readmission to third countries in accordance with Directive 2008/115/EC ⁴³ and the right to protection of personal data, a period of five years should be considered a necessary period for the storage of biometric and alphanumeric data.
(34) The storage period should be shorter in certain special situations where there is no need to keep fingerprint ⇒ and facial ⇐ data ⇒ and all other personal data ⇐ for that length of time. Fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐	Amendment 29 (34) The storage period should be shorter in certain special situations where there is no need to keep fingerprint and facial biometric data and all other	(34) The storage period should be shorter in certain special situations where there is no need to keep biometric [...] data and all other personal data for that length of time. Biometric [...] data and all other personal data belonging to a	(34) The storage period should be shorter in certain special situations where there is no need to keep biometric data and all other personal data for that length of time. Biometric data and all other personal data belonging to a third-country national

⁴⁰ OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p.98

⁴¹ OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p.98

⁴² OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p.98

⁴³ OJ L 348, 24.12.2008, p.98

<p>data ⇒ and all other personal data belonging to a third-country national ⇐ should be erased immediately once third-country nationals or stateless persons obtain citizenship of a Member State.</p>	<p>personal data for that length of time. Fingerprint and facial image Biometric data and all other personal data belonging to a third-country national <i>or a stateless person</i> should be erased immediately <i>and permanently</i> once third-country nationals or stateless persons obtain citizenship of a Member State.</p>	<p>third-country national or a stateless person should be erased immediately once third-country nationals or stateless persons obtain citizenship of a Member State.</p>	<p>or a stateless person should be erased immediately and permanently once third-country nationals or stateless persons obtain citizenship of a Member State.</p>
<p>(35) It is appropriate to store data relating to those data subjects whose fingerprints ⇒ and facial images ⇐ were initially recorded in Eurodac upon lodging their applications for international protection and who have been granted international protection in a Member State in order to allow data recorded upon lodging an application for international protection to be compared against them.</p>		<p>(35) It is appropriate to store data relating to those data subjects whose biometric data [...] were initially recorded in Eurodac upon lodging their applications for international protection and who have been granted international protection in a Member State in order to allow data recorded upon lodging an application for international protection to be compared against them.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(35) It is appropriate to store data relating to those data subjects whose biometric data were initially recorded in Eurodac upon registering or making their applications for international protection and who have been granted international protection in a Member State in order to allow data recorded upon registering or making their application for international protection to be compared against them.</p>
<p>(36) The Agency ⊗ eu-LISA ⊗ has been entrusted with the Commission's tasks relating to the operational management of Eurodac in accordance with this Regulation and with certain tasks</p>			<p>(36) Eu-LISA has been entrusted with the Commission's tasks relating to the operational management of Eurodac in accordance with this Regulation and with certain tasks relating to the Communication Infrastructure as</p>

relating to the Communication Infrastructure as from the date on which ~~the Agency~~ ☒ eu-LISA ☒ took up its responsibilities on 1 December 2012. ~~The Agency should take up the tasks entrusted to it under this Regulation, and the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 should be amended accordingly.~~ In addition, Europol should have observer status at the meetings of the Management Board of ~~the Agency~~ ☒ eu-LISA ☒ when a question in relation to the application of this Regulation concerning access for consultation of Eurodac by designated authorities of Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences is on the agenda. Europol should be able to appoint a representative to the Eurodac Advisory Group of ☒ eu-LISA ☒ ~~the Agency~~.

from the date on which eu-LISA took up its responsibilities on 1 December 2012. In addition, Europol should have observer status at the meetings of the Management Board of eu-LISA when a question in relation to the application of this Regulation concerning access for consultation of Eurodac by designated authorities of Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences is on the agenda. Europol should be able to appoint a representative to the Eurodac Advisory Group of eu-LISA.

~~The Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union (Staff Regulations of Officials) and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union (Conditions of~~

<p>Employment'), laid down in Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 of the Council⁴⁴ (together referred to as the 'Staff Regulations') should apply to all staff working in the Agency on matters pertaining to this Regulation.</p>			
<p>(37) It is necessary to lay down clearly the respective responsibilities of the Commission and <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the Agency, in respect of the Central System and the Communication Infrastructure, and of the Member States, as regards data processing, data security, access to, and correction of recorded data.</p>	<p>Amendment 30</p> <p>(37) It is necessary to lay down clearly the respective responsibilities of the Commission and eu-LISA, in respect of the Central System and, the Communication Infrastructure <i>and interoperability with other information systems</i>, and of the Member States, as regards data processing, data security, access to, and correction of recorded data.</p>	<p>(37) It is necessary to lay down clearly the respective responsibilities of the Commission and eu-LISA, in respect of the Central System and the Communication Infrastructure, and of the Member States, as regards data processing, data security, access to, and rectification [...] of recorded data.</p>	<p>(37) It is necessary to lay down clearly the respective responsibilities of the Commission and eu-LISA, in respect of Eurodac and the Communication Infrastructure, and of the Member States, as regards data processing, data security, access to, and rectification of recorded data.</p>
<p>(38) It is necessary to designate the competent authorities of the Member States as well as the National Access Point through which the requests for comparison with Eurodac data are made and to keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request such comparison for the specific</p>			<p>(38) It is necessary to designate the competent authorities of the Member States as well as the National Access Point through which the requests for comparison with Eurodac data are made and to keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request such comparison for the specific purposes of the prevention, detection or</p>

⁴⁴ ~~QJL 56, 4.3.1968, p. 1~~

<p>purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>			<p>investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>
			<p><i>(38a) It is necessary to designate and keep a list of the operating unit(s) of Europol that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data through the Europol Access Point. Such units, including units dealing with trafficking in human beings, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, in particular where victims are minors, should be authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data through the Europol Access Point in order to support and strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences falling within Europol's mandate.</i></p>
<p>(39) Requests for comparison with data stored in the Central System should be made by the operating units within the designated authorities to the National Access Point, through the verifying authority, and should be reasoned. The operating units</p>			<p>(39) Requests for comparison with data stored in Eurodac should be made by the operating units within the designated authorities to the National Access Point, through the verifying authority, and should be reasoned. The operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to</p>

<p>within the designated authorities that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data should not act as a verifying authority. The verifying authorities should act independently of the designated authorities and should be responsible for ensuring, in an independent manner, strict compliance with the conditions for access as established in this Regulation. The verifying authorities should then forward the request, without forwarding the reasons for it, for comparison through the National Access Point to the Central System following verification that all conditions for access are fulfilled. In exceptional cases of urgency where early access is necessary to respond to a specific and actual threat related to terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, the verifying authority should process the request immediately and only carry out the verification afterwards.</p>			<p>request comparisons with Eurodac data should not act as a verifying authority. The verifying authorities should act independently of the designated authorities and should be responsible for ensuring, in an independent manner, strict compliance with the conditions for access as established in this Regulation. The verifying authorities should then forward the request, without forwarding the reasons for it, for comparison through the National Access Point to Eurodac following verification that all conditions for access are fulfilled. In exceptional cases of urgency where early access is necessary to respond to a specific and actual threat related to terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences, the verifying authority should process the request immediately and only carry out the verification afterwards.</p>
<p>(40) The designated authority and the verifying authority may be part of the same organisation, if permitted under national law, but the verifying authority should act</p>			<p>(40) The designated authority and the verifying authority may be part of the same organisation, if permitted under national law, but the verifying authority should act independently</p>

independently when performing its tasks under this Regulation.			when performing its tasks under this Regulation.
<p>(41) For the purposes of protection of personal data, and to exclude systematic comparisons which should be forbidden, the processing of Eurodac data should only take place in specific cases and when it is necessary for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. A specific case exists in particular when the request for comparison is connected to a specific and concrete situation or to a specific and concrete danger associated with a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence, or to specific persons in respect of whom there are serious grounds for believing that they will commit or have committed any such offence. A specific case also exists when the request for comparison is connected to a person who is the victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence. The designated authorities and Europol should thus only request a comparison with Eurodac when they have reasonable grounds to believe that such a comparison will</p>			<p>(41) For the purposes of protection of personal data, and to exclude systematic comparisons which should be forbidden, the processing of Eurodac data should only take place in specific cases and when it is necessary for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. A specific case exists in particular when the request for comparison is connected to a specific and concrete situation or to a specific and concrete danger associated with a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence, or to specific persons in respect of whom there are serious grounds for believing that they will commit or have committed any such offence. A specific case also exists when the request for comparison is connected to a person who is the victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence. The designated authorities and Europol should thus only request a comparison with Eurodac when they have reasonable grounds to believe that such a comparison will provide information that will substantially assist them in preventing, detecting or</p>

<p>provide information that will substantially assist them in preventing, detecting or investigating a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence.</p>			<p>investigating a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence.</p>
<p>(42) In addition, access should be allowed only on condition that comparisons with the national fingerprint databases of the Member State and with the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime⁴⁵ did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. That condition requires the requesting Member State to conduct comparisons with the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA which are technically available, unless that</p>	<p>Amendment 31 (42) In addition, access should be allowed only on condition that comparisons with a prior search in the national fingerprint and facial image databases of the Member State and with in the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Council Decision 2008/615/JHA⁴⁶ did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject has been conducted. That condition requires the requesting Member State to conduct comparisons with the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA which are technically available, unless that Member State can justify that there</p>	<p>(42) In addition, access should be allowed only on condition that a prior search in [...] the national biometric [...] databases of the Member State and in [...] the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Council Decision 2008/615/JHA⁴⁷ has been conducted [...]. That condition requires the requesting Member State to conduct comparisons with the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA which are technically available, unless that Member State can justify that there are reasonable grounds to believe that it would not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Such reasonable</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(42) In addition, access should be allowed on condition that a prior search in [...] the national biometric [...] databases of the Member State and in [...] the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Council Decision 2008/615/JHA has been conducted, unless the consultation of CIR in accordance with Article 22(2) of Regulation 2019/818 indicates that the data of the person concerned is stored in Eurodac. That condition requires the requesting Member State to conduct comparisons with the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under</p>

⁴⁵ Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime (OJ L 210, 6.8.2008, p. 1).

⁴⁶ Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime (OJ L 210, 6.8.2008, p. 1).

⁴⁷ Council Decision 2008/615/JHA of 23 June 2008 on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation, particularly in combating terrorism and cross-border crime (OJ L 210, 6.8.2008, p. 1).

<p>Member State can justify that there are reasonable grounds to believe that it would not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Such reasonable grounds exist in particular where the specific case does not present any operational or investigative link to a given Member State. That condition requires prior legal and technical implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA by the requesting Member State in the area of fingerprint data, as it should not be permitted to conduct a Eurodac check for law enforcement purposes where those above steps have not been first taken.</p>	<p>are reasonable grounds to believe that it would not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Such reasonable grounds exist in particular where the specific case does not present any operational or investigative link to a given Member State. That condition requires prior legal and technical implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA by the requesting Member State in the area of fingerprint data, as it should not be permitted to conduct a Eurodac check for law enforcement purposes where those above steps have not been first taken.</p>	<p>grounds exist in particular where the specific case does not present any operational or investigative link to a given Member State. That condition requires prior legal and technical implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA by the requesting Member State in the area of fingerprint data, as it should not be permitted to conduct a Eurodac check for law enforcement purposes where those above steps have not been first taken.</p>	<p>Decision 2008/615/JHA which are technically available, unless that Member State can justify that there are reasonable grounds to believe that it would not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Such reasonable grounds exist in particular where the specific case does not present any operational or investigative link to a given Member State. That condition requires prior legal and technical implementation of Decision 2008/615/JHA by the requesting Member State in the area of fingerprint data, as it should not be permitted to conduct a Eurodac check for law enforcement purposes where those above steps have not been first taken. In addition to the prior check of the databases, designated authorities should also be able to conduct a simultaneous check in the Visa Information System, provided that the conditions for a comparison with the data stored therein, as laid down in Decision 2008/633/JHA, are met.</p>
<p>(43) Prior to searching Eurodac, designated authorities should also, provided that the conditions for a comparison are met, consult the Visa Information System under Council Decision 2008/633/JHA of</p>	<p>Amendment 32 (43) Prior to searching Eurodac, designated authorities should also, provided that the conditions for a comparison are met, consult the Visa Information System under</p>	<p>(43) [...]</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>

<p>23 June 2008 concerning access for consultation of the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities of Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences⁴⁸.</p>	<p>Council Decision 2008/633/JHA⁴⁹: <i>deleted</i></p>		
<p>(44) For the purpose of efficient comparison and exchange of personal data, Member States should fully implement and make use of the existing international agreements as well as of Union law concerning the exchange of personal data already in force, in particular of Decision 2008/615/JHA.</p>			<p>(44) For the purpose of efficient comparison and exchange of personal data, Member States should fully implement and make use of the existing international agreements as well as of Union law concerning the exchange of personal data already in force, in particular of Decision 2008/615/JHA.</p>
<p>The best interests of the child should be a primary consideration for Member States when applying this Regulation. Where the requesting Member State establishes that Eurodac data pertain to a minor, these data may only be used for law enforcement</p>			

⁴⁸ Council Decision 2008/633/JHA of 23 June 2008 concerning access for consultation of the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities of Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 129).

⁴⁹ Council Decision 2008/633/JHA of 23 June 2008 concerning access for consultation of the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities of Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 129).

<p>purposes by the requesting Member State in accordance with that State's laws applicable to minors and in accordance with the obligation to give primary consideration to the best interests of the child.</p>			
<p>(45) While the non-contractual liability of the Union in connection with the operation of the Eurodac system will be governed by the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it is necessary to lay down specific rules for the non-contractual liability of the Member States in connection with the operation of the system.</p>			<p>(45) While the non-contractual liability of the Union in connection with the operation of the Eurodac system will be governed by the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), it is necessary to lay down specific rules for the non-contractual liability of the Member States in connection with the operation of the system.</p>
<p>(46) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the creation of a system for the comparison of fingerprint ⇨ and facial image ⇐ data to assist the implementation of Union asylum ⊗ and migration ⊗ policy, cannot, by its very nature, be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore 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 on</p>		<p>(46) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the creation of a system for the comparison of biometric [...] data to assist the implementation of Union asylum and migration policy, cannot, by its very nature, be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore 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 on European Union (TEU). In</p>	<p>(46) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely the creation of a system for the comparison of biometric data to assist the implementation of Union asylum and migration policy, cannot, by its very nature, be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore 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 on European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of</p>

<p>European Union (TEU). In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.</p>		<p>accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.</p>	<p>proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective.</p>
<p>(47) [Directive [2016/.../...] 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 data⁵⁰] applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States carried out in application of this Regulation unless such processing is carried out by the designated or verifying <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> competent <input type="checkbox"/> authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> investigation, <input type="checkbox"/> detection or investigation <input type="checkbox"/> prosecution <input type="checkbox"/> of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences <input type="checkbox"/> including the safeguarding against and the prevention of threats to public security <input type="checkbox"/>.</p>		<p>(47) Directive (EU)2016/680 [...]of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹ applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States carried out in application of this Regulation unless such processing is carried out by the designated or verifying competent authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences including the safeguarding against and the prevention of threats to public security.</p>	<p>(47) Regulation (EU)2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council applies to the processing of personal data by the Member States carried out in application of this Regulation unless such processing is carried out by the designated or verifying competent authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences including the safeguarding against and the prevention of threats to public security.</p>

⁵⁰ Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31).

⁵¹ **Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA** (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 89).

(48) ☒ The national provisions adopted pursuant to Directive [2016/... /EU] of the European Parliament and of the Council [of ... 2016] on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and the free movement of such data apply to ☒ ~~the~~ processing of personal data by ~~the~~ ☒ competent ☒ authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, ☒ investigation, ☒ detection or ~~investigation~~ ⇒ prosecution ⇐ of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences pursuant to this Regulation ~~should be subject to a standard of protection of personal data under their national law which complies with Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the protection of personal data processed in the framework of police and judicial co-operation in criminal matters~~⁵².

(48) The national provisions adopted pursuant to Directive (EU)2016/680 [...]of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and the free movement of such data apply to the processing of personal data by competent authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences pursuant to this Regulation.

(48) The national provisions adopted pursuant to Directive (EU)2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties and the free movement of such data apply to the processing of personal data by competent authorities of the Member States for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences pursuant to this Regulation.

⁵² ~~QJL 350, 20.12.2008, p. 60.~~

			(48a) Regulation 2016/794 applies to the processing of personal data by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, investigation or detection of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences pursuant to this Regulation.
(49) The principles ⇒ rules ⇐ set out in Regulation Directive [2016/.../..] 95/46/EC regarding the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, notably their right to ☒ the protection of personal data concerning them ☒ privacy , with regard to the processing of personal data should be ⇒ specified in respect of the responsibility for the processing of the data, of safeguarding the rights of data subjects and of the supervision of data protection ⇐ supplemented or clarified , in particular as far as certain sectors are concerned.		(49) The rules set out in Regulation 2016/679 regarding the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, notably their right to the protection of personal data concerning them , with regard to the processing of personal data should be specified in respect of the responsibility for the processing of the data, of safeguarding the rights of data subjects and of the supervision of data protection, in particular as far as certain sectors are concerned.	(49) The rules set out in Regulation 2016/679 regarding the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, notably their right to the protection of personal data concerning them, with regard to the processing of personal data should be specified in respect of the responsibility for the processing of the data, of safeguarding the rights of data subjects and of the supervision of data protection, in particular as far as certain sectors are concerned.
			(49a) Data subjects should have the right of access to, rectification and erasure of personal data concerning them and of restriction of the processing thereof. Taking into account the purposes for which the data are processed, data subjects should have the right to completion

			<p>of incomplete personal data, including by means of providing a supplementary statement. Those rights should be exercised pursuant to Regulation 2016/679 and in accordance with the procedures set out in this Regulation, Directive 2016/680 and Regulation 2016/794 as regards the processing of personal data for law enforcement purposes pursuant to this Regulation. In relation to the processing of personal data in Eurodac by national authorities, each Member State, for reasons of legal certainty and transparency, should designate the authority which is to be considered as controller in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Directive (EU) 2016/680 and which should have central responsibility for the processing of data by that Member State. Each Member State should communicate the details of that authority to the Commission.</p>
<p>(50) Transfers of personal data obtained by a Member State or Europol pursuant to this Regulation from the Central System to any third country or international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union</p>	<p>Amendment 33</p> <p>(50) Transfers of personal data obtained by a Member State or Europol pursuant to this Regulation from the Central System to any third country or international organisation or private entity</p>	<p>(50) Transfers of personal data obtained by a Member State or Europol pursuant to this Regulation from the Central System to any third country or international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(50) Transfers of personal data obtained by a Member State or Europol pursuant to this Regulation from Eurodac to any third country or international organisation or private</p>

<p>should be prohibited, in order to ensure the right to asylum and to safeguard applicants for international protection from having their data disclosed to a third country. This implies that Member States should not transfer information obtained from the Central System concerning: ⇒ the name(s); date of birth; nationality; ⇐ the Member State(s) of origin ⇒ or Member State of allocation; the details of the identity or travel document; ⇐ ; the place and date of application for international protection; the reference number used by the Member State of origin; the date on which the fingerprints were taken as well as the date on which the Member State(s) transmitted the data to Eurodac; the operator user ID; and any information relating to any transfer of the data subject under [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013]. That prohibition should be without prejudice to the right of Member States to transfer such data to third countries to which [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013] applies [⇒ in accordance with Regulation (EU) No [...]/2016] respectively with the national rules adopted pursuant to</p>	<p>established in or outside the Union should be prohibited, in order to ensure the right to asylum and to safeguard applicants for international protection <i>and resettled third-country nationals and stateless persons in accordance with [Regulation XXX/XXX]</i> from having their data disclosed to a third country. This implies that Member States should not transfer information obtained from the Central System concerning: the name(s); date of birth; nationality; the Member State(s) of origin or Member State of allocation <i>or the Member State of resettlement</i>; the details of the identity or travel document; the place and date of <i>resettlement or of the</i> application for international protection; the reference number used by the Member State of origin; the date on which the fingerprints were taken as well as the date on which the Member State(s) transmitted the data to Eurodac; the operator user ID; and any information relating to any transfer of the data subject under [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013]. That prohibition should be without prejudice to the right of Member States to transfer such data to third</p>	<p>should be prohibited, in order to ensure the right to asylum and to safeguard applicants for international protection from having their data disclosed to a third country. This implies that Member States should not transfer information obtained from the Central System concerning: the name(s); date of birth; nationality; the Member State(s) of origin [or Member State of allocation;] the details of the identity or travel document; the place and date of application for international protection; the reference number used by the Member State of origin; the date on which the biometric data[...]were taken as well as the date on which the Member State(s) transmitted the data to Eurodac; the operator user ID; and any information relating to any transfer of the data subject under Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...]. That prohibition should be without prejudice to the right of Member States to transfer such data to third countries to which Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] applies in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 and [...] with the national rules adopted</p>	<p>entity established in or outside the Union should be prohibited, in order to ensure the right to asylum and to safeguard <i>persons whose data are processed under this Regulation</i> from having their data disclosed to a third country. This implies that Member States should not transfer information obtained from Eurodac concerning: the name(s); date of birth; nationality; the Member State(s) of origin or Member State of relocation or the Member State of resettlement; the details of the identity or travel document; the place and date of resettlement or of the application for international protection; the reference number used by the Member State of origin; the date on which the biometric data were taken as well as the date on which the Member State(s) transmitted the data to Eurodac; the operator user ID; and any information relating to any transfer of the data subject under Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management]. That prohibition should be without prejudice to the right of Member States to transfer such data to third countries to which Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management] applies in accordance</p>
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<p>Directive [2016/.../EU] ⇐], in order to ensure that Member States have the possibility of cooperating with such third countries for the purposes of this Regulation.</p>	<p>countries to which [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013] applies [in accordance with Regulation (EU) No [.../2016] respectively with the national rules adopted pursuant to Directive [2016/.../EU]], in order to ensure that Member States have the possibility of cooperating with such third countries for the purposes of this Regulation.</p>	<p>pursuant to Directive 2016/680/EU [...], in order to ensure that Member States have the possibility of cooperating with such third countries for the purposes of this Regulation.</p>	<p>with Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 and with the national rules adopted pursuant to Directive 2016/680/EU, in order to ensure that Member States have the possibility of cooperating with such third countries for the purposes of this Regulation.</p>
<p>(51) In individual cases, information obtained from the Central System may be shared with a third-country in order to assist with the identification of a third-country national in relation to his/her return. Sharing of any personal data must be subject to strict conditions. Where such information is shared, no information shall be disclosed to a third-country relating to the fact that an application for international protection has been made by a third-country national where the country the individual is being readmitted to, is also the individual's country of origin or another third-country where they will be readmitted. Any transfer of data to a third-country for the identification of a third-country national must be in accordance</p>	<p>Amendment 34 (51) In individual cases, information obtained from the Central System may be shared with a third-country in order to assist with the identification of a third-country national or a stateless person in relation to his/her return. Sharing of any personal data must be subject to strict conditions. Where such information is shared, no information shall be disclosed to a third-country relating to the fact that an application for international protection has been made by a third-country national or a stateless person where the country the individual is being readmitted to, is also the individual's country of origin or another third-country where they will be readmitted. Any transfer of data to a third-country for the identification of a third-</p>	<p>(51) In individual cases, information obtained from the Central System may be shared with a third-country in order to assist with the identification of a third-country national or a stateless person in relation to his/her return. Sharing of any personal data must be subject to strict conditions. Where such information is shared, no information shall be disclosed to a third-country relating to the fact that an application for international protection has been made by a third-country national or a stateless person where the country the individual is being readmitted to, is also the individual's country of origin or another third-country where they will be readmitted. Any transfer of data to a third-country national or stateless</p>	<p>(51) <u>As a derogation to the rule that no personal data obtained by a Member State pursuant to this Regulation should be transferred or made available to any third country, it should be possible to transfer such personal data to a third country where such a transfer is subject to strict conditions and is necessary in individual cases in order to assist with the identification of a third-country national in relation to his or her return.</u> Sharing of any personal data should be subject to strict conditions. Where such information is shared, no information should be disclosed to a third-country relating to the fact that an application for international protection has been made by that third-country national. <u>The transfer of any personal data to third countries should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and be conducted with the agreement of the Member State of origin. The third</u></p>

<p>with the provisions of Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No. [...2016].</p>	<p>country national <i>or a stateless person</i> must be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No. [679/2016].</p>	<p>person must be in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No. 679/2016 [...].</p>	<p>countries of return are often not subject to adequacy decisions adopted by the Commission under <u>Article 45</u> of Regulation (EU) 2016/679. Furthermore, the extensive efforts of the Union in cooperating with the main countries of origin of illegally staying third-country nationals subject to an obligation to return has not been able to ensure the systematic fulfilment by such third countries of the obligation established by international law to readmit their own nationals. Readmission agreements, concluded or being negotiated by the Union or the Member States and providing for appropriate safeguards for the transfer of data to third countries pursuant to Article 46 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 cover a limited number of such third countries and conclusion of any new agreement remains uncertain. In such situations, and as an exception to the requirement of an adequacy decision or appropriate safeguards, transfer of personal data to third-country authorities pursuant to this Regulation should be allowed for the purposes of implementing the return policy of the Union, and it should be possible to use the derogation provided for <u>in Article 49 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679</u>, provided that the conditions laid down in that Regulation are met. According to its</p>
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			Article 57, implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, including with regard to transfers of personal data to third countries pursuant to this Regulation, is subject to monitoring by the national independent supervisory authority. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 applies regarding the responsibility of the Member States' authorities as 'controllers' within the meaning of that Regulation.
(52) National supervisory authorities should monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member States, and the supervisory authority set up by Decision 2009/371/JHA should monitor the lawfulness of data processing activities performed by Europol.		(52) National supervisory authorities should monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member States, and the European Data Protection Supervisor [...] should monitor the lawfulness of data processing activities performed by Europol in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794.	<i>Deleted</i>
(53) 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		(53) Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵⁴ , and in particular Articles 21 and 22 thereof concerning confidentiality and security of processing, applies to the processing of personal data	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (53) Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and in particular Article 33 thereof

⁵⁴ 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 (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).

<p>and on the free movement of such data⁵³, and in particular Articles 21 and 22 thereof concerning confidentiality and security of processing, applies to the processing of personal data by Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies carried out in application of this Regulation. However, certain points should be clarified in respect of the responsibility for the processing of data and of the supervision of data protection, bearing in mind that data protection is a key factor in the successful operation of Eurodac and that data security, high technical quality and lawfulness of consultations are essential to ensure the smooth and proper functioning of Eurodac as well as to facilitate the application of [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013].</p>		<p>by Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies carried out in application of this Regulation. However, certain points should be clarified in respect of the responsibility for the processing of data and of the supervision of data protection, bearing in mind that data protection is a key factor in the successful operation of Eurodac and that data security, high technical quality and lawfulness of consultations are essential to ensure the smooth and proper functioning of Eurodac as well as to facilitate the application of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...].</p>	<p>concerning confidentiality and security of processing, applies to the processing of personal data by Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies carried out in application of this Regulation, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/794, which should apply to the processing of personal data by Europol. However, certain points should be clarified in respect of the responsibility for the processing of data and of the supervision of data protection, bearing in mind that data protection is a key factor in the successful operation of Eurodac and that data security, high technical quality and lawfulness of consultations are essential to ensure the smooth and proper functioning of Eurodac as well as to facilitate the application of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] and Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation].</p>
<p>(54) The data subject should be informed ⇒ in particular ⇐ of the purpose for which his or her data will be processed within Eurodac,</p>		<p>(54) The data subject should be informed in particular of the purpose for which his or her data will be processed within Eurodac,</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(54) The data subject should be informed in particular of the purpose</p>

⁵³ 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 (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).

<p>including a description of the aims of Regulation (EU) [.../...] No 604/2013, and of the use to which law enforcement authorities may put his or her data.</p>		<p>including a description of the aims of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...], and of the use to which law enforcement authorities may put his or her data.</p>	<p>for which his or her data will be processed within Eurodac, including a description of the aims of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] and Regulation XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], and of the use to which law enforcement authorities may put his or her data.</p>
<p>(55) It is appropriate that national supervisory authorities monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member States, whilst the European Data Protection Supervisor, as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001, should monitor the activities of the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies in relation to the processing of personal data carried out in application of this Regulation.</p>			<p>Replaced in new 4CD</p>
<p>(56) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 28(2) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and delivered an opinion on [...]</p>		<p>(56) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 28(2) of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and delivered an opinion on 21 September 2016.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by trilogue of 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(56) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 28(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2018/1725 and delivered its opinions on 21</p>

			September 2016 and on 30 November 2020.
(57) Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should ensure that the national and European supervisory authorities are able to supervise the use of and access to Eurodac data adequately.			(57) Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission should ensure that the national and European supervisory authorities are able to supervise the use of and access to Eurodac data adequately.
(58) It is appropriate to monitor and evaluate the performance of Eurodac at regular intervals, including in terms of whether law enforcement access has led to indirect discrimination against applicants for international protection, as raised in the Commission's evaluation of the compliance of this Regulation with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter'). The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> should submit an annual report on the activities of the Central System to the European Parliament and to the Council.		(58) It is appropriate to monitor and evaluate the performance of Eurodac at regular intervals [...]. eu-LISA should submit an annual report on the activities of the Central System to the European Parliament and to the Council.	<i>Confirmed</i> (58) It is appropriate to monitor and evaluate the performance of Eurodac at regular intervals, including in terms of whether law enforcement access has led to indirect discrimination against applicants for international protection, as raised in the Commission's evaluation of the compliance of this Regulation with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter'). Eu-LISA should submit an annual report on the activities of the Central System to the European Parliament and to the Council.
(59) Member States should provide for a system of effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties to sanction the <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unlawful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> processing of data			(59) Member States should provide for a system of effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties to sanction the unlawful processing of

<p>entered in the Central System contrary to the purpose of Eurodac.</p>			<p>data entered in Eurodac contrary to its purpose.</p>
<p>(60) It is necessary that Member States be informed of the status of particular asylum procedures, with a view to facilitating the adequate application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013.</p>		<p>(60) It is necessary that Member States be informed of the status of particular asylum procedures, with a view to facilitating the adequate application of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...].</p>	<p>(60) It is necessary that Member States be informed of the status of particular asylum procedures, with a view to facilitating the adequate application of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation].</p>
<p>(61) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter. In particular, this Regulation seeks to ensure full respect for the protection of personal data and for the right to seek international protection, and to promote the application of Articles 8 and 18 of the Charter. This Regulation should therefore be applied accordingly.</p>			<p>(61) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter. In particular, this Regulation seeks to ensure full respect for the protection of personal data and for the right to seek international protection, and to promote the application of Articles 8 and 18 of the Charter. This Regulation should therefore be applied accordingly.</p>
<p>(62) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.</p>			<p>(62) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.</p>

<p>In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, the United Kingdom has notified its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.</p>			
<p>In accordance with Article 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.</p>			
<p>(63) [In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, those Member States have notified their wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation] OR</p>		<p>(63) [...]</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>Deleted</p>

<p>(64) [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and are not bound by it or subject to its application.] OR</p>		<p>(64) [...]</p>	<p><i>Deleted</i></p>
<p>(65) [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, the United Kingdom is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.]</p>		<p>(65) [...]</p>	<p><i>Deleted</i></p>
<p>(66) In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom,</p>		<p>(66) [...]</p>	<p><i>Deleted</i></p>

<p>security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Ireland has notified (, by letter of ...,) its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.] OR</p>			
<p>(67) [In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the United Kingdom has notified (, by letter of ...,) its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.</p>		<p>(67) In accordance with Article 3 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the United Kingdom has notified, by letter of 17 November 2016, its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.</p>	<p><i>Deletion</i></p>
<p>(68) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.]</p>			<p>(68) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.</p>

<p>(69) It is appropriate to restrict the territorial scope of this Regulation so as to align it on the territorial scope of Regulation (EU) No [...] 604/2013,</p>		<p>(69) It is appropriate to restrict the territorial scope of this Regulation so as to align it on the territorial scope of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...],</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>(69) It is appropriate to restrict the territorial scope of this Regulation so as to align it on the territorial scope of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation], with the exception of the provisions related to data collected to assist with the application of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] under the conditions set out in this Regulation.</p>
<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p>		<p>HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:</p>	
<p>CHAPTER I</p>		<p>CHAPTER I</p>	
<p><i>GENERAL PROVISIONS</i></p>		<p><i>GENERAL PROVISIONS</i></p>	
<p><i>Article 1</i></p>		<p><i>Article 1</i></p>	<p><i>Article 1 REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i></p>
<p>Purpose of "Eurodac"</p>		<p>Purpose of "Eurodac"</p>	
<p>1. A system known as "Eurodac" is hereby established, the purpose of which shall be to:</p>			<p>1. A system known as "Eurodac" is hereby established, the purpose of which shall be to:</p>

<p>(a) assist in determining which Member State is to be responsible pursuant to Regulation (EU) No [...] 604/2013 for examining an application for international protection lodged in a Member State by a third-country national or a stateless person, and otherwise to facilitate the application of Regulation (EU) No [...] 604/2013 under the conditions set out in this Regulation;</p>		<p>(a) assist in determining which Member State is to be responsible pursuant to Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] for examining an application for international protection lodged in a Member State by a third-country national or a stateless person, and otherwise to facilitate the application of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] under the conditions set out in this Regulation;</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by trilogue pending square brackets</i></p> <p>(a) assist in determining which Member State is to be responsible pursuant to Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] or examining an application for international protection lodged in a Member State by a third country national or a stateless person, and otherwise to facilitate the application of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] under the conditions set out in this Regulation;</p>
	<p>Amendment 35</p> <p><i>(aa) assist with the identification of secondary movements of third-country nationals or stateless persons resettled in accordance with [Regulation XXX/XXX];</i></p>	<p>(aa) assist in the application of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] under the conditions set out in this Regulation;</p>	<p><i>Provision on Resettlement replaced in the new 4CD</i></p>
<p>(b) assist with the control of illegal immigration to and secondary movements within the Union and with the identification of illegally staying third-country nationals for determining the appropriate measures to be taken</p>	<p>Amendment 36</p> <p>(b) assist with the control of illegal immigration to and secondary movements within the Union and with the identification of <i>secondary movements and</i> of</p>	<p>(b) assist with the control of illegal immigration to and secondary movements within the Union and with the identification of illegally staying third-country nationals and stateless persons for determining the appropriate</p>	<p>(b) assist with the control of illegal immigration to the Union and with the detection of secondary movements within the Union and with the identification of illegally staying third-country nationals and stateless persons for determining the</p>

<p>by Member States, including removal and repatriation of persons residing without authorisation.</p>	<p>illegally staying third-country nationals <i>and stateless persons</i> for determining the appropriate measures to be taken by Member States, including removal and repatriation of persons residing without authorisation <i>as appropriate, removal and return of illegally staying third-country nationals and stateless persons, or granting permanent resident status;</i></p>	<p>measures to be taken by Member States, including removal and returns of persons staying illegally [...].</p>	<p>appropriate measures to be taken by Member States;</p>
<p>2. (c) This Regulation also lays down the conditions under which Member States' designated authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may request the comparison of fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data with those stored in the Central System for law enforcement purposes ⇒ for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences ⇐ .</p>	<p>Amendment 37</p> <p>(c) lay down the conditions under which Member States' designated authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may request the comparison of fingerprint and facial image <i>biometric data and alphanumeric</i> data with those stored in the Central System for law enforcement purposes for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences. <i>This Regulation shall also lay down the conditions under which the European Police Office (Europol) may request comparisons with Eurodac data for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist</i></p>	<p>(c) lay down the conditions under which Member States' designated authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may request the comparison of biometric or alphanumeric [...] data with those stored in the Central System for law enforcement purposes for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>	<p>(e) lay down the conditions under which Member States' designated authorities and the European Police Office (Europol) may request the comparison of biometric or alphanumeric data with those stored in the Central System for law enforcement purposes for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>

	<i>offences or other serious criminal offences falling within its mandate.</i>		
32. Without prejudice to the processing of data intended for Eurodac by the Member State of origin in databases set up under the latter's national law, fingerprint data and other personal data may be processed in Eurodac only for the purposes set out in this Regulation and [Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013].	Amendment 38 2. Without prejudice to the processing of data intended for Eurodac by the Member State of origin in databases set up under the latter's national law, fingerprint, fingerprints and facial image data and other personal data may be processed in Eurodac only for the purposes set out in this Regulation and [Article 34(1) of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013]. <i>The data of minors may be used by the Member States for the purposes of assisting them in the identification and tracing of missing children and of establishing family links of unaccompanied minors.</i>	2. Without prejudice to the processing of data intended for Eurodac by the Member State of origin in databases set up under the latter's national law, biometric [...] data and other personal data may be processed in Eurodac only for the purposes set out in this Regulation and Article [32, 33 and 48(1)(b)] [...] of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...].	<i>Confirmed pending square brackets</i> 2. Without prejudice to the processing of data intended for Eurodac by the Member State of origin in databases set up under the latter's national law, biometric data and other personal data may be processed in Eurodac only for the purposes set out in this Regulation and in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management].
Article 2		Article 2	
Obligation to take fingerprints and a facial image		Obligation to take <u>biometric data</u> [...]	Obligation to take <u>biometric data</u>
1. Member States are obliged to take the fingerprints and facial image of persons referred to in Article 10(1), 13(1) and 14(1) for the purposes of Article 1(1)(a) and	Amendment 39 1. Member States are obliged to take the fingerprints and facial image of persons referred to in Article 10(1), 13(1) and 14(1) <i>The</i>	1. Member States are obliged to take the biometric data [...] of persons referred to in Article 10(1), 12a(1),12d , 13(1) and 14(1) for the purposes of Article 1(1)(a), (aa)	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i>

<p>(b) of this Regulation and shall impose on the data-subject the requirement to provide his or her fingerprints and a facial image and inform them as such in accordance with Article 30 of this Regulation.</p>	<p><i>persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 13(1) and 14(1) shall be registered. Therefore, Member States shall take those person's biometric data</i> for the purposes of Article 1(1)(a) and (b) of this Regulation and shall impose on the data-subject the requirement to provide his or her fingerprints and a facial image <i>biometric data</i> and inform them <i>him or her</i> as such in accordance with Article 30 of this Regulation. <i>Member States shall, at all times, respect the dignity and physical integrity of the person during the fingerprinting procedure and when capturing his or her facial image.</i></p>	<p>and (b) of this Regulation and shall impose on the data-subject the requirement to provide his or her biometric data [...] and inform them as such in accordance with Article 30 of this Regulation.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by second trilogue (pending agreement on reference to the Article on resettled persons' data)</i></p> <p>1. Member States are obliged to take the biometric data of persons referred to in Article 10(1), <i>12a, 12d</i>, 13(1) and 14(1) for the purposes of Article 1(1)(a), 1(b) and (c) of this Regulation and shall impose on <i>those persons</i> the requirement to provide their biometric data and inform them in accordance with Article 30 of this Regulation.</p> <p><i>(Last sentence of EP text moved to next paragraph)</i></p>
<p>2. Taking fingerprints and facial images of minors from the age of six shall be carried out in a child-friendly and child-sensitive manner by officials trained specifically to enrol minor's fingerprints and facial images. The minor shall be informed in an age-appropriate manner using leaflets and/or infographics and/or demonstrations specifically designed to explain the fingerprinting and facial image procedure to minors and they shall be accompanied by a responsible</p>	<p>Amendment 40</p> <p>2. Taking fingerprints and facial images of minors from the age of six shall be carried out in a child friendly and child sensitive manner by officials trained specifically to enrol minor's fingerprints and facial images. The minor shall be informed in an age appropriate manner using leaflets and/or infographics and/or demonstrations specifically designed to explain the fingerprinting and facial image procedure to minors and they shall</p>	<p>2. Taking biometric data [...] of minors from the age of six shall be carried out in a child-friendly and child-sensitive manner by officials trained specifically to enrol minor's fingerprints and to capture facial images. [...] Minors shall be accompanied by a responsible adult, [guardian or legal representative] at the time their biometric data [...] are taken. At all times Member States must respect the dignity and physical integrity of the minor during the</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i></p> <p><i>2. Member States shall, at all times, respect the dignity and physical integrity of the person during the fingerprinting procedure and when capturing his or her facial image.</i></p>

<p>adult, guardian or representative at the time their fingerprints and facial image are taken. At all times Member States must respect the dignity and physical integrity of the minor during the fingerprinting procedure and when capturing a facial image.</p>	<p>be accompanied by a responsible adult, guardian or representative at the time their fingerprints and facial image are taken. At all times Member States must respect the dignity and physical integrity of the minor during the fingerprinting procedure and when capturing a facial image.</p>	<p>fingerprinting procedure and when capturing a facial image.</p>	
<p>3. Member States may introduce administrative sanctions, in accordance with their national law, for non-compliance with the fingerprinting process and capturing a facial image in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. These sanctions shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. In this context, detention should only be used as a means of last resort in order to determine or verify a third-country national's identity.</p>	<p>Amendment 41</p> <p>3. <i>In order to ensure that all the persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 13(1) and 14(1) are registered in accordance with paragraph 1, Member States may introduce, where appropriate, well-justified administrative sanctions, in accordance with their national law and with full respect for the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, for non-compliance with the fingerprinting process and capturing a facial image in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. These sanctions process of taking biometric data. Member States shall ensure that an opportunity for counselling has been provided to those persons in order to persuade them to cooperate with the procedure and</i></p>	<p>3. Member States shall [...] introduce administrative sanctions including the possibility to use means of coercion, in accordance with their national law, for non-compliance with providing biometric data [...] in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. These sanctions shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. [...]</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by trilogue</i></p> <p>3. [...] Administrative [...] measures [...] for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the [...] obligation to provide biometric data in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article shall be laid down in national law. These [...] measures shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive [...] and may include the possibility to use means of coercion as a last resort.</p>

	<p><i>to inform them of the possible implications of non-compliance. The administrative sanctions shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. In this context, detention should Detention shall only be used as a means of last resort and for as short a period as possible and necessary in order to determine or verify a third-country national's identity and, in particular, where there is a risk of absconding. Where a decision is taken to detain a third-country national or a stateless person, competent national authorities shall carry out an assessment in each individual case in order to verify whether the detention complies with all legal and procedural safeguards to prevent arbitrary detention.</i></p>		
			<p>3a. Where all of the measures laid down in national law in accordance with paragraph 3 fail to ensure the compliance by an applicant with the obligation to provide biometric data, the relevant provisions of Union law on asylum concerning the non-compliance with that obligation shall apply.</p>

<p>4. Without prejudice to paragraph 3 of this Article, where enrolment of the fingerprints or facial image is not possible from third-country nationals who are deemed to be vulnerable persons and from a minor due to the conditions of the fingertips or face, the authorities of that Member State shall not use sanctions to coerce the taking of fingerprints or a facial image. A Member State may attempt to re-take the fingerprints or facial image of a minor or vulnerable person who refuses to comply, where the reason for non-compliance is not related to the conditions of the fingertips or facial image or the health of the individual and where it is duly justified to do so. Where a minor, in particular an unaccompanied or separated minor refuses to give their fingerprints or a facial image and there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there are child safeguarding or protection risks, the minor shall be referred to the national child protection authorities and /or national referral mechanisms.</p>	<p>Amendment 42</p> <p>4. Without prejudice to paragraph 3 of this Article, where enrolment of the fingerprints or facial image is not possible from third-country nationals <i>or stateless persons</i> who are deemed to be vulnerable persons and from a minor due to the conditions of the fingertips or face, the authorities of that Member State shall not use sanctions to coerce the taking of fingerprints or a facial image for <i>non-compliance with the obligation to provide biometric data</i>. A Member State may attempt to re-take the fingerprints or facial image of a vulnerable person who refuses to comply, where the reason for non-compliance is not related to the conditions of the fingertips or facial image or the health of the individual and where it is duly justified to do so. Where a minor, in particular an unaccompanied or separated minor refuses to give their fingerprints or a facial image and there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there are child safeguarding or protection risks, the minor shall be referred to the national child protection</p>	<p>4. Without prejudice to paragraph 3 of this Article, where enrolment of biometric data [...] is not possible from third-country nationals or stateless persons who are deemed to be vulnerable persons and from a minor due to the conditions of the fingertips or face, the authorities of that Member State shall not use sanctions to coerce the taking of biometric data [...]. A Member State may attempt to re-take the biometric data [...] of a minor or vulnerable person who refuses to comply, where the reason for non-compliance is not related to the conditions of the fingertips or facial image or the health of the individual and where it is duly justified to do so. Where a minor, in particular an unaccompanied or separated minor refuses to give their biometric data [...] and there are reasonable grounds to suspect that there are child safeguarding or protection risks, the minor shall be referred to the national child protection authorities and /or national referral mechanisms.</p>	<p>4. Without prejudice to paragraphs 3 and 3a of this Article, where it is impossible to take the biometric data of a third-country national or stateless person who is deemed to be a vulnerable person, due to the condition of that person's fingertips or face, and where that person did not intentionally bring about the condition, the authorities of that Member State shall not employ administrative measures for ensuring compliance with the obligation to provide biometric data.</p>
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	authorities and /or national referral mechanisms.		
5. The procedure for taking fingerprints ⇒ and a facial image ⇐ shall be determined and applied in accordance with the national practice of the Member State concerned and in accordance with the safeguards laid down in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Amendment 43 5. The procedure for taking fingerprints and a facial image shall be determined and applied in accordance with the national practice of the Member State concerned and in accordance with the safeguards laid down in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union <i>and</i> in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.	5. The procedure for taking biometric data [...] shall be determined and applied in accordance with the national practice of the Member State concerned and in accordance with the safeguards laid down in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.	5. The procedure for taking biometric data shall be determined and applied in accordance with the national practice of the Member State concerned and in accordance with the safeguards laid down in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.
	Amendment 44 <i>Article 2a</i>		
	<i>Special provisions relating to minors</i>		
	<i>1. The biometric data of minors from the age of six shall be taken by officials trained specifically to enrol minor's fingerprints and to capture facial images in full respect of the best interests of the child, the principles established by the United Nations Convention on the</i>		<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> 1. The biometric data of minors from the age of six shall be taken by officials trained specifically to take a minor's biometric data in a child-friendly and child-sensitive manner

	<p><i>Rights of the Child in a child-friendly and child-appropriate and gender-appropriate manner. The minor shall be informed in an age-appropriate manner, both orally and in writing, using leaflets and infographics and demonstrations specifically designed to explain the fingerprinting and facial image procedure to minors in a language he or she can understand. The minor shall be accompanied by a responsible adult or legal guardian throughout the time his or her biometric data are taken. At all times Member States shall respect the dignity and physical integrity of the minor during the fingerprinting procedure and when capturing a facial image. Member States shall not use coercion to compel the taking of fingerprints of minors. Detention of minors shall be prohibited.</i></p>		<p>and in full respect of the best interests of the child and the safeguards laid down in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>The minor shall be accompanied by, where present, an adult family member throughout the time his or her biometric data are taken. The unaccompanied minor shall be accompanied by a [guardian], representative or, where a [guardian] or representative has not been designated, a person trained to safeguard the best interests of the minor and his or her general wellbeing, throughout the time his or her biometric data are taken. Such a trained person shall not be the official responsible for taking the biometric data, shall act independently and shall not receive orders either from the official or the service responsible for taking the biometric data. Such a trained person shall be the person designated to provisionally act as a representative <u>under Directive (EU) xxx/xxx</u> [Reception Conditions Directive] where that person has been designated.</p> <p><i>No form of force shall not be used against minors to ensure their</i></p>
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			<p><i>compliance with the obligation to provide biometric data. However, where permitted by relevant Union or national law, and as a last resort a proportionate degree of coercion may be used against minors to ensure their compliance with that obligation. <u>When applying such a proportionate degree of coercion, Member States shall respect the dignity and physical integrity of the minor.</u></i></p>
	<p><i>2. Where the enrolment of the fingerprints or facial image of a minor is not possible due to the conditions of the fingertips or face, Article 2(3) shall apply. Where the fingerprints or facial image of a minor are retaken, the Member State concerned shall proceed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. Where a minor, in particular an unaccompanied or separated minor, refuses to give his or her fingerprints or a facial image and there are reasonable grounds for believing that there are child safeguarding or protection risks, as assessed by an official trained specifically to deal with minors, the minor shall be referred to the competent national child</i></p>		<p><i>2. Where the enrolment of the fingerprints or capturing the facial image of a minor is not possible due to the conditions of the fingertips or face, Article 2(4) shall apply. Where the fingerprints or facial image of a minor are retaken, the Member State concerned shall proceed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. Where a minor, in particular an unaccompanied or separated minor, refuses to give their biometric data and there are reasonable grounds for believing that there are child safeguarding or protection risks, as assessed by <i>an official trained specifically to take a minor's biometric data</i>, the minor shall be referred to the competent national child protection authorities, the national referral mechanisms or both.</i></p>

	<i>protection authorities, the national referral mechanisms or both.</i>		
	<i>3. For the purposes laid down in Article 13(1) and Article 14(1), each set of data relating to a minor shall be stored in the Central System for five years from the date on which his or her biometric data were taken.</i>		<i>Deletion</i>

	<p>4. Without prejudice to national criminal law, in particular relating to the age of criminal responsibility, where a request under Article 1(1)(c) concerns the data of a minor, it shall be accompanied by evidence of the relevance of those data for the prevention, detection or investigation of child trafficking or other serious crimes against children.</p>		<p>Deletion</p>
	<p>5. Member States shall record in the Schengen Information System (SIS) the biometric data of children who have gone missing from reception facilities as missing persons. Missing children identified by Member States' law enforcement authorities based on a hit pursuant to Article 26 of this Regulation shall be promptly referred to the competent national child protection authorities, which shall undertake a needs assessment with a view to finding a sustainable solution for the child in accordance with his or her best interests.</p>		<p>Deletion</p>
<p><i>Article 2 3</i></p>		<p><i>Article 3</i></p>	

Definitions		Definitions	
1. For the purposes of this Regulation:			
(a) 'applicant for international protection' means a third-country national or a stateless person who has made an application for international protection as defined in Article 2(h) of Directive 2011/95/EU in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken;			<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i>(a) 'applicant for international protection' means a third-country national or a stateless person who has made an application for international protection as defined in Article 3(7) 2(h) of Directive 2011/95/EU Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] in respect of which a final decision has not yet been taken;</p>
	<p>Amendment 45 <i>(aa) 'resettled third-country national or stateless person' means a third-country national or stateless person who, following a resettlement procedure in accordance with national law or with [Regulation XXX/XXX], arrives on the territory of the Member State of resettlement.</i></p>	<p>(aa) a 'person registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure' means a person who has been registered for the purpose of conducting a resettlement or humanitarian admission procedure in accordance with Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation];</p>	<p><i>Provision on resettlement replaced in the new 4CD</i></p>
		<p>(ab) a 'person admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme' means a person resettled by a Member State outside the framework of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX</p>	<p><i>Provision on resettlement replaced in the new 4CD</i></p>

		[Resettlement Regulation], if that person is granted international protection as defined in Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] or a humanitarian status under national law as defined in Article 2(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXXX [Resettlement Regulation] in accordance with the rules governing the national resettlement scheme;	
			<i>Provision on resettlement replaced in the new 4CD</i>
(b) 'Member State of origin' means:			(b) 'Member State of origin' means:
(i) in relation to a person covered by Article 9 <u>10</u> (1), the Member State which transmits the personal data to the Central System and receives the results of the comparison;			<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (i) in relation to a person covered by Article <u>10</u> (1), the Member State which transmits the personal data to Eurodac and receives the results of the comparison;

	Amendment 46 <i>(ia) in relation to a person covered by Article 12a, the Member State which transmits the personal data to the Central System and receives the results of the comparison;</i>		<i>Provision on resettlement replaced in the new 4CD</i>
(ii) in relation to a person covered by Article 14 13(1), the Member State which transmits the personal data to the Central System ⇒ and receives the results of the comparison ⇐ ;			<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (ii) in relation to a person covered by Article 13(1), the Member State which transmits the personal data to the Eurodac and receives the results of the comparison;
(iii) in relation to a person covered by Article 17 14(1), the Member State which transmits the personal data to the Central System and receives the results of the comparison;			<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (iii) in relation to a person covered by Article 14(1), the Member State which transmits the personal data to Eurodac and receives the results of the comparison;
		(iv) in relation to a person covered by Article 12a(1), the Member State which transmits the personal data to the Central System and receives the results of the comparison;	<i>Provision on resettlement replaced in the new 4CD</i>

		(v) in relation to a person covered by Article 12d, the Member State which transmits the personal data to the Central System and receives the results of the comparison;	<i>Provision on resettlement repealed in the new 4CD</i>
(c) 'third-country national' means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20(1) of the Treaty and who is not a national of a State which participates in this Regulation by virtue of an agreement with the European Union;		(c) 'third-country national' means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20(1) of the Treaty and who is not a national of a State which participates in this Regulation by virtue of an agreement with the [...] Union;	(c) 'third-country national' means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20(1) of the Treaty and who is not a national of a State which participates in this Regulation by virtue of an agreement with the Union;
(d) 'illegal stay' means the presence on the territory of a Member State, of a third-country national who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions of entry as set out in Article 5 of the Schengen Borders Code or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in that Member State;	Amendment 47 (d) 'illegal stay' means the presence on the territory of a Member State, of a third-country national or stateless person who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions of entry as set out in Article 5 of the Schengen Borders Code or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in that Member State;	(d) 'illegal stay' means the presence on the territory of a Member State, of a third-country national or a stateless person who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions of entry as set out in Article 5 of the Schengen Borders Code or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in that Member State;	(d) 'illegal stay' means the presence on the territory of a Member State, of a third-country national or a stateless person who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils the conditions of entry as set out in Article 5 of the Schengen Borders Code or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in that Member State;
(ee) 'beneficiary of international protection' means a third-country national or a stateless person who has been granted international			<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (<u>e</u>) 'beneficiary of international protection' means a means a person

<p>protection as defined in Article 2(a) of Directive 2011/95/EU;</p>			<p><i>who has been granted refugee status as defined in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation] or subsidiary protection status as defined in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation]</i></p>
<p>(df) 'hit' means the existence of a match or matches established by the Central System by comparison between fingerprint data recorded in the computerised central database and those transmitted by a Member State with regard to a person, without prejudice to the requirement that Member States shall immediately check the results of the comparison pursuant to Article 25 26(4);</p>	<p>Amendment 48 (f) 'hit' means the existence of a match or matches established by the Central System by comparison between fingerprint biometric data recorded in the computerised central database and those transmitted by a Member State with regard to a person, without prejudice to the requirement that Member States shall immediately check the results of the comparison pursuant to Article 26(4);</p>	<p>(f) 'hit' means the existence of a match or matches established by the Central System by comparison between biometric [...] data recorded in the computerised central database and those transmitted by a Member State with regard to a person, without prejudice to the requirement that Member States shall immediately check the results of the comparison pursuant to Article 26(4);</p>	<p>(f) 'hit' means the existence of a match or matches established by the Central System by comparison between biometric data recorded in the computerised central database and those transmitted by a Member State with regard to a person, without prejudice to the requirement that Member States shall immediately check the results of the comparison pursuant to Article 26(4);</p>
<p>(eg) 'National Access Point' means the designated national system which communicates with the Central System;</p>			<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (g) 'National Access Point' means the designated national system which communicates with Eurodac;</p>
			<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p>

			<i>(ga) 'Europol Access Point' means the designated Europol system which communicates with Eurodac</i>
(fh) 'Agency' ⊗ 'eu-LISA' ⊗ means the ⊗ European ⊗ Agency ⊗ for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice ⊗ established by Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011;			(h) 'eu-LISA' means the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice established by Regulation (EU) No 2018/1726;
(ei) 'Europol' means the European Police Office established by Decision 2009/371/JHA;		(i) 'Europol' means the European Police Office established by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 [...];	(i) 'Europol' means the European Police Office established by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 ;
(hj) 'Eurodac data' means all data stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 11 <u>12</u> , and Article 14 <u>13(2)</u> ⇒ and Article <u>14(2)</u> ⇐ ;	Amendment 49 (j) 'Eurodac data' means all data stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 12, Article 12a , Article 13(2) and Article 14(2);	(i) 'Eurodac data' means all data stored in the Central System in accordance with Article <u>12</u> , Article 12a , Article 12d , Article <u>13(2)</u> and Article 14(2) ;	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (j) 'Eurodac data' means all data stored in the Eurodac in accordance with Article 12, Article 12c , 12f , Article 13(2), Article 14(2), Article 14a(2) and [14c(2)];
(k) 'law enforcement' means the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences;	Amendment 50 (k) 'law enforcement' means the prevention, detection, or investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences; <i>(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it</i>		<i>Confirmed by the third trilogue</i> (k) 'law enforcement' means the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences;

	<i>will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)</i>		
(l) 'terrorist offences' means the offences under national law which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Articles 1 to 4 of Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA;	Amendment 51 (l) 'terrorist offences' means the offences under national law which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Articles 1 to 4 <i>referred to in Articles 3 to 12 of Directive (EU) 2017/... of the European Parliament and of the Council [on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA].</i>		<i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> (l) 'terrorist offences' means the offences under national law which correspond or are equivalent to <i>the offences referred to in Directive (EU) 2017/541;</i>
(m) 'serious criminal offences' means the forms of crime which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Article 2(2) of Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA, if they are punishable under national law by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years;			(<u>m</u>) 'serious criminal offences' means the forms of crime which correspond or are equivalent to those referred to in Article 2(2) of Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA, if they are punishable under national law by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years;
(n) 'fingerprint data' means the data relating to ⇒ plain and rolled impressions of the ⇐ fingerprints of all ⇒ ten fingers, where present ⇐ or at least the index fingers, and if those are missing,			(<u>n</u>) 'fingerprint data' means the data relating to plain and rolled impressions of the fingerprints of all ten fingers, where present, or a latent fingerprint.;

the prints of all other fingers of a person, or a latent fingerprint;			
(o) facial image means digital images of the face with sufficient image resolution and quality to be used in automatic biometric matching.		(o) 'facial image data ' means digital images of the face with sufficient image resolution and quality to be used in automatic biometric matching;	(o) 'facial image data ' means digital images of the face with sufficient image resolution and quality to be used in automatic biometric matching;
	Amendment 52 <i>(oa) 'biometric data' means fingerprint data and facial image data; (This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)</i>	(p) 'biometric data' means fingerprint data and facial image data for the purposes of this Regulation;	(p) 'biometric data' means fingerprint data and facial image data for the purposes of this Regulation;
	Amendment 53 <i>(ob) 'stateless person' means a person who is not considered to be a national of any State under the operation of its law.</i>		<i>Confirmed by the third trilogue Deletion</i>
	Amendment 54 <i>(oc) 'alphanumeric data' means data represented by letters, digits, special characters, spaces and punctuation marks;</i>	(q) 'alphanumeric data' means data represented by letters, digits, special characters, space and punctuation marks;	(q) 'alphanumeric data' means data represented by letters, digits, special characters, space and punctuation marks;
	Amendment 55 <i>(od) 'residence document' means a residence document as defined in point (...) of Article of Regulation ... [COD(2016)0133;</i>	(r) 'residence document' means any authorisation issued by the authorities of a Member State authorising a third-country national or a stateless person to	(r) 'residence document' means any authorisation issued by the authorities of a Member State authorising a third-country national or a stateless person to stay on its

	<i>Dublin IV</i>];	stay on its territory, including the documents substantiating the authorisation to remain on the territory under temporary protection arrangements or until the circumstances preventing a removal order from being carried out no longer apply, with the exception of visas and residence authorisations issued during the period required to determine the Member State responsible as established in Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] or during the examination of an application for international protection or an application for a residence permit;	territory, including the documents substantiating the authorisation to remain on the territory under temporary protection arrangements or until the circumstances preventing a removal order from being carried out no longer apply, with the exception of visas and residence authorisations issued during the period required to determine the Member State responsible as established in Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] or during the examination of an application for international protection or an application for a residence permit;
	Amendment 56 <i>(oe) 'interface control document' means a technical document that specifies the necessary requirements with which the national access points referred to in Article 4(3) are to comply in order to be able to communicate electronically with the Central System, in particular by detailing the form and possible content of the information to be exchanged between the Central System and the national access</i>	(s) 'Interface Control Document' means the technical document that specifies the necessary requirements to which the National Access Points must adhere, to be able to communicate electronically with the Central system, in particular by detailing the format and possible content of the information exchanged between the Central system and the National Access Points.	<i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i> (s) 'interface control document' means a technical document that specifies the necessary requirements with which the National access points or the Europol access point are to comply in order to be able to communicate electronically with the Eurodac, in particular by detailing the format and possible content of the information to be exchanged between the Eurodac and the

	<i>points.</i>		National or the Europol access points.
2. The terms defined in Article [...] of Directive [2016/.../EU] 95/46/EC shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) of this Regulation.		2. The terms defined in Article 4 of [...] Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) of this Regulation.	<i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i> 2. The terms defined in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the authorities of the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) of this Regulation.
3. Unless stated otherwise, the terms defined in Article [...] of Regulation (EU) No [...] 604/2013 shall have the same meaning in this Regulation.		3. Unless stated otherwise, the terms defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] shall have the same meaning in this Regulation.	<i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i> 3. Unless stated otherwise, the terms defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] shall have the same meaning in this Regulation.
4. The terms defined in Article [...] of Directive [2016/.../EU] Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> competent <input type="checkbox"/> authorities of the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c) of this Regulation.		4. The terms defined in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 [...] shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the competent authorities of the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) of this Regulation.	<i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i> 4. The terms defined in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 shall have the same meaning in this Regulation in so far as personal data are processed by the competent authorities of the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(d) of this Regulation.

<i>Article 2 4</i>		<i>Article 4</i>	<i>ARTICLE 4 REPLACED BY THE AMENDED PROPOSAL (see NEW 4CD)</i>
System architecture and basic principles		System architecture and basic principles	
1. Eurodac shall consist of:			
(a) a computerised central fingerprint database ("Central System") composed of:		(a) a [...] Central System [...] composed of:	(a) a Central System composed of:
(i) a Central Unit,			
(ii) a Business Continuity Plan and System;			
(b) a communication infrastructure between the Central System and Member States that provides an encrypted virtual network dedicated to ⇒ a secure and encrypted communication channel for ⇐ Eurodac data ("Communication Infrastructure").			
2. The EURODAC Communication Infrastructure will be using the existing 'Secure Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations' (TESTA) network. A separate virtual private	Amendment 57 2. The EURODAC Communication Infrastructure will be using the existing 'Secure Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations' (TESTA)	2. The EURODAC Communication Infrastructure will be using the existing 'Secure Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations' (TESTA) network. In order to ensure	<i>Confirmed by the third trilogue</i> 2. The EURODAC Communication Infrastructure will be using the existing 'Secure Trans European Services for Telematics between Administrations' (TESTA)

<p>network dedicated to the EURODAC shall be established on the existing TESTA private virtual network to ensure the logical separation of EURODAC data from other data.</p>	<p>network. A separate virtual private network dedicated to the EURODAC shall be established on the existing TESTA private virtual network to ensure the logical separation of EURODAC data from other data <i>In order to ensure confidentiality, personal data transmitted to or from Eurodac shall be encrypted.</i></p>	<p>confidentiality, personal data transmitted to or from Eurodac shall be encrypted. [...]</p>	<p>network. In order to ensure confidentiality, personal data transmitted to or from Eurodac shall be encrypted. [...]</p>
<p><u>23.</u> Each Member State shall have a single National Access Point.</p>	<p>Amendment 58 3. Each Member State shall have a single National Access Point. <i>Europol shall have its own access point.</i></p>		<p><i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i> Each Member State shall have a single National Access Point. <i>Europol shall have a single Europol access point.</i></p>
<p><u>24.</u> Data on persons covered by Articles 9 <u>10</u>(1), 14 <u>13</u>(1) and 17 <u>14</u>(1) which are processed in the Central System shall be processed on behalf of the Member State of origin under the conditions set out in this Regulation and separated by appropriate technical means.</p>	<p>Amendment 59 4. Data on persons covered by Articles 10(1), <i>12a</i>, 13(1) and 14(1) which are processed in the Central System shall be processed on behalf of the Member State of origin under the conditions set out in this Regulation and separated by appropriate technical means.</p>	<p>4. Data on persons covered by Articles 10(1), 12a(1), 12d, 13(1) and 14(1) which are processed in the Central System shall be processed on behalf of the Member State of origin under the conditions set out in this Regulation and separated by appropriate technical means.</p>	<p><i>To be confirmed by trilogue</i> 4. Data on persons covered by Articles 10(1), 12a, 12d, 13(1) and 14(1), 14a, [14e] which are processed in the Central System shall be processed on behalf of the Member State of origin under the conditions set out in this Regulation and separated by appropriate technical means.</p>
<p><u>45.</u> The rules governing Eurodac shall also apply to operations carried out by the Member States as from the transmission of data to the Central System until use is made of the results of the comparison.</p>			

<i>Article 4 5</i>		<i>Article 5</i>	
Operational management		Operational management	Operational management
1. The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall be responsible for the operational management of Eurodac.			1. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the operational management of Eurodac.
The operational management of Eurodac shall consist of all the tasks necessary to keep Eurodac functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in accordance with this Regulation, in particular the maintenance work and technical developments necessary to ensure that the system functions at a satisfactory level of operational quality, in particular as regards the time required for interrogation of the Central System. A Business Continuity Plan and System shall be developed taking into account maintenance needs and unforeseen downtime of the system, including the impact of business continuity measures on data protection and security.			The operational management of Eurodac shall consist of all the tasks necessary to keep Eurodac functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in accordance with this Regulation, in particular the maintenance work and technical developments necessary to ensure that the system functions at a satisfactory level of operational quality, in particular as regards the time required for interrogation of Eurodac. A Business Continuity Plan and System shall be developed taking into account maintenance needs and unforeseen downtime of the system, including the impact of business continuity measures on data protection and security.
The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, that at all times			eu-LISA shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, that at all times the best available and most

the best available and most secure technology and techniques, subject to a cost-benefit analysis, are used for the Central System.			secure technology and techniques, subject to a cost-benefit analysis, are used for the Eurodac.
2. Eu-LISA shall be permitted to use real personal data of the Eurodac production system for testing purposes in the following circumstances:	Amendment 60 Eu-LISA shall be permitted to use real personal data of the Eurodac production system for testing purposes, <i>in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, and in strict compliance with Article 17 of the Staff Regulations⁵⁵ in respect of every person involved in the testing only</i> in the following circumstances:		<i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> 2. Eu-LISA shall be permitted to use real personal data of the Eurodac production system for testing purposes, <i>in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679</i> , in the following circumstances:
(a) for diagnostics and repair when faults are discovered with the Central System; and			(a) for diagnostics and repair when faults are discovered with Eurodac; and
(b) for testing new technologies and techniques relevant to enhance the performance of the Central System or transmission of data to it.			(b) for testing new technologies and techniques relevant to enhance the performance of Eurodac or transmission of data to it.
In such cases, the security measures, access control and logging activities at the testing environment shall be equal to the	Amendment 61 In such cases, the security measures, access control and	In such cases, the security measures, access control and logging activities at the testing environment shall be equal to the	<i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> In such cases, the security measures, access control and logging activities at

⁵⁵ Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 259/68 of the Council of 29 February 1968 laying down the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union (OJ L 56, 4.3.1968, p.1).

<p>ones for the Eurodac production system. Real personal data adopted for testing shall be rendered anonymous in such a way that the data-subject is no longer identifiable.</p>	<p>logging activities at the testing environment shall be equal to the ones for the Eurodac production system. Real personal data adopted for testing shall be <i>subject to stringent conditions and</i> rendered anonymous in such a way that the data-subject is no longer identifiable. <i>Once the purpose for which the testing was carried out has been achieved or the tests have been completed, such real personal data shall be immediately and permanently erased from the testing environment. Eu-LISA shall ensure that relevant guarantees are provided in respect of the accessing of data by external contractors, in accordance with Articles 24 to 28 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</i></p>	<p>ones for the Eurodac production system. Real personal data adopted for testing shall be rendered anonymous in such a way that the data-subject is no longer identifiable, where such data can be anonymised.</p>	<p>the testing environment shall be equal to the ones for the Eurodac production system. <i>Processing of</i> real personal data <i>adapted</i> for testing shall be <i>subject to stringent conditions and</i> rendered anonymous in such a way that the data-subject is no longer identifiable. <i>Once the purpose for which the testing was carried out has been achieved or the tests have been completed, such real personal data shall be immediately and permanently erased from the testing environment.</i></p>
<p><u>23.</u> The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall be responsible for the following tasks relating to the Communication Infrastructure:</p>			<p><u>23.</u> eu-LISA shall be responsible for the following tasks relating to the Communication Infrastructure:</p>
<p>(a) supervision;</p>			<p>(a) supervision;</p>
<p>(b) security;</p>			<p>(b) security;</p>
<p>(c) the coordination of relations between the Member States and the provider.</p>			<p>(c) the coordination of relations between the Member States and the provider.</p>

	Amendment 62 <i>(ca) interoperability with other information systems.</i>		<i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> <u>Deletion</u>
4 . The Commission shall be responsible for all tasks relating to the Communication Infrastructure other than those referred to in paragraph 2 <u>3</u> , in particular:			<u>4</u> . The Commission shall be responsible for all tasks relating to the Communication Infrastructure other than those referred to in paragraph 2 <u>3</u> , in particular:
(a) the implementation of the budget;			(a) the implementation of the budget;
(b) acquisition and renewal;			(b) acquisition and renewal;
(c) contractual matters.			(c) contractual matters.
5. A separate secure electronic transmission channel between the authorities of Member States known as the 'DubliNet' communication network set-up under [Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No. 1560/2003] for the purposes set out in Articles 32, 33 and 46 of Regulation (EU) No. [.../...] shall also be operated and managed by eu-LISA.		5. [...]	<i>Deleted (see new Article 40a para. 1)</i>
4 6. Without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations, the Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall apply appropriate rules of professional secrecy or other			6. Without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations, the Agency eu-LISA shall apply appropriate rules of professional secrecy or other equivalent duties of confidentiality to

<p>equivalent duties of confidentiality to all its staff required to work with Eurodac data. This obligation shall also apply after such staff leave office or employment or after the termination of their duties.</p>			<p>all its staff required to work with Eurodac data. This obligation shall also apply after such staff leave office or employment or after the termination of their duties.</p>
<p><i>Article 5 6</i></p>		<p><i>Article 6</i></p>	
<p>Member States' designated authorities for law enforcement purposes</p>		<p>Member States' designated authorities for law enforcement purposes</p>	<p>Member States' designated authorities for law enforcement purposes</p>
<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c), Member States shall designate the authorities that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data pursuant to this Regulation. Designated authorities shall be authorities of the Member States which are responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences. Designated authorities shall not include agencies or units exclusively responsible for intelligence relating to national security.</p>	<p>Amendment 63</p> <p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), Member States shall designate the authorities that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data pursuant to this Regulation. Designated authorities shall be authorities of the Member States which are responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences. Designated authorities shall not include agencies or units exclusively responsible for intelligence relating to national security.</p>	<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), Member States shall designate the authorities that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data pursuant to this Regulation. Designated authorities shall be authorities of the Member States which are responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences. [...]</p>	<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(d), Member States shall designate the authorities that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data pursuant to this Regulation. Designated authorities shall be authorities of the Member States which are responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>

<p>2. Each Member State shall keep a list of the designated authorities.</p>	<p>Amendment 64</p> <p>2. Each Member State shall keep a list of the designated authorities <i>and communicate it without delay to the Commission and to eu-LISA. Eu-LISA shall publish a consolidated list of those designated authorities in the Official Journal of the European Union. Where that list has been amended, eu-LISA shall annually publish an updated consolidated list online.</i></p>		<p><i>Confirmed by the third trilogue</i></p> <p>2. Each Member State shall keep a list of the designated authorities.</p>
<p>3. Each Member State shall keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data through the National Access Point.</p>			<p>3. Each Member State shall keep a list of the operating units within the designated authorities that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data through the National Access Point.</p>
<p><i>Article 6 7</i></p>		<p><i>Article 7</i></p>	
<p>Member States' verifying authorities for law enforcement purposes</p>		<p>Member States' verifying authorities for law enforcement purposes</p>	<p>Member States' verifying authorities for law enforcement purposes</p>
<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c), each Member State shall designate a single national authority or a unit of such an authority to act as its verifying authority. The verifying authority</p>			<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(d), each Member State shall designate a single national authority or a unit of such an authority to act as its verifying authority. The verifying authority shall be an</p>

<p>shall be an authority of the Member State which is responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>			<p>authority of the Member State which is responsible for the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences.</p>
<p>The designated authority and the verifying authority may be part of the same organisation, if permitted under national law, but the verifying authority shall act independently when performing its tasks under this Regulation. The verifying authority shall be separate from the operating units referred to in Article 6(3) and shall not receive instructions from them as regards the outcome of the verification.</p>			<p>The designated authority and the verifying authority may be part of the same organisation, if permitted under national law, but the verifying authority shall act independently when performing its tasks under this Regulation. The verifying authority shall be separate from the operating units referred to in Article 6(3) and shall not receive instructions from them as regards the outcome of the verification.</p>
<p>Member States may designate more than one verifying authority to reflect their organisational and administrative structures, in accordance with their constitutional or legal requirements.</p>			<p>Member States may designate more than one verifying authority to reflect their organisational and administrative structures, in accordance with their constitutional or legal requirements.</p>
<p>2. The verifying authority shall ensure that the conditions for requesting comparisons of fingerprints with Eurodac data are fulfilled.</p>	<p>Amendment 65 The verifying authority shall ensure that the conditions for requesting comparisons of fingerprints biometric or</p>	<p>2. The verifying authority shall ensure that the conditions for requesting comparisons of biometric or alphanumeric data [...] with Eurodac data are fulfilled.</p>	<p>2. The verifying authority shall ensure that the conditions for requesting comparisons of biometric or alphanumeric data with Eurodac data are fulfilled.</p>

	<i>alphanumeric data</i> with Eurodac data are fulfilled.		
Only duly empowered staff of the verifying authority shall be authorised to receive and transmit a request for access to Eurodac in accordance with Article 19 <u>20</u> .			Only duly empowered staff of the verifying authority shall be authorised to receive and transmit a request for access to Eurodac in accordance with Article 20.
Only the verifying authority shall be authorised to forward requests for comparison of fingerprints ⇒ and facial images ⇐ to the National Access Point.	Amendment 66 Only the verifying authority shall be authorised to forward requests for comparison of fingerprints and facial images <i>biometrics or alphanumeric data</i> to the National Access Point.	Only the verifying authority shall be authorised to forward requests for comparison of biometric or alphanumeric data [...] to the National Access Point.	Only the verifying authority shall be authorised to forward requests for comparison of biometric or alphanumeric data to the National Access Point.
<i>Article 7 <u>8</u></i>		<i>Article 8</i>	
Europol		Europol	
1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1 (2) <u>(1)(c)</u> , Europol shall designate a specialised unit with duly empowered Europol officials to act as its verifying authority, which shall act independently of the designated authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article when performing its tasks under this Regulation and shall not receive instructions from the designated authority as regards the outcome of	Amendment 67 1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), Europol shall designate a specialised unit with duly empowered Europol officials to act as its verifying authority, which shall act independently of the designated authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article when performing its tasks under this Regulation and shall not receive instructions from the designated	1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), Europol shall designate a specialised unit with duly empowered Europol officials to act as its verifying authority, which shall act independently of the designated authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article when performing its tasks under this Regulation and shall not receive instructions from the designated authority as regards the outcome of	<i>Confirmed by the third trilogue:</i> 1. For the purposes laid down in Article <u>1(1)(d)</u> , Europol shall designate one or more of its operating units as the 'Europol designated authority' that are authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data through the Europol Access Point in order to support and strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist

<p>the verification. The unit shall ensure that the conditions for requesting comparisons of fingerprints ⇒ and facial images ⇐ with Eurodac data are fulfilled. Europol shall designate in agreement with any Member State the National Access Point of that Member State which shall communicate its requests for comparison of fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data to the Central System.</p>	<p>authority as regards the outcome of the verification. The unit shall ensure that the conditions for requesting comparisons of fingerprints and facial images with Eurodac data are fulfilled. Europol shall designate in agreement with any Member State the National Access Point of that Member State which shall communicate its requests for comparison of fingerprint and facial image data to the Central System <i>an authority which is authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data through its designated Europol access point in order to prevent, detect and investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The designated authority shall be an operating unit of Europol.</i></p>	<p>the verification. The unit shall ensure that the conditions for requesting comparisons of biometric or alphanumeric data [...] with Eurodac data are fulfilled. Europol shall designate in agreement with any Member State the National Access Point of that Member State which shall communicate its requests for comparison of biometric or alphanumeric [...] data to the Central System.</p>	<p>offences or other serious criminal offences falling within Europol's mandate.</p>
<p>2. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(2) (1)(c), Europol shall designate an operating unit that is authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data through its designated National Access Point. The designated authority shall be an operating unit of Europol which is competent to collect, store, process, analyse and exchange information to support and</p>	<p>Amendment 68</p> <p>2. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), Europol shall designate an <i>operating specialised</i> unit that is authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data through its designated National Access Point. The designated authority shall be an operating unit of Europol which is competent to collect, store, process, analyse and</p>		<p><i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i></p> <p>2. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(d), Europol shall designate a single specialised unit with duly empowered Europol officials to act as its verifying authority which shall be authorised to <i>forward requests by operating units for comparisons with Eurodac data through the Europol Access Point. The verifying authority shall be fully</i></p>

<p>strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences falling within Europol's mandate.</p>	<p>exchange information to support and strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences falling within Europol's mandate. <i>with duly empowered Europol officials as the Europol access point. The Europol access point shall verify that the conditions to request comparisons with Eurodac data laid down in Article 22 are fulfilled. The Europol access point shall act independently when performing its tasks under this Regulation and shall not receive instructions from the designated authority referred to in paragraph 1 as regards the outcome of the verification.</i></p>		<p><i>independent of the designated authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article when performing its tasks under this Regulation. The verifying authority shall be separate from the designated authority referred to in paragraph 1 and shall not receive instructions from it as regards the outcome of the verification.</i> The verifying authority shall ensure that the conditions for requesting comparisons of biometric or alphanumeric data with Eurodac data are fulfilled.</p>
	<p>Amendment 69</p> <p><i>2 a. Europol shall designate an operating unit in charge of collecting, storing, processing, analysing and exchanging the data on child victims of trafficking in human beings. The operating unit shall be authorised to request comparisons with Eurodac data in order to support and strengthen Member States' action in preventing, detecting or investigating child trafficking,</i></p>		<p><i>Deletion</i></p>

	<i>child labour or sexual exploitation.</i>		
	Amendment 70 <i>Article 8 a</i>		<u>Deletion</u>
	<i>European Border and Coast Guard</i>		<u>Deletion</u>
	<i>In accordance with Article 40(8) of Regulation (EU) 2016/1624, the members of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency or teams of staff involved in return-related tasks as well as the members of the migration management support teams shall, within their mandate, have the right to access and search data entered in Eurodac. They shall access the data by using the technical interface set up and maintained by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency as referred to in Article 10(3a) of this Regulation.</i>		<u>Deletion</u>
<i><u>Article 8</u></i>		<i>Article 9</i>	<i>ARTICLE 9 replaced by the new proposal (see new 4CD)</i>
Statistics		Statistics	

<p>1. The Agency eu-LISA shall draw up statistics on the work of the Central System every month quarter, indicating in particular:</p>			
<p>(a) the number of data sets transmitted on persons referred to in Articles 9 10(1), 14 13(1) and 17 14(1);</p>	<p>Amendment 71 (a) the number of data sets transmitted on persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 12a, 13(1) and 14(1);</p>	<p>(a) the number of data sets transmitted on persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 12a(1), 12d, 13(1) and 14(1);</p>	<p><i>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the Article on resettled persons' data</i> (a) the number of data sets transmitted on persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 12a, 12d, 13(1) and 14(1);</p>
<p>(b) the number of hits for applicants for international protection persons referred to in Article 10(1) who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection in another Member State , who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border and who were found illegally staying in a Member State;</p>		<p>(b) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 10(1);</p>	<p>(b) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 10(1);</p>
		<p>(i) who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection in another Member State,</p>	<p>(i) who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection in another Member State,</p>

		(iii) — who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and	(ii) — who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and
		(iv) — who were found illegally staying in a Member State;	(iii) — who were found illegally staying in a Member State;
		(ba) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 12a(1):	<i>Confirmed by trilogue pending square brackets</i> (ba) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 12a(1):
		(i) — who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection in another Member State,	(i) — who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection in another Member State,
		(ii) — who have been registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure by another Member State,	<i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> (ii) — who had [...] a positive or negative conclusion of admission in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation],
		(iia) — who have been admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme,	<i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> (iia) — who were admitted to the territory of a Member State in

			accordance with a national resettlement scheme,
		(iii) who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and	<i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> Deletion (iii) who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and
		(iv) who were found illegally staying in a Member State;	<i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> Deletion (iv) who were found illegally staying in a Member State;
		(bb) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 12d:	<i>Confirmed by trilogue pending square brackets</i> (bb) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 12d:
		(i) who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection in another Member State,	(i) who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection in another Member State,
		(ii) who have been registered for the purpose of conducting an	<i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a</i>

		admission — procedure — in accordance with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation],	compromise on resettlement related provisions (ii) — who [...] had a positive or negative conclusion of admission in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation],
		(iia) — who have been admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme	Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions (iia) — who were admitted to the territory of the Member States in accordance with a national resettlement scheme,
		(iii) — who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and	Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions (iii) — who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and
		(iv) — who were found illegally staying in a Member State;	Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions (iv) — who were found illegally staying in a Member State;

<p>(c) — the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 14 13(1) who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection ⇒ who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border and who were found illegally staying in a Member State ⇐;</p>		<p>(c) — the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 13(1):</p>	<p>(c) — the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 13(1):</p>
		<p>(i) — who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection,</p>	<p>(i) — who have subsequently lodged an application for international protection,</p>
		<p>(ii) — who have been registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure in accordance with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation],</p>	<p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> (ii) — who have been registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure and who [...] <u>have received a positive or negative conclusion of admission in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], Replaced</u></p>
		<p>(iia) — who have been admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme,</p>	<p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p>

			(iia) who were admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme,
		(iii) who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and	(ii) who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and
		(iv) who were found illegally staying in a Member State;	(iii) who were found illegally staying in a Member State;
(d) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 17 14(1) who had previously lodged an application for international protection in another Member State ⇒, who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border and who were found illegally staying in a Member State ⇐;		(d) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 14(1):	(d) the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 14(1):
		(i) who had previously lodged an application for international protection in another Member State,	(i) who had previously lodged an application for international protection in another Member State,
		(ii) who had been registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure in accordance with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation],	Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions (ii) who had [...] a positive or negative conclusion of admission in accordance with Regulation (EU)

			XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation],
		(iia) who have been admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme,	<i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> (iia) who were admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme,
		(iii) who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and	(iii) who were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of an external border, and
		(iv) who were found illegally staying in a Member State;	(iv) who were found illegally staying in a Member State;
(e) the number of fingerprint data which the Central System had to request more than once from the Member States of origin because the fingerprint data originally transmitted did not lend themselves to comparison using the computerised fingerprint recognition system;	Amendment 72 (e) the number of fingerprint biometric data which the Central System had to request more than once from the Member States of origin because the fingerprint biometric data originally transmitted did not lend themselves to comparison using the computerised fingerprint biometric recognition system;	(e) the number of biometric [...] data which the Central System had to request more than once from the Member States of origin because the biometric [...] data originally transmitted did not lend themselves to comparison using the computerised fingerprint and facial image recognition system;	(e) the number of biometric data which the Central System had to request more than once from the Member States of origin because the biometric data originally transmitted did not lend themselves to comparison using the computerised fingerprint and facial image recognition systems;
(f) the number of data sets marked, unmarked, blocked and unblocked in accordance with		(f) the number of data sets marked and [...] unmarked [...] in	(f) the number of data sets marked and unmarked in accordance with Article 19(1) and 19 (2), (3) and (4);

Article 18 19(1) and (3) ⇒ 17(2), (3) and (4) ⇐;		accordance with Article 19(1) and 19 [...] (2), (3) and (4);	
(g) — the number of hits for persons referred to in Article 18 19(1) ⇒ and (4) ⇐ for whom hits have been recorded under points (b) ⇒, (c) ⇐ and (d) of this Article;			
(h) — the number of requests and hits referred to in Article 20 21(1);			
(i) — the number of requests and hits referred to in Article 21 22(1);			
(j) — the number of requests made for persons referred to in Article 31;	Amendment 73 (j) — the number <i>and type</i> of requests made for persons referred to in Article 31;		<i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> (j) — the number of requests made for persons referred to in Article 31;
(h) — the number of hits received from the Central System as referred to in Article 26(6).		(k) [...] — the number of hits received from the Central System as referred to in Article 26(6).	(k) the number of hits received from the Central System as referred to in Article 26(6).
2. ⇒ The monthly statistical data for persons referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (h) shall be published and made public by each month. ⇐ At the end of each year, ⊗ the yearly ⊗ statistical data ⇒ for persons referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (h) ⇐ shall be ⇒ published and made public by eu LISA ⇐ established in the form	Amendment 74 2. — The monthly statistical data for persons referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (h) <i>shall contain a breakdown, where possible, of the data subjects' years of birth and genders, and</i> shall be published and made public by each month. At the end of each year, the yearly statistical data for persons referred	2. — The monthly statistical data for persons referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (k) [...] shall be published and made public by each month. At the end of each year, the yearly statistical data for persons referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (k) [...] shall be published and made public by eu LISA. The statistics shall	<i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> 2. — The monthly statistical data for persons referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (k) shall be published each month. At the end of each year, the yearly statistical data for persons referred to in paragraph 1(a) to (k) shall be published by eu LISA. The <i>statistical data shall be broken down</i> by Member State. <i>The statistical data for persons</i>

<p>of a compilation of the quarterly statistics for that year, including an indication of the number of persons for whom hits have been recorded under paragraph 1(b), (c) and (d). The statistics shall contain a breakdown of data for each Member State. The results shall be made public.</p>	<p>to in paragraph 1(a) to (h) shall be published and made public by eu-LISA. The statistics shall contain a breakdown of data for each Member State.</p>	<p>contain a breakdown of data for each Member State.</p>	<p>referred to in paragraph 1(a) shall, where possible, be broken down by year of birth and sex.</p>
	<p>Amendment 75</p> <p>3 a. — The duly authorised staff of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency shall have access to the statistics drawn up by eu-LISA referred to in points (a) to (h) of paragraph 1 of this Regulation and to the relevant data referred to in Article (12)(d) to (s), Article 13(2)(d) to (m) and Article 14(2)(d) to (m) of this Regulation, solely for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(b) of this Regulation and for the purposes laid down in Articles 11 and 37 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1624. Access shall be granted to such statistics and data in such a way as to ensure that individuals are not identified. The processing of those data shall be carried out in compliance with the data</p>		<p>Deletion</p>

	<i>protection safeguards provided for in Regulation (EU) 2016/1624.</i>		
3. At the request of the Commission, eu LISA shall provide it with statistics on specific aspects for research and analysis purposes without allowing for individual identification as well as the possibility to produce regular statistics pursuant to paragraph 1. These statistics shall be shared with other Justice and Home Affairs Agencies if they are relevant for the implementation of their tasks.		3. At the request of the Commission, eu LISA shall provide it with statistics on specific aspects related to the implementation of this Regulation as well as the statistics pursuant to paragraph 1, and make it available upon request to a Member State [...].	3. At the request of the Commission, eu LISA shall provide it with statistics on specific aspects related to the application of this Regulation as well as the statistics pursuant to paragraph 1 and shall, upon request, make them available to a Member State
		4. Eu LISA shall establish, implement and host a central repository in its technical sites containing the data referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3, for research and analysis purposes, which would not allow for the identification of individuals and would allow the authorities listed in paragraph 5 to obtain customisable reports and statistics. Access to the central repository shall be granted by means of secured access through the TESTAng with control of access and specific user profiles solely for the purpose of reporting and statistics.	4. Eu LISA shall establish, implement and host a central repository in its technical sites containing the data referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3, for research and analysis purposes, which shall not allow for the identification of individuals and would allow the authorities listed in paragraph 5 to obtain customisable reports and statistics. The central repository shall only be accessible by means of a secured access through TESTA with control of access and specific user profiles solely for the purpose of reporting and statistics.

		<p>5. Access to the central repository shall be granted to eu-LISA, the Commission and to the authorities of Member States, which have been listed as the designated authorities responsible for carrying out tasks related to the application of this Regulation pursuant to Article 28(2). Access may also be granted to authorised users of other Justice and Home Affairs Agencies if access to the data hosted in the central repository is relevant for the implementation of their tasks.</p>	<p>5. Access to the central repository shall be granted to eu-LISA, to the Commission and to the authorities designated by each Member State in accordance with Article 28(2). Access may also be granted to authorised users of other Justice and Home Affairs Agencies if such access is relevant for the implementation of their tasks.</p>
CHAPTER II		CHAPTER II	
<i>APPLICANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION</i>		APPLICANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION	
<i>Article 9-10</i>		<i>Article 10</i>	<i>ARTICLE 10 replaced by the new proposal (see new 4CD)</i>
Collection and and transmission and comparison of		Collection and transmission of <u>biometric</u> [...] data	

<p>fingerprints and facial image data</p>			
<p>1. Each Member State shall promptly take the fingerprints of all fingers and capture a facial image of every applicant for international protection of at least 14 six years of age and shall, as soon as possible and no later than 72 hours after the lodging of his or her application for international protection, as defined by Article [21(2)]of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013, transmit them together with the data referred to in Article 11 12(b) to (g) (c) to (n) of this Regulation to the Central System.</p>		<p>1. Each Member State shall promptly take the biometric data [...] of every applicant for international protection of at least six years of age and shall, as soon as possible and no later than 72 hours after the lodging of his or her application for international protection, as defined by [Article 21(2) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...]], transmit them together with the data referred to in Article 12 (c) to (n) of this Regulation to the Central System.</p>	<p>Replaced</p>
<p>Non-compliance with the 72 hour time limit shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the fingerprints to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of the fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 25 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of the applicant and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48</p>		<p>Non-compliance with the 72 hour time limit shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data [...] to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of the fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of the applicant and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>	<p>Non-compliance with the 72 hour time limit shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of the fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of the applicant and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>

<p>hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>			
<p>2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the fingerprints ⇒ and facial image ⇐ of an applicant for international protection on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, Member States shall take and send such fingerprints ⇒ and facial image ⇐ as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>		<p>2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the biometric data [...] of an applicant for international protection on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, Member States shall take and send such biometric data [...] as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>	<p>2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the biometric data of an applicant for international protection on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, Member States shall take and send such biometric data as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>
<p>In the event of serious technical problems, Member States may extend the 72 hour time limit in paragraph 1 by a maximum of a further 48 hours in order to carry out their national continuity plans.</p>			
<p>3. Fingerprint data within the meaning of Article 11(a) transmitted by any Member State, with the exception of those transmitted in accordance with Article 10(b), shall be compared automatically with the fingerprint data transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System.</p>			

<p>4. The Central System shall ensure, at the request of a Member State that the comparison referred to in paragraph 3 covers the fingerprint data previously transmitted by that Member State, in addition to the data from other Member States.</p>			
<p>5. The Central System shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State of origin. Where there is a hit, it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Article 11(a) to (k) along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 18(1).</p>			
<p>3. Fingerprint data may also be taken and transmitted by members of the European Border [and Coast] Guard Teams or by Member State asylum experts when performing tasks and exercising powers in accordance with [Regulation on the European Border [and Coast] Guard and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC] and [Regulation (EU) No. 439/2010].</p>	<p>Amendment 76 3. Fingerprint Where requested by the Member State concerned, the biometric data may also be taken and transmitted by members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams or by Member State asylum experts when performing tasks and exercising powers in accordance with [Regulation on the European Border [and Coast] Guard and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, Regulation (EC) No</p>	<p>3. Where requested by the Member State concerned, the biometric [...] data may also be taken and transmitted by members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams or by Member State asylum experts when performing tasks and exercising powers in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by the third trilogue pending square brackets</i> Where requested by the Member State concerned, the biometric data may also be taken and transmitted on behalf of that Member State by members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams or experts of the asylum support teams when exercising powers and performing their tasks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 and Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX /EU Agency for Asylum Regulation/.</p>

	863/2007 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC] and [Regulation (EU) No. 439/2010] Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 or by asylum support teams in accordance with [Regulation (EU) No].	[...] -⁵⁶ and Regulation (EU) No. XXX/XXX [Regulation on the EU Agency for Asylum] [...].	
	Amendment 77 3a. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the European Union Agency for Asylum established by Regulation (EU) 2017/... shall set up and maintain a technical interface which allows a direct connection to the Central System of Eurodac.		Deletion
Article 10 II		Article II	ARTICLE 11 replaced by the new proposal (see new 4CD)
Information on the status of the data subject		Information on the status of the data subject	
The following information shall be sent to the Central System in order to be stored in accordance with Article 12 17 (1) for the purpose of			

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Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC (OJ L 251, 16.9.2016, p. 1).

<p>transmission under Articles 9(5) ⇒ 15 and 16 ⇐;</p>			
		<p>{(a) as soon as the Member State responsible has been determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] the [Member State conducting the procedures for determining the Member State responsible] shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned by adding the Member State responsible;}</p>	<p><i>This text is in square brackets in the Council text. Therefore, Council does not have a mandate yet to discuss this text with the EP.</i></p>
<p>(a) when an applicant for international protection or another person as referred to in ⇒ Article 21(1) ⇐ ⇒ (b), (c), ⇐ (d) ⇒ or (e) ⇐ of Regulation (EU) No [.../...] 604/2013 arrives in the Member State responsible following a transfer pursuant to a decision acceding to a take back request ⇒ notification ⇐ as referred to in Article ⇒ 26 ⇐ thereof, the Member State responsible shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 11 <u>12</u> of this Regulation relating to the person concerned by adding his or her date of arrival;</p>		<p>(a) when an applicant for international protection or another person as referred to in Article 20 [...] (1) (b), (c), (d) or (e) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] arrives in the Member State responsible following a transfer pursuant to a take back notification as referred to in Article 26 thereof, the Member State responsible shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned by adding his or her date of arrival;</p>	<p>(a) when an applicant for international protection or another person as referred to in Article 20 (1) (b), (c), (d) or (e) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] arrives in the Member State responsible following a transfer pursuant to a take back notification as referred to in Article 26 thereof, the Member State responsible shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned by adding his or her date of arrival;</p>

<p>(b) when an applicant for international protection arrives in the Member State responsible following a transfer pursuant to a decision acceding to a take charge request according to Article ⇒ 24 ⇐ of Regulation (EU) No [...] 604/2013, the Member State responsible shall send a data set recorded in conformity with Article 11 12 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned and shall include his or her date of arrival;</p>		<p>(b) when an applicant for international protection arrives in the Member State responsible following a transfer pursuant to a decision acceding to a take charge request according to Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...], the Member State responsible shall send a data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned and shall include his or her date of arrival;</p>	<p>(b) when an applicant for international protection arrives in the Member State responsible following a transfer pursuant to a decision acceding to a take charge request according to Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation], the Member State responsible shall send a data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned and shall include his or her date of arrival;</p>
<p>(c) when an applicant for international protection arrives in the Member State of allocation pursuant to Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No. [.../...], that Member State shall send a data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned and shall include his or her date of arrival and record that it is the Member State of allocation.</p>		<p>[(c) when an applicant for international protection arrives in the Member State of allocation pursuant to Article 36 [...] of Regulation (EU) No. XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...], that Member State shall send a data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned and shall include his or her date of arrival and record that it is the Member State of allocation.]</p>	<p><i>This text is in square brackets in the Council text. Therefore, Council does not have a mandate yet to discuss this text with the EP.</i></p>
<p>(c) as soon as the Member State of origin establishes that the person concerned whose data was recorded in Eurodac in accordance with Article 11 of this Regulation</p>			

<p>has left the territory of the Member States, it shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 11 of this Regulation relating to the person concerned by adding the date when that person left the territory, in order to facilitate the application of Articles 19(2) and 20(5) of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013;</p>			
<p>(d) — as soon as the Member State of origin ensures that the person concerned whose data was recorded in Eurodac in accordance with Article 11 <u>12</u> of this Regulation has left the territory of the Member States in compliance with a return decision or removal order issued following the withdrawal or rejection of the application for international protection as provided for in Article 19(3) of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013, it shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 11 <u>12</u> of this Regulation relating to the person concerned by adding the date of his or her removal or when he or she left the territory;</p>			
<p>(e) — the Member State which becomes responsible in accordance with ⇒ Article 19(1) ⇐ of</p>		<p>(e) — the Member State which becomes responsible in accordance with [Article 19(1) of Regulation</p>	<p>(e) — the Member State which becomes responsible in accordance with [Article 19(1) of Regulation (EU)</p>

Regulation (EU) No [...] 604/2013 shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 11 <u>12</u> of this Regulation relating to the applicant for international protection by adding the date when the decision to examine the application was taken.		(EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the applicant for international protection by adding the date when the decision to examine the application was taken.	No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] shall update its data set recorded in conformity with Article 12 of this Regulation relating to the applicant for international protection by adding the date when the decision to examine the application was taken.
<i>Article 11 <u>12</u></i>		<i>Article 12</i>	<i>ARTICLE 12</i> <i>REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (see NEW 4CD)</i>
Recording of data		Recording of data	
Only the following data shall be recorded in the Central System:			
(a) fingerprint data;			
(b) a facial image;			
(c) surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;	Amendment 78 (c) surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;		(c) surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;
(d) nationality(ies);	Amendment 79 (d) nationality(ies) <i>or presumed and declared</i>		(d) nationality(ies)

	<i>nationality(ies) or status as stateless person in accordance with Article 1(1) of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons;</i>		
(e) — place and date of birth;			
(b) — Member State of origin, place and date of the application for international protection; in the cases referred to in Article 10 11(b), the date of application shall be the one entered by the Member State who transferred the applicant;			
(eg) — sex;			
(h) — type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and validity;		(h) — where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date [...];	(h) — where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date [...];
		(ha) where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity, and if not available, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;	(ha) where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity or, where unavailable, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;

(di) — reference number used by the Member State of origin;			
(j) — unique application number of the application for international protection pursuant to Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) No. [.../...];		{(j) — unique application number of the application for international protection pursuant to Article 22(2) of Regulation (EU) No. XXX/XXX {Dublin Regulation} [...];}	<i>This text is in square brackets in the Council text. Therefore, Council does not have a mandate yet to discuss this text with the EP.</i>
		{(ja) the Member State responsible in accordance with Article 11(a);}	<i>This text is in square brackets in the Council text. Therefore, Council does not have a mandate yet to discuss this text with the EP.</i>
(k) — the Member State of allocation in accordance with Article 11(e);		{(k) — the Member State of allocation in accordance with Article 11(e);}	<i>This text is in square brackets in the Council text. Therefore, Council does not have a mandate yet to discuss this text with the EP.</i>
(el) — date on which the fingerprints ⇒ and/or facial image ⇐ were taken;		(l) — date on which the biometric data [...] were taken;	(l) — date on which the biometric data were taken;
(fm) — date on which the data were transmitted to the Central System;			
(gn) operator user ID;			
(ho) — where applicable in accordance with Article 10 11(a) or (b), the date of the arrival of the person concerned after a successful transfer;			

<p>⊗ (p) where applicable in accordance with Article 10 <u>11</u>(b), the date of the arrival of the person concerned after a successful transfer; ⊗</p>			
<p>(q) where applicable in accordance with Article 11(c), the date of the arrival of the person concerned after a successful transfer;</p>		<p>[(q) where applicable in accordance with Article 11(c), the date of the arrival of the person concerned after a successful transfer;]</p>	<p><i>This text is in square brackets in the Council text. Therefore, Council does not have a mandate yet to discuss this text with the EP.</i></p>
<p>(i) where applicable in accordance with Article 10(e), the date when the person concerned left the territory of the Member States;</p>			
<p>(j) where applicable in accordance with Article 10 <u>11</u>(d), the date when the person concerned left or was removed from the territory of the Member States;</p>			
<p>(ks) where applicable in accordance with Article 10 <u>11</u>(e), the date when the decision to examine the application was taken.</p>			
	<p>Amendment 80 <i>(sa) — details of family members of minors, which are relevant for family tracing and reunification such as their names, family link to the minor and, where available,</i></p>		<p><i>Deletion</i></p>

	<i>their passport or identification card numbers.</i>		
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	Amendment 81 <i>CHAPTER II A: RESETTLED THIRD- COUNTRY NATIONALS OR STATELESS PERSONS</i>	CHAPTER II A PERSONS REGISTERED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING AN ADMISSION PROCEDURE AND ADMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT SCHEME	<i>REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (see NEW 4CD)</i> REPLACED
		Section 1 PERSONS REGISTERED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING AN ADMISSION PROCEDURE	
	Amendment 82 <i>ARTICLE 12A</i>	<i>Article 12a</i>	<i>Article 12a</i>
	COLLECTION AND TRANSMISSION OF FINGERPRINTS AND FACIAL IMAGE DATA	COLLECTION AND TRANSMISSION OF BIOMETRIC DATA	Collection and transmission of biometric data

	<p>1. Each Member State shall promptly take the fingerprints of all fingers and capture a facial image of every resettled third-country national or stateless person of at least six years of age, upon their arrival on its territory, and shall transmit the fingerprints and facial image, together with the other data referred to in Article 10 of Regulation (EU) .../..., to the Central System.</p>	<p>1. Each Member State shall take and transmit to the Central System the biometric data of every person of at least six years of age together with the data referred to in Article 12c (e) to (f) of this Regulation as soon as possible from the registration referred to in Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] and at the latest before reaching the conclusion on admission referred to in Article 10 (4) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation]. That obligation shall not apply if a Member State can reach that conclusion without a comparison of biometric data, where such a conclusion is negative.</p>	<p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p>1. Each Member State shall take and transmit to the Central System the biometric data of every person of at least six years of age together with the data referred to in Article 12c (e) to (f) of this Regulation as soon as possible from the registration referred to in Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] and at the latest before reaching the conclusion on admission referred to in Article 10 (4) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation]. That obligation shall not apply if a Member State can reach that conclusion without a comparison of biometric data, where such a conclusion is negative.</p>
	<p>2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the fingerprints, the facial image or both of a resettled third-country national or</p>	<p>Non-compliance with subparagraph 1 shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data to the Central</p>	<p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p>

	<p>stateless person on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, Member States shall take and send such fingerprints, facial image or both as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>	<p>System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of the fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of that person and resend them as soon as possible after they have been successfully retaken.</p>	<p>Non-compliance with the deadline set out in the first subparagraph 1 shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take biometric data and transmit them to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of the fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of a person registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure and resend them as soon as possible after they have been successfully retaken.</p> <p><u>Where it is not possible to take the biometric data of a person registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, Member States shall take and send such biometric data as soon as possible after those health grounds no longer prevail.</u></p>
		<p>2. Where requested by the Member State concerned, the biometric data may, for the purpose of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], be taken and</p>	<p>Informal outcome of technical discussions:</p> <p>Where requested by the Member State concerned, the biometric data</p>

		transmitted to the requesting Member State by another Member State, the [European Union Agency for Asylum], or a relevant international organisation.	may, for the purpose of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], be taken and transmitted to the requesting Member State by another Member State, the [European Union Agency for Asylum], or a relevant international organisation.
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		3. — The processing by an international organisation shall be governed by an agreement concluded between the Union or the requesting Member State and the international organisation including adequate safeguards for the protection of personal data in line with the requirements set out in Article 28(3) of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 and this Regulation.	Informal outcome of technical discussions: deletion
		Where an agreement is concluded between the requesting Member State and international organisation, that Member States shall provide the Commission with a copy of the agreement.	Informal outcome of technical discussions: Where an agreement is concluded between the requesting Member State and international organisation <u>for the purposes of paragraph 2,</u> that Member States shall provide the Commission with a copy of the agreement.
		3a. — For the purpose of this Article, [European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)] and international organisations referred to in paragraph 3 shall not have access to EURODAC.	Informal outcome of technical discussions: deletion
		Article 12b	Confirmed by trilogue Article 12b

		<u>Information on the status of the data subject</u>	<u>Information on the status of the data subject</u>
		<p>The following information shall be sent to the Central System in order to be stored in accordance with Article 17 (1a) for the purpose of transmission under Articles 15 and 16:</p>	<p>The following information shall be sent to the Central System in order to be stored in accordance with Article 17 (1a) for the purpose of transmission under Articles 15 and 16:</p>
		<p>(a) in case of a person in relation to whom a positive conclusion on admission was reached, as soon as the Member State of origin reached that conclusion, that Member State shall update the data set relating to the person concerned and recorded in accordance with Article 12c(m) by adding the date of the positive conclusion;</p>	<p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p>(a) in the case of a person for whom a positive conclusion on admission was reached, the Member State of origin shall, as soon as it reaches that conclusion, update the data set relating to the person concerned and recorded in accordance with Article 12c(m) by adding the date on which the positive conclusion was reached;</p>

		<p>(b) — in case of a person in relation to whom a negative conclusion on admission was reached, as soon as the Member State of origin reached that conclusion, that Member State shall update the data set relating to the person concerned and recorded in accordance with Article 12e(n) by adding the date of the negative conclusion;</p>	<p><i>Informal Rapporteur's proposal in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p>(b) — in the case of a person for whom a negative conclusion on admission was reached, the Member State of origin shall, as soon as it reaches that conclusion, update the data set relating to the person concerned, recorded in accordance with Article 12e(n) by adding the date <u>on which the negative conclusion was reached and whether the person concerned was refused admission for one of the grounds referred to in Article 6 (1) (f) of Regulation (EU) xxx/xxx [Resettlement Regulation];</u></p>
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		<p>(c) — in case of a person in relation to whom the admission procedure was discontinued due to lack of consent as referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX (Resettlement Regulation), as soon as the Member State of origin discontinues the procedure, that Member State shall update the data set relating to the person concerned and recorded in accordance with Article 12e(o) by adding the date of the discontinuation.</p>	<p>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</p> <p>(c) — in the case of a person for whom the admission procedure was discontinued due to <u>the fact that that person did not give consent or withdrew his or her consent</u>, as referred to in Article 6a of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], the Member State of origin shall, as soon as it discontinues the <u>admission</u> procedure, update the data set relating to the person concerned and recorded in accordance with Article 12e(o) by adding the date of the discontinuation.</p>
	Amendment 83 <i>Article 12b</i>	Article 12e	<i>Article 12e</i>
	<i>Recording of data</i>	<u>Recording of data</u>	<u>Recording of data</u>
	Only the following data shall be recorded in the Central System:	Only the following data shall be recorded in the Central System:	Only the following data shall be recorded in the Central System:
	(a) fingerprint data;	(a) fingerprint data;	(a) fingerprint data;

	<i>(b) a facial image;</i>	(b) — a facial image;	(b) — a facial image;
	<i>(c) surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;</i>	(c) — surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;	(c) — surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;
	<i>(d) nationality(ies);</i>	(d) — nationality(ies);	(d) — nationality(ies);
	<i>(e) place and date of birth</i>	(e) — place and date of birth;	(e) — place and date of birth;
	<i>(f) Member State of resettlement, place and date of the registration;</i>	(f) — Member State of origin, place and date of the registration in accordance with Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation];	<i>Confirmed by trilogue pending square brackets</i> (f) — Member State of origin, place and date of the registration in accordance with Article 10 (2) of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation];
	<i>(g) sex;</i>	(g) — sex;	(g) — sex;
	<i>(h) where applicable, the type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and validity;</i>	(h) — where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date;	(h) — where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date;

		(ha) where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity, and if not available, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;	(ha) where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity, and if not available, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;
	(i) reference number used by the Member State of origin;	(i) reference number used by the Member State of origin;	(i) reference number used by the Member State of origin;
	(j) date on which the fingerprints and/or facial image were taken;	(j) date on which the biometric data were taken;	(j) date on which the biometric data were taken;
	(k) date on which the data were transmitted to the Central System;	(k) date on which the data were transmitted to the Central System;	(k) date on which the data were transmitted to the Central System;
	(l) operator user ID;	(l) operator user ID;	(l) operator user ID;
		(m) in accordance with Article 12b(a), the date of the positive conclusion;	<i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> (m) [...] the date of the positive conclusion as referred to in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation];

		(n) — in accordance with Article 12b(b), the date of the negative conclusion as referred to in Article 6(1) and (2) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation];	<i>Rapporteur's suggestion:</i> (n) — the date of the negative conclusion [...] as referred to in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] <u>and the ground on which admission was refused under Regulation (EU) xxx/xxx [Resettlement Regulation];</u>
		(o) — in accordance with Article 12b(e), the date of the discontinuation of the admission procedure as referred to in Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation].	<i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> (o) — [...] the date on which the admission procedure was discontinued as referred to in Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation].
		Section 2	Section 2
		Persons admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme	Persons admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme
		Article 12d	Article 12d
		<u>Collection and transmission of biometric data</u>	<u>Collection and transmission of biometric data</u>

		<p>Each Member State shall take and transmit to the Central System the biometric data of every person of at least six years of age together with the data referred to in Article 12f (c) to (m) of this Regulation as soon as possible and at the latest upon the granting of international protection or of a humanitarian status under national law.</p>	<p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p>Each Member State shall take [...] the biometric data of every person of at least six years of age and transmit such data to the Central System, together with the data referred to in Article 12f (c) to (m) of this Regulation as soon as international protection or a humanitarian status under national law was granted and no later than 72 hours thereafter.</p>
		<p>Non-compliance with subparagraph 1 shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of the fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of that person and resend them as soon as possible after they have been successfully retaken.</p>	<p><i>Informal outcome of technical discussion in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p>Non-compliance with the deadline set out in the first subparagraph shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of the fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of a person admitted in accordance with a national</p>

			<p>resettlement scheme and resend them as soon as possible after they have been successfully retaken.</p> <p>By way of derogation from the second subparagraph, where it is not possible to take biometric data of a person admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, Member States shall take and send such fingerprints, facial image or both as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>
		Article 12e	<p><i>Informal Rapporteur's proposal in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p><u>Deletion</u></p>
		<u>Information on the status of the data subject</u>	<p><i>Informal Rapporteur's proposal in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p><u>Deletion</u></p>
		The date on which international protection or a humanitarian status under national law was granted shall be sent to the Central System in order to be	<p><i>Informal Rapporteur's proposal in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p><u>Deletion</u></p>

		stored in accordance with Article 17 (1b) for the purpose of transmission under Articles 15 and 16.	
		Article 12f	<i>Text of the whole article Confirmed by trilogue pending square brackets in letter (m)</i> Article 12f
		<u>Recording of data</u>	<u>Recording of data</u>
		Only the following data shall be recorded in the Central System:	Only the following data shall be recorded in the Central System:
		(a) — fingerprint data;	(a) — fingerprint data;
		(b) — a facial image;	(b) — a facial image;
		(c) — surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;	(c) — surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;
		(d) — nationality(ies);	(d) — nationality(ies);
		(e) — place and date of birth;	(e) — place and date of birth;
		(f) — Member State of origin, place and date of the registration;	(f) — Member State of origin, place and date of the registration;
		(g) — sex;	(g) — sex;

		(h) — where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date;	(h) — where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date;
		(ha) — where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity, and if not available, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;	(ha) — where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity, and if not available, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;
		(i) — reference number used by the Member State of origin;	(i) — reference number used by the Member State of origin;
		(j) — date on which the biometric data were taken;	(j) — date on which the biometric data were taken;
		(k) — date on which the data were transmitted to the Central System;	(k) — date on which the data were transmitted to the Central System;
		(l) — operator user ID;	(l) — operator user ID;
		(m) — date on which international protection or a humanitarian status under national law was granted.	<i>Confirmed by trilogue pending square brackets</i> (m) — date on which international protection or a humanitarian status under national law was granted.

<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER III</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER III</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS OR STATELESS PERSONS APPREHENDED IN CONNECTION WITH THE IRREGULAR CROSSING OF AN EXTERNAL BORDER</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS OR STATELESS PERSONS APPREHENDED IN CONNECTION WITH THE IRREGULAR CROSSING OF AN EXTERNAL BORDER</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 14 13</i></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 13</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>ARTICLE 13 REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (NEW 4CD)</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Collection and transmission of fingerprint data ☒ and facial image data ☒</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Collection and transmission of <u>biometric</u> [...] data</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Collection and transmission of biometric data</p>
<p>1. — Each Member State shall promptly take the fingerprints of all fingers ⇒ and capture a facial image ⇐ of every third country national or stateless person of at least 14 ⇒ six ⇐ years of age who is apprehended by the competent control authorities in connection with the irregular crossing by land, sea or air of the border of that Member State having come from a third country and who is not turned</p>		<p>1. — Each Member State shall promptly take the biometric data [...] of every third country national or stateless person of at least six years of age who is apprehended by the competent control authorities in connection with the irregular crossing by land, sea or air of the border of that Member State having come from a third country and who is not turned back or who remains physically on the territory of the</p>	<p>1. — Each Member State shall promptly take the biometric data of every third country national or stateless person of at least six years of age who is apprehended by the competent control authorities in connection with the irregular crossing by land, sea or air of the border of that Member State having come from a third country and who is not turned back or who remains physically on the territory of the Member States and</p>

<p>back or who remains physically on the territory of the Member States and who is not kept in custody, confinement or detention during the entirety of the period between apprehension and removal on the basis of the decision to turn him or her back.</p>		<p>Member States and who is not kept in custody, confinement or detention during the entirety of the period between apprehension and removal on the basis of the decision to turn him or her back.</p>	<p>who is not kept in custody, confinement or detention during the entirety of the period between apprehension and removal on the basis of the decision to turn him or her back.</p>
<p>2. The Member State concerned shall, as soon as possible and no later than 72 hours after the date of apprehension, transmit to the Central System the following data in relation to any third country national or stateless person, as referred to in paragraph 1, who is not turned back:</p>			
<p>(a) fingerprint data;</p>			
<p>(b) a facial image;</p>			
<p>(c) surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;</p>	<p>Amendment 84 (c) surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names;</p>		<p>(c) surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;</p>
<p>(d) nationality(ies);</p>	<p>Amendment 85 (d) nationality(ies) or presumed and declared nationality(ies) or status as stateless person in accordance</p>		<p>(d) nationality(ies)</p>

	with Article 1(1) of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons;		
(e) — place and date of birth			
(bf) — Member State of origin, place and date of the apprehension;			
(eg) — sex;			
	Amendment 86 (ga) — details of family members of minors, which are relevant for family tracing and reunification such as their names, family link to the minor and, where available, their passport or identification card numbers;		Deletion
(h) — type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and validity;		(h) — where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date [...];	(h) — where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date;
		(ha) — where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity, and if not available, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or	(ha) — where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity or, where unavailable, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or

		stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;	stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;
(di) reference number used by the Member State of origin;			
	Amendment 87 (ia) return decision taken, or removal order issued, by the Member State of origin;		<i>Deletion</i>
(ej) date on which the fingerprints \Rightarrow and/or facial image \Leftarrow were taken;		(j) date on which the biometric data [...] were taken;	(j) date on which the biometric data were taken;
(fk) date on which the data were transmitted to the Central System;			
(gl) operator user ID;			
(m) where applicable in accordance with paragraph 6, the date when the person concerned left or was removed from the territory of the Member States.			
3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, the data specified in paragraph 2 relating to persons apprehended as described in paragraph 1 who remain physically on the territory of the Member States but are kept in custody, confinement or detention upon			

<p>their apprehension for a period exceeding 72 hours shall be transmitted before their release from custody, confinement or detention.</p>			
<p>4. — Non compliance with the 72 hour time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the fingerprints to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 25 <u>26</u>, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of persons apprehended as described in paragraph 1 of this Article, and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>		<p>4. — Non compliance with the 72 hour time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data [...] to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of persons apprehended as described in paragraph 1 of this Article, and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>	<p>4. — Non compliance with the 72-hour time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of persons apprehended as described in paragraph 1 of this Article, and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>
<p>5. — By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the fingerprints ⇒ and facial image ← of the apprehended person on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, the Member State concerned shall take and send such</p>		<p>5. — By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the biometric data [...] of the apprehended person on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, the Member State concerned shall take and send such biometric data [...] as soon as</p>	<p>5. — By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the biometric data of the apprehended person on account of measures taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, the Member State concerned shall take and send such biometric data as soon as possible and no later</p>

<p>fingerprints ⇒ and facial image ⇐ as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>		<p>possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>	<p>than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>
<p>In the event of serious technical problems, Member States may extend the 72 hour time limit in paragraph 2 by a maximum of a further 48 hours in order to carry out their national continuity plans.</p>			
<p>6. As soon as the Member State of origin ensures that the person concerned whose data was recorded in Eurodac in accordance with paragraph (1) has left the territory of the Member States in compliance with a return decision or removal order, it shall update its data set recorded in conformity with paragraph (2) relating to the person concerned by adding the date of his or her removal or when he or she left the territory.</p>			
<p>7. Fingerprint data may also be taken and transmitted by members of the European Border [and Coast] Guard Teams when performing tasks and exercising powers in accordance with [Regulation on the European Border [and Coast] Guard and</p>	<p>Amendment 88 7. Fingerprint Where requested by the Member State concerned, the biometric data may also be taken and transmitted by members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams when performing tasks and exercising</p>	<p>7. Where requested by the Member State concerned, the biometric [...] data may also be taken and transmitted by members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams when performing tasks and exercising powers in</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by the third trilogue</i> 7. Where requested by the Member State concerned, the biometric data may also be taken and transmitted <i>on behalf of that Member State</i> by members of the European Border and Coast Guard Teams or experts of the asylum support teams when exercising</p>

<p>repealing Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC].</p>	<p>powers in accordance with [Regulation on the European Border [and Coast] Guard and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004, Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC] Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 and by asylum support teams in accordance with [Regulation (EU)].</p>	<p>accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 [...].</p>	<p>powers and performing their tasks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 and Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [EU Agency for Asylum Regulation].</p>
<p>Article 15</p>			
<p>Recording of data</p>			
<p>1. The data referred to in Article 14(2) shall be recorded in the Central System.</p>			
<p>Without prejudice to Article 8, data transmitted to the Central System pursuant to Article 14(2) shall be recorded solely for the purposes of comparison with data on applicants for international protection subsequently transmitted to the Central System and for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2).</p>			
<p>The Central System shall not compare data transmitted to it pursuant to Article 14(2) with any data previously recorded in the Central System, or with data</p>			

<p>subsequently transmitted to the Central System pursuant to Article 14(2).</p>			
<p>2. As regards the comparison of data on applicants for international protection subsequently transmitted to the Central System with the data referred to in paragraph 1, the procedures provided for in Article 9(3) and (5) and in Article 25(4) shall apply.</p>			
<p>Article 16</p>			
<p>Storage of data</p>			
<p>1. Each set of data relating to a third country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 14(1) shall be stored in the Central System for 18 months from the date on which his or her fingerprints were taken. Upon expiry of that period, the Central System shall automatically erase such data.</p>			
<p>2. The data relating to a third country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 14(1) shall be erased from the Central System in accordance with Article 28(3) as soon as the Member State of origin becomes aware of one of the</p>			

<p>following circumstances before the 18 month period referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article has expired:</p>			
<p>(a) the third country national or stateless person has been issued with a residence document;</p>			
<p>(b) the third country national or stateless person has left the territory of the Member States;</p>			
<p>(c) the third country national or stateless person has acquired the citizenship of any Member State.</p>			
<p>3. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than after 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the erasure of data for the reason specified in paragraph 2(a) or (b) of this Article by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Article 14(1).</p>			
<p>4. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than after 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the erasure of data for the reason specified in</p>			

<p>paragraph 2(c) of this Article by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Article 9(1) or 14(1).</p>			
<p>CHAPTER IV</p>		<p>CHAPTER IV</p>	
<p><i>THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS OR STATELESS PERSONS FOUND ILLEGALLY STAYING IN A MEMBER STATE</i></p>		<p><i>THIRD COUNTRY NATIONALS OR STATELESS PERSONS FOUND ILLEGALLY STAYING IN A MEMBER STATE</i></p>	
<p><i>Article 17 14</i></p>		<p><i>Article 14</i></p>	<p><i>ARTICLE 14 REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (see NEW 4CD)</i></p>
<p>Comparison and Collection and transmission of of fingerprint and and facial image data data</p>		<p>Collection and transmission of <u>biometric</u> [...] data</p>	<p>Collection and transmission of <u>biometric</u> data</p>
<p>1. With a view to checking whether a third country national or a stateless person found illegally staying within its territory has previously lodged an application for international protection in another Member State, a Member State may transmit to the Central</p>			

<p>System any fingerprint data relating to fingerprints which it may have taken of any such third country national or stateless person of at least 14 years of age together with the reference number used by that Member State.</p>			
<p>As a general rule there are grounds for checking whether the third country national or stateless person has previously lodged an application for international protection in another Member State where:</p>			
<p>(a) the third country national or stateless person declares that he or she has lodged an application for international protection but without indicating the Member State in which he or she lodged the application;</p>			
<p>(b) the third country national or stateless person does not request international protection but objects to being returned to his or her country of origin by claiming that he or she would be in danger, or</p>			
<p>(c) the third country national or stateless person</p>			

<p>otherwise seeks to prevent his or her removal by refusing to cooperate in establishing his or her identity, in particular by showing no, or false, identity papers.</p>			
<p>2. Where Member States take part in the procedure referred to in paragraph 1, they shall transmit to the Central System the fingerprint data relating to all or at least the index fingers and, if those are missing, the prints of all the other fingers, of third country nationals or stateless persons referred to in paragraph 1.</p>			
<p>1. Each Member State shall promptly take the fingerprints of all fingers and capture a facial image of every third country national or stateless person of at least six years of age who is found illegally staying within its territory.</p>		<p>1. Each Member State shall promptly take the biometric data [...] of every third country national or stateless person of at least six years of age who is found illegally staying within its territory.</p>	<p>1. Each Member State shall promptly take the biometric data of every third country national or stateless person of at least six years of age who is found illegally staying within its territory.</p>
<p>2. The Member State concerned shall, as soon as possible and no later than 72 hours after the date of apprehension, transmit to the Central System the following data in relation to any third country national or stateless person, as referred to in paragraph 1:</p>			

(a) — fingerprint data;			
(b) — a facial image;			
(c) — surname(s) and forename(s), name(s) at birth and previously used names and any aliases, which may be entered separately;			
(d) — nationality(ies);	Amendment 89 (d) — nationality(ies) or presumed and declared nationality(ies) or status as stateless person in accordance with Article 1(1) of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons;		(d) — nationality(ies)
(e) — place and date of birth			
(f) — Member State of origin, place and date of the apprehension;			
(g) — sex;			
	Amendment 90 (ga) — details of family members of minors, which are relevant for family tracing and reunification such as their names, family link to the minor and, where available,		<u>Deletion</u>

	their passport or identification card numbers;		
(h) type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and validity;		(h) where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date [...];	(h) where available, type and number of identity or travel document; three letter code of the issuing country and expiry date [...];
		(ha) where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity, and if not available, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;	(ha) where available, a scanned colour copy of an identity or travel document along with an indication of its authenticity or, where unavailable, another document which facilitates the identification of the third country national or stateless person along with an indication of its authenticity;
(i) reference number used by the Member State of origin;			
	Amendment 91 (ia) return decision taken, or removal order issued, by the Member State of origin;		<i>Deletion</i>
(j) date on which the fingerprints and/or facial image were taken;		(j) date on which the biometric data [...] were taken;	(j) date on which the biometric data were taken;
(k) date on which the data were transmitted to the Central System;			

(l) — operator user ID;			
(m) — where — applicable — in accordance with paragraph 6, the date when the person concerned left or was removed from the territory of the Member States			
	<p>Amendment 92</p> <p><i>2a. — Member — States — may derogate from the provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 in respect of illegally staying third country nationals who entered the Union by legally crossing the external border and have overstayed the authorised period of stay by a period of no more than 15 days.</i></p>		<i>Deletion</i>
<p>3. — The fingerprint data of a third country national or a stateless person as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be transmitted to the Central System solely for the purpose of comparison ⇒ and compared ⇐ with the fingerprint data of applicants — for — international protection — ⊗ persons fingerprinted for the purposes of Article 9 10(1), 14 13(1) and 17 14(1) ⊗ — transmitted by other Member States — and already recorded in the Central System.</p>		3. — [...]	<i>Deletion</i>

<p>The fingerprint data of such a third-country national or a stateless person shall not be recorded in the Central System, nor shall they be compared with the data transmitted to the Central System pursuant to Article 14(2).</p>			
<p>4. Non compliance with the 72 hour time limit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the fingerprints to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of persons apprehended as described in paragraph 1 of this Article, and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>	<p>Amendment 93</p> <p>4. Non compliance with the 72 hour time limit referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of persons apprehended as described in paragraph 1 of this Article, and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>	<p>4. Non compliance with the 72 hour time limit referred to in paragraph 2 [...] of this Article shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data [...] to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of persons apprehended as described in paragraph 1 of this Article, and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>	<p>4. Non compliance with the 72-hour time limit referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not relieve Member States of the obligation to take and transmit the biometric data to the Central System. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26, the Member State of origin shall retake the fingerprints of persons apprehended as described in paragraph 1 of this Article, and resend them as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after they have been successfully retaken.</p>
<p>5. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the fingerprints and facial image of the apprehended person on account of measures</p>		<p>5. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the biometric data [...] of the apprehended person on account of measures taken to ensure his or</p>	<p>5. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, where it is not possible to take the biometric data of the apprehended person on account of measures taken to ensure his or her</p>

<p>taken to ensure his or her health or the protection of public health, the Member State concerned shall take and send such fingerprints and facial image as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>		<p>her health or the protection of public health, the Member State concerned shall take and send such biometric data [...] as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>	<p>health or the protection of public health, the Member State concerned shall take and send such biometric data as soon as possible and no later than 48 hours after those health grounds no longer prevail.</p>
<p>In the event of serious technical problems, Member States may extend the 72 hour time limit in paragraph 2 by a maximum of a further 48 hours in order to carry out their national continuity plans.</p>			
<p>6. As soon as the Member State of origin ensures that the person concerned whose data was recorded in Eurodac in accordance with Article 13(1) of this Regulation has left the territory of the Member States in compliance with a return decision or removal order, it shall update its data set recorded in conformity with paragraph 2 of this Article relating to the person concerned by adding the date of his or her removal or when he or she left the territory.</p>		<p>6. As soon as the Member State of origin ensures that the person concerned whose data was recorded in Eurodac in accordance with paragraph 1 [...] has left the territory of the Member States in compliance with a return decision or removal order, it shall update its data set recorded in conformity with paragraph 2 [...] relating to the person concerned by adding the date of his or her removal or when he or she left the territory.</p>	<p>6. As soon as the Member State of origin ensures that the person concerned whose data was recorded in Eurodac in accordance with paragraph 1 has left the territory of the Member States in compliance with a return decision or removal order, it shall update its data set recorded in conformity with paragraph 2 relating to the person concerned by adding the date of his or her removal or when he or she left the territory.</p>
<p>4. Once the results of the comparison of fingerprint data have been transmitted to the Member State of origin, the record</p>			

<p>of the search shall be kept by the Central System only for the purposes of Article 28. Other than for those purposes, no other record of the search may be stored either by Member States or by the Central System.</p>			
<p>5. As regards the comparison of fingerprint data transmitted under this Article with the fingerprint data of applicants for international protection transmitted by other Member States which have already been stored in the Central System, the procedures provided for in Article 9(3) and (5) and in Article 25(4) shall apply.</p>			

<u>CHAPTER V</u>		CHAPTER V	
<p>⊗ PROCEDURE FOR COMPARISON OF DATA FOR APPLICANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS APPREHENDED CROSSING THE BORDER IRREGULARLY OR ILLEGALLY STAYING IN THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER STATE ⊗</p>	<p>Amendment 94</p> <p>PROCEDURE FOR COMPARISON OF DATA FOR APPLICANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION, <i>RESETTLED THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS AND STATELESS PERSONS</i> AND THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS APPREHENDED CROSSING THE BORDER IRREGULARLY OR ILLEGALLY STAYING IN THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER STATE</p>	<p>PROCEDURE FOR COMPARISON OF DATA FOR APPLICANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS AND STATELESS PERSONS APPREHENDED CROSSING THE BORDER IRREGULARLY OR ILLEGALLY STAYING IN THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER STATE</p>	<p>PROCEDURE FOR COMPARISON OF DATA FOR APPLICANTS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION AND THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS AND STATELESS PERSONS APPREHENDED CROSSING THE BORDER IRREGULARLY OR ILLEGALLY STAYING IN THE TERRITORY OF A MEMBER STATE AND BENEFICIARIES OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION</p>
<u>Article 15</u>		Article 15	
<p>⊗ Comparison of fingerprint and facial image data ⊗</p>		<p>Comparison of <u>biometric</u>[...]data</p>	<p>Comparison of biometric data</p>
<p>31. Fingerprint ⇔ and facial image ⇐ data within the meaning of Article 11(a) transmitted by any</p>	<p>Amendment 95</p> <p>1. Fingerprint Biometric and facial image data transmitted by</p>	<p>1. Biometric [...] data transmitted by any Member State, with the exception of those</p>	<p>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the Article on resettled persons' data</p>

<p>Member State, with the exception of those transmitted in accordance with Article 10 <u>11</u>(b) \Rightarrow and (c) \Leftarrow, shall be compared automatically with the fingerprint data transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System \boxtimes in accordance with Article 9 <u>10</u>(1), 14 <u>13</u>(1) and 17 <u>14</u>(1) \boxtimes.</p>	<p>any Member State, with the exception of those transmitted in accordance with Article 11(b) and (c), shall be compared automatically with the fingerprint data transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System in accordance with Article <i>Articles</i> 10(1), <i>12a</i>, 13(1) and 14(1).</p>	<p>transmitted in accordance with Article 11(b) and (c), shall be compared automatically with the biometric [...] data transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 10(1), 12a(1), 12d, 13(1) and 14(1).</p>	<p>ARTICLE 15(1) REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (NEW 4CD)</p> <p>1. — Biometric data transmitted by any Member State, with the exception of those transmitted in accordance with Article 11(b) and (c), shall be compared automatically with the biometric data transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 10(1), 12a, 12d, 13(1) and 14(1).</p>
<p>42. The Central System shall ensure, at the request of a Member State, that the comparison referred to in paragraph 2 <u>1</u> \boxtimes of this Article \boxtimes covers the fingerprint \Rightarrow and facial image \Leftarrow data previously transmitted by that Member State, in addition to the \boxtimes fingerprint \boxtimes \Rightarrow and facial image \Leftarrow data from other Member States.</p>		<p>2. The Central System shall ensure, at the request of a Member State, that the comparison referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article covers the biometric [...] data previously transmitted by that Member State, in addition to the biometric [...] data from other Member States.</p>	<p>2. Eurodac shall ensure, at the request of a Member State, that the comparison referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article covers the biometric data previously transmitted by that Member State, in addition to the biometric data from other Member States.</p>
<p>53. The Central System shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State of origin \Rightarrow following the procedures set out in Article 26(4) \Leftarrow. Where there is</p>	<p>Amendment 96</p> <p>3. The Central System shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State of origin following the procedures set out in</p>	<p>3. The Central System shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State of origin following the procedures set out in Article 26(4). Where there is a hit,</p>	<p><i>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the Article on resettled persons' data</i></p> <p>3. Eurodac shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State</p>

<p>a hit, it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Article 11(a) to (d) ⇒ 12, 13(2) and 14(2) ⇐ along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 18 19(1) ⇒ and (4) ⇐. ⇒ Where a negative hit result is received, the data referred to in Article 12, 13(2) and 14(2) shall not be transmitted. ⇐</p>	<p>Article 26(4). Where there is a hit, it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Article Articles 12, 12b, 13(2) and 14(2) along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 19(1) and (4). Where a negative hit result is received, the data referred to in Article Articles 12, 12b, 13(2) and 14(2) shall not be transmitted.</p>	<p>it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Article 12, 12c, 12f, 13(2) and 14(2) along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 19(1) and (4). Where a negative [...] result is received, the data referred to in Article 12, 12c, 12f, 13(2) and 14(2) shall not be transmitted.</p>	<p>of origin following the procedures set out in Article 26(4). Where there is a hit, it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Article 12, 12b, 12c, 12f, 13(2) and 14(2) along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 19(1) and (4). Where a negative result is received, the data referred to in Article 12, 12c, 12f, 13(2), 14(2), 14a(2) and 14c(2) shall not be transmitted.</p>
<p>4. Where evidence of a hit is received by a Member State from Eurodac that can assist that Member State to carry out its obligations under Article 1(1)(a), that evidence shall take precedence over any other hit received.</p>		<p>4. Where [...] a hit is received by a Member State from Eurodac that can assist that Member State to carry out its obligations under Article 1(1)(a), that evidence shall take precedence over any other hit received.</p>	<p>4. Where a hit is received by a Member State from Eurodac that can assist that Member State to carry out its obligations under Article 1(1)(a), that evidence shall take precedence over any other hit received.</p>
<p>Article 16</p>		<p>Article 16</p>	<p>Article 16</p>
<p>Comparison of facial image data</p>	<p>Amendment 97 Comparison of facial image data <i>only</i></p>	<p>Comparison of facial image data</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> Comparison of facial image data</p>
<p>(1) Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow for the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26 or where a person referred to in Article 10(1), 13(1) and 14(1) refuses to comply with</p>		<p>(1) Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow for the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26 [...], a Member State shall [...] carry out a</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> 1. Where the condition of the fingertips does not allow for the taking of fingerprints of a quality ensuring appropriate comparison under Article 26 or where no fingerprints are available for comparison, a Member</p>

<p>the fingerprinting process, a Member State may carry out a comparison of facial image data as a last resort.</p>		<p>comparison of facial image data [...].</p>	<p>State shall carry out a comparison of facial image data.</p>
<p>Facial image data and data relating to the sex of the data-subject may be compared automatically with the facial image data and personal data relating to the sex of the data-subject transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 10(1), 13(1) and 14(1) with the exception of those transmitted in accordance with Article 11(b) and (c).</p>	<p>Amendment 98 (2) Facial image data and data relating to the sex of the data-subject may be compared automatically with the facial image data and personal data relating to the sex of the data-subject transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System in accordance with <i>Articles</i> 10(1), <i>12a</i>, 13(1) and 14(1) with the exception of those transmitted in accordance with Article 11(b) and (c).</p>	<p>2. Facial image data and data relating to the sex of the data-subject may be compared automatically with the facial image data and personal data relating to the sex of the data-subject transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 10(1), 12a(1), 12d, 13(1) and 14(1) with the exception of those transmitted in accordance with Article 11(b) and (c).</p>	<p><i>PROVISION REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (NEW 4CD)</i></p> <p><i>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the Article on resettled persons' data</i></p> <p>2. Facial image data and data relating to the sex of the data subject may be compared automatically with the facial image data and personal data relating to the sex of the data subject transmitted by other Member States and already stored in the Central System in accordance with <i>Articles</i> 10(1), 12a, 12d, 13(1) and 14(1) with the exception of those transmitted in accordance with Article 11(b) and (c).</p>
<p>The Central System shall ensure, at the request of a Member State that the comparison referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article covers the facial image data previously transmitted by that Member State, in addition to the facial image data from other Member States.</p>			<p>Eurodac shall ensure, at the request of a Member State that the comparison referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article covers the facial image previously transmitted by that Member State, in addition to the facial image data from other Member States.</p>

<p>The Central System shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State of origin following the procedures set out in Article 26(4). Where there is a hit, it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Article 12, 13(2) and 14(2) along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 17(1) and (4). Where a negative hit result is received, the data referred to in Article 12, 13(2) and 14(2) shall not be transmitted.</p>	<p>Amendment 99</p> <p>(4) The Central System shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State of origin following the procedures set out in Article 26(4). Where there is a hit, it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Article Articles 12, 12b, 13(2) and 14(2) along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 17(1) 19(1) and (4). Where a negative hit result is received, the data referred to in Article Articles 12, 12b, 13(2) and 14(2) shall not be transmitted.</p>	<p>(4) The Central System shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State of origin following the procedures set out in Article 26(5) [...]. Where there is a hit, it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Article 12, 12c, 12f, 13(2) and 14(2) along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 19 [...] (1) and (4). Where a negative [...] result is received, the data referred to in Article 12, 12c, 12f, 13(2) and 14(2) shall not be transmitted.</p>	<p><i>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the Article on resettled persons' data</i></p> <p>4. Eurodac shall automatically transmit the hit or the negative result of the comparison to the Member State of origin following the procedures set out in Article 26(5). Where there is a hit, it shall transmit for all data sets corresponding to the hit the data referred to in Articles 12, 12c, 12f, 13(2) and 14(2) along with, where appropriate, the mark referred to in Article 19(1) and (4). Where a negative hit result is received, the data referred to in Articles 12, 12c, 12f, 13(2), 14(2), 14a(2) and 14c(2) shall not be transmitted.</p>
<p>Where evidence of a hit is received by a Member State from Eurodac that can assist that Member State to carry out its obligations under Article 1(1)(a), that evidence shall take precedence over any other hit received.</p>		<p>(5) Where [...] a hit is received by a Member State from Eurodac that can assist that Member State to carry out its obligations under Article 1(1)(a), that evidence shall take precedence over any other hit received.</p>	<p>5. Where a hit is received by a Member State from Eurodac that can assist that Member State to carry out its obligations under Article 1(1)(a), that evidence shall take precedence over any other hit received.</p>

CHAPTER V VI		CHAPTER VI	
BENEFICIARIES OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION ☒ DATA STORAGE, ADVANCED DATA ERASURE AND MARKING OF DATA ☒		DATA STORAGE, ADVANCED DATA ERASURE AND MARKING OF DATA	
<i>Article 12 17</i>		<i>Article 17</i>	
Data storage		Data storage	
1. ☒ For the purposes laid down in Article 10(1), ☒ Each set of data ☒ relating to an applicant for international protection ☒ , as referred to in Article 11 12, shall be stored in the Central System for ten years from the date on which the fingerprints were taken.	Amendment 100 1. For the purposes laid down in Article 10(1), each set of data relating to an applicant for international protection, as referred to in Article 12, shall be stored in the Central System for ten <i>five</i> years from the date on which the fingerprints were <i>first</i> taken.	1. For the purposes laid down in Article 10(1), each set of data relating to an applicant for international protection, as referred to in Article 12, shall be stored in the Central System for ten years from the date on which the biometric data [...] were taken.	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 20231. For the purposes laid down in Article 10(1), each set of data relating to an applicant for international protection, as referred to in Article 12, shall be stored in Eurodac for ten years from the date on which the biometric data were taken.</i>
	Amendment 101 <i>1a. For the purposes laid down in Article 12a, each set of data relating to a resettled third-country national or stateless person shall be kept in the Central</i>	1a. For the purposes laid down in Article 12a(1), each set of data relating to a third-country national or stateless person for whom a Member State intends to conduct an admission procedure in accordance with Regulation	<i>PROVISION ON RESETTLEMENT REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i>

	<i>System for five years from the date on which the fingerprints were taken.</i>	(EU) XXX/XXX (Resettlement Regulation), as referred to in Article 12c, shall be stored in the Central System for ten years from the date on which the biometric data were taken.	
		1b. For the purposes laid down in Article 12d, each set of data relating to a third-country national or stateless person to be admitted in accordance with a national resettlement scheme, as referred to in Article 12f, shall be stored in the Central System for ten years from the date on which the biometric data were taken.	<i>PROVISION ON RESETTLEMENT REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i>
2. For the purposes laid down in Article 13(1), each set of data relating to a third-country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 13(2) shall be stored in the Central System for five years from the date on which his or her fingerprints were taken.	Amendment 102 2. For the purposes laid down in Article 13(1), each set of data relating to a third-country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 13(2) shall be stored in the Central System for <i>a period limited to the duration of a measure taken upon the third-country national or stateless person which shall not be more than</i> five years from the date on which his or her fingerprints were <i>first</i> taken.	2. For the purposes laid down in Article 13(1), each set of data relating to a third-country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 13(2) shall be stored in the Central System for five years from the date on which his or her biometric data [...] were taken.	2. For the purposes laid down in Article 13(1), each set of data relating to a third-country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 13(2) shall be stored in Eurodac for five years from the date on which his or her biometric data [...] were taken.
3. For the purposes laid down in Article 14(1), each set of data	Amendment 103	3. For the purposes laid down in Article 14(1), each set of data	3. For the purposes laid down in Article 14(1), each set of data relating

<p>relating to a third-country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 14(2) shall be stored in the Central System for five years from the date on which his or her fingerprints were taken.</p>	<p>3. For the purposes laid down in Article 14(1), each set of data relating to a third-country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 14(2) shall be stored in the Central System for <i>a period limited to the duration of a measure taken upon the third-country national or stateless person which shall not be more than</i> five years from the date on which his or her fingerprints were <i>first</i> taken.</p>	<p>relating to a third-country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 14(2) shall be stored in the Central System for five years from the date on which his or her biometric data [...] were taken.</p>	<p>to a third-country national or stateless person as referred to in Article 14(2) shall be stored in Eurodac for five years from the date on which his or her biometric data [...] were taken.</p>
		<p>3a. Data relating to a person in relation to whom a negative conclusion on admission was reached, as referred to in Article 12b(b), shall be stored in the Central System for three years from the date on which the conclusion on admission was reached.</p>	<p><i>PROVISION ON RESETTLEMENT REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i></p>
		<p>3b. Data relating to a person in relation to whom the admission procedure was discontinued, as referred to in Article 12b(c), shall be stored in the Central System for three years from the date of discontinuation.</p>	<p><i>PROVISION ON RESETTLEMENT REPLACED IN THE NEW 4CD</i></p>
<p>24. Upon expiry of the period data storage periods referred to in paragraphs 1 to</p>		<p>4. Upon expiry of the data storage periods referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3a of this Article,</p>	<p><u><i>PROVISION REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (NEW 4CD)</i></u></p>

<p>3 ⇐ ⊗ of this Article ⊗ , the Central System shall automatically erase the data ⊗ of the data-subjects ⊗ from the Central System.</p>		<p>the Central System shall automatically erase the data of the data-subjects from the Central System.</p>	<p>Text agreed with the exception of reference to the paragraphs on resettled persons' data</p> <p>4. Upon expiry of the data storage periods referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3b of this Article, the Central System shall automatically erase the data of the data subjects from the Central System.</p>
<p>Article 12 18</p>		<p>Article 18</p>	
<p>Advance ⊗ Advanced ⊗ data erasure</p>		<p>Advanced data erasure</p>	
<p>1. Data relating to a person who has acquired citizenship of any Member State before expiry of the period referred to in Article 1217(1) ⇒ , (2) or (3) ⇐ shall be erased from the Central System in accordance with Article 27 28(4) as soon as the Member State of origin becomes aware that the person concerned has acquired such citizenship.</p>	<p>Amendment 104</p> <p>1. Data relating to a person who has acquired citizenship of any Member State before expiry of the period referred to in Article 17(1) , (2) or (3) shall be erased from the Central System in accordance with Article 28(4) as soon as. The Member State of origin becomes aware that <i>shall be informed immediately if</i> the person concerned has acquired such citizenship <i>in order to erase the data</i>.</p>	<p>1. Data relating to a person who has acquired citizenship of any Member State before expiry of the period referred to in Article 17(1), (1a), (1b), (2) or (3), (3a) or (3b) shall be erased from the Central System in accordance with Article <u>28</u>(4) as soon as the Member State of origin becomes aware that the person concerned has acquired such citizenship.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>1. Data relating to a person who has acquired the citizenship of a Member State of origin before the expiry of the period referred to in Article 17(1), (1a), (1b), (2), or (3), (3a) or (3b) shall be erased from the Eurodac without delay by that Member State in accordance with Article 28(3).</p> <p>Data relating to a person who has acquired the citizenship of another Member State before the expiry of the period referred to in Article 17(1), (1a), (1b), (2), or(3), (3a) or</p>

			(3b) shall be erased from the Eurodac by the Member State of origin, in accordance with Article 28(3), as soon as it becomes aware of the fact that the person concerned has acquired such citizenship.
2. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than after 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the erasure of data in accordance with paragraph 1 by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Article 10 <u>10</u> (1), or 14 <u>13</u> (1) \Rightarrow or 14(1) \Leftarrow .	Amendment 105 2. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than after 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the erasure of data in accordance with paragraph 1 by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Article Articles 10(1), 12a , 13(1) or 14(1).	2. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than after 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the erasure of data in accordance with paragraph 1 by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Article <u>10</u> (1), 12a (1), 12d , <u>13</u> (1) or 14(1).	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> <i>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the Article on resettled persons' data</i> 2. Eurodac shall, as soon as possible and no later than after 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the erasure of data in accordance with paragraph 1 by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 12a , 12d , 13(1),14(1), 14a(1) and 14c(1).
		3. Data relating to a person in relation to whom the admission procedure was discontinued for reasons other than those referred to in Article 12b(c) shall be erased on the date of discontinuation.	<i>Provision on resettlement deleted</i> <i>Informal proposal by the Rapporteur in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i> 3. Data relating to a person in relation to whom the admission procedure was discontinued for

			reasons other than those referred to in Article 12b(e) shall be erased on the date of discontinuation.
<i>Article 18 19</i>		<i>Article 19</i>	<i>ARTICLE 19 REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (NEW 4CD)</i>
Marking of data		Marking of data	<u>Marking and blocking of data</u>
<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), the Member State of origin which granted international protection to an applicant for international protection whose data were previously recorded in the Central System pursuant to Article 11 12 shall mark the relevant data in conformity with the requirements for electronic communication with the Central System established by eu LISA the Agency. That mark shall be stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 12 17(1) for the purpose of transmission under Article 9(5) 15. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the marking of data by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons</p>	Amendment 106	<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and in Article 1(1)(aa), the Member State of origin which granted international protection to an applicant for international protection or to a person registered for the purpose of conducting an admission procedure and whose data were previously recorded in the Central System pursuant to Article 12 or Article 12a shall mark the relevant data in conformity with the requirements for electronic communication with the Central System established by eu LISA. That mark shall be stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 17(1) for the purpose of transmission under Article 15 and 16. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the marking of data by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>To be confirmed by trilogue</i></p> <p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and in Article 1(1)(aa), the Member State of origin which granted international protection <u>or a humanitarian status under national law, as applicable, to a an applicant for international protection person</u> whose data were previously recorded in the Central System pursuant to Article 12 <u>or Article 12a</u> shall mark the relevant data in conformity with the requirements for electronic communication with the Central System established by eu LISA. That mark shall be stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 17(1) <u>and 17(1a)</u> for the purpose of transmission under Article 15 <u>and 16</u>. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the marking of data by another Member State of origin having</p>

<p>referred to in Article 9 <u>10(1)</u>, or 14 <u>13(1)</u> ⇒ or 14(1) ⇐. Those Member States of origin shall also mark the corresponding data sets.</p>	<p>transmitted relating to persons referred to in Article 10(1), 13(1) or 14(1). Those Member States of origin shall also mark the corresponding data sets.</p>	<p>having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Article 10(1), 13(1) or 14(1). Those Member States of origin shall also mark the corresponding data sets.</p>	<p>produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Article 10(1), 12c, 13(1) or 14(1). Those Member States of origin shall also mark the corresponding data sets.</p>
<p>2. — The data of beneficiaries of international protection stored in the Central System and marked pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made available for comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c) for a period of three years after the date on which the data subject was granted international protection.</p>	<p>Amendment 107 The data of beneficiaries of international protection stored in the Central System and marked pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made available for comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) for a period of three years after the date on which the data subject was granted international protection <i>until such data are automatically erased from the Central System in accordance with Article 17(4).</i></p>	<p>2. — The data of beneficiaries of international protection stored in the Central System and marked pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made available for comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) until such data is automatically erased from the Central System in accordance with Article 17(4) [...].</p>	<p>2. — The data of beneficiaries of international protection stored in the Central System and marked pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be made available for comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) until such data is automatically erased from the Central System in accordance with Article 17(4).</p>
<p>Where there is a hit, the Central System shall transmit the data referred to in Article 11 <u>12(a) to (k)</u> ⇒ (b) to (s) ⇐ for all the data sets corresponding to the hit. The Central System shall not transmit the mark referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. Upon the expiry of the period of three years, the Central System shall automatically</p>		<p>[...]</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by trilogue</i> Deletion</p>

<p>block such data from being transmitted in the event of a request for comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2) (1)(c), whilst leaving those data available for comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) until the point of their erasure. Blocked data shall not be transmitted, and the Central System shall return a negative result to the requesting Member State in the event of a hit.</p>			
			<p><i>Informal proposal by the Rapporteur in view of finding a compromise on resettlement related provisions</i></p> <p><u>2a. The Central System shall automatically block the data of persons referred to in Article 12a(1) from comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (b) or (c), for as long as none of the data categories listed in Article 12c(m), (n) or (o), as applicable, have been recorded in the Central System. In the event of a hit with such blocked data, the Central System shall return a negative result to the requesting Member State. Those data shall, however, be available for comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(aa) until such time as they have been erased.</u></p>

			<p><u>2b. The Central System shall automatically block the data of persons referred to in Article 13(1) and 14(1) from comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(aa). In the event of a hit with such blocked data, the Central System shall return a negative result to the requesting Member State.</u></p>
<p>3. — The Member State of origin shall unmark or unblock data concerning a third country national or stateless person whose data were previously marked or blocked in accordance with paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article if his or her status is revoked or ended or the renewal of his or her status is refused under [Articles 14 or 19 of Directive 2011/95/EU].</p>		<p>3. — The Member State of origin shall unmark [...] data concerning a third country national or stateless person whose data were previously marked [...] in accordance with paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article if his or her status is revoked or ended or the renewal of his or her status is refused under [Articles 14 or 19 of Directive 2011/95/EU].</p>	<p><i>To be confirmed by trilogue</i></p> <p>3. — The Member State of origin shall unmark [...] data concerning a third country national or stateless person whose data were previously marked [...] in accordance with paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article if his or her status is [...] <u>withdrawn</u> under <u>Articles 14 or 20 of Regulation No (EU) XXX/XXX [Qualification Regulation]</u>.</p>
<p>4. — For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(b), the Member State of origin which granted a residence document to an illegally staying third country national or stateless person whose data were previously recorded in the Central System pursuant to Article 13(2) and 14(2) shall mark the relevant data in conformity with the requirements for electronic communication with the Central</p>			

<p>System established by eu LISA. That mark shall be stored in the Central System in accordance with Article 17(2) and (3) for the purpose of transmission under Article 15 and 16. The Central System shall, as soon as possible and no later than 72 hours, inform all Member States of origin of the marking of data by another Member State of origin having produced a hit with data which they transmitted relating to persons referred to in Articles 13(1) or 14(1). Those Member States of origin shall also mark the corresponding data sets.</p>			
<p>5. The data of illegally staying third country nationals or stateless persons stored in the Central System and marked pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article shall be made available for comparison for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) until such data is automatically erased from the Central System in accordance with Article 17(4).</p>			
<p>CHAPTER VI VII</p>		<p>CHAPTER VII</p>	

<p align="center">PROCEDURE FOR COMPARISON AND DATA TRANSMISSION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES</p>		<p align="center">PROCEDURE FOR COMPARISON AND DATA TRANSMISSION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES</p>	
<p align="center"><i>Article 19 20</i></p>		<p align="center"><i>Article 20</i></p>	
<p align="center">Procedure for comparison of fingerprint data with Eurodac data</p>	<p>Amendment 108</p> <p align="center">Procedure for comparison of <i>fingerprint biometric or alphanumeric</i> data with Eurodac data</p>	<p align="center">Procedure for comparison of <u>biometric or alphanumeric</u> [...]data with Eurodac data</p>	<p align="center">Procedure for comparison of <i>biometric or alphanumeric</i> data with Eurodac data</p>
<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c), the designated authorities referred to in Articles 5 6(1) and 7 8(2) may submit a reasoned electronic request as provided for in Article 20 21(1) together with the reference number used by them, to the verifying authority for the transmission for comparison of fingerprint ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data to the Central System via the National Access Point. Upon receipt of such a request, the verifying authority shall verify whether all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Articles</p>	<p>Amendment 109</p> <p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), the designated authorities referred to in Articles 6(1) and 8(2) may submit a reasoned electronic request as provided for in Article 21(1) together with the reference number used by them, to the verifying authority for the transmission for comparison of fingerprint and facial image <i>biometric or alphanumeric</i> data to the Central System, via the National Access Point. Upon receipt of such a request, the verifying authority shall verify whether all the</p>	<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), the designated authorities referred to in Articles 6(1) and 8(2) may submit a reasoned electronic request as provided for in Article 21(1) together with the reference number used by them, to the verifying authority for the transmission for comparison of biometric data or alphanumeric [...] data to the Central System via the National Access Point. Upon receipt of such a request, the verifying authority shall verify whether all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Articles</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i></p> <p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), the designated authorities referred to in Articles 6(1) and 8(<i>I</i>) may submit a reasoned electronic request as provided for in Article 21(1) <i>and in Article 22(1)</i> together with the reference number used by them, to the verifying authority for the transmission for comparison of biometric data or alphanumeric data to Eurodac via the National Access Point <i>or Europol Access Point</i>. Upon receipt of such a request, the verifying authority shall verify whether all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in</p>

<p>20 21 or 21 22, as appropriate, are fulfilled.</p>	<p>conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Articles 21 or 22, as appropriate, are fulfilled.</p>	<p>21 or 22, as appropriate, are fulfilled.</p>	<p>Articles 21 or 22, as appropriate, are fulfilled.</p>
<p>2. Where all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Articles 20 21 or 21 22 are fulfilled, the verifying authority shall transmit the request for comparison to the National Access Point which will process it to the Central System in accordance with Articles 9(3) and (5) ⇒ 15 and 16 ⇐ for the purpose of comparison with the ⊗ fingerprint ⊗ ⇒ and facial image ⇐ data transmitted to the Central System pursuant to Articles 10(1), and 14 13(2) ⇒ (1) and 14(1) ⇐ .</p>	<p>Amendment 110</p> <p>2. Where all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Articles 21 or 22 are fulfilled, the verifying authority shall transmit the request for comparison to the National Access Point which will process it to the Central System in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 for the purpose of comparison with the fingerprint and facial image biometric or alphanumeric data transmitted to the Central System pursuant to Articles 10(1), 12a, 13 (1) and 14(1).</p>	<p>2. Where all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Articles 21 or 22 are fulfilled, the verifying authority shall transmit the request for comparison to the National Access Point which will process it to the Central System in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 for the purpose of comparison with the biometric or alphanumeric [...] data transmitted to the Central System pursuant to Articles 10(1), 12a(1), 12d, 13 (1) and 14(1).</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by second trilogue and on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>2. Where all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Articles 21 or 22 are fulfilled, the verifying authority shall transmit the request for comparison to the National Access Point or Europol Access Point which will process it to the Central System in accordance with Articles 15 and 16 for the purpose of comparison with the biometric or alphanumeric data transmitted to Eurodac pursuant to Articles 10(1), 12a, 12d, 13 (1) 14(1), 14a(1) and 14c(1).</p>
	<p>Amendment 111</p> <p><i>2a. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), Europol's designated authority may submit a reasoned electronic request as provided for in Article 22(1) for the comparison of biometric data or alphanumeric data to the Europol access point referred to in Article 8(2). Upon receipt of such a request, the Europol access</i></p>		<p>Deletion</p>

	<p><i>point shall verify whether all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Article 22 are fulfilled. Where all the conditions referred to in Article 22 are fulfilled, the duly authorised staff of the Europol access point shall process the request. The Eurodac data requested shall be transmitted to the operating unit referred to in Article 8(1) in such a way as to ensure the security of the data.</i></p>		
<p>3. A comparison of a facial image with other facial image data in the Central System pursuant to Article 1(1)(c) may be carried out in accordance with Article 16(1), if such data is available at the time the reasoned electronic request is made pursuant to Article 21(1).</p>			<p><i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i></p> <p>3. A comparison of a facial image with other facial image data in Eurodac pursuant to Article 1(1)(c) may be carried out in accordance with Article 16(1), if such data is available at the time the reasoned electronic request is made pursuant to Article 21(1) <i>or Article 22(1).</i></p>
<p><u>34.</u> In exceptional cases of urgency where there is a need to prevent an imminent danger associated with a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence, the verifying authority may transmit the fingerprint data to the National Access Point for comparison immediately upon receipt of a request by a designated</p>	<p>Amendment 112</p> <p>4. In exceptional cases of urgency where there is a need to prevent an imminent danger associated with a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence, the verifying authority may transmit the fingerprint biometric or alphanumeric data to the</p>	<p>4. In exceptional cases of urgency where there is a need to prevent an imminent danger associated with a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence, the verifying authority may transmit the biometric or alphanumeric [...] data to the National Access Point for comparison immediately upon receipt of a request by a designated</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by second trilogue</i></p> <p>4. In exceptional cases of urgency where there is a need to prevent an imminent danger associated with a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence, the verifying authority may transmit the biometric or alphanumeric data to the National Access Point <i>or Europol</i></p>

<p>authority and only verify ex-post whether all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Article 20 21 or Article 21 22 are fulfilled, including whether an exceptional case of urgency actually existed. The ex-post verification shall take place without undue delay after the processing of the request.</p>	<p>National Access Point for comparison immediately upon receipt of a request by a designated authority and only verify ex-post whether all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Article 21 or Article 22 are fulfilled, including whether an exceptional case of urgency actually existed. The ex-post verification shall take place without undue delay after the processing of the request.</p>	<p>authority and only verify ex-post whether all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Article 21 or Article 22 are fulfilled, including whether an exceptional case of urgency actually existed. The ex-post verification shall take place without undue delay after the processing of the request.</p>	<p>Access Point for comparison immediately upon receipt of a request by a designated authority and only verify ex-post whether all the conditions for requesting a comparison referred to in Article 21 or Article 22 are fulfilled, including whether an exceptional case of urgency actually existed. The ex-post verification shall take place without undue delay after the processing of the request.</p>
<p><u>45.</u> Where an ex-post verification determines that the access to Eurodac data was not justified, all the authorities that have accessed such data shall erase the information communicated from Eurodac and shall inform the verifying authority of such erasure.</p>			<p>5. Where an ex-post verification determines that the access to Eurodac data was not justified, all the authorities that have accessed such data shall erase the information communicated from Eurodac and shall inform the verifying authority of such erasure.</p>
<p><i>Article 20 21</i></p>		<p><i>Article 21</i></p>	
<p>Conditions for access to Eurodac by designated authorities</p>		<p>Conditions for access to Eurodac by designated authorities</p>	
<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c), designated authorities may submit a reasoned electronic request for the comparison of fingerprint data with the data stored in the Central</p>	<p>Amendment 113</p> <p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), designated authorities may submit a reasoned electronic request for the</p>	<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), designated authorities may submit a reasoned electronic request for the comparison of biometric or alphanumeric [...] data with the</p>	<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), designated authorities may submit a reasoned electronic request for the comparison of biometric or alphanumeric data with the data stored in Eurodac within the</p>

<p>System within the scope of their powers only if comparisons with the following databases did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject:</p>	<p>comparison of fingerprint <i>biometric or alphanumeric</i> data with the data stored in the Central System within the scope of their powers only if comparisons with the following databases did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject <i>prior check has been conducted in:</i></p>	<p>data stored in the Central System within the scope of their powers only if a prior check has been conducted in [...]:</p>	<p>scope of their powers only if a prior check has been conducted in:</p>
<p>national fingerprint databases;</p>		<p>national [...]databases; and</p>	<p>- national [...] databases; <i>and</i></p>
<p>the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA where comparisons are technically available, unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that a comparison with such systems would not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Such reasonable grounds shall be included in the reasoned electronic request for comparison with Eurodac data sent by the designated authority to the verifying authority; and</p>	<p>Amendment 114 - the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA where comparisons are technically available, unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that a comparison with such systems would not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Such reasonable grounds shall be included in the reasoned electronic request for comparison with Eurodac data sent by the designated authority to the verifying authority; and</p>	<p>the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA where comparisons are technically available, unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that a comparison with such systems would not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Such reasonable grounds shall be included in the reasoned electronic request for comparison with Eurodac data sent by the designated authority to the verifying authority; [...]</p>	<p>- the automated fingerprinting identification systems of all other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA where comparisons are technically available, unless there are reasonable grounds to believe that a comparison with such systems would not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. Such reasonable grounds shall be included in the reasoned electronic request for comparison with Eurodac data sent by the designated authority to the verifying authority;</p>
<p>the Visa Information System provided that the conditions for such a comparison laid down in</p>		<p>[...]</p>	<p><i>Deletion</i></p>

Decision 2008/633/JHA are met;			
and where the following cumulative conditions are met:			and where the following cumulative conditions are met:
(a) the comparison is necessary for the purpose of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences, which means that there is an overriding public security concern which makes the searching of the database proportionate;			(a) the comparison is necessary for the purpose of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences, which means that there is an overriding public security concern which makes the searching of the database proportionate;
(b) the comparison is necessary in a specific case (i.e. systematic comparisons shall not be carried out); and		(b) the comparison is necessary in a specific case or to specific persons [...]; and	(b) the comparison is necessary in a specific case including specific persons ; and
(c) there are reasonable grounds to consider that the comparison will substantially contribute to the prevention, detection or investigation of any of the criminal offences in question. Such reasonable grounds exist in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls in a category covered by this Regulation.			(c) there are reasonable grounds to consider that the comparison will substantially contribute to the prevention, detection or investigation of any of the criminal offences in question. Such reasonable grounds exist in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls in a category covered by this Regulation.

			<i>In addition to the prior check of the databases referred to in the first subparagraph, designated authorities may also conduct a check in the Visa Information System, provided that the conditions for a comparison with the data stored therein, as laid down in Decision 2008/633/JHA, are met. Designated authorities may submit the reasoned electronic request referred to in the first subparagraph at the same time they submit a request for comparison with the data stored in the Visa Information System.</i>
2. Requests for comparison with Eurodac data shall be limited to searching with fingerprint \Rightarrow or facial image \Leftarrow data.	Amendment 115 2. Requests for comparison with Eurodac data shall be limited to searching with fingerprint or facial image <i>biometric or alphanumeric</i> data.	2. Requests for comparison with Eurodac data for the purposes of Article 1(1)(c) shall be carried out [...]with biometric or alphanumeric [...] data.	2. Requests for comparison with Eurodac data for the purposes of Article 1(1)(d) shall be carried out with biometric or alphanumeric data.
<i>Article 21 22</i>		<i>Article 22</i>	
Conditions for access to Eurodac by Europol		Conditions for access to Eurodac by Europol	
1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c) , Europol's designated authority may submit a reasoned electronic request for the comparison of fingerprint data with the data stored in the Central		1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), Europol's designated authority may submit a reasoned electronic request for the comparison of biometric or alphanumeric [...] data with the	1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), Europol's designated authority may submit a reasoned electronic request for the comparison of biometric or alphanumeric [...] data with the data stored in Eurodac

<p>System within the limits of Europol's mandate and where necessary for the performance of Europol's tasks only if comparisons with fingerprint data stored in any information processing systems that are technically and legally accessible by Europol did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject and where the following cumulative conditions are met:</p>		<p>data stored in the Central System within the limits of Europol's mandate and where necessary for the performance of Europol's tasks only if comparisons with biometric or alphanumeric [...] data stored in any information processing systems that are technically and legally accessible by Europol did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject and where the following cumulative conditions are met:</p>	<p>within the limits of Europol's mandate and where necessary for the performance of Europol's tasks only if comparisons with biometric or alphanumeric [...] data stored in any information processing systems that are technically and legally accessible by Europol did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject and where the following cumulative conditions are met:</p>
<p>(a) the comparison is necessary to support and strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences falling under Europol's mandate, which means that there is an overriding public security concern which makes the searching of the database proportionate;</p>			<p>(a) the comparison is necessary to support and strengthen action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences falling under Europol's mandate, which means that there is an overriding public security concern which makes the searching of the database proportionate;</p>
<p>(b) the comparison is necessary in a specific case (i.e. systematic comparisons shall not be carried out); and</p>		<p>(b) the comparison is necessary in a specific case or to specific persons [...]; and</p>	<p>(b) the comparison is necessary in a specific case including specific persons; and</p>
<p>(c) there are reasonable grounds to consider that the comparison will substantially contribute to the prevention,</p>			<p>(c) there are reasonable grounds to consider that the comparison will substantially contribute to the prevention, detection or investigation</p>

<p>detection or investigation of any of the criminal offences in question. Such reasonable grounds exist in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls in a category covered by this Regulation.</p>			<p>of any of the criminal offences in question. Such reasonable grounds exist in particular where there is a substantiated suspicion that the suspect, perpetrator or victim of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence falls in a category covered by this Regulation.</p>
<p>2. Requests for comparison with Eurodac data shall be limited to comparisons of fingerprint ⇨ and facial image ⇨ data.</p>	<p>Amendment 116 2. Requests for comparison with Eurodac data shall be limited to comparisons of fingerprint and facial image <i>biometric or alphanumeric</i> data</p>	<p>2. Requests for comparison with Eurodac data for the purposes of Article 1(1)(c) shall be carried out with [...] biometric or alphanumeric [...] data.</p>	<p>2. Requests for comparison with Eurodac data for the purposes of Article 1(1)(d) shall be carried out with biometric or alphanumeric data.</p>
<p>3. Processing of information obtained by Europol from comparison with Eurodac data shall be subject to the authorisation of the Member State of origin. Such authorisation shall be obtained via the Europol national unit of that Member State.</p>			<p>3. Processing of information obtained by Europol from comparison with Eurodac data shall be subject to the authorisation of the Member State of origin. Such authorisation shall be obtained via the Europol national unit of that Member State.</p>
	<p>Amendment 117 <i>3a. Europol may request further information from the Member State concerned in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794.</i></p>		<p><i>Deletion</i></p>

	<p>Amendment 118</p> <p><i>3b. The processing of personal data as a result of the access referred to in paragraph 1 shall be carried out in compliance with the data protection safeguards provided for in Regulation (EU) 2016/794. Europol shall keep records of all searches and access to the Central System and shall make that documentation available, upon request, to the Data Protection Officer appointed pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/794 and to the European Data Protection Supervisor for the purpose of verifying the lawfulness of the data processing.</i></p>		<p><i>Deletion</i></p>
	<p>Amendment 119</p> <p><i>3 c. Personal data obtained as a result of a search in the Central System shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union unless such a transfer is strictly necessary and proportionate in cases falling within Europol's mandate. Any such transfer shall be carried out in accordance with Chapter V of Regulation (EU)</i></p>		<p><i>Deletion - Moved to Article 37 (2a)</i></p>

	<i>2016/794 and subject to the consent of the Member State of origin.</i>		
<i>Article 22 23</i>		<i>Article 23</i>	
Communication between the designated authorities, the verifying authorities and the National Access Points		Communication between the designated authorities, the verifying authorities and the National Access Points	Communication between the designated authorities, the verifying authorities, the National Access Points and the Europol Access Point
1. Without prejudice to Article 26 27, all communication between the designated authorities, the verifying authorities and the National Access Points shall be secure and take place electronically.			1. Without prejudice to Article 27, all communication between the designated authorities, the verifying authorities, the National Access Points <i>and the Europol Access Point</i> shall be secure and take place electronically.
2. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c), fingerprints shall be digitally processed by the Member States and transmitted in the data format referred to ⓧ as set out ⓧ in ⇒ the agreed Interface Control Document ⇐ Annex 1 , in order to ensure that the comparison can be carried out by means of the computerised fingerprint recognition system.		2. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c), searches with biometric or alphanumeric data [...] shall be digitally processed by the Member States and transmitted in the data format as set out in the agreed Interface Control Document, in order to ensure that the comparison can be carried out with other data stored in the Central System .	2. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(d), searches with biometric or alphanumeric data shall be digitally processed by the Member States <i>and Europol</i> and transmitted in the data format as set out in the agreed Interface Control Document, in order to ensure that the comparison can be carried out with other data stored in Eurodac .

CHAPTER VII VIII		CHAPTER VIII	
DATA PROCESSING, DATA PROTECTION AND LIABILITY		DATA PROCESSING, DATA PROTECTION AND LIABILITY	
<i>Article 23 24</i>		<i>Article 24</i>	
Responsibility for data processing		Responsibility for data processing	
1. The Member State of origin shall be responsible for ensuring that:			1. The Member State of origin shall be responsible for ensuring that:
(a) fingerprints ⇨ and facial images ⇨ are taken lawfully;		(a) biometric data and the other data referred to in Article 12, Article 12a, Article 12d, Article 13(2) and Article 14(2) [...]are taken lawfully;	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023 2023</i> (a) biometric data and the other data referred to in Articles 12, Article 12c, Article 12f, Article 13(2), Article 14(2), Article 14a(2) and 14c(2) [...]are taken lawfully;
(b) fingerprint data and the other data referred to in Article 11 12, Article 14 13(2) and Article 17 14(2) are lawfully transmitted to the Central System;	Amendment 120 (b) fingerprint data and the other data referred to in Article 12, Article 12b , Article 13(2) and Article 14(2) are lawfully transmitted to the Central System;	(b) biometric [...] data and the other data referred to in Article 12, Article 12a, Article 12d , Article 13(2) and Article 14(2) are lawfully transmitted to the Central System;	(b) biometric data and the other data referred to in Article 12, Article 12c, 12f , Article 13(2), Article 14(2), 14a(2) and 14c(2) are lawfully transmitted to the Eurodac;

(c) data are accurate and up-to-date when they are transmitted to the Central System;			(c) data are accurate and up-to-date when they are transmitted to Eurodac;
(d) without prejudice to the responsibilities of <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the Agency , data in the Central System are lawfully recorded, stored, corrected and erased;		(d) without prejudice to the responsibilities of eu-LISA, data in the Central System are lawfully recorded, stored, rectified [...]and erased;	(d) without prejudice to the responsibilities of eu-LISA, data in Eurodac are lawfully recorded, stored, rectified and erased;
(e) the results of fingerprint <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and facial image <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> data comparisons transmitted by the Central System are lawfully processed.		(e) the results of biometric [...] data comparisons transmitted by the Central System are lawfully processed.	(e) the results of biometric data comparisons transmitted by Eurodac are lawfully processed.
2. In accordance with Article 34 <u>36</u> , the Member State of origin shall ensure the security of the data referred to in paragraph 1 before and during transmission to the Central System as well as the security of the data it receives from the Central System.			2. In accordance with Article 34 <u>36</u> , the Member State of origin shall ensure the security of the data referred to in paragraph 1 before and during transmission to Eurodac as well as the security of the data it receives from Eurodac.
3. The Member State of origin shall be responsible for the final identification of the data pursuant to Article 25 <u>26</u> (4).			3. The Member State of origin shall be responsible for the final identification of the data pursuant to Article <u>26</u> (4).
4. The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall ensure that the Central System is operated in accordance with the provisions of			4. eu-LISA shall ensure that Eurodac is operated, including <i>where operated for testing purposes</i> , in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation

<p>this Regulation. In particular, the Agency eu-LISA shall:</p>			<p><i>and of relevant Union data protection rules.</i> In particular, eu-LISA shall:</p>
<p>(a) adopt measures ensuring that persons working with the Central System process the data recorded therein only in accordance with the purposes of Eurodac as laid down in Article 1;</p>			<p>(a) adopt measures ensuring that all persons, including contractors, working with Eurodac process the data recorded therein only in accordance with the purposes of Eurodac as laid down in Article 1;</p>
<p>(b) take the necessary measures to ensure the security of the Central System in accordance with Article 24 <u>36</u>;</p>			<p>(b) take the necessary measures to ensure the security of Eurodac in accordance with Article <u>36</u>;</p>
<p>(c) ensure that only persons authorised to work with the Central System have access thereto, without prejudice to the competences of the European Data Protection Supervisor.</p>			<p>(c) ensure that only persons authorised to work with Eurodac have access thereto, without prejudice to the competences of the European Data Protection Supervisor.</p>
<p>The Agency eu-LISA shall inform the European Parliament and the Council as well as the European Data Protection Supervisor of the measures it takes pursuant to the first subparagraph.</p>			<p>eu-LISA shall inform the European Parliament and the Council as well as the European Data Protection Supervisor of the measures it takes pursuant to the first subparagraph.</p>
<p><i>Article 24 <u>25</u></i></p>		<p><i>Article 25</i></p>	
<p>Transmission</p>		<p>Transmission</p>	

<p>1. Fingerprints shall be digitally processed and transmitted in the data format referred to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> as set out <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the agreed Interface Control Document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annex I. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of the Central System, the Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall establish the technical requirements for transmission of the data format by Member States to the Central System and vice versa. The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall ensure that the fingerprint data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and facial images <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transmitted by the Member States can be compared by the computerised fingerprint <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and facial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> recognition system.</p>		<p>1. Biometric data and other personal data [...] shall be digitally processed and transmitted in the data format as set out in the agreed Interface Control Document. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of the Central System, eu-LISA shall establish the technical requirements for transmission of the data format by Member States to the Central System and vice versa. eu-LISA shall ensure that the biometric [...] data transmitted by the Member States can be compared by the computerised fingerprint and facial recognition system.</p>	<p>1. Biometric data and other personal data shall be digitally processed and transmitted in the data format as set out in the agreed Interface Control Document. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of Eurodac, eu-LISA shall establish the technical requirements for transmission of the data format by Member States to Eurodac and vice versa. eu-LISA shall ensure that the biometric data transmitted by the Member States can be compared by the computerised fingerprint and facial recognition system.</p>
<p>2. Member States shall transmit the data referred to in Article 11 12, Article 14 13(2) and Article 17 14(2) electronically. The data referred to in Article 11 12, and Article 14 13(2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and Article 14(2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall be automatically recorded in the Central System. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of the Central System, the Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall establish the technical requirements to ensure that data can be properly electronically</p>	<p>Amendment 121</p> <p>2. Member States shall transmit the data referred to in Article 12, Article 12b, Article 13(2) and Article 14(2) electronically. The data referred to in Article 12, Article 12b, Article 13(2) and Article 14(2) shall be automatically recorded in the Central System. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of the Central System, eu-LISA shall establish the technical</p>	<p>2. Member States shall transmit the data referred to in Article 12, Article 12a, Article 12d, Article 13(2) and Article 14(2) electronically. The data referred to in Article 12, Article 12c, Article 12f, Article 13(2) and Article 14(2) shall be automatically recorded in the Central System. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of the Central System, eu-LISA shall establish the technical requirements to ensure that data can be properly electronically</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023 2023</i></p> <p>2. Member States shall transmit the data referred to in Article 12, Article 12c, 12f, Article 13(2), Article 14(2), Article 14a(2) and 14c(2) electronically. The data referred to in Article 12, Article 12c, Article 12f, Article 13(2), Article 14(2), 14a(2) and 14c(2) shall be automatically recorded in Eurodac. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of</p>

<p>transmitted from the Member States to the Central System and vice versa.</p>	<p>requirements to ensure that data can be properly electronically transmitted from the Member States to the Central System and vice versa</p>	<p>transmitted from the Member States to the Central System and vice versa.</p>	<p>Eurodac, eu-LISA shall establish the technical requirements to ensure that data can be properly electronically transmitted from the Member States to Eurodac and vice versa</p>
<p>3. The reference number referred to in Articles 11(d) 12(i), 14(2)(d) 13(2)(i), 17 14(1) ⇒ (2)(i) ⇐ and 19 20(1) shall make it possible to relate data unambiguously to one particular person and to the Member State which is transmitting the data. In addition, it shall make it possible to tell whether such data relate to a person referred to in Article 9 10(1), 14 13(1) or 17 14(1).</p>	<p>Amendment 122 3. The reference number referred to in Articles 12(i), 12b(i), 13(2)(i), 14 (2)(i) and 20(1) shall make it possible to relate data unambiguously to one particular person and to the Member State which is transmitting the data. In addition, it shall make it possible to tell whether such data relate to a person referred to in Articles 10(1), 12a, 13(1) or 14(1).</p>	<p>3. The reference number referred to in Articles 12(i), 12c(i), 12f(i), 13(2)(i), 14 (2)(i) and 20(1) shall make it possible to relate data unambiguously to one particular person and to the Member State which is transmitting the data. In addition, it shall make it possible to tell whether such data relate to a person referred to in Article 10(1), 13(1) or 14(1).</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> 3. The reference number referred to in Articles 12(i), 12c(i), 12f(i), 13(2)(i), 14 (2)(i), 14a(2)(i), 14c(2)(k) and 20(1) shall make it possible to relate data unambiguously to one particular person and to the Member State which is transmitting the data. In addition, it shall make it possible to tell whether such data relate to a person referred to in Articles 10(1), 12a, 12d, 13(1),14(1), 14a(1) or 14c(1).</p>
<p>4. The reference number shall begin with the identification letter or letters by which, in accordance with the norm referred to in Annex I the Member State transmitting the data is identified. The identification letter or letters shall be followed by the identification of the category of person or request. "1" refers to data relating to persons referred to in Article 9 10(1), "2" to persons referred to in Article 14 13(1), "3" to persons referred to in</p>	<p>Amendment 123 4. The reference number shall begin with the identification letter or letters by which the Member State transmitting the data is identified. The identification letter or letters shall be followed by the identification of the category of person or request. "1" refers to data relating to persons referred to in Article 10(1), "2" to persons referred to in Article 13(1), "3" to</p>	<p>4. The reference number shall begin with the identification letter or letters by which the Member State transmitting the data is identified. The identification letter or letters shall be followed by the identification of the category of person or request. "1" refers to data relating to persons referred to in Article 10(1), "2" to persons referred to in Article 13(1), "3" to persons referred to in Article 14(1), "4" to requests referred to in Article</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> 4. The reference number shall begin with the identification letter or letters by which the Member State transmitting the data is identified. The identification letter or letters shall be followed by the identification of the category of person or request. "1" refers to data relating to persons referred to in Article 10(1), "2" to persons referred to in Article 13(1),</p>

<p>Article 17 <u>14</u>(1), "4" to requests referred to in Article 20 <u>21</u>, "5" to requests referred to in Article 21 <u>22</u> and "9" to requests referred to in Article 29 <u>30</u>.</p>	<p>persons referred to in Article 14(1), "4" to requests referred to in Article 21, "5" to requests referred to in Article 22 ,"9" to requests referred to in Article 30, <i>and "6" to requests referred to in Article 12a.</i></p>	<p>21, "5" to requests referred to in Article 22 ,"9" to requests referred to in Article 30, "6" to persons referred to in Article 12a, "7" to persons referred to in Article 12d.</p>	<p>"3" to persons referred to in Article 14(1), "4" to requests referred to in Article 21, "5" to requests referred to in Article 22 ,"9" to requests referred to in Article 30, "6" to requests referred to in Article 12a and "7" to persons referred to in Article 12d, and "8" to persons referred to in in Article 14a(1) and "9" to persons referred to in Article 14c(1)..</p>
<p>5. The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall establish the technical procedures necessary for Member States to ensure receipt of unambiguous data by the Central System.</p>			<p>5. eu-LISA shall establish the technical procedures necessary for Member States to ensure receipt of unambiguous data by Eurodac.</p>
<p>6. The Central System shall confirm receipt of the transmitted data as soon as possible. To that end, the Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall establish the necessary technical requirements to ensure that Member States receive the confirmation receipt if requested.</p>			<p>6. Eurodac shall confirm receipt of the transmitted data as soon as possible. To that end, eu-LISA shall establish the necessary technical requirements to ensure that Member States receive the confirmation receipt if requested.</p>
<p><i>Article 25 <u>26</u></i></p>		<p><i>Article 26</i></p>	
<p>Carrying out comparisons and transmitting results</p>		<p>Carrying out comparisons and transmitting results</p>	
<p>1. Member States shall ensure the transmission of fingerprint data</p>		<p>1. Member States shall ensure the transmission of biometric [...]</p>	<p>1. Member States shall ensure the transmission of biometric data of an</p>

of an appropriate quality for the purpose of comparison by means of the computerised fingerprint \Rightarrow and facial \Leftarrow recognition system. As far as necessary to ensure that the results of the comparison by the Central System reach a very high level of accuracy, ~~the Agency~~ \boxtimes eu-LISA \boxtimes shall define the appropriate quality of transmitted fingerprint data. The Central System shall, as soon as possible, check the quality of the fingerprint \Rightarrow and facial image \Leftarrow data transmitted. If fingerprint \Rightarrow or facial image \Leftarrow data do not lend themselves to comparison using the computerised fingerprint \Rightarrow and facial \Leftarrow recognition system, the Central System shall inform the Member State concerned. That Member State shall then transmit fingerprint \Rightarrow or facial image \Leftarrow data of the appropriate quality using the same reference number as the previous set of fingerprint \Rightarrow or facial image \Leftarrow data.

data of an appropriate quality for the purpose of comparison by means of the computerised fingerprint and facial recognition system. As far as necessary to ensure that the results of the comparison by the Central System reach a very high level of accuracy, eu-LISA shall define the appropriate quality of transmitted **biometric** [...] data. The Central System shall, as soon as possible, check the quality of the **biometric** [...] data transmitted. If **the biometric** [...] data do not lend themselves to comparison using the computerised fingerprint and facial recognition system, the Central System shall inform the Member State concerned. That Member State shall then transmit **biometric** [...] data of the appropriate quality using the same reference number as the previous set of **biometric** [...] data.

appropriate quality for the purpose of comparison by means of the computerised fingerprint and facial recognition system. As far as necessary to ensure that the results of the comparison by Eurodac reach a very high level of accuracy, eu-LISA shall define the appropriate quality of transmitted **biometric** data. Eurodac shall, as soon as possible, check the quality of the **biometric** data transmitted. If **the biometric** data do not lend themselves to comparison using the computerised fingerprint and facial recognition system, Eurodac shall inform the Member State concerned. That Member State shall then transmit **biometric** data of the appropriate quality using the same reference number as the previous set of **biometric** data.

2. The Central System shall carry out comparisons in the order of arrival of requests. Each request shall be dealt with within 24 hours. A Member State may for reasons connected with national law

2. Eurodac shall carry out comparisons in the order of arrival of requests. Each request shall be dealt with within 24 hours. A Member State may for reasons connected with national law require particularly

<p>require particularly urgent comparisons to be carried out within one hour. Where such time-limits cannot be respected owing to circumstances which are outside the Agency's ☒ eu-LISA's ☒ responsibility, the Central System shall process the request as a matter of priority as soon as those circumstances no longer prevail. In such cases, as far as is necessary for the efficient operation of the Central System, the Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ shall establish criteria to ensure the priority handling of requests.</p>			<p>urgent comparisons to be carried out within one hour. Where such time-limits cannot be respected owing to circumstances which are outside the eu-LISA's responsibility, Eurodac shall process the request as a matter of priority as soon as those circumstances no longer prevail. In such cases, as far as is necessary for the efficient operation of Eurodac, eu-LISA shall establish criteria to ensure the priority handling of requests.</p>
<p>3. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of the Central System, the Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ shall establish the operational procedures for the processing of the data received and for transmitting the result of the comparison.</p>			<p>3. As far as necessary for the efficient operation of Eurodac, eu-LISA shall establish the operational procedures for the processing of the data received and for transmitting the result of the comparison.</p>
<p>4. The result of the comparison ☒ of fingerprint data carried out pursuant to Article 15 ☒ shall be immediately checked in the receiving Member State by a fingerprint expert as defined in accordance with its national rules, specifically trained</p>	<p>Amendment 124 4. The result of the comparison of <i>fingerprints and facial image</i> carried out pursuant to Article 15 shall be immediately checked in the receiving Member State by a fingerprint <i>and facial identification</i> expert as defined in</p>	<p>4. The result of the comparison of fingerprint data carried out pursuant to Article 15 shall be immediately checked in the receiving Member State, where necessary by a fingerprint expert as defined in accordance with its national rules, specifically trained in</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> 4. Where necessary, a fingerprint expert in the receiving Member State, as defined in accordance with its national rules and specifically trained in the types of fingerprint comparisons provided for in this Regulation, shall</p>

<p>in the types of fingerprint comparisons provided for in this Regulation. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, final identification shall be made by the Member State of origin in cooperation with the other Member States concerned, pursuant to Article 34 of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013.</p>	<p>accordance with its national rules, specifically trained in the types of fingerprint <i>and facial image</i> comparisons provided for in this Regulation. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (aa) and (b) of this Regulation, final identification shall be made by the Member State of origin in cooperation with the other Member States concerned.</p>	<p>the types of fingerprint comparisons provided for in this Regulation. Where the Central System returns a hit based on fingerprint and facial image data Member States may check and verify the facial image result if needed. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, final identification shall be made by the Member State of origin in cooperation with the other Member States concerned.</p>	<p>immediately check <i>the</i> result of the comparison of fingerprint data carried out pursuant to Article 15.</p> <p><i>Where, following a comparison of both fingerprint and facial image data with data recorded in the computerised central database, Eurodac returns a fingerprint hit and a facial image hit, Member States may check the result of the comparison of the facial image data.</i></p> <p>For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (b) and (c) of this Regulation, final identification shall be made by the Member State of origin in cooperation with the other Member States concerned.</p>
<p>5. The result of the comparison of facial image data carried out pursuant to Article 16 shall be immediately checked and verified in the receiving Member State. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, final identification shall be made by the Member State of origin in cooperation with the other Member States concerned.</p>	<p>Amendment 125</p> <p>The result of the comparison of facial image data carried out pursuant to Article 16 shall be immediately checked and verified in the receiving Member State, <i>where necessary by a specially trained expert and in accordance with its national rules.</i> For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (aa) and (b) of this Regulation, final identification shall be made by the Member State</p>	<p>5. The result of the comparison of facial image data carried out pursuant to Article 15, where a hit based on a facial image is received only, and Article 16 shall be immediately checked and verified in the receiving Member State. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, final identification shall be made by the Member State of origin in cooperation with the other Member States concerned.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023 5.</i> The result of the comparison of facial image data carried out pursuant to Article 15, where a hit based on a facial image is received only, and Article 16 shall be immediately checked and verified in the receiving Member State by an expert trained in accordance with national practice. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (b) and (c) of this Regulation, final identification shall be made by the Member State of</p>

	of origin in cooperation with the other Member States concerned.		origin in cooperation with the other Member States concerned.
Information received from the Central System relating to other data found to be unreliable shall be erased as soon as the unreliability of the data is established.			Information received from Eurodac relating to other data found to be unreliable shall be erased as soon as the unreliability of the data is established.
<p><u>56.</u> Where final identification in accordance with paragraph 4 reveals that the result of the comparison received from the Central System does not correspond to the fingerprint \Rightarrow or facial image \Leftarrow data sent for comparison, Member States shall immediately erase the result of the comparison and communicate this fact as soon as possible and no later than after three working days to the Commission and to \boxtimes eu-LISA \boxtimes the Agency \Rightarrow and inform them of the reference number of the Member State of origin and the reference number of the Member State that received the result \Leftarrow .</p>		<p>6. Where final identification in accordance with paragraph 4 and 5 reveals that the result of the comparison received from the Central System does not correspond to the biometric [...] data sent for comparison, Member States shall immediately erase the result of the comparison and communicate this fact as soon as possible and no later than after three working days to eu-LISA and inform them of the reference number of the Member State of origin and the reference number of the Member State that received the result.</p>	<p>6. Where final identification in accordance with paragraph 4 and 5 reveals that the result of the comparison received from Eurodac does not correspond to the biometric data sent for comparison, Member States shall immediately erase the result of the comparison and communicate this fact as soon as possible and no later than after three working days to eu-LISA and inform them of the reference number of the Member State of origin and the reference number of the Member State that received the result.</p>

<i>Article 26 27</i>		<i>Article 27</i>	
Communication between Member States and the Central System		Communication between Member States and the Central System	Communication between Member States and Eurodac
Data transmitted from the Member States to the Central System and vice versa shall use the Communication Infrastructure. As far as is necessary for the efficient operation of the Central System, the Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall establish the technical procedures necessary for the use of the Communication Infrastructure.			Data transmitted from the Member States to Eurodac and vice versa shall use the Communication Infrastructure. As far as is necessary for the efficient operation of Eurodac, eu-LISA shall establish the technical procedures necessary for the use of the Communication Infrastructure.
<i>Article 27 28</i>		<i>Article 28</i>	
Access to, and correction or erasure of, data recorded in Eurodac		Access to, and rectification [...] or erasure of, data recorded in Eurodac	Access to, and rectification or erasure of, data recorded in Eurodac
1. The Member State of origin shall have access to data which it has transmitted and which are recorded in the Central System in accordance with this Regulation.			1. The Member State of origin shall have access to data which it has transmitted and which are recorded in Eurodac in accordance with this Regulation.
No Member State may conduct searches of the data transmitted by another Member State, nor may it			No Member State may conduct searches of the data transmitted by another Member State, nor may it

<p>receive such data apart from data resulting from the comparison referred to in Article 9(5) ⇒ 15 and 16 ⇐ .</p>			<p>receive such data apart from data resulting from the comparison referred to in Article 15 and 16.</p>
<p>2. The authorities of Member States which, pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, have access to data recorded in the Central System shall be those designated by each Member State for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b). That designation shall specify the exact unit responsible for carrying out tasks related to the application of this Regulation. Each Member State shall without delay communicate to the Commission and the Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ a list of those units and any amendments thereto. The Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ shall publish the consolidated list in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>. Where there are amendments thereto, the Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ shall publish once a year an updated consolidated list online.</p>	<p>Amendment 126</p> <p>2. The authorities of Member States which, pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, have access to data recorded in the Central System shall be those designated by each Member State for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (aa) and (b). That designation shall specify the exact unit responsible for carrying out tasks related to the application of this Regulation. Each Member State shall without delay communicate to the Commission and eu-LISA a list of those units and any amendments thereto. eu-LISA shall publish the consolidated list in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>. Where there are amendments thereto, eu-LISA shall publish once a year an updated consolidated list online.</p>		<p><i>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the Article on resettled persons' data</i></p> <p>2. The authorities of Member States which, pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, have access to data recorded in Eurodac shall be those designated by each Member State for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (b), and (c). That designation shall specify the exact unit responsible for carrying out tasks related to the application of this Regulation. Each Member State shall without delay communicate to the Commission and eu-LISA a list of those units and any amendments thereto. eu-LISA shall publish the consolidated list in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>. Where there are amendments thereto, eu-LISA shall publish once a year an updated consolidated list online.</p>
<p>3. Only the Member State of origin shall have the right to amend the data which it has transmitted to the Central System by correcting or supplementing such data, or to</p>		<p>3. Only the Member State of origin shall have the right to amend the data which it has transmitted to the Central System by rectifying [...]or supplementing such data, or</p>	<p>3. Only the Member State of origin shall have the right to amend the data which it has transmitted to Eurodac by rectifying or supplementing such data, or to erase</p>

<p>erase them, without prejudice to erasure carried out in pursuance of Article 18 12(2) or 16(1).</p>		<p>to erase them, without prejudice to erasure carried out in pursuance of Article 18.</p>	<p>them, without prejudice to erasure carried out in pursuance of Article <u>17</u>.</p>
<p>4. If a Member State or the Agency eu-LISA has evidence to suggest that data recorded in the Central System are factually inaccurate, it shall , without prejudice to the notification of a personal data breach pursuant to Article [33..] of Regulation (EU) No [.../2016], advise the Member State of origin as soon as possible.</p>		<p>4. If a Member State or eu-LISA has evidence to suggest that data recorded in the Central System are factually inaccurate, it shall, without prejudice to the notification of a personal data breach pursuant to Article 33 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 [...], advise the Member State of origin as soon as possible.</p>	<p>4. If a Member State or eu-LISA has evidence to suggest that data recorded in Eurodac are factually inaccurate, it shall, without prejudice to the notification of a personal data breach pursuant to Article 33 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679, advise the Member State of origin as soon as possible.</p>
<p>If a Member State has evidence to suggest that data were recorded in the Central System in breach of this Regulation, it shall advise eu-LISA the Agency, the Commission and the Member State of origin as soon as possible. The Member State of origin shall check the data concerned and, if necessary, amend or erase them without delay.</p>			<p>If a Member State has evidence to suggest that data were recorded in Eurodac in breach of this Regulation, it shall advise eu-LISA, the Commission and the Member State of origin as soon as possible. The Member State of origin shall check the data concerned and, if necessary, amend or erase them without delay.</p>
<p>5. The Agency eu-LISA shall not transfer or make available to the authorities of any third country data recorded in the Central System. This prohibition shall not apply to transfers of such</p>		<p>5. eu-LISA shall not transfer or make available to the authorities of any third country data recorded in the Central System. This prohibition shall not apply to transfers of such data to third countries to which</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>5. eu-LISA shall not transfer or make available to the authorities of any third country data recorded in the Central System. This prohibition shall</p>

data to third countries to which Regulation (EU) No [...]604/2013 applies.		Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] applies.	not apply to transfers of such data to third countries to which Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] applies.
<i>Article 28 29</i>		<i>Article 29</i>	
Keeping of records		Keeping of records	Keeping of records
1. The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall keep records of all data processing operations within the Central System. These records shall show the purpose, date and time of access, the data transmitted, the data used for interrogation and the name of both the unit entering or retrieving the data and the persons responsible.			1. eu-LISA shall keep records of all data processing operations within Eurodac. These records shall show the purpose, date and time of access, the data transmitted, the data used for interrogation and the name of both the unit entering or retrieving the data and the persons responsible.
2. The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be used only for the data protection monitoring of the admissibility of data processing as well as to ensure data security pursuant to Article 34. The records must be protected by appropriate measures against unauthorised access and erased after a period of one year after the storage period referred to in Article 17 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12(1) and in Article 16(1) has expired, unless they are			2. The records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be used only for the data protection monitoring of the admissibility of data processing as well as to ensure data security pursuant to Article 34. The records must be protected by appropriate measures against unauthorised access and erased after a period of one year after the storage period referred to in Article 17 has expired, unless they are

required for monitoring procedures which have already begun.			required for monitoring procedures which have already begun.
<p>3. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b), each Member State shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in relation to its national system. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.</p>	<p>Amendment 127</p> <p>3. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (aa) and (b), each Member State shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in relation to its national system. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.</p>		<p><i>ARTICLE 14 REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (see NEW 4CD)</i></p> <p><i>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the Article on resettled persons' data</i></p> <p>3. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), (aa), and (b), each Member State shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article in relation to its national system. In addition, each Member State shall keep records of the staff duly authorised to enter or retrieve the data.</p>
<i>Article 29 30</i>		<i>Article 30</i>	
Rights <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> of information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> of the data subject		Rights of information of the data subject	Rights of information
<p>1. A person covered by Article 9 10(1), Article 14 13(1) or Article 17 14(1) shall be informed by the Member State of origin in writing, and where necessary, orally, in a language that he or she understands or is reasonably supposed to</p>	<p>Amendment 128</p> <p>1. A person covered by <i>Articles</i> 10(1), <i>12a</i>, Article 13(1) or Article 14(1) shall be informed by the Member State of origin in writing, and where necessary, orally, in a language that he or she</p>	<p>1. In accordance with Chapter III of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679, a [...] person covered by Article 10(1), Article 13(1) or Article 14(1) shall be informed by the Member State of origin in writing, and where</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>1. A person covered by <i>Articles</i> 10(1), <i>12a</i>, <i>12d</i>, Article 13(1), Article 14(1), Article 14a(1) or Article 14c(1) shall be informed by the Member State of origin in writing, and where</p>

<p>understand ⇒ in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language ⇐ , of the following:</p>	<p>understands or is reasonably supposed to understand in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language , of the following:</p>	<p>necessary, orally, in a language that he or she understands or is reasonably supposed to understand in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language, of the following:</p>	<p>necessary, orally, in a language that he or she understands or is reasonably supposed to understand in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language, of the following:</p>
<p>(a) the identity of the controller within the meaning of Article 2(d) of Directive [.../..EU] 95/46/EC and of his or her representative, if any ⇒ and the contact details of the data protection officer ⇐ ;</p>		<p>(a) the identity and contact details of the controller within the meaning of Article 4(7) of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679 [...] and of his or her representative, if any and the contact details of the data protection officer;</p>	<p>(a) the identity and contact details of the controller within the meaning of Article 4(7) of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679 and of his or her representative, if any and the contact details of the data protection officer;</p>
<p>(b) the purpose for which his or her data will be processed in Eurodac, including a description of the aims of Regulation (EU) No [.../...] 604/2013, in accordance with ⇒ Article 6 ⇐ thereof and an explanation in intelligible form, using clear and plain language, of the fact that Eurodac may be accessed by the Member States and Europol for law enforcement purposes;</p>	<p>Amendment 129 (b) the purpose for which his or her data will be processed in Eurodac, including a description of the aims of Regulation (EU) No [.../...] , in accordance with Article 6 thereof and, <i>where applicable, of the aims of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX, and</i> an explanation in intelligible form of the fact that Eurodac may be accessed by the Member States and Europol for law enforcement purposes;</p>	<p>(b) the purpose for which his or her data will be processed in Eurodac and the legal basis of processing, including a description of the aims of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...], in accordance with Article 6 thereof and an explanation in intelligible form of the fact that Eurodac may be accessed by the Member States and Europol for law enforcement purposes;</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> (b) the purpose for which his or her data will be processed in Eurodac and the legal basis of processing, including a description of the aims of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management] [...], in accordance with Article 6 thereof and [where applicable, of the aims of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], and] an explanation in intelligible form of the fact that Eurodac may be accessed by the Member States and Europol for law enforcement purposes;</p>

<p>(c) the recipients ⇒ or categories of recipients ⇐ of the data;</p>	<p>Amendment 130 (c) the recipients or categories of recipients of the data of the data;</p>		<p>(c) the recipients or categories of recipients of the data of the data, <i>if any</i>;</p>
<p>(d) in relation to a person covered by Article 9 <u>10</u>(1) or 14 <u>13</u>(1) ⇒ or 14(1) ⇐, the obligation to have his or her fingerprints taken;</p>	<p>Amendment 131 (d) in relation to a person covered by Article <i>Articles</i> 10(1) or, <i>12a</i>, 13(1) or 14(1), the obligation to have his or her fingerprints taken;</p>	<p>(d) in relation to a person covered by Article 10(1) or 13(1) or 14(1), the obligation to have his or her biometric data [...] taken;</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023)</i> (d) in relation to a person covered by <i>Articles</i> 10(1), <i>12a</i>, <i>12d</i>, 13(1), 14(1), 14a(1) or 14c(1) the obligation to have his or her biometric data taken <i>and the relevant procedure, including the possible implications of non-compliance with such an obligation</i>;</p>
<p>(e) the period for which the data will be stored pursuant to Article 17;</p>			<p>(e) the period for which the data will be stored pursuant to Article 17;</p>
<p>(ef) ⊗ the existence of ⊗ the right ⇒ to request ⊗ from the controller ⇐ of access to data relating to him or her, and the right to request that inaccurate data relating to him or her be corrected ⊗ rectified ⊗ ⇒ and the completion of incomplete personal data ⇐ or that unlawfully processed ⊗ personal ⊗ data relating to ⊗ concerning ⊗ him or her be erased or restricted, as well as the right to receive information on the procedures for</p>	<p>Amendment 132 (f) the existence of the right to <i>object to the processing of personal data</i>, to request from the controller access to data relating to him or her, and the right to request that inaccurate data relating to him or her be rectified and the completion of incomplete personal data or that unlawfully processed personal data concerning him or her be erased or restricted, as well as the right to receive information on the procedures for exercising</p>		<p><i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> (<u>f</u>) the existence of the right to request from the controller access to data relating to him or her, and the right to request that inaccurate data relating to him or her be rectified and the completion of incomplete personal data or that unlawfully processed personal data concerning him or her be erased or restricted, as well as the right to receive information on the procedures for exercising those rights including the contact details of the</p>

<p>exercising those rights including the contact details of the controller and the national supervisory authorities referred to in Article 30 <u>32(1)</u>;</p>	<p>those rights including the contact details of the controller and the supervisory authorities referred to in Article 32(1);</p>		<p>controller and the supervisory authorities referred to in Article <u>32(1)</u>;</p>
<p>(g) the right to lodge a complaint to the supervisory authority.</p>		<p>(g) the right to lodge a complaint to the national supervisory authority.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> (g) the right to lodge a complaint to the supervisory authority.</p>
<p>2. In relation to a person covered by Article 9 <u>10(1)</u> or 14 <u>13(1)</u> \Rightarrow and <u>14(1)</u> \Leftarrow, the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided at the time when his or her fingerprints are taken.</p>	<p>Amendment 133 2. In relation to a person covered by Article Articles 10(1), 12a, 13(1) and 14(1), the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided at the time when his or her fingerprints are taken.</p>	<p>2. In relation to a person covered by Article 10(1) or 13(1) and 14(1), the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided at the time when his or her biometric data [...] are taken.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> 2. In relation to a person covered by Articles 10(1), 12a, 12d, 13(1)14(1), 14a(1) and 14c(1), the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided at the time when his or her biometric data are taken.</p>
<p>In relation to a person covered by Article 17(1), the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be provided no later than at the time when the data relating to that person are transmitted to the Central System. That obligation shall not apply where the provision of such information proves impossible or</p>			

<p>would involve a disproportionate effort.</p>			
<p>Where a person covered by Article 9 <u>10</u>(1), Article 14 <u>13</u>(1) and Article 17 <u>14</u>(1) is a minor, Member States shall provide the information in an age-appropriate manner.</p>	<p>Amendment 134</p> <p>Where a person covered by Article 10(1), <i>Article 12a</i>, Article 13(1) and Article 14(1) is a minor, Member States shall <i>ensure that that person understands the procedure by providing the information in an age-appropriate manner, both orally and in writing, using leaflets, infographics, demonstrations, or a combination of all three, which are specifically designed to explain the fingerprinting and facial image procedure to minors.</i></p>	<p>Where a person covered by Article 10(1), Article 13(1) and Article 14(1) is a minor, Member States shall provide the information in an age-appropriate manner using leaflets and/or infographics and/or demonstrations specifically designed to explain the procedure to capture biometric data to minors.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>Where a person covered by Article 10(1), <i>Article 12a</i>, <i>Article 12d</i>, Article 13(1), Article 14(1), Article 14a(1) and Article 14c(1) is a minor, the information shall be provided by Member States in an age-appropriate manner.</p> <p>The procedure to capture biometric data shall be explained to minors by using leaflets, infographics or demonstrations, or a combination of any of the three, as appropriate, specifically designed in such a way as to ensure that <u>minors</u> understands it.</p>
<p>3. A common leaflet, containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the information referred to in ⇒ Article 6(2) ⇐ of Regulation (EU) No [...] 604/2013 shall be drawn up in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 44(2) of that Regulation.</p>		<p>3. A common leaflet, containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the information referred to in Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] shall be drawn up in accordance with the procedure</p>	<p>3. A common leaflet, containing at least the information referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article and the information referred to in Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] shall be drawn up in accordance with the</p>

		referred to in Article 44(2) of that Regulation.	procedure referred to in Article 44(2) of that Regulation.
The leaflet shall be clear and simple, drafted ⇒ in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form and ⇐ in a language that the person concerned understands or is reasonably supposed to understand.			The leaflet shall be clear and simple, drafted in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form and in a language that the person concerned understands or is reasonably supposed to understand.
The leaflet shall be established in such a manner as to enable Member States to complete it with additional Member State-specific information. This Member State-specific information shall include at least the rights of the data subject, the possibility of assistance ⇒ information ⇐ by the national supervisory authorities, as well as the contact details of the office of the controller ⇒ and of the data protection officer, ⇐ and the national supervisory authorities.	Amendment 135 The leaflet shall be established in such a manner as to enable Member States to complete it with additional Member State-specific information. This Member State-specific information shall include at least the <i>possible administrative sanctions under national law to which a person may be subject in case of non-compliance with the fingerprinting process or the process for capturing facial images, the</i> rights of the data subject, the possibility of information <i>and assistance</i> by the national supervisory authorities, as well as the contact details of the office of the controller and of the data protection officer, and the national supervisory authorities.		The leaflet shall be established in such a manner as to enable Member States to complete it with additional Member State-specific information. This Member State-specific information shall include at least the <i>administrative measures for ensuring compliance with providing biometric data, the</i> rights of the data subject, the possibility of information <i>and assistance</i> by the national supervisory authorities, as well as the contact details of the office of the controller and of the data protection officer, and the national supervisory authorities.
<u>Article 31</u>		Article 31	

<p>⊗ Right of access to, rectification and erasure of personal data ⊗</p>		<p>Right of access to, rectification and erasure of personal data</p>	<p>Right of access to, rectification, completion, erasure and restriction of the processing of personal data</p>
<p>41. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, in each Member State any data subject may, in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of that State, exercise the rights provided for in Article 12 of Directive 95/46/EC ⇒ the data subject's rights of access, rectification and erasure shall be exercised in accordance with Chapter III of Regulation (EU) No. [.../2016] and applied as set out in this Article ⇐ .</p>	<p>Amendment 136</p> <p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), <i>(aa)</i> and (b) of this Regulation, the data subject's rights of access, rectification and erasure shall be exercised in accordance with Chapter III of Regulation (EU) No. [.../2016] and applied as set out in this Article.</p>	<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, the data subject's rights of access, rectification and erasure shall be exercised in accordance with Chapter III and Articles 77 and 79 of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679 [...] and applied as set out in this Article.</p>	<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a), <i>(b)</i>, and (c) of this Regulation, the data subject's rights of access, rectification, completion, erasure and restriction of the processing shall be exercised in accordance with Chapter III of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679 and applied as set out in this Article.</p>
<p>Without prejudice to the obligation to provide other information in accordance with Article 12(a) of Directive 95/46/EC, ⊗ 2. The right of access of ⊗ the data subject ⊗ in each Member State ⊗ shall have ⊗ include ⊗ the right to obtain communication of the data relating to him or her recorded in the Central System and of the Member State which transmitted them to the Central System. Such access to data may be granted only by a Member State.</p>	<p>Amendment 137</p> <p>2. The right of access of the data subject in each Member State shall include the right to obtain communication of the data relating to him or her recorded in the Central System and of the Member State which transmitted them to the Central System. Such access to data may be granted only by a Member State. <i>For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1), in each Member State, any person may request that data which are</i></p>		<p><i>ARTICLE 14 REPLACED BY THE NEW PROPOSAL (see NEW 4CD)</i></p> <p>2. The right of access of the data subject in each Member State shall include the right to obtain communication of the data relating to him or her recorded in the Central System and of the Member State which transmitted them to the Central System. Such access to data may be granted only by a Member State.</p>

	<p><i>factually inaccurate be corrected or that data recorded unlawfully be erased. The Member State that transmitted such data shall correct or erase it without excessive delay, in accordance with national law and practice.</i></p>		
<p>5. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1), in each Member State, any person may request that data which are factually inaccurate be corrected or that data recorded unlawfully be erased. The correction and erasure shall be carried out without excessive delay by the Member State which transmitted the data, in accordance with its laws, regulations and procedures.</p>			
<p>62. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1), <u>if</u> the rights of correction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rectification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and erasure are exercised in a Member State other than that, or those, which transmitted the data,</p> <p>the authorities of that Member State shall contact the authorities of the Member State or States which transmitted the data so that the latter may check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of their</p>			<p><u>2.</u> If the rights of rectification and erasure are exercised in a Member State other than that, or those, which transmitted the data,</p> <p>the authorities of that Member State shall contact the authorities of the Member State or States which transmitted the data so that the latter may check the accuracy of the data and the lawfulness of their transmission and recording in Eurodac.</p>

transmission and recording in the Central System.			
<p>23. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1), if it emerges that data recorded in the Central System are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State which transmitted them shall correct ☒ rectify ☒ or erase the data in accordance with Article 27 <u>28</u>(3). That Member State shall confirm in writing to the data subject without excessive delay that it has taken action to correct ☒ , rectify, ☒ ⇒ complete, ☐ or erase ⇒ or restrict the processing of ☐ ☒ personal ☒ data relating to him or her.</p>		<p>3. If it emerges that data recorded in the Central System are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State which transmitted them shall rectify or erase the data in accordance with Article 28(3). That Member State shall confirm in writing to the data subject that it has taken action to [...] rectify, complete, erase or restrict the processing of personal data relating to him or her.</p>	<p>3. If it emerges that data recorded in Eurodac are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, the Member State which transmitted them shall rectify or erase the data in accordance with Article 28(3). That Member State shall confirm in writing to the data subject that it has taken action to rectify, complete, erase or restrict the processing of personal data relating to him or her.</p>
<p>24. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1), if the Member State which transmitted the data does not agree that data recorded in the Central System are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, it shall explain in writing to the data subject without excessive delay why it is not prepared to correct or erase the data.</p>		<p>4. If the Member State which transmitted the data does not agree that data recorded in the Central System are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, it shall explain in writing to the data subject why it is not prepared to rectify [...] or erase the data.</p>	<p>4. If the Member State which transmitted the data does not agree that data recorded in Eurodac are factually inaccurate or have been recorded unlawfully, it shall explain in writing to the data subject why it is not prepared to rectify or erase the data.</p>
That Member State shall also provide the data subject with			That Member State shall also provide the data subject with information

<p>information explaining the steps which he or she can take if he or she does not accept the explanation provided. This shall include information on how to bring an action or, if appropriate, a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of that Member State and any financial or other assistance that is available in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of that Member State.</p>			<p>explaining the steps which he or she can take if he or she does not accept the explanation provided. This shall include information on how to bring an action or, if appropriate, a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of that Member State and any financial or other assistance that is available in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of that Member State.</p>
<p>95. Any request under paragraphs 4 <u>1</u> and 5 <u>2</u> of of this Article for access, rectification or erasure of shall contain all the necessary particulars to identify the data subject, including fingerprints. Such data shall be used exclusively to permit the exercise of the of data subject's of rights referred to in paragraphs 4 <u>1</u> and 5 <u>2</u> and shall be erased immediately afterwards.</p>		<p>5. Any request under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article for access, rectification or erasure shall contain all the necessary particulars to identify the data subject, including biometric data [...]. Such data shall be used exclusively to permit the exercise of the data subject's rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and shall be erased immediately afterwards.</p>	<p>5. Any request under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article for access, rectification or erasure shall contain all the necessary particulars to identify the data subject, including biometric data. Such data shall be used exclusively to permit the exercise of the data subject's rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and shall be erased immediately afterwards.</p>
<p>106. The competent authorities of the Member States shall cooperate actively to enforce promptly the of data subject's of rights laid down in paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of for rectification and erasure of</p>			<p><u>6.</u> The competent authorities of the Member States shall cooperate actively to enforce promptly the data subject's rights for rectification and erasure.</p>

<p>117. Whenever a person requests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> access to <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> data relating to him or her in accordance with paragraph 4, the competent authority shall keep a record in the form of a written document that such a request was made and how it was addressed, and shall make that document available to the national supervisory authorities without delay.</p>			<p>7. Whenever a person requests access to data relating to him or her, the competent authority shall keep a record in the form of a written document that such a request was made and how it was addressed, and shall make that document available to the national supervisory authorities without delay.</p>
<p>12. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1) of this Regulation, in each Member State, the national supervisory authority shall, on the basis of his or her request, assist the data subject in accordance with Article 28(4) of Directive 95/46/EC in exercising his or her rights.</p>			
<p>138. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1) of this Regulation, the national supervisory authority of the Member State which transmitted the data and the national supervisory authority of the Member State in which the data subject is present shall assist and, where requested, advise him or her in exercising <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> provide information to the data subject concerning the exercise of <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> his</p>		<p>8. The national supervisory authority of the Member State which transmitted the data and the national supervisory authority of the Member State in which the data subject is present shall, where requested, provide information to the data subject concerning the exercise of his or her right to request from the data controller access, rectification, completion, erasure or restriction of the processing of</p>	<p>8. The national supervisory authority of the Member State which transmitted the data and the national supervisory authority of the Member State in which the data subject is present shall, where requested, provide information to the data subject concerning the exercise of his or her right to request from the data controller access, rectification, completion, erasure or restriction of the processing of personal data</p>

<p>or her right to ⇒ request from the data controller access, ⇐ correct <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rectification, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⇒ completion, ⇐ or erase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> erasure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ⇒ or restriction of the processing of ⇐ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> personal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concerning him or her <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> . Both national <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> supervisory authorities shall cooperate to this end ⇒ in accordance with Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) [.../2016] ⇐ . Requests for such assistance may be made to the national supervisory authority of the Member State in which the data subject is present, which shall transmit the requests to the authority of the Member State which transmitted the data.</p>		<p>personal data concerning him or her. The supervisory authorities shall cooperate in accordance with Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 [...].</p>	<p>concerning him or her. The supervisory authorities shall cooperate in accordance with Chapter VII of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</p>
<p>14. In each Member State any person may, in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of that State, bring an action or, if appropriate, a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of the State if he or she is refused the right of access provided for in paragraph 4.</p>			
<p>15. Any person may, in accordance with the laws, regulations and procedures of the Member State</p>			

<p>which transmitted the data, bring an action or, if appropriate, a complaint before the competent authorities or courts of that State concerning the data relating to him or her recorded in the Central System, in order to exercise his or her rights under paragraph 5. The obligation of the national supervisory authorities to assist and, where requested, advise the data subject in accordance with paragraph 13 shall subsist throughout the proceedings.</p>			
<p>Article 30 32</p>		<p>Article 32</p>	
<p>Supervision by the national supervisory authorities</p>		<p>Supervision by the national supervisory authorities</p>	
<p>1. For the purposes laid down in Article 1(1) of this Regulation, each Member State shall provide that the national supervisory authority or authorities of of each Member State designated pursuant to Article 41 28(1) of Directive 95/46/EC referred to in Article [46(1)] of Regulation (EU) [.../2016] shall monitor independently, in accordance with its respective national law, the lawfulness of the processing, in accordance with this Regulation, of</p>	<p>Amendment 138 1. each Each Member State shall provide that The supervisory authority or authorities of each Member State designated pursuant to Article 41 of Directive referred to in Article [46(1)] of Regulation (EU) [.../2016] shall monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member State in question for the purposes laid out in Article 1(1)(a), (aa) and (b),</p>	<p>1. Each Member State shall provide that [...] the national supervisory authority or authorities of each Member State [...] referred to in Article 51[...] (1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 [...] shall monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member State in question for the purposes laid out in Article 1(1)(a) and (b), including their transmission to the Central System.</p>	<p><i>Text agreed with the exception of the reference to the square bracketed part on resettled persons' data</i></p> <p>1. Each Member State shall provide that the national supervisory authority or authorities of each Member State referred to in Article 51 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data by the Member State in question for the purposes laid out in Article 1(1)(a), (b)</p>

personal data by the Member State in question <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> for the purposes laid out in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , including their transmission to the Central System.	including their transmission to the Central System.		and (c), including their transmission to Eurodac.
2. Each Member State shall ensure that its national supervisory authority has access to advice from persons with sufficient knowledge of fingerprint data.		2. Each Member State shall ensure that its national supervisory authority has access to advice from persons with sufficient knowledge of biometric [...] data.	2. Each Member State shall ensure that its national supervisory authority has access to advice from persons with sufficient knowledge of biometric data.
<i>Article 21 33</i>		<i>Article 33</i>	
Supervision by the European Data Protection Supervisor		Supervision by the European Data Protection Supervisor	Supervision by the European Data Protection Supervisor
1. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that all the personal data processing activities concerning Eurodac, in particular by <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the Agency , are carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and with this Regulation.			1. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that all the personal data processing activities concerning Eurodac, in particular by eu-LISA, are carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and with this Regulation.
2. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that an audit of the Agency's <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA's <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> personal data processing activities is carried out in accordance with international auditing standards at least every three years. A report of such audit			2. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall ensure that an audit of the eu-LISA's personal data processing activities is carried out in accordance with international auditing standards at least every three years. A report of such audit shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the

shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the Agency eu-LISA the Agency , and the national supervisory authorities. The Agency eu-LISA shall be given an opportunity to make comments before the report is adopted.			Commission, eu-LISA, and the national supervisory authorities. eu-LISA shall be given an opportunity to make comments before the report is adopted.
<i>Article 32 34</i>		<i>Article 34</i>	
Cooperation between national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor		Cooperation between national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor	Cooperation between national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor
1. The national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall, each acting within the scope of their respective competences, cooperate actively in the framework of their responsibilities and shall ensure coordinated supervision of Eurodac.			1. The national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall, each acting within the scope of their respective competences, cooperate actively in the framework of their responsibilities and shall ensure coordinated supervision of Eurodac.
2. Member States shall ensure that every year an audit of the processing of personal data for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(c) is carried out by an independent body, in accordance with Article 33(2) 35(1), including			2. Member States shall ensure that every year an audit of the processing of personal data for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) is carried out by an independent body, in accordance with Article 35(1), including an

<p>an analysis of a sample of reasoned electronic requests.</p>			<p>analysis of a sample of reasoned electronic requests.</p>
<p>The audit shall be attached to the annual report of the Member States referred to in Article 40(7) <u>42(8)</u>.</p>			<p>The audit shall be attached to the annual report of the Member States referred to in Article <u>42(8)</u>.</p>
<p>3. The national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall, each acting within the scope of their respective competences, exchange relevant information, assist each other in carrying out audits and inspections, examine difficulties of interpretation or application of this Regulation, study problems with the exercise of independent supervision or in the exercise of the rights of data subjects, draw up harmonised proposals for joint solutions to any problems and promote awareness of data protection rights, as necessary.</p>			<p>3. The national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall, each acting within the scope of their respective competences, exchange relevant information, assist each other in carrying out audits and inspections, examine difficulties of interpretation or application of this Regulation, study problems with the exercise of independent supervision or in the exercise of the rights of data subjects, draw up harmonised proposals for joint solutions to any problems and promote awareness of data protection rights, as necessary.</p>
<p>4. For the purpose laid down in paragraph 3, the national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall meet at least twice a year. The costs and servicing of these meetings shall be for the account of the European Data Protection Supervisor. Rules of</p>	<p>Amendment 139</p> <p>4. For the purpose laid down in paragraph 3, the national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall meet at least twice a year. The costs and servicing of these meetings shall be for the account of the European Data</p>		<p>4. For the purpose laid down in paragraph 3, the national supervisory authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor shall meet at least twice a year. The costs and servicing of these meetings shall be for the account of the European Data Protection Supervisor. Rules of procedure shall be adopted at the first</p>

<p>procedure shall be adopted at the first meeting. Further working methods shall be developed jointly as necessary. A joint report of activities shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> every two years.</p>	<p>Protection Supervisor. Rules of procedure shall be adopted at the first meeting. Further working methods shall be developed jointly as necessary. A joint report of activities, <i>assessing the application of the data protection provisions of this Regulation, as well as the necessity and proportionality of access to Eurodac for law enforcement purposes</i>, shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and eu-LISA every years.</p>		<p>meeting. Further working methods shall be developed jointly as necessary. <i>A joint report of activities shall be sent to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the Management Authority every two years. This report shall include a chapter of each Member State prepared by the National Supervisory Authority of that Member State.</i></p>
<p><i>Article 22 35</i></p>		<p><i>Article 35</i></p>	
<p>Protection of personal data for law enforcement purposes</p>		<p>Protection of personal data for law enforcement purposes</p>	
<p>1. Each Member State shall provide that the provisions adopted under national law implementing Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA are also applicable to the processing of personal data by its national authorities for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2) of this Regulation.</p>			
<p>1. The <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> supervisory authority or authorities of each Member State referred to in Article [39(1)] of</p>		<p>1. The supervisory authority or authorities of each Member State referred to in Article 41(1)[...] of</p>	<p>1. The supervisory authority or authorities of each Member State referred to in Article 41(1) of Directive</p>

<p>Directive [2016/... /EU] shall monitoring of the lawfulness of the processing of personal data under this Regulation by the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(21)(c) of this Regulation, including their transmission to and from Eurodac, shall be carried out by the national supervisory authorities designated pursuant to Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA.</p>		<p>Directive (EU)2016/680 [...] shall monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data under this Regulation by the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) of this Regulation, including their transmission to and from Eurodac.</p>	<p>(EU)2016/680 shall monitor the lawfulness of the processing of personal data under this Regulation by the Member States for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) of this Regulation, including their transmission to and from Eurodac.</p>
<p>32. The processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation shall be in accordance with Decision 2009/371/JHA and shall be supervised by an independent external data protection supervisor. Articles 30, 31 and 32 of that Decision shall be applicable to the processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation. The independent external data protection supervisor shall ensure that the rights of the individual are not violated.</p>		<p>2. The processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation shall be in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 [...] and shall be supervised by the European Data Protection Supervisor [...]. [...]</p>	<p>2. The processing of personal data by Europol pursuant to this Regulation shall be in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 and shall be supervised by the European Data Protection Supervisor.</p>
<p>43. Personal data obtained pursuant to this Regulation from Eurodac for the purposes laid down in Article 1(21)(c) shall only be processed for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of the</p>			<p>3. Personal data obtained pursuant to this Regulation from Eurodac for the purposes laid down in Article 1(<u>1</u>)(d) shall only be processed for the purposes of the prevention, detection or investigation of the specific case for</p>

<p>specific case for which the data have been requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>			<p>which the data have been requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>
<p>54. (X) Without prejudice to Article [23 and 24] of Directive [2016/.../EU], (X) the Central System, the designated and verifying authorities and Europol shall keep records of the searches for the purpose of permitting the national data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor to monitor the compliance of data processing with Union data protection rules, including for the purpose of maintaining records in order to prepare the annual reports referred to in Article 40(7) <u>42(8)</u>. Other than for such purposes, personal data, as well as the records of the searches, shall be erased in all national and Europol files after a period of one month, unless the data are required for the purposes of the specific ongoing criminal investigation for which they were requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>		<p>4. Without prejudice to Article [23 and 24] of Directive (EU) 2016/680, the Central System, the designated and verifying authorities and Europol shall keep records of the searches for the purpose of permitting the national data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor to monitor the compliance of data processing with Union data protection rules, including for the purpose of maintaining records in order to prepare the annual reports referred to in Article 42(8). Other than for such purposes, personal data, as well as the records of the searches, shall be erased in all national and Europol files after a period of one month, unless the data are required for the purposes of the specific ongoing criminal investigation for which they were requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>4. Without prejudice to Article 24 of Directive (EU) 2016/680, Eurodac, the designated and verifying authorities and Europol shall keep records of the searches for the purpose of permitting the national data protection authorities and the European Data Protection Supervisor to monitor the compliance of data processing with Union data protection rules, including for the purpose of maintaining records in order to prepare the annual reports referred to in Article 42(8). Other than for such purposes, personal data, as well as the records of the searches, shall be erased in all national and Europol files after a period of one month, unless the data are required for the purposes of the specific ongoing criminal investigation for which they were requested by a Member State or by Europol.</p>
<p><i>Article 24 <u>36</u></i></p>		<p><i>Article 36</i></p>	
<p>Data security</p>		<p>Data security</p>	<p>Data security</p>

<p>1. The Member State of origin shall ensure the security of the data before and during transmission to the Central System.</p>			<p>1. The Member State of origin shall ensure the security of the data before and during transmission to Eurodac.</p>
<p>2. Each Member State shall, in relation to all data processed by its competent authorities pursuant to this Regulation, adopt the necessary measures, including a security plan, in order to:</p>		<p>2. Each Member State shall, in relation to all data processed by its competent authorities pursuant to this Regulation, adopt the necessary measures, including a data security plan, in order to:</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by trilogue</i></p> <p>2. Each Member State shall, in relation to all data processed by its competent authorities pursuant to this Regulation, adopt the necessary measures, including a data security plan, in order to:</p>
<p>(a) physically protect the data, including by making contingency plans for the protection of critical infrastructure;</p>			<p>(a) physically protect the data, including by making contingency plans for the protection of critical infrastructure;</p>
<p>(b) deny unauthorised persons access to ⇒ data-processing equipment and ⇐ national installations in which the Member State carries out operations in accordance with the purposes of Eurodac (⇒ equipment, access control and ⇐ checks at entrance to the installation);</p>			<p>(b) deny unauthorised persons access to data-processing equipment and national installations in which the Member State carries out operations in accordance with the purposes of Eurodac (equipment, access control and checks at entrance to the installation);</p>
<p>(c) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or removal of data media (data media control);</p>			<p>(c) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or removal of data media (data media control);</p>

<p>(d) prevent the unauthorised input of data and the unauthorised inspection, modification or erasure of stored personal data (storage control);</p>			<p>(d) prevent the unauthorised input of data and the unauthorised inspection, modification or erasure of stored personal data (storage control);</p>
<p>(e) prevent the use of automated data-processing systems by unauthorized persons using data communication equipment (user control);</p>			<p>(e) prevent the use of automated data-processing systems by unauthorized persons using data communication equipment (user control);</p>
<p>(ef) prevent the unauthorised processing of data in Eurodac and any unauthorised modification or erasure of data processed in Eurodac (control of data entry);</p>			<p>(f) prevent the unauthorised processing of data in Eurodac and any unauthorised modification or erasure of data processed in Eurodac (control of data entry);</p>
<p>(fg) ensure that persons authorised to access Eurodac have access only to the data covered by their access authorisation, by means of individual and unique user IDs and confidential access modes only (data access control);</p>			<p>(g) ensure that persons authorised to access Eurodac have access only to the data covered by their access authorisation, by means of individual and unique user IDs and confidential access modes only (data access control);</p>
<p>(eh) ensure that all authorities with a right of access to Eurodac create profiles describing the functions and responsibilities of persons who are authorised to access, enter, update, erase and search the data, and make those</p>		<p>(h) ensure that all authorities with a right of access to Eurodac create profiles describing the functions and responsibilities of persons who are authorised to access, enter, update, erase and search the data, and make those</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> (h) ensure that all authorities with a right of access to Eurodac create profiles describing the functions and responsibilities of persons who are authorised to access, enter, update,</p>

<p>profiles and any other relevant information which those authorities may require for supervisory purposes available to the national supervisory authorities referred to in in Chapter VI of of Regulation (EU) No. [.../2016] Article 28 of Directive 95/46/EC and in in Chapter VI of Article of Directive [2016/.../EU] Article [..] of Directive [2016/.../EU] 25 of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA without delay at their request (personnel profiles);</p>		<p>profiles and any other relevant information which those authorities may require for supervisory purposes available to the national supervisory authorities referred to in Article 51 [...] of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679 [...] and in [...]Article 41 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 [...] without delay at their request (personnel profiles);</p>	<p>erase and search the data, and make those profiles and any other relevant information which those authorities may require for supervisory purposes available to the national supervisory authorities referred to in Article 51 of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679 and in Article 41 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 without delay at their request (personnel profiles);</p>
<p>(h) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish to which bodies personal data may be transmitted using data communication equipment (communication control);</p>			<p>(i) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish to which bodies personal data may be transmitted using data communication equipment (communication control);</p>
<p>(i) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish what data have been processed in Eurodac, when, by whom and for what purpose (control of data recording);</p>			<p>(i) ensure that it is possible to verify and establish what data have been processed in Eurodac, when, by whom and for what purpose (control of data recording);</p>
<p>(k) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or erasure deletion of personal data during the transmission of personal data to or from Eurodac or</p>			<p>(k) prevent the unauthorised reading, copying, modification or deletion of personal data during the transmission of personal data to or from Eurodac or during the transport</p>

<p>during the transport of data media, in particular by means of appropriate encryption techniques (transport control);</p>			<p>of data media, in particular by means of appropriate encryption techniques (transport control);</p>
<p>(l) ensure that installed systems may, in case of interruption, be restored (recovery);</p>			<p>(l) ensure that installed systems may, in case of interruption, be restored (recovery);</p>
<p>(m) ensure that the functions of Eurodac perform, that the appearance of faults in the functions is reported (reliability) and that stored personal data cannot be corrupted by means of malfunctioning of the system (integrity);</p>			<p>(m) ensure that the functions of Eurodac perform, that the appearance of faults in the functions is reported (reliability) and that stored personal data cannot be corrupted by means of malfunctioning of the system (integrity);</p>
<p>(kn) monitor the effectiveness of the security measures referred to in this paragraph and take the necessary organisational measures related to internal monitoring in order to ensure compliance with this Regulation (self-auditing) and to automatically detect within 24 hours any relevant events arising from the application of measures listed in points (b) to (k) ⇄</p>			<p>(n) monitor the effectiveness of the security measures referred to in this paragraph and take the necessary organisational measures related to internal monitoring in order to ensure compliance with this Regulation (self-auditing) and to automatically detect within 24 hours any relevant events arising from the application of measures listed in points (b) to (k) that might indicate the occurrence of a security incident.</p>

<p>that might indicate the occurrence of a security incident.</p>			
<p>3. Member States shall inform the Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ of security incidents detected on their systems ⇒ without prejudice to the notification and communication of a personal data breach pursuant to [Articles 31 and 32] of Regulation (EU) No [.../2016] respectively [Articles 28 and 29] ⇐ . The Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ shall inform the Member States, Europol and the European Data Protection Supervisor in case of security incidents. The Member States concerned, the Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ and Europol shall collaborate during a security incident.</p>	<p>Amendment 140</p> <p>3. Member States shall inform eu-LISA of security incidents detected on their systems without prejudice to the notification and communication of a personal data breach pursuant to [Articles 31 and 32 33 and 34] of Regulation (EU) No [.../2016] respectively [Articles 28 and 29 679/2016]. <i>In particular, data subjects shall be notified by eu-LISA without undue delay when a security incident is likely to result in a high risk to their rights and freedoms.</i> eu-LISA shall inform the Member States, Europol and the European Data Protection Supervisor in case of security incidents. The Member States concerned, eu-LISA and Europol shall collaborate during a security incident.</p>	<p>3. Member States shall inform eu-LISA of security incidents detected on their systems without prejudice to the notification and communication of a personal data breach pursuant to Articles 33 [...] and 34 [...] of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 and Articles 30 and 31 of Directive (EU) 2016/680 [...] respectively [...]. eu-LISA shall inform the Member States, Europol and the European Data Protection Supervisor in case of security incidents. The Member States concerned, eu-LISA and Europol shall collaborate during a security incident.</p>	<p>3. Member States and Europol shall inform eu-LISA of security incidents detected on their systems <i>related to Eurodac</i> without prejudice to the notification and communication of a personal data breach, pursuant to Articles 33 and 34 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 and Articles 30 and 31 of Directive (EU) 2016/680, <i>as well as 34 and 35 of Regulation 2016/794</i> respectively. Eu-LISA shall inform <i>without undue delay</i> the Member States, Europol and the European Data Protection Supervisor in case of security incidents <i>detected on their systems related to Eurodac without prejudice to [Article 37 and 38 of Regulation 45/2001]</i>. The Member States concerned, eu-LISA and Europol shall collaborate during a security incident.</p>
<p>4. The Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 as regards the operation of Eurodac, including the adoption of a security plan.</p>		<p>4. The Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 as regards the operation of Eurodac, including the adoption of a data security plan.</p>	<p>4. eu-LISA shall take the necessary measures in order to achieve the objectives set out in paragraph 2 as regards the operation of Eurodac, including the adoption of a data security plan.</p>

		4a. [European Union Agency for Asylum] shall take necessary measures in order to implement Article 12a (2) of this Regulation, including the adoption of a data security plan referred to in paragraph 2.	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> 4a. The European Union Agency for Asylum shall take necessary measures in order to implement Article 12a (4) of this Regulation, including the adoption of a data security plan referred to in paragraph 2.
<i>Article 25 37</i>		<i>Article 37</i>	
Prohibition of transfers of data to third countries, international organisations or private entities		Prohibition of transfers of data to third countries, international organisations or private entities	Prohibition of transfers of data to third countries, international organisations or private entities
1. Personal data obtained by a Member State or Europol pursuant to this Regulation from the Central System shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union. This prohibition shall also apply if those data are further processed at national level or between Member States within the meaning of [Article [...] 24] of Directive [2016/./EU] Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA .	Amendment 141 1. Personal data obtained by a Member State or Europol pursuant to this Regulation from the Central System shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union. This prohibition shall also apply if those data are further processed at national level or between Member States within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 679/2016 and [Article [...] 2(b) of	1. Personal data obtained by a Member State or Europol pursuant to this Regulation from the Central System shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union. This prohibition shall also apply if those data are further processed at national level or between Member States within the meaning of Article 3(2) [...] of Directive (EU) 2016/680 [...].	1. Personal data obtained by a Member State or Europol pursuant to this Regulation from Eurodac shall not be transferred or made available to any third country, international organisation or private entity established in or outside the Union. This prohibition shall also apply if those data are further processed at national level or between Member States within the meaning of Article 4(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Article 3(2) of Directive (EU) 2016/680.

	Directive [2016/.../EU] (EU) 2016/680].		
2. Personal data which originated in a Member State and are exchanged between Member States following a hit obtained for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c) shall not be transferred to third countries if there is a serious ☒ real ☒ risk that as a result of such transfer the data subject may be subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment or any other violation of his or her fundamental rights.	Amendment 142 2. Personal data which originated in a Member State and are exchanged between Member States following a hit obtained for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) shall not be transferred to third countries, including if there is a real risk that as a result of such transfer the data subject may be subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment or any other violation of his or her fundamental rights.		2. Personal data which originated in a Member State and are exchanged between Member States following a hit obtained for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(d) shall not be transferred to third countries if there is a real risk that as a result of such transfer the data subject may be subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment or any other violation of his or her fundamental rights.
			<i>2a. Personal data which originated in a Member State and are exchanged between a Member State and Europol following a hit obtained for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(c) shall not be transferred to third countries if there is a real risk that as a result of such transfer the data subject may be subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment or any other violation of his or her fundamental rights. In addition, any transfers shall only be carried out when they are necessary and proportionate in cases falling within Europol's mandate, in</i>

			<i>accordance with Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 and subject to the consent of the Member State of origin.</i>
3. No information regarding the fact that an application for international protection has been made in a Member State shall be disclosed to any third-country for persons related to Article 10(1), particularly where that country is also the applicant's country of origin.	Amendment 143 3. No information regarding the fact that an application for international protection has been made in a Member State shall be disclosed to any third-country for persons related to Article 10(1) <i>or Article 12a</i> , particularly where that country is also the applicant's country of origin.	3. No information regarding the fact that an application for international protection has been made in a Member State shall be disclosed to any third-country for persons related to Article 10(1) [...].	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023 Text agreed with the exception of square bracketed text</i> 3. No information regarding the fact that an application for international protection has been made <u>or that the person has been subject to an admission procedure</u> in a Member State shall be disclosed to any third-country for persons related to Article 10(1), <u>Article 12a or Article 12d.</u>
3 4. The prohibitions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to transfer such data ⇒ in accordance with Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No [.../2016] respectively with the national rules adopted pursuant to Directive [2016/.../EU] ⇐ to third countries to which Regulation (EU) No [.../...] 604/2013 applies.		4. The prohibitions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to transfer such data in accordance with Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 [...] respectively with the national rules adopted pursuant to Chapter V of Directive (EU) 2016/680 [...] to third countries to which Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] applies.	<i>Confirmed by the fourth trilogue</i> 4. The prohibitions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to transfer such data in accordance with Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 or with the national rules adopted pursuant to Chapter V of Directive (EU) 2016/680, as appropriate , to third countries to which Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] applies.
Article 38		Article 38	

Transfer of data to third countries for the purpose of return		Transfer of data to third countries for the purpose of return	
<p>1. By way of derogation from Article 37 of this Regulation, the personal data relating to persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 13(2), 14(1) obtained by a Member State following a hit for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) or (b) may be transferred or made available to a third-country in accordance with Article 46 of Regulation (EU) No. [.../2016], if necessary in order to prove the identity of third-country nationals for the purpose of return, only where the following conditions are satisfied:</p>	<p>Amendment 144</p> <p>1. By way of derogation from Article 37 of this Regulation, the only the necessary personal data relating to persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 13(2), 14(1) obtained by a Member State following a hit for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) or (b) may be transferred or made available to a third-country in accordance with Article 46 Chapter V of Regulation (EU) No. [.../2016]; 2016/679, if necessary in order to prove the identity of third-country nationals or stateless persons for the purpose of return, only where the following conditions are satisfied:</p>	<p>1. By way of derogation from Article 37 of this Regulation, the personal data relating to persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 13(2), 14(1) obtained by a Member State following a hit for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) or (b) may be transferred or made available to a third-country in accordance with Chapter V [...] of Regulation (EU) No. 2016/679 [...], if necessary in order to prove the identity of third-country nationals or stateless persons for the purpose of return [...].</p>	<p><i>Confirmed by trilogue</i></p> <p>1. By way of derogation from Article 37 of this Regulation, the personal data relating to persons referred to in Articles 10(1), 13(2), 14(1) obtained by a Member State following a hit for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) or (b) may be transferred or made available to a third-country with the agreement of the Member State of origin. [...]</p> <p>1a. The transfer of the data to a third country shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant provisions of Union law, in particular provisions on data protection, including Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, and, where applicable, readmission agreements, and the national law of the Member State transferring the data.</p> <p>1b. The transfers of data to a third country shall take place only when the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the data is transferred or made available solely for the purpose of identification of, and issuance of an</p>

			<p>identification or travel document to, an illegally staying third-country national in view of return;</p> <p>(b) the third-country national concerned has been informed that his or her personal data and supplementary information may be shared with the authorities of a third country.</p> <p>1c. Implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, including with regard to the transfer of personal data to third countries pursuant to this Article, <u>and in particular the use, proportionality and necessity of transfers based on Article 49(1)(d) of that Regulation</u>, shall be subject to monitoring by the national independent supervisory authority set up pursuant to Chapter VI of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</p>
<p>(b) the third country explicitly agrees to use the data only for the purpose for which they were provided and to what is lawful and necessary to secure the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(b) and to delete that data where it is no longer justified to keep it;</p>		<p>[...]</p>	<p><i>Deletion</i></p>

<p>(c) the Member State of origin which entered the data in the Central System has given its consent and the individual concerned has been informed that his or her personal information may be shared with the authorities of a third-country.</p>	<p>Amendment 145</p> <p>(c) the Member State of origin which entered the data in the Central System has given its consent and the individual concerned has been informed that his or her personal information <i>will</i> be shared with the authorities of <i>that</i> third-country.</p>	<p>[...]</p>	<p>Deletion – merged with para. 1 and 1b (b)</p>
	<p>Amendment 146</p> <p><i>1a. Personal data which originated in a Member State and are exchanged between Member States following a hit obtained for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(a) and (b) shall not be transferred to third countries if there is a real risk that, as a result of such transfer, the data subject may be subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment or any other violation of his or her fundamental rights.</i></p>		<p><i>Deletion</i></p>
<p>2. No information regarding the fact that an application for international protection has been made in a Member State shall be disclosed to any third-country for persons related to Article 10(1), particularly where that country is</p>	<p>Amendment 147</p> <p>2. No information regarding the fact that an application for international protection has been made in a Member State shall be disclosed to any third-country for persons related to Article 10(1);</p>	<p>2. No information regarding the fact that an application for international protection has been made in a Member State shall be disclosed to any third-country for persons related to Article 10(1) [...].</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023 2023</i></p> <p>2. Transfers of personal data to third countries pursuant to this Article shall not prejudice the rights of persons referred to in Article 10(1), 12a(1) and 12d(1) of this</p>

also the applicant's country of origin.	particularly where that country is also the applicant's country of origin.		Regulation, in particular as regards non-refoulement, and the prohibition to disclose or obtain information in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum Procedure Regulation].
	Amendment 148 <i>2a. Ultimate responsibility for the processing of personal data shall lie with the Member States, which are considered to be 'controllers' within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</i>		Deletion
3. A third-country shall not have direct access to the Central System to compare or transmit fingerprint data or any other personal data of a third-country national or stateless person and shall not be granted access via a Member State's designated National Access Point.		3. A third-country shall not have direct access to the Central System to compare or transmit biometric [...] data or any other personal data of a third-country national or stateless person and shall not be granted access via a Member State's designated National Access Point.	3. A third-country shall not have direct access to Eurodac to compare or transmit biometric data or any other personal data of a third-country national or stateless person and shall not be granted access via a Member State's designated National Access Point.
<i>Article 26 39</i>		<i>Article 39</i>	
Logging and documentation		Logging and documentation	Logging and documentation
1. Each Member State and Europol shall ensure that all data processing operations resulting from requests			1. Each Member State and Europol shall ensure that all data processing operations resulting from requests for

for comparison with Eurodac data for the purposes laid down in Article 1(2)(1)(c) are logged or documented for the purposes of checking the admissibility of the request, monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security, and self-monitoring.			comparison with Eurodac data for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(d) are logged or documented for the purposes of checking the admissibility of the request, monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security, and self-monitoring.
2. The log or documentation shall show in all cases:			2. The log or documentation shall show in all cases:
(a) the exact purpose of the request for comparison, including the concerned form of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence and, for Europol, the exact purpose of the request for comparison;			(a) the exact purpose of the request for comparison, including the concerned form of a terrorist offence or other serious criminal offence and, for Europol, the exact purpose of the request for comparison;
(b) the reasonable grounds given not to conduct comparisons with other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA, in accordance with Article 20 <u>21</u> (1) of this Regulation;			(b) the reasonable grounds given not to conduct comparisons with other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA, in accordance with Article <u>21</u> (1) of this Regulation;
(c) the national file reference;			(c) the national file reference;
(d) the date and exact time of the request for comparison by the National Access Point to the Central System;			(d) the date and exact time of the request for comparison by the National Access Point to Eurodac;

(e) the name of the authority having requested access for comparison, and the person responsible who made the request and processed the data;			(e) the name of the authority having requested access for comparison, and the person responsible who made the request and processed the data;
(f) where applicable, the use of the urgent procedure referred to in Article 19(3) <u>20(4)</u> and the decision taken with regard to the ex-post verification;			(f) where applicable, the use of the urgent procedure referred to in Article <u>20(4)</u> and the decision taken with regard to the ex-post verification;
(g) the data used for comparison;			(g) the data used for comparison;
(h) in accordance with national rules or with Decision 2009/371/JHA, the identifying mark of the official who carried out the search and of the official who ordered the search or supply.		(h) in accordance with national rules or with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 [...], the identifying mark of the official who carried out the search and of the official who ordered the search or supply.	(h) in accordance with national rules or with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 , the identifying mark of the official who carried out the search and of the official who ordered the search or supply.
3. Logs and documentation shall be used only for monitoring the lawfulness of data processing and for ensuring data integrity and security. Only logs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> which do not <input type="checkbox"/> containing non -personal data may be used for the monitoring and evaluation referred to in Article 40 <u>42</u> . The competent national supervisory authorities responsible for checking the admissibility of the request and			3. Logs and documentation shall be used only for monitoring the lawfulness of data processing and for ensuring data integrity and security. Only logs which do not contain personal data may be used for the monitoring and evaluation referred to in Article <u>42</u> . The competent national supervisory authorities responsible for checking the admissibility of the request and monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data

<p>monitoring the lawfulness of the data processing and data integrity and security shall have access to these logs at their request for the purpose of fulfilling their duties tasks .</p>			<p>integrity and security shall have access to these logs at their request for the purpose of fulfilling their tasks.</p>
<p><i>Article 37 40</i></p>		<p><i>Article 40</i></p>	
<p>Liability</p>		<p>Liability</p>	
<p>1. Any person who, or Member State which, has suffered material or immaterial damage as a result of an unlawful processing operation or any act incompatible with this Regulation shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Member State responsible for the damage suffered. That State shall be exempted from its liability, in whole or in part, if it proves that it is not in any way responsible for the event giving rise to the damage.</p>			<p>1. Any person who, or Member State which, has suffered material or non-material damage as a result of an unlawful processing operation or any other act incompatible with this Regulation shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Member State responsible for the damage suffered or from eu-LISA if it is responsible for the damage suffered only where it has not complied with obligations on it pursuant to this Regulation specifically directed to it or where it has acted outside or contrary to lawful instructions of that Member State. That Member State or eu-LISA shall be exempted from its liability, in whole or in part, if it proves that it is not in any way responsible for the event giving rise to the damage.</p>

<p>2. If the failure of a Member State to comply with its obligations under this Regulation causes damage to the Central System, that Member State shall be liable for such damage, unless and insofar as the Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ or another Member State failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the damage from occurring or to minimise its impact.</p>			<p>2. If any failure of a Member State to comply with its obligations under this Regulation causes damage to Eurodac, that Member State shall be held liable for such damage, unless and insofar as the Agency eu-LISA or another Member State failed to take reasonable steps to prevent the damage from occurring or to minimise its impact.</p>
<p>3. Claims for compensation against a Member State for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the provisions of national law of the defendant Member State ⇒ in accordance with Articles [75 and 76] of Regulation (EU) [.../2016] and Articles [52 and 53] of Directive [2016/... /EU] ⇐ .</p>	<p>Amendment 149</p> <p>3. Claims for compensation against a Member State for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the provisions of national law of the defendant Member State in accordance with Articles [75 and 76] Chapter VIII of Regulation (EU) [.../2016]—2016/679 and Articles [52 and 53] Chapter VIII of Directive [2016/... /EU] (EU 2016/680 concerning remedies, liabilities and penalties.</p>	<p>3. Claims for compensation against a Member State for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the provisions of national law of the defendant Member State in accordance with Articles 79 and 80 [...] of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 [...] and Articles 54 and 55 [...] of Directive (EU) 2016/680 [...].</p>	<p>3. Claims for compensation against a Member State for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the provisions of national law of the defendant Member State in accordance with Articles 79 and 80 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Articles 54 and 55 of Directive (EU) 2016/680. Claims for compensation against eu-LISA for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be subject to the conditions provided for by the Treaties.</p>
		<p>CHAPTER IX</p>	<p>CHAPTER IX</p>
		<p>OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF DUBLINET AND</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p>

		AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION (EU) NO 1077/2011	<i>In line with the footnote Art. 40a and art. 40b to be deleted (entry into force of eu-Lisa Regulation as lex specialis)</i> OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF DUBLINET
	Amendment 150 <i>Article 40a</i>	Article 40a	Article 40a ⁵⁷
	<i>Operational management of DubliNet and related tasks</i>	Operational Management of DubliNet and related tasks	Operational Management of DubliNet and related tasks
	<i>1. Eu-LISA shall operate and manage a separate secure electronic transmission channel between the authorities of Member States known as the 'DubliNet' communication network established by Article 18 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003⁵⁸ for the purposes set out in Articles 32, 33 and 46 of Regulation (EU) No ... [Dublin IV].</i>	1. A separate secure electronic transmission channel between the authorities of Member States known as the 'DubliNet' communication network set-up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No. 1560/2003 for the purposes set out in Articles 32, 33 and 46 of Regulation (EU) No. XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] shall be operated and managed by eu-LISA.	1. A separate secure electronic transmission channel between the authorities of Member States known as the 'DubliNet' communication network set up under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No. 1560/2003 for the purposes set out in Articles 32, 33 and 46 of Regulation (EU) No. XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] shall be operated and managed by eu-LISA.

⁵⁷ *If the eu-LISA regulation is to be adopted prior to the adoption of the EURODAC Regulation, the text of Articles 40a and 40b of the EURODAC Regulation concerning the DubliNet and its operational management by the eu-LISA, as agreed, should be included exclusively in the eu-LISA Regulation.*

⁵⁸ *Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national (OJ L 222, 5.9.2003, p. 3).*

	<i>2. The operational management of DubliNet shall consist of all the tasks necessary to ensure its availability five days a week during normal business hours.</i>	2. The operational management of DubliNet shall consist of all the tasks necessary to ensure the availability of DubliNet, five days a week during normal business hours.	2. The operational management of DubliNet shall consist of all the tasks necessary to ensure the availability of DubliNet, five days a week during normal business hours.
	<i>3. Eu-LISA shall be responsible for the following tasks relating to DubliNet:</i>	3. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the following tasks relating to DubliNet:	3. eu-LISA shall be responsible for the following tasks relating to DubliNet:
	<i>(a) providing technical support to Member States by way of a helpdesk, five days a week during normal business hours, including in relation to problems concerning communication, email encryption and decryption, and problems arising from the signature of forms;</i>	(a) technical support to Member States by way of a helpdesk five days a week during normal business hours, including problems relating to communications, email encryption and decryption, and problems arising from signature of forms.	(a) technical support to Member States by way of a helpdesk five days a week during normal business hours, including problems relating to communications, email encryption and decryption, and problems arising from signature of forms.
	<i>(b) providing IT security services;</i>	(b) provision of IT security services for DubliNet;	(b) provision of IT security services for DubliNet;
	<i>(c) managing, registering and renewing digital certificates used for encrypting and signing DubliNet e-mail messages;</i>	(c) management, registration and renewal of the digital certificates used for encrypting and signing DubliNet e-mail messages;	(c) management, registration and renewal of the digital certificates used for encrypting and signing DubliNet e-mail messages;
	<i>(d) the technical evolution of DubliNet;</i>	(d) technical evolution of DubliNet;	(d) technical evolution of DubliNet;
	<i>(e) contractual matters.</i>	(e) contractual matters.	(e) contractual matters.

	<i>4. Eu-LISA shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, that at all times the best available and most secure technology and techniques, subject to a cost-benefit analysis, are used for DubliNet.</i>	4. The Agency shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, that at all times the best available and most secure technology and techniques, subject to a cost-benefit analysis, are used for DubliNet.	4. The Agency shall ensure, in cooperation with the Member States, that at all times the best available and most secure technology and techniques, subject to a cost benefit analysis, are used for DubliNet.
	Amendment 151 CHAPTER VIIIa		CHAPTER IXa
	AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION (EU) NO 1077/2011		AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION (EU) NO 1077/2011
	Amendment 152 Article 40 b	Article 40b	Article 40b
	Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 is amended as follows:	Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011	Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011
		Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 is amended as follows:
	(1) In Article 1(2), the following subparagraph is added:	1. Article 1(2) is replaced by the following text:	1. Article 1(2) is replaced by the following text:
	<i>"The Agency shall also be responsible for the operational management of a separate secure electronic transmission channel between the authorities of Member States, known as the</i>	"2. The Agency shall be responsible for the operational management of the second-generation Schengen Information System (SIS II), the Visa Information System	"2. The Agency shall be responsible for the operational management of the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II), [the Visa Information System (VIS)], Eurodac, [the Entry Exit System

	<i>'DubliNet' communication network, established by Article 18 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003, for the exchange of information under Regulation (EU) No... *⁵⁹[Dublin IV].</i>	(VIS),Eurodac, [the Entry Exit System (EES) established by XXX/XXX [EES Regulation]], and the DubliNet network established by Article 18 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 ⁶⁰ (DubliNet)."	(EES) established by XXX/XXX [EES Regulation]], and the DubliNet network established by Article 18 of Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003⁶¹ (DubliNet)."
	<i>(2) The following Article is inserted:</i>	2. In Regulation 1077/2011, after Article 5 the following Article is added:	<i>2. The following Article is inserted:</i>
	<i>"Article 5a</i>	<i>"Article 5c</i>	<i>"Article 5a</i>
	<i>Tasks relating to DubliNet</i>	<i>Tasks relating to DubliNet</i>	<i>Tasks relating to DubliNet</i>
	1. In relation to DubliNet, the Agency shall perform:	1. In relation to DubliNet, the Agency shall perform:	1. In relation to DubliNet, the Agency shall perform:
	<i>(a) the tasks conferred on it by Article [...] of Regulation (EU).../[Eurodac];</i>	<i>(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation];</i>	<i>(a) the tasks conferred on it by Article 40a of Regulation (EU).../[Eurodac];</i>

⁵⁹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national (OJ L 222, 5.9.2003, p. 3)."

⁶⁰ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national (OJ L 222, 5.9.2003, p. 3).

⁶¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national (OJ L 222, 5.9.2003, p. 3).

	<i>(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of DubliNet."</i>	(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of DubliNet."	(b) —tasks relating to training on the technical use of DubliNet."
CHAPTER VIII			
AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION (EU) NO 1077/2011			
<i>Article 38</i>			
Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011			
Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 is amended as follows:			
(1) Article 5 is replaced by the following:			
<i>"Article 5</i>			
Tasks relating to Eurodac			
In relation to Eurodac, the Agency shall perform:			
(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of			

<p>the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third country national or a stateless person), and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes⁶²; and</p>			
<p>(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of Eurodac."»</p>			
<p>(2) Article 12(1) is amended as follows:</p>			
<p>(a) points (u) and (v) are replaced by the following:</p>			
<p>"(u) adopt the annual report on the activities of the Central System of Eurodac pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013;</p>			

⁶² OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 1.;

(v) make comments on the European Data Protection Supervisor's reports on the audits pursuant to Article 45(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, Article 42(2) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and Article 31(2) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 and ensure appropriate follow up of those audits;">			
(b) point (x) is replaced by the following:			
"(x) compile statistics on the work of the Central System of Eurodac pursuant to Article 8(2) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013;">			
(c) point (z) is replaced by the following:			
"(z) ensure annual publication of the list of units pursuant to Article 27(2) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013;">			
(3) Article 15(4) is replaced by the following:			
"4. Europol and Eurojust may attend the meetings of the Management Board as observers when a question concerning SIS II,			

in relation to the application of Decision 2007/533/JHA, is on the agenda. Europol may also attend the meetings of the Management Board as observer when a question concerning VIS, in relation to the application of Decision 2008/633/JHA, or a question concerning Eurodac, in relation to the application of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, is on the agenda.";			
(4) Article 17 is amended as follows:			
(a) in paragraph 5, point (g) is replaced by the following:			
"(g) without prejudice to Article 17 of the Staff Regulations, establish confidentiality requirements in order to comply with Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, Article 17 of Decision 2007/533/JHA, Article 26(9) of Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and Article 4(4) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013;"			
(b) in paragraph 6, point (i) is replaced by the following:			
"(i) reports on the technical functioning of each large scale IT system referred to in Article			

12(1)(t) and the annual report on the activities of the Central System of Eurodac referred to in Article 12(1)(u), on the basis of the results of monitoring and evaluation."»			
(5) Article 19(3) is replaced by the following:			
"3. Europol and Eurojust may each appoint a representative to the SIS II Advisory Group. Europol may also appoint a representative to the VIS and Eurodac Advisory Groups."»			
CHAPTER IX		CHAPTER IX	
<i>FINAL PROVISIONS</i>		FINAL PROVISIONS	
<i>Article 39 41</i>		<i>Article 41</i>	
Costs		Costs	
1. The costs incurred in connection with the establishment and operation of the Central System and the Communication Infrastructure shall be borne by the general budget of the European Union.	Amendment 153 1. The costs incurred in connection with the establishment and operation of the Central System and the Communication Infrastructure shall be borne by the general budget of the European		1. The costs incurred in connection with the establishment and operation of Eurodac and the Communication Infrastructure shall be borne by the general budget of the European Union.

	Union, <i>in accordance with the principles of sound financial management.</i>		
2. The costs incurred by national access points and the costs for connection to the Central System shall be borne by each Member State.			2. The costs incurred by national access points and the Europol access point and their costs for connection to Eurodac shall be borne by each Member State <i>and Europol respectively.</i>
	Amendment 154 <i>2a. In order to enable interoperability between the EES and Eurodac, eu-LISA shall establish a secure communication channel between the EES Central System and the Eurodac Central System. The two central systems shall be connected to allow for the transfer to Eurodac of the biometric data of third-country nationals registered in the EES where registration of those biometric data are required by this Regulation.</i>		<i>Deletion</i>
3. Each Member State and Europol shall set up and maintain at their expense the technical infrastructure necessary to implement this Regulation, and shall be responsible for bearing its costs resulting from requests for			3. Each Member State and Europol shall set up and maintain at their expense the technical infrastructure necessary to implement this Regulation, and shall be responsible for bearing its costs resulting from requests for comparison with Eurodac

comparison with Eurodac data for the purposes laid down in Article 1(21)(c).			data for the purposes laid down in Article 1(1)(d).
<i>Article 40 42</i>		<i>Article 42</i>	
Annual report: monitoring and evaluation		Annual report: monitoring and evaluation	Annual report: monitoring and evaluation
1. The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor an annual report on the activities of the Central System, including on its technical functioning and security. The annual report shall include information on the management and performance of Eurodac against pre-defined quantitative indicators for the objectives referred to in paragraph 2.			1. eu-LISA shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor an annual report on the activities of Eurodac, including on its technical functioning and security. The annual report shall include information on the management and performance of Eurodac against pre-defined quantitative indicators for the objectives referred to in paragraph 2.
2. The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the functioning of the Central System against objectives relating to output, cost-effectiveness and quality of service.			2. eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the functioning of Eurodac against objectives relating to output, cost-effectiveness and quality of service.
3. For the purposes of technical maintenance, reporting and			3. For the purposes of technical maintenance, reporting and statistics,

<p>statistics, the Agency ☒ eu-LISA ☒ shall have access to the necessary information relating to the processing operations performed in the Central System.</p>			<p>eu-LISA shall have access to the necessary information relating to the processing operations performed in Eurodac.</p>
<p>4. By [2020] eu-LISA shall conduct a study on the technical feasibility of adding facial recognition software to the Central System for the purposes of comparing facial images. The study shall evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the results produced from facial recognition software for the purposes of EURODAC and shall make any necessary recommendations prior to the introduction of the facial recognition technology to the Central System.</p>	<p>Amendment 155</p> <p>4. By [2020] eu-LISA shall conduct a study on the technical feasibility <i>and added value</i> of adding facial recognition software to the Central System for the purposes of comparing facial images <i>of minors</i>. The study shall evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the results produced from facial recognition software for the purposes of EURODAC and shall make any necessary recommendations prior to the introduction of the facial recognition technology to the Central System. <i>The study shall also include an impact assessment of the possible risks to the rights of privacy and human dignity, the rights of the child, as well as non-discrimination, as a result of using facial recognition software. The study shall take into account the views of other Union agencies, the European Data Protection</i></p>	<p>4. By [...] eu-LISA shall conduct a study on the technical feasibility of adding facial recognition software to the Central System for the purposes of comparing facial images. The study shall evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the results produced from facial recognition software for the purposes of EURODAC and shall make any necessary recommendations prior to the introduction of the facial recognition technology to the Central System.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>4. <i>Within three years from the entry into force of this Regulation</i>, eu-LISA shall conduct a study on the technical feasibility of adding facial recognition software to Eurodac for the purposes of comparing facial images, <i>including of minors</i>. The study shall evaluate the reliability and accuracy of the results produced from facial recognition software for the purposes of EURODAC and shall make any necessary recommendations prior to the introduction of the facial recognition technology to Eurodac.</p>

	<i>Supervisor, relevant actors as well as academics.</i>		
<p>45. By 20 July 2018 ⇒ [...] ⇐ and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of Eurodac, examining the results achieved against objectives and the impact on fundamental rights, including whether law enforcement access has led to indirect discrimination against persons covered by this Regulation, and assessing the continuing validity of the underlying rationale and any implications for future operations, and shall make any necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the evaluation to the European Parliament and the Council.</p>	<p>Amendment 155</p> <p>5. By [...] and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of Eurodac, <i>together with a full data protection and privacy impact assessment</i>, examining the results achieved against objectives and the impact on fundamental rights, including whether law enforcement access has led to indirect discrimination against persons covered by this Regulation, and assessing the continuing validity of the underlying rationale and any implications for future operations, and shall make any necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the evaluation to the European Parliament and the Council.</p>		<p>5. By [three years from the date of application of this Regulation] and every four years thereafter, the Commission shall produce an overall evaluation of Eurodac, examining the results achieved against objectives and the impact on fundamental rights, in particular data protection and privacy rights including whether law enforcement access has led to indirect discrimination against persons covered by this Regulation, and assessing the continuing validity of the underlying rationale including the use of facial recognition software, and any implications for future operations, and shall make any necessary recommendations. <u><i>This evaluation shall also include an assessment of the synergies between this Regulation and [the Regulations (.../2018) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment, operation and use of] the Schengen Information System (SIS).</i></u> The Commission shall transmit the evaluation to the European Parliament and the Council.</p>

<p>5<u>6</u>. Member States shall provide the Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and the Commission with the information necessary to draft the annual report referred to in paragraph 1.</p>			<p><u>6</u>. Member States shall provide eu-LISA and the Commission with the information necessary to draft the annual report referred to in paragraph 1.</p>
<p>6<u>7</u>. The Agency <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eu-LISA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> , Member States and Europol shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to draft the overall evaluation provided for in paragraph 4 <u>5</u>. This information shall not jeopardise working methods or include information that reveals sources, staff members or investigations of the designated authorities.</p>			<p><u>7</u>. eu-LISA, Member States and Europol shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to draft the overall evaluation provided for in paragraph <u>5</u>. This information shall not jeopardise working methods or include information that reveals sources, staff members or investigations of the designated authorities.</p>
<p>7<u>8</u>. While respecting the provisions of national law on the publication of sensitive information, each Member State and Europol shall prepare annual reports on the effectiveness of the comparison of fingerprint data with Eurodac data for law enforcement purposes, containing information and statistics on:</p>		<p>8. While respecting the provisions of national law on the publication of sensitive information, each Member State and Europol shall prepare annual reports on the effectiveness of the comparison of biometric [...] data with Eurodac data for law enforcement purposes, containing information and statistics on:</p>	<p>8. While respecting the provisions of national law on the publication of sensitive information, each Member State and Europol shall prepare reports every two years on the effectiveness of the comparison of biometric data with Eurodac data for law enforcement purposes, containing information and statistics on:</p>
<p>the exact purpose of the comparison, including the type of terrorist offence or serious criminal offence,</p>			<p>the exact purpose of the comparison, including the type of terrorist offence or serious criminal offence,</p>

grounds given for reasonable suspicion,			grounds given for reasonable suspicion,
the reasonable grounds given not to conduct comparison with other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA, in accordance with Article 20 <u>21</u> (1) of this Regulation,			the reasonable grounds given not to conduct comparison with other Member States under Decision 2008/615/JHA, in accordance with Article <u>21</u> (1) of this Regulation,
number of requests for comparison,			number of requests for comparison,
the number and type of cases which have ended in successful identifications, and			the number and type of cases which have ended in successful identifications, and
the need and use made of the exceptional case of urgency, including those cases where that urgency was not accepted by the ex post verification carried out by the verifying authority.			the need and use made of the exceptional case of urgency, including those cases where that urgency was not accepted by the ex post verification carried out by the verifying authority.
Member States' and Europol annual reports shall be transmitted to the Commission by 30 June of the subsequent year.			Member States' and Europol reports shall be transmitted to the Commission by 30 June of the subsequent year.
9 . On the basis of Member States and Europol annual reports provided for in paragraph 7 <u>8</u> and in addition to the overall evaluation provided for in paragraph 4 <u>5</u> , the Commission shall compile an		9. [...]	<u>9</u> . <u>On the basis of Member States and Europol reports provided for in paragraph 8 and in addition to the overall evaluation provided for in paragraph 5, the Commission shall compile a report every two years on</u>

annual report on law enforcement access to Eurodac and shall transmit it to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Data Protection Supervisor.			<u>law enforcement access to Eurodac and shall transmit it to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Data Protection Supervisor.</u>
<i>Article 41 43</i>		<i>Article 43</i>	
Penalties		Penalties	
Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any processing of data entered in the Central System contrary to the purposes of Eurodac as laid down in Article 1 is punishable by penalties, including administrative and/or criminal penalties in accordance with national law, that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.			Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that any processing of data entered in Eurodac contrary to the purposes of Eurodac as laid down in Article 1 is punishable by penalties, including administrative and/or criminal penalties in accordance with national law, that are effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
<i>Article 42 44</i>		<i>Article 44</i>	
Territorial scope		Territorial scope	
The provisions of this Regulation shall not be applicable to any territory to which [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 does not apply].		The provisions of this Regulation shall not be applicable to any territory to which Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Dublin Regulation] [...] does not apply.	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i>

			The provisions of this Regulation shall not be applicable to any territory to which Regulation (EU) No XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Management Regulation] does not apply, with the exception of the provisions related to data collected to assist with the application of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation] under the conditions set out in this Regulation.
<i>Article 43 45</i>		<i>Article 45</i>	
Notification of designated authorities and verifying authorities		Notification of designated authorities and verifying authorities	
1. By ⇒ [...] ⇐ 20 October 2013 , each Member State shall notify the Commission of its designated authorities, of the operating units referred to in Article 5 <u>6</u> (3) and of its verifying authority, and shall notify without delay any amendment thereto.			1. By [three months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], each Member State shall notify the Commission of its designated authorities, of the operating units referred to in Article <u>6</u> (3) and of its verifying authority, and shall notify without delay any amendment thereto.
2. By ⇒ [...] ⇐ 20 October 2013 , Europol shall notify the Commission of its designated authority, of its verifying authority and of the National Access Point which it has designated, and shall	Amendment 157 2. By [...] , Europol shall notify the Commission of its designated authority, of its verifying authority and of the National Access Point which it has		2. By [three months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation], Europol shall notify the Commission of its designated authority <i>and</i> of its verifying authority, and shall notify without delay any amendment thereto.

notify without delay any amendment thereto.	designated , and <i>it</i> shall notify without delay any amendment thereto <i>without delay</i> .		
3. The Commission shall publish the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> on an annual basis and via an electronic publication that shall be available online and updated without delay.			3. The Commission shall publish the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> on an annual basis and via an electronic publication that shall be available online and updated without delay.
Article 44			
Transitional provision			
Data blocked in the Central System in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 shall be unblocked and marked in accordance with Article 18(1) of this Regulation on 20 July 2015.			
Article 45 <u>46</u>		Article 46	
Repeal		Repeal	
Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 and Regulation (EC) No 407/2002 are <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (EU) No 603/2013 is <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> repealed with effect from 20 July 2015 <input type="checkbox"/> ⇒ [...] <input type="checkbox"/> .			Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 is repealed with effect from [24 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

References to the repealed Regulations shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in <u>the Annex III</u> .			References to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in the Annex.
<i>Article 46 47</i>		<i>Article 47</i>	
Entry into force and applicability		Entry into force and applicability	
This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .			This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.
This Regulation shall apply from 20 July 2015 ⇒ [...] ⇐ .		This Regulation shall apply from [...] ⁶³ .	This Regulation shall apply from <u>[24 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</u> .
		The Interface Control Document shall be agreed between Member States and eu-LISA no later than six months after the entry into force of this Regulation.	The Interface Control Document shall be agreed between Member States and eu-LISA no later than six months after the entry into force of this Regulation.
Articles 2(2), 32, 32 and, for the purposes referred to in Article 1(1)(a) and (b), Articles 28(4), 30 and 37 shall apply from the date referred to in Article 91(2) of		Articles 2(2), 32 [...] and, for the purposes referred to in Article 1(1)(a) and (b), Articles 28(4), 30 and 37 shall apply from the date referred to in Article 99 [...] (2) of	<i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i> <i>Deletion</i>

⁶³ 24 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation.

<p>Regulation (EU) [.../2016]. Until this date Articles 2(2), 27(4), 29, 30 and 35 of Regulation 603/2013 shall apply.</p>		<p>Regulation (EU) 2016/679 [...]. Until this date Articles 2(2), 27(4), 29, 30 and 35 of Regulation 603/2013 shall apply.</p>	
<p>Articles 2(4), 35, and for the purposes referred to in Article 1(1)(c), Article 28(4), 30, 37 and 40 shall apply from the date referred to in Article 62(1) of Directive [2016/.../EU]. Until this date Articles 2(4), 27(4), 29, 33, 35 and 37 of Regulation 603/2013 shall apply.</p>		<p>Articles 2(4), 35, and for the purposes referred to in Article 1(1)(c), Article 28(4), 30, 37 and 40 shall apply from the date referred to in Article 63 [...] (1) of Directive (EU) 2016/680 [...]. Until this date Articles 2(4), 27(4), 29, 33, 35 and 37 of Regulation 603/2013 shall apply.</p>	<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023 2023</i></p> <p><i>Deletion</i></p>
<p>Comparisons of facial images with the use of facial recognition software as set out in Articles 15 and 16 of this Regulation shall apply from the date upon which the facial recognition technology has been introduced into the Central System. Facial recognition software shall be introduced into the Central System <i>[two years from the date of entry into force of this Regulation]</i>. Until that day, facial images shall be stored in the Central System as part of the data-subject's data sets and transmitted to a Member State following the comparison of fingerprints where there is a hit result.</p>			<p><i>Confirmed on political level on 20 December 2023</i></p> <p>Comparisons of facial images with the use of facial recognition software as set out in Articles 15 and 16 of this Regulation shall apply from the date upon which the facial recognition technology has been introduced into Eurodac. Facial recognition software shall be introduced into Eurodac <u><i>[within one year from the conclusion of the study on the introduction of facial recognition software referred to in Article 42(4)]</i></u>. Until that day, facial images shall be stored in Eurodac as part of the data-subject's data sets and transmitted to a Member</p>

			State following the comparison of fingerprints where there is a hit result.
Member States shall notify the Commission and the Agency eu-LISA as soon as they have made the technical arrangements to transmit data to the Central System under Articles XX-XX , and in any event no later than 20 July 2015 [...] .			<i>Confirmed on political level 20 December 2023</i> Member States shall notify the Commission and eu-LISA as soon as they have made the technical arrangements to transmit data to Eurodac, no later than [<i>date of application of this Regulation</i>] .
This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.			This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.
Done at Brussels,			
<i>For the European Parliament</i> <i>For the Council</i>			
<i>The President</i> <i>The President</i>			