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**Dossier interinstitutionnel:
2020/0350(COD)**

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NOTE POINT "I"

Origine:	Secrétariat général du Conseil
Destinataire:	Comité des représentants permanents (2 ^e partie)
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Objet:	Proposition de règlement modifiant le règlement (UE) 2018/1862 sur l'établissement, le fonctionnement et l'utilisation du système d'information Schengen (SIS) dans le domaine de la coopération policière et de la coopération judiciaire en matière pénale en ce qui concerne l'introduction de signalements informatifs sur des ressortissants de pays tiers dans l'intérêt de l'Union

– confirmation du texte de compromis final en vue d'un accord

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Le 9 décembre 2020, la Commission a présenté une proposition de règlement du Parlement européen et du Conseil concernant la modification du règlement (UE) 2018/1862 relatif au système d'information Schengen (SIS) dans le domaine de la coopération policière et de la coopération judiciaire en matière pénale en ce qui concerne l'introduction de signalements par Europol¹ (ci-après dénommée "proposition SIS").

¹ 13882/20.

2. La proposition SIS vise à permettre l'introduction systématique dans le SIS d'informations relatives à des ressortissants de pays tiers qui ont commis ou sont soupçonnés d'avoir commis des crimes graves ou des actes de terrorisme, tels que les combattants terroristes étrangers. Les informations fournies par des pays tiers ou des organisations internationales seraient ainsi mises à la disposition des agents de première ligne, en particulier les garde-frontières et les policiers.
3. Le 13 octobre 2021, le Comité des représentants permanents (Coreper) a approuvé un mandat de négociation concernant la proposition SIS².
4. Au Parlement européen, la commission des libertés civiles, de la justice et des affaires intérieures (LIBE) a été désignée comme compétente, M. Javier ZARZALEJOS (PPE, ES) étant nommé rapporteur pour ce dossier. Le 21 octobre 2021, la plénière du Parlement européen a confirmé la décision de la commission LIBE d'entamer les négociations avec le Conseil sur les propositions SIS et Europol.
5. Les négociations interinstitutionnelles ont commencé le 27 octobre 2021. Les délégations ont été régulièrement informées du déroulement des négociations dans les réunions du groupe de travail sur l'échange d'informations dans le domaine de la JAI (IXIM).
6. Suite à des réunions préparatoires, y compris un trilogue technique tenu le 16 février 2022, les colégislateurs ont trouvé un accord sur la proposition SIS lors du trilogue politique du 15 mars 2022. Le dernier texte de compromis³ a recueilli un large soutien lors de la réunion du Coreper du 16 mars 2022.

II. ANALYSE DU TEXTE DE COMPROMIS FINAL EN VUE D'UN ACCORD

7. Le texte de compromis final est présenté en annexe. Les principaux éléments du texte de compromis se réfèrent notamment aux questions suivantes:
 - un nouveau type de signalement est créé: le signalement informatif concernant les ressortissants de pays tiers dans l'intérêt de l'Union (ci-après dénommé "signalement informatif"), sans aucun lien avec le territoire des États membres;

² 12800/21.

³ 6811/22.

- Europol jouera un rôle clé dans l'analyse et la vérification de toutes les informations fournies par les pays tiers et les organisations internationales avant leur enregistrement dans le SIS;
- toutefois, seulement les États membres seront autorisés à introduire des signalements informatifs dans le SIS. Europol aidera les États membres à traiter les données de pays tiers et fera des propositions sur l'enregistrement éventuel de signalements informatifs par les États membres;
- les États membres auront le pouvoir discrétionnaire d'émettre d'autres types de signalements une fois qu'ils auront reçu une proposition d'Europol;
- toutes les autorités des États membres et Europol seront tenus informés avant l'introduction de tout signalement informatif, ce qui apportera plus de transparence et une meilleure gouvernance au processus;
- en cas de réponse positive ("hit") à un signalement informatif, l'État membre d'exécution communiquera des informations à l'État membre signalant via l'échange d'informations supplémentaires;
- les États membres informeront Europol de toute réponse positive aux signalements informatifs, y compris lorsque des réponses positives se produisent sur le territoire de l'État membre signalant;
- les États membres mettront en place un mécanisme de rapport périodique afin d'informer les États membres et Europol des signalements informatifs introduits dans le SIS et des cas dans lesquels les États membres n'ont pas introduit de signalement informatif.

III. CONCLUSION

8. Compte tenu de ce qui précède, le Coreper est invité:
- à approuver le texte figurant en annexe de la présente note; et
 - à marquer son accord pour que le président du Coreper envoie une lettre au président de la commission LIBE du Parlement européen afin de l'informer que si le Parlement européen adopte sa position en première lecture, conformément à l'article 294, paragraphe 3, du traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne, dans les termes qui figurent à l'annexe de ladite lettre, après la mise au point par les juristes-linguistes, le Conseil approuvera la position du Parlement conformément à l'article 294, paragraphe 4, du traité sur le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne et adoptera l'acte législatif.
9. Les modifications par rapport à la proposition de la Commission sont indiquées en caractères *gras et italiques* pour les ajouts et ~~barrés~~ pour les suppressions.
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2020/0350 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters as regards the entry of *information alerts by Europol on third-country nationals in the interest of the 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 point (a) of Article 88(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The Schengen Information System ('SIS') constitutes an essential tool for maintaining a high level of security within the area of freedom, security and justice of the Union by supporting operational cooperation between national competent authorities, in particular border guards, the police, customs authorities, immigration authorities, and authorities responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences or execution of criminal penalties. Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹ constitutes the legal basis for SIS in respect of matters falling within the scope of Chapters 4 and 5 of Title V of Part Three of the Treaty on Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).
- (2) Alerts on persons and objects entered in SIS are in real time made available directly to all end-users of the competent national authorities of Member States ~~that use~~ **authorised to search** SIS pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1862.

¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending and repealing Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU (OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 56).

The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), established by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council², national members of the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council³, and the teams of the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG), established by Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ are also authorised to access and search data in SIS pursuant to their mandates, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1862.

SIS alerts contain information about a particular person or object as well as instructions for the authorities on what to do when the person or object has been found ~~found~~ located.

- (3) ~~The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), established by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵, plays an important role in the use~~ *Europol plays an important role in the fight against serious crime and terrorism by providing analyses and threat assessments to support the investigations of competent national authorities including by the means of using* of SIS and in the exchange of supplementary information with Member States on SIS alerts.

² *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 (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53–114).*

³ *Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2002/187/JHA (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 138).*

⁴ *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 (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53–114).*

⁵ ~~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 (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53–114).~~

The fight against serious crime and terrorism should be subject to continuous coordination amongst the Nevertheless, according to existing rules, alerts in SIS can only be issued by Member States' competent authorities *on the processing of data and on the insertion of alerts into the SIS.*

- (4) Given the increasingly global nature of serious crime and terrorism brought about by growing mobility, the information that third countries and international organisations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization and the International Criminal Court, obtain about criminals and terrorists *obtain about perpetrators of serious crime and terrorism and persons suspected of serious crime and terrorism* is increasingly relevant for the Union's internal security. Such information should contribute to the comprehensive efforts to ensure internal security in the European Union. Some of this information *Some of this information in particular where the person concerned is a third-country national*, is only shared with Europol. While Europol holds valuable *which processes the* information received from external partners on serious criminals and terrorists, it cannot issue alerts in SIS *and shares the result of its analyses with* Member States are also not always able to issue alerts in SIS on the basis of such information.
- (4a) *The operational need to make verified information provided by a third-country available to frontline officers, in particular to border guards and police officers, has been widely acknowledged. However, the relevant end-users in the Member States do not always have access to this valuable information because, inter alia, Member States are not always able to issue alerts in SIS on the basis of such information due to national law.*
- (5) In order to bridge the gap in information sharing on serious crime and terrorism, in particular on foreign terrorist fighters – where the monitoring of their movement is crucial – it is necessary to ensure *that upon the proposal of Europol, Member States are* able to *enter information alerts on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union, to make available* make this information available *sourced from third countries and international organisations* directly and in real-time to front-line officers in Member States.

- ~~(6) Europol should therefore be authorised to enter alerts in SIS pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1862, in full respect of fundamental rights and data protection rules.~~
- (7) To that end, a specific category of ~~alert~~**information alerts on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union ("information alerts")** should be created in SIS, to be issued ~~exclusively by~~**by the Member States at their discretion and subject to their verification and analysis upon the proposal of Europol in the interest of the Union on third-country nationals**, in order to inform end-users carrying out a search in SIS that the person concerned is suspected of being involved in a criminal offence in respect of which Europol is competent, and in order for **Member States and** Europol to obtain confirmation that the person who is subject to the **information** alert has been located **and to obtain further information in accordance with this Regulation.**
- (8) In order **for the requested Member State** to assess whether a concrete case is adequate, relevant and important enough to warrant the entry of an **information** alert in SIS, and in order to confirm the reliability of the source of information and the accuracy of the information on the person concerned, Europol should ~~carry out a detailed individual assessment of each case including further consultations with the third country or international organisation that shared the data on the person concerned, as well as further analysis of the~~**ease share all of the information it holds on the case, except information which has clearly been obtained in obvious violation of human rights**, in particular ~~by cross-checking it against information it already holds in~~**the outcome of cross-checking the data against** its databases, ~~to confirm~~**information relating to** the accuracy of the information and complement it with ~~other data on the basis of its own databases. The detailed individual assessment should include~~**and reliability of the data and** the analysis of whether there are sufficient grounds for considering that the person has committed or taken part in, or will commit a criminal offence in respect of which Europol is competent.

(8a) In order to ensure the lawfulness, completeness and accuracy of SIS data, Europol should inform Member States without delay where Europol has relevant additional or modified data in relation to its proposal to enter an information alert in the SIS or evidence suggesting that data included in its proposal are factually incorrect or have been unlawfully stored. Europol should also transmit additional or modified data in relation to an information alert that was entered upon its proposal to the issuing Member State without delay, in order to allow the issuing Member State to complete or modify the information alert. Europol should act in particular, if Europol becomes aware that the information received from the authorities of a third country or international organisation was incorrect or was communicated to Europol for unlawful purposes, for example if sharing the information on the person was motivated by political reasons.

~~(9) Europol should only be able to enter an alert in SIS if the person concerned is not already subject to a SIS alert issued by a Member State. A further precondition for the creation of such an alert should be that Member States do not object to the alert being issued in SIS. Therefore, it is necessary to establish rules on the obligations of Europol prior to entering data in SIS, in particular the obligation to consult the Member States in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/794. It should also be possible for Member States to request the deletion of an alert by Europol, in particular if they obtain new information about the person who is the subject of the alert, if their national security requires so or when it is likely that the alert would represent a risk for official or legal inquiries, investigations or procedures.~~

~~(10) Europol should keep records of the individual assessment of each case, which should include the grounds for entering the alert, for the purposes of verifying the lawfulness of the data processing, self monitoring and ensuring proper data integrity and security. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794, Europol should co-operate with the European Data Protection Supervisor and make these records available upon request, so that they can be used for monitoring processing operations.~~

- ~~(11) It is necessary to establish rules concerning the deletion of alerts entered in SIS by Europol. An alert should be kept only for the time required to achieve the purpose for which it was entered. It is therefore appropriate to set out detailed criteria to determine when the alert should be deleted. An alert entered by Europol in SIS should be deleted in particular if a Member State objects, another alert is entered in SIS by a Member State, or if Europol becomes aware that the information received from the third country or international organisation was incorrect or was communicated to Europol for unlawful purposes, for example if sharing the information on the person was motivated by political reasons.~~
- ~~(12) When entering alerts in SIS, Europol should be bound by the same requirements and obligations applicable to the Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 when they enter alerts in SIS. In particular, Europol should comply with common standards, protocols and technical procedures established to ensure the compatibility of its technical interface with Central SIS for the prompt and effective transmission of data. Requirements concerning general data processing rules, proportionality, data quality, data security, reporting and obligations related to collecting statistics applicable to Member States when entering alerts in SIS should apply to Europol as well.~~
- (13) Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ and Regulation (EU) 2016/794 should apply to the processing of personal data by Europol when carrying out its responsibilities under this Regulation. ~~The European Data Protection Supervisor should carry out periodic audits on the data processing of Europol concerning SIS and the exchange of supplementary information.~~

(13a) It is intended that the preparations for the implementation on information alerts do not have an impact on the use of SIS.

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

- (14) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely the establishment and regulation of a specific alert category issued by *Member States upon a proposal by* Europol in *the interest of the Union in* SIS in order to exchange information on persons ~~who represent a threat to the internal security of the European Union~~ *involved in terrorism or in serious and organised crime*, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather, by reason of their nature 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 proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (15) This Regulation *fully* respects fundamental rights and observes the principles ~~recognised in particular~~ by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union *and in the TEU*. In particular, this Regulation fully respects the protection of personal data in accordance with Article *16 TFEU, Article 8* of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ~~while seeking~~ *and the applicable data protection rules. This regulation also seeks* to ensure a safe environment for all persons residing on the territory of the Union.
- (16) 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. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen acquis, Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.

- (17) Ireland is taking part in this Regulation in accordance with Article 5(1) of Protocol No 19 annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU and Article 6(2) of Council Decision 2002/192/EC⁷ and Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1745⁸.
- (18) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis⁹, which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point (G) of Council Decision 1999/437/EC¹⁰.
- (19) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis¹¹, which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point (G), of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/149/JHA¹².

⁷ Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20).

⁸ Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1745 of 18 November 2020 on the putting into effect of the provisions of the Schengen acquis on data protection and on the provisional putting into effect of certain provisions of the Schengen acquis in Ireland (OJ L 393, 23.11.2020, p. 3).

⁹ OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36.

¹⁰ Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31).

¹¹ OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52.

¹² Council Decision 2008/149/JHA of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 50).

- (20) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis¹³, which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point (G), of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/349/EU¹⁴.
- (21) As regards Bulgaria and Romania, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen acquis within the meaning of Article 4(2) of the 2005 Act of Accession and should be read in conjunction with Council Decisions 2010/365/EU¹⁵ and (EU) 2018/934¹⁶.
- (22) As regards Croatia, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen acquis within the meaning of Article 4(2) of the 2011 Act of Accession and should be read in conjunction with Council Decision (EU) 2017/733¹⁷.

¹³ OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21.

¹⁴ Council Decision 2011/349/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion on behalf of the European Union of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis, relating in particular to judicial cooperation in criminal matters and police cooperation (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 1).

¹⁵ Council Decision 2010/365/EU of 29 June 2010 on the application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis relating to the Schengen Information System in the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania (OJ L 166, 1.7.2010, p. 17).

¹⁶ Council Decision (EU) 2018/934 of 25 June 2018 on the putting into effect of the remaining provisions of the Schengen acquis relating to the Schengen Information System in the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania (OJ L 165, 2.7.2018, p. 37).

¹⁷ Council Decision (EU) 2017/733 of 25 April 2017 on the application of the provisions of the Schengen acquis relating to the Schengen Information System in the Republic of Croatia (OJ L 108, 26.4.2017, p. 31).

- (23) Concerning Cyprus, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen acquis within the meaning of Article 3(2) of the 2003 Act of Accession [to add eventual Council Decision].
- (24) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted, in accordance with Article 41(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and the Council¹⁸.
- (25) Regulation (EU) No 2018/1862 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1862

~~(1) In Article 2, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:~~

~~‘2. — This Regulation also lays down provisions on the technical architecture of SIS, on the responsibilities of the Member States, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (‘Europol’) and of the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), on data processing, on the rights of the persons concerned and on liability.’~~

(1a) In Article 3, point 8 is replaced by the following:

‘(8) ‘flag’ means a suspension of the validity of an alert at the national level that may be added to alerts for arrest, alerts on missing and vulnerable persons, alerts for discreet, inquiry and specific checks and information alerts;’

¹⁸ Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39).

(2) In Article 3, the following point is added:

‘(22) ——— ‘third-country national’ means any person who is not a citizen of the Union within the meaning of Article 20(1) TFEU, with the exception of persons who are beneficiaries of the right of free movement within the Union in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC or with an agreement between the Union or the Union and its Members States on the one hand, and a third country on the other hand;’

(2a) *Article 20 is amended as follows:*

Paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:

‘1. Without prejudice to Article 8(1) or to the provisions of this Regulation providing for the storage of additional data, SIS shall contain only those categories of data which are supplied by each Member State, as required for the purposes laid down in Articles 26, 32, 34, 36, 37a, 38 and 40.

2. The categories of data shall be as follows:

(a) information on persons in relation to whom an alert has been entered;

(b) information on objects referred to in Articles 26, 32, 34, 36, 37a, and 38.’

(3) Article 24 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Where a Member State considers that to give effect to an alert entered in accordance with Article 26, 32, 36 or 37a is incompatible with its national law, its international obligations or essential national interests, it may require that a flag be added to the alert to the effect that the action to be taken on the basis of the alert will not be taken in its territory. ~~Flags on alerts entered in accordance with Article 26, 32 or 36~~ **The flag** shall be added by the SIRENE Bureau of the issuing Member State, ~~flags on alerts entered in accordance with Article 37a shall be added by Europol.’~~

(b) ~~paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:~~

~~‘3. ——— If in particularly urgent and serious cases, an issuing Member State or Europol requests the execution of the action, the executing Member State shall examine whether it is able to allow the flag added at its behest to be withdrawn. If the executing Member State is able to do so, it shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the action to be taken can be carried out immediately.’~~

(4) The following Chapter IXa is inserted:

‘CHAPTER IXa

Information alerts entered by Europol on persons of interest on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union

Article 37a

Objectives and conditions for entering ***information*** alerts

1. ~~Europol~~***Member States*** may enter alerts ~~on persons~~***information alerts*** in SIS, as ***referred to in point r) of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794, upon a proposal by Europol to enter an information alert on the basis of information from the authorities of third countries or international organisations. Europol's Data Protection Officer shall be notified whenever Europol proposes the possible entry of an information alert*** for the purpose of informing end-users carrying out a search in SIS of the suspected involvement of those persons in a criminal offence in respect of which Europol is competent in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794, as well as for the purpose of obtaining information in accordance with Article 37b of this Regulation that the person concerned has been located.

2. ~~Europol may only enter an alert in SIS on persons who are third country nationals on the basis of information received from a third country or an international organisation in accordance with Article 17(1)(b) of~~ ***Such information alerts shall be issued in the interest of the Union for the purpose of informing end-users carrying out a search in SIS of the suspected involvement of those third-country nationals in terrorist offences or in serious and organised crime as listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2016/794, wherewith a view to obtain the information relates to one of the following:*** ***set out in Article 37b.***
- (a) ~~persons who are suspected of having committed or taken part in a criminal offence in respect of which Europol is competent in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794, or who have been convicted of such an offence;~~
- (b) ~~persons regarding whom there are factual indications or reasonable grounds to believe that they will commit criminal offences in respect of which Europol is competent in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794.~~
3. ~~Europol may only enter an alert~~ ***shall propose that information alerts be entered in SIS only in the following cases and*** after it has ~~ensured all of the following~~ ***verified that the conditions set out in paragraph 4 are fulfilled:***
- (a) ~~an analysis of the data provided in accordance with paragraph 2 confirmed the reliability of the source of information and the accuracy~~ ***where there is a factual indication that a person intends to commit or is committing any of the information on the person concerned, permitting Europol to determine that that person falls within the scope of*** ***offences referred to in*** paragraph 2, ~~where necessary, after having carried out further exchanges of information with the data provider in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794;~~

- (b) *where an overall assessment of a person, in particular on the basis of past criminal offences, gives reason to believe that that person may commit an offence referred to in paragraph 2.*~~a verification confirmed that entering the alert is necessary for achieving Europol's objectives as laid down in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794;~~
- (c) ~~a search in SIS, carried out in accordance with Article 48 of this Regulation, did not disclose the existence of an alert on the person concerned;~~
- (d) ~~a consultation, involving the sharing of information on the person concerned with Member States participating in Regulation (EU) 2016/794 in accordance with Article 7 of that Regulation, confirmed that:~~
- (i) ~~no intention was expressed by a Member State to enter an alert in SIS on the person concerned;~~
- (ii) ~~no reasoned objection was expressed by a Member State regarding the proposed entry of an alert in SIS on the person concerned by Europol.~~
4. ~~Europol shall keep detailed records relating to~~*only propose* the entry of the alert in SIS and the grounds for such entry to permit verification of compliance with the substantive and procedural requirements laid down in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Such records shall be available for the European Data Protection Supervisor on request.*information alerts after it has established that this is necessary and justified, by ensuring all of the following:*
- (a) *an analysis of the data provided in accordance with Article 17(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 confirmed the reliability of the source of information as well as the accuracy of the information on the person concerned, permitting Europol to determine that the conditions of paragraph 3 are met, where necessary, after having carried out further exchanges of information with the data provider in accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794;*

(b) a search in SIS, carried out in accordance with Article 48 of this Regulation, did not disclose the existence of an alert on the person concerned.

5. ~~Europol shall inform all Member States of the entry~~ *make available the information it holds on the case and the results of the alert in SIS through the exchange of supplementary assessment referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 to the Member States and propose that one or more Member States enter the information alert.*

Where Europol has relevant additional or modified data in relation to its proposal to enter an information alert, or where Europol has evidence suggesting that data included in its proposal to enter an information alert are factually incorrect or have been unlawfully stored, it shall inform without delay the Member States in accordance with Article 8 of this Regulation.

- ~~6. The requirements and obligations applicable to the issuing Member State in Articles 20, 21, 22, 42, 56, 59, 61, 62 and 63 shall apply to Europol when processing data in SIS.~~

6. *Information alerts shall be entered in SIS at the discretion of the Member State requested to enter such an alert and shall be subject to its verification and analysis of Europol's proposal. The issuing Member State shall communicate the entry of information alerts under this Article to the other Member States and Europol through the exchange of supplementary information.*
7. *When Member States decide not to enter the information alert upon the proposal of Europol and if the respective conditions are met, they may decide to enter another type of alert on the same person.*
8. *Member States shall put in place a periodic reporting mechanism in order to inform other Member States and Europol on the outcome of the verification and analysis and on whether or not the data has been inserted in the SIS, within a period of 12 months from the communication by Europol of its information to the Member States.*

9. *Where Europol has relevant additional or modified data in relation to an information alert, it shall transmit them without delay, through the exchange of supplementary information, to the issuing Member State to enable the latter to complete, modify or delete the information alert.*
10. *Where Europol has evidence suggesting that data entered in SIS according to paragraph 1 of this Article are factually incorrect or have been unlawfully stored, it shall, through the exchange of supplementary information, inform the issuing Member State as soon as possible and not later than two working days after that evidence has come to its attention. The issuing Member State shall check the information and, if necessary, correct or delete the data in question without delay.*
11. *Where there is a clear indication that the objects referred to in points (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (h), (j) and (k) of Article 38(2) or non-cash means of payment are connected with a person who is the subject of an information alert pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, alerts on those objects may be entered in order to locate the person. In such cases, the information alert and the alert on the object shall be linked in accordance with Article 63.*
12. *Member States shall put in place the necessary procedures for entering, updating and deleting information alerts in SIS in accordance with this Regulation.*
13. *Europol shall keep records relating to its requests for entering information alerts in SIS under this Article and provide reports to Member States every six months on the information alerts inserted in the SIS and the cases where Member States did not enter the information alerts.*

14. *The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to lay down and develop rules necessary for entering, updating, deleting and searching the data referred to in paragraph 11 of this Article. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 76(2).*

Article 37b

Execution of the action based on an *information* alert

1. In the event of a hit on an alert entered by Europol *information alert*, the executing Member State shall *collect and communicate to the issuing Member State all or some of the following information*:
- (a) ~~collect and communicate the following information:~~
- (i)(a) the fact that the person who is the subject of an *information* alert has been located;
- (ii)(b) the place, time and reason for the check;
- (c) *the route of the journey and destination;*
- (d) *the persons accompanying the subject of the information alert who can reasonably be expected to be associated with the subject of the information alert;*
- (e) *objects carried, including travel documents;*
- (f) *the circumstances in which the person was located.*
- (b) ~~in accordance with national law, decide whether it is necessary to take any further measures.~~

2. The executing Member State shall communicate the information referred to in paragraph 1(a) to Europol through the exchange of supplementary information *to the issuing Member State*.
- 2a. *Paragraph 1 shall be applicable also in cases when the person who is subject of an information alert is located in the territory of the Member State that issued the information alert for the purposes of informing Europol in accordance with Article 48(8)(b).*
3. *The executing Member State shall ensure the discreet collection of as much information described in paragraph 1 as possible during routine activities carried out by its national competent authorities. The collection of this information shall not jeopardise the discreet nature of the checks and the subject of the information alert shall in no way be made aware of the existence of such alert.*

(4a) Article 43 is amended as follows:

Paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

- ‘3. *Dactyloscopic data in SIS in relation to alerts entered in accordance with Articles 26, 32, 36, 37a, and 40 may also be searched using complete or incomplete sets of fingerprints or palm prints discovered at the scenes of serious crimes or terrorist offences under investigation, where it can be established to a high degree of probability that those sets of prints belong to a perpetrator of the offence and provided that the search is carried out simultaneously in the Member State's relevant national fingerprints databases.*’

(5) Article 48 is amended as follows:

(a) ~~the title is replaced with the following:~~

~~‘Entry and processing of data in SIS by Europol’~~

(b) ~~paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:~~

~~‘1. — Europol shall, where necessary to fulfil its mandate, have the right to access and search data in SIS and to enter, update and delete alerts pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation. Europol shall enter, update, delete and search SIS data through a dedicated technical interface. The technical interface shall be set up and maintained by Europol in compliance with the common standards, protocols and technical procedures defined in Article 9 of this Regulation and shall allow direct connection to Central SIS.~~

~~Europol shall exchange supplementary information in accordance with the provisions of the SIRENE Manual. To that end, Europol shall ensure availability to supplementary information related to its own alerts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.’~~

(c) ~~paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:~~

~~‘4. — Europol's use of information obtained from a search in SIS or from the processing of supplementary information shall be subject to the consent of the Member State that provided the information either as issuing Member State or as executing Member State. If the Member State allows the use of such information, its handling by Europol shall be governed by Regulation (EU) 2016/794. Europol shall only communicate such information to third countries and third bodies with the consent of the Member State that provided the information and in full compliance with Union law on data protection.’~~

(d) ~~the following paragraph 7a is inserted:~~

~~‘7a. — The European Data Protection Supervisor shall carry out an audit of the data processing operations of Europol under this Regulation in accordance with international auditing standards at least every four years.’~~

(e) *paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:*

8. Member States shall inform Europol through the exchange of supplementary information of:

(a) any hit on information alerts issued under Article 37a;

(b) when the person has been located in the territory of the issuing Member State in accordance with Article 37b(2a); and

(c) any hit on alerts related to terrorist offences which are not issued under Article 37a.

Member States may exceptionally not inform Europol of hits on alerts under point c) of this paragraph if doing so would jeopardise current investigations, the safety of an individual or be contrary to essential interests of the security of the issuing Member State.”

(f) *paragraph 9 is deleted.*

(6) Article 53 is amended as follows:

(a) ~~the following paragraph 5a is inserted:~~

~~‘5a. Europol may enter an alert on a person for the purposes of Article 37a (1) for a period of one year. Europol shall review the need to retain the alert within that period. Europol shall, where appropriate, set shorter review periods.’~~

(b) paragraphs 4, 6, 7 and 8 are replaced by the following:

‘4. A Member State may enter an alert on a person for the purposes of points (c), (d) and (e) of Article 32 (1), of Article 36, and of Article 37a for a period of one year. The issuing Member State shall review the need to retain the alert within the one year period.

6. Within the review period referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, ~~5 and 5a~~ **and 5**, the issuing Member State, ~~and in the case of personal data entered in SIS pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation, Europol,~~ may, following a comprehensive individual assessment, which shall be recorded, decide to retain the alert on a person for longer than the review period, where this proves necessary and proportionate for the purposes for which the alert was entered. In such cases paragraph 2, 3, 4, ~~5 or 5a~~ **and 5** of this Article shall also apply to the extension. Any such extension shall be communicated to CS-SIS.’
7. Alerts on persons shall be deleted automatically after the review period referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 4, ~~5 and 5a~~ **and 5** has expired, except where the issuing Member State ~~or in the case of alerts entered in SIS pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation Europol,~~ has informed CS-SIS of an extension pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Article. CS-SIS shall automatically inform the issuing Member State ~~and, for information alerts issued in accordance with Article 37a, also~~ Europol, of the scheduled deletion of data four months in advance. ***For information alerts issued in accordance with Article 37a, Europol shall assist the issuing Member State without delay with its comprehensive individual assessment mentioned in paragraph 6.***
8. Member States ~~and Europol~~ shall keep statistics on the number of alerts on persons the retention periods of which have been extended in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Article and transmit them, upon request, to the supervisory authorities referred to in Article 69.’

(6a) Article 54 is amended as follows:

"Paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

3. ***Alerts on objects entered in accordance with Articles 26, 32, 34, 36 and 37a shall be reviewed pursuant to Article 53 where they are linked to an alert on a person. Such alerts shall only be kept for as long as the alert on the person is kept."***

(7) In Article 55, the following paragraph 6a is inserted *is amended as follows*:

‘(a) The following paragraph 4a is inserted:

~~6a4a. Alerts on persons entered by Europol~~ ***Information alerts*** pursuant to Article 37a, shall be deleted upon:

- (a) the expiry of the alert in accordance with Article 53; *or*
- (b) a decision to delete them by Europol, in particular when after entering the alert Europol becomes aware that the information received under Article 37a (2) was incorrect or was communicated to Europol for unlawful purposes, or when Europol becomes aware or is informed by *the competent authority of the issuing* Member State, that the person who is the subject of the alert no longer falls under the scope of Article 37a(2) *including where appropriate upon a proposal by Europol*;
- ~~(c) a notification, through the exchange of supplementary information, of Europol by a Member State, that it is about to enter, or has entered an alert on the person who is the subject of the alert issued by Europol;~~
- ~~(d) a notification of Europol by a Member State participating in Regulation (EU) 2016/794 in accordance with Article 7 of that Regulation, of its reasoned objection to the alert.~~

‘(b) Paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:

7. *Where it is linked to an alert on a person, an alert on an object entered in accordance with Articles 26, 32, 34, 36 and 37a shall be deleted when the alert on the person is deleted in accordance with this Article.*”

(8) Article 56 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. The Member States shall only process the data referred to in Article 20 for the purposes laid down for each category of alert referred to in Articles 26, 32, 34, 36, 37a, 38 and 40.’

(b) paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:

‘5. ———With regard to the alerts laid down in Articles 26, 32, 34, 36, 37a, 38 and 40 of this Regulation, any processing of information in SIS for purposes other than those for which it was entered into SIS has to be linked with a specific case and justified by the need to prevent an imminent and serious threat to public policy and to public security, on serious grounds of national security or for the purposes of preventing a serious crime. Prior authorisation from the issuing Member State or from Europol if the data was entered pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation, shall be obtained for this purpose.’

~~(9) In Article 61, paragraphs 1 and 2 are replaced by the following:~~

~~‘1. Where upon a new alert being entered it becomes apparent that there is already an alert in SIS on a person with the same description of identity, the SIRENE Bureau shall contact the issuing Member State or if the alert was entered pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation Europol, through the exchange of supplementary information within 12 hours to cross check whether the subjects of the two alerts are the same person.~~

~~2. Where the cross check reveals that the subject of the new alert and the person subject to the alert already entered in SIS are indeed one and the same person, the SIRENE Bureau of the issuing Member State shall apply the procedure for entering multiple alerts referred to in Article 23. By way of derogation, Europol shall delete the alert it has entered as referred to in point (c) of Article 55(6a).’~~

~~(10) Article 67 is replaced by the following:~~

~~‘Article 67~~

~~Right of access, rectification of inaccurate data and erasure of unlawfully stored data~~

- ~~(1) Data subjects shall be able to exercise the rights laid down in Articles 15, 16 and 17 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, in the national provisions transposing Article 14 and Article 16 (1) and (2) of Directive (EU) 2016/680 and in Chapter IX of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.~~
- ~~(2) A Member State other than the issuing Member State may provide to the data subject information concerning any of the data subject's personal data that are being processed only if it first gives the issuing Member State an opportunity to state its position. If the personal data was entered in SIS by Europol, the Member State that received the request shall refer the request to Europol without delay, and in any case within 5 days of receipt, and Europol shall process the request in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725. If Europol receives a request concerning personal data entered in SIS by a Member State, Europol shall refer the request to the alert issuing Member State without delay, and in any case within 5 days of receipt. The communication between those Member States and between the Member States and Europol shall be carried out through the exchange of supplementary information.~~
- ~~(3) A Member State in accordance with its national law, including law transposing Directive (EU) 2016/680 and, in the case of personal data entered in SIS under Article 37a of this Regulation, Europol in accordance with Chapter IX of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, shall take a decision not to provide information to the data subject, in whole or in part, to the extent that, and for as long as such a partial or complete restriction constitutes a necessary and proportionate measure in a democratic society with due regard for the fundamental rights and legitimate interests of the data subject concerned, in order to:~~

- ~~(a) — avoid obstructing official or legal inquiries, investigations or procedures;~~
- ~~(b) — avoid prejudicing the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties;~~
- ~~(c) — protect public security;~~
- ~~(d) — protect national security; or~~
- ~~(e) — protect the rights and freedoms of others.~~

~~In cases referred to in the first subparagraph, the Member State or, in the case of personal data entered in SIS pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation, Europol, shall inform the data subject in writing, without undue delay, of any refusal or restriction of access and of the reasons for the refusal or restriction. Such information may be omitted where its provision would undermine any of the reasons set out in points (a) to (e) of the first subparagraph of this paragraph. The Member State or, in the case of personal data entered in SIS pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation, Europol, shall inform the data subject of the possibility of lodging a complaint with a supervisory authority or of seeking a judicial remedy.~~

~~The Member State, or, in the case of personal data entered in SIS pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation, Europol, shall document the factual or legal reasons on which the decision not to provide information to the data subject is based. That information shall be made available to the competent supervisory authorities. For such cases, the data subject shall also be able to exercise his or her rights through the competent supervisory authorities.~~

~~(4) Following an application for access, rectification or erasure, the Member State or, in the case of personal data entered in SIS pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation, Europol, shall inform the data subject about the follow up given to the exercise of the rights under this Article without undue delay and in any event within one month of receipt of the request. That period may be extended by two further months where necessary, taking into account the complexity and number of the requests. The Member State or, in the case of personal data entered in SIS pursuant to Article 37a of this Regulation, Europol, shall inform the data subject of any such extension within one month of receipt of the request, together with the reasons for the delay. Where the data subject makes the request by electronic means, the information shall, where possible, be provided by electronic means unless otherwise requested by the data subject. ‘~~

~~(11) Article 68 is replaced by the following:~~

~~‘Article 68~~

~~Remedies~~

- ~~(1) Without prejudice to the provisions on remedies of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and of Directive (EU) 2016/680, any person may bring an action before any competent supervisory authority or a court, under the law of any Member State to access, rectify, erase, obtain information or obtain compensation in connection with an alert relating to him or her.~~
- ~~(2) Without prejudice to the provisions on remedies of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, any person may lodge a complaint with the European Data Protection Supervisor in order to access, rectify, erase, obtain information or obtain compensation in connection with an alert relating to him or her entered by Europol.~~
- ~~(3) The Member States and Europol undertake mutually to enforce final decisions handed down by the courts, authorities or bodies referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, without prejudice to Article 72.~~

~~(4) Member States and Europol shall report annually to the European Data Protection Board on:~~

- ~~(a) the number of access requests submitted to the data controller and the number of cases where access to the data was granted;~~
- ~~(b) the number of access requests submitted to the supervisory authority and the number of cases where access to the data was granted;~~
- ~~(c) the number of requests for the rectification of inaccurate data and for the erasure of unlawfully stored data to the data controller and the number of cases where the data were rectified or erased;~~
- ~~(d) the number of requests for the rectification of inaccurate data and the erasure of unlawfully stored data submitted to the supervisory authority;~~
- ~~(e) the number of court proceedings initiated;~~
- ~~(f) the number of cases where the court ruled in favour of the applicant;~~
- ~~(g) any observations on cases of mutual recognition of final decisions handed down by the courts or authorities of other Member States on alerts entered by the issuing Member State or Europol.~~

~~A template for the reporting referred to in this paragraph shall be included in the SIRENE Manual.~~

~~(5) The reports from the Member States and Europol shall be included in the joint report referred to in Article 71(4).⁶~~

~~(12) Article 72 is replaced by the following:~~

~~‘Article 72~~

~~Liability~~

~~(1) Without prejudice to the right to compensation and to any liability under Regulation (EU) 2016/679, Directive (EU) 2016/680, Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and Regulation (EU) 2016/794:~~

~~(a) any person or Member State that has suffered material or non-material damage, as a result of an unlawful personal data processing operation through the use of N.SIS or any other act incompatible with this Regulation by a Member State, shall be entitled to receive compensation from that Member State;~~

~~(b) any person or Member State that has suffered material or non-material damage as a result of any act by Europol incompatible with this Regulation shall be entitled to receive compensation from Europol;~~

~~(c) any person or Member State that has suffered material or non-material damage as a result of any act by eu-LISA incompatible with this Regulation shall be entitled to receive compensation from eu-LISA.~~

~~A Member State, Europol or eu-LISA shall be exempted from their liability, in whole or in part, if they prove that they are not responsible for the event which gave rise to the damage.~~

~~(2) If any failure of a Member State or Europol to comply with its obligations under this Regulation causes damage to SIS, that Member State or Europol shall be held liable for such damage, unless and insofar as eu-LISA or another Member State participating in SIS failed to take reasonable measures to prevent the damage from occurring or to minimise its impact.~~

~~(3) Claims for compensation against a Member State for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by the national law of that Member State. Claims for compensation against Europol for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be governed by Regulation (EU) 2016/794 and subject to the conditions provided for in the Treaties. Claims for compensation against eu-LISA for the damage referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be subject to the conditions provided for in the Treaties.~~

(13) In Article 74, ~~paragraph 3 is replaced by the following~~***the following paragraph 5a is inserted:***

‘5a. Member States, Europol, and eu-LISA shall provide the Commission with the information necessary to contribute to the evaluation and report referred to in Article 68 of Regulation (EU) 2016/794.

~~3. eu-LISA shall produce daily, monthly and annual statistics showing the number of records per category of alerts, both for each Member State, Europol and in aggregate. eu-LISA shall also provide annual reports on the number of hits per category of alert, how many times SIS was searched and how many times SIS was accessed for the purpose of entering, updating or deleting an alert, both for each Member State, Europol and in aggregate. The statistics produced shall not contain any personal data. The annual statistical report shall be published.~~

(14) In Article 79, the following paragraph 7 is inserted:

~~‘7. —~~ The Commission shall adopt a decision setting the date ~~on~~***from*** which ~~Europol shall~~***Member States may*** start entering, updating and deleting ~~data~~***information alerts*** in SIS ~~pursuant to~~***in accordance with Article 37a of*** this Regulation as amended by Regulation [XXX], after verification that the following conditions have been met:

- (a) the implementing acts adopted pursuant to this Regulation have been amended to the extent necessary for the application of this Regulation as amended by Regulation [XXX];

- (b) *Member States and* Europol ~~has~~*have* notified the Commission that ~~it has~~*they have* made the necessary technical and procedural arrangements to process SIS data and exchange supplementary information pursuant to this Regulation as amended by Regulation [XXX];
- (c) eu-LISA has notified the Commission of the successful completion of all testing activities with regard to CS-SIS and to the interaction between CS-SIS and ~~the technical interface of Europol referred to in Article 48(1) of this Regulation as amended by Regulation [XXX]~~*N.SIS.*

This decision shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.‘

Article 2

Entry into force *and application*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

It shall apply from the date determined in accordance with Article 79 (7) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 *with exception of Article 1, point 14 of this Regulation which shall apply from ... [the date of entry into force of this Regulation].*

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President