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Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

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DRAFT REPORT

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the use of Passenger Name Record data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime (COM(2011)0032 – C7-0039/2011 – 2011/0023(COD))

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Rapporteur: Timothy Kirkhope

Symbols for procedures

- * Consultation procedure
- *** Consent procedure
- ***I Ordinary legislative procedure (first reading)
- ***II Ordinary legislative procedure (second reading)
- ***III Ordinary legislative procedure (third reading)

(The type of procedure depends on the legal basis proposed by the draft act.)

Amendments to a draft act

Amendments by Parliament set out in two columns

Deletions are indicated in ***bold italics*** in the left-hand column. Replacements are indicated in ***bold italics*** in both columns. New text is indicated in ***bold italics*** in the right-hand column.

The first and second lines of the header of each amendment identify the relevant part of the draft act under consideration. If an amendment pertains to an existing act that the draft act is seeking to amend, the amendment heading includes a third line identifying the existing act and a fourth line identifying the provision in that act that Parliament wishes to amend.

Amendments by Parliament in the form of a consolidated text

New text is highlighted in ***bold italics***. Deletions are indicated using either the ¶ symbol or strikeout. Replacements are indicated by highlighting the new text in ***bold italics*** and by deleting or striking out the text that has been replaced.

By way of exception, purely technical changes made by the drafting departments in preparing the final text are not highlighted.

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DRAFT EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION

**on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the use of Passenger Name Record data for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime
(COM(2011)0032 – C7-0039/2011 – 2011/0023(COD))**

(Ordinary legislative procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to Parliament and the Council (COM(2011)0032),
- having regard to Article 294(2) and point (d) of the second subparagraph of Article 82(1) and point (a) of Article 87(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C7-0039/2011),
- having regard to Article 294(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
- having regard to the contributions submitted by the Bulgarian Parliament, the Czech Senate, the German Bundesrat, the Italian Senate, the Romanian Senate, the Austrian National Council, the Portuguese Parliament and the Dutch Senate on the draft legislative act,
- having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee of 5 May 2011¹,
- having regard to the opinion of the European Data Protection Supervisor of 25 March 2011²,
- having regard to the judgment of the Court of Justice in Joined Cases C-293/12 *Digital Rights Ireland* and C-594/12 *Seitlinger and others*,
- having regard to 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 data³,
- having regard to Rule 59 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs and the opinion of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (A8-0000/2015),

1. Adopts its position at first reading hereinafter set out;

¹ OJ C 218, 23.7.2011, p. 107.

² OJ C 181, 22.6.2011, p. 24.

³ OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend its proposal substantially or replace it with another text;
3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council, the Commission and the national parliaments.

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The purpose of this Directive is to ensure security and protect the life and safety of the public, and to create a legal framework for the protection and exchange of PNR data between Member States and law enforcement authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(13a) Each Member State should be responsible for the costs of running and maintaining its own PNR system, including the costs of appointing and running a competent authority and appointing and running a national supervisory authority. The costs incurred by transferring to national law enforcement agencies and competent authorities PNR data held by passenger airlines in their reservation systems should be borne by the airlines. The general budget of the European Union should provide for the giving by the Commission of administrative and advisory assistance to Member States

when they are establishing their PNR systems.

Or. en

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Taking fully into consideration the right to the protection of personal data and the right to non-discrimination, no decision that produces an adverse legal effect on a person or seriously affects him/her should be taken only by reason of the automated processing of PNR data. Moreover, no such decision should be taken **by reason** of a person's race **or** ethnic origin, religious or philosophical belief, political opinion, trade union membership, health or sexual **life**.

Amendment

(19) Taking fully into consideration the right to the protection of personal data and the right to non-discrimination **in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} and Articles 8 and 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union**, no decision that produces an adverse legal effect on a person or seriously affects him/her should be taken only by reason of the automated processing of PNR data. Moreover, no such decision should be taken **on grounds** of a person's **sex, race, colour, ethnic or social** origin, **genetic features, language**, religious or philosophical belief, political opinion, trade union membership, **membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age**, health or sexual **orientation**.

^{1a} **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).**

Or. en

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph -1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

-1. This Directive sets out the responsibilities as regards the conditions under which PNR may be transferred, processed, used, and protected.

Or. en

Amendment 5

Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2. The PNR data collected in accordance with this Directive may be processed only for the **following** purposes:

2. The PNR data collected in accordance with this Directive may be processed only for the purposes **of** prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious transnational crime according to Article 4(2).

(a) The prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime according to Article 4(2)(b) and (c); and

(b) The prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious transnational crime according to Article 4(2)(a) and (d).

Or. en

Justification

Purpose limitation to serious transnational crime only.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2a. This Directive shall apply to carriers operating passenger flights between the Union and third countries, and passenger flights within the territory of the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive

Article 1 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. This Directive shall also apply to carriers incorporated or storing data in the Union and operating passenger flights to or from third countries, the point of departure or destination of which is located within the Union.

Or. en

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive

Article 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(c) 'Passenger Name Record' or 'PNR data' means a record of each passenger's travel requirements which contains information necessary to enable reservations to be processed and controlled by the booking and participating air carriers for each journey booked by or on behalf of any person, whether it is contained in

(c) 'Passenger Name Record' or 'PNR data' means a record of each passenger's travel requirements ***captured and retained electronically by the air carrier in its normal course of business*** which contains information necessary to enable reservations to be processed and controlled by the booking and participating air

reservation systems, Departure Control Systems (DCS) or equivalent systems providing the same functionalities;

carriers for each journey booked by or on behalf of any person, whether it is contained in reservation systems, Departure Control Systems (DCS) or equivalent systems providing the same functionalities. ***Passenger data includes data created by air carriers or their authorised agents for each journey booked by or on behalf of any passenger and contained in carriers' reservation systems, DCS, or equivalent systems providing similar functionality. PNR data consists of the data fields set out in the Annex;***

Or. en

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – point f a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(fa) 'masking out data' means rendering certain data elements of PNR data invaluable to a user, without deleting them;

Or. en

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – point h

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

'serious crime' means the offences under national law referred to in Article 2(2) of Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA if they are punishable by a custodial sentence or a detention order for

deleted

a maximum period of at least three years under the national law of a Member State, however, Member States may exclude those minor offences for which, taking into account their respective criminal justice system, the processing of PNR data pursuant to this directive would not be in line with the principle of proportionality;

(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)

Or. en

Justification

Purpose limitation to serious transnational crime only.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive Article 2 – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) ‘serious transnational crime’ means the offences under national law referred to in Article 2(2) of **Council** Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA if they are punishable by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years under the national law of a Member State, and if:

Amendment

(i) ‘serious transnational crime’ means the **following** offences under national law referred to in Article 2(2) of Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA:

- participation in a criminal organisation,*
- terrorism,*
- trafficking in human beings,*
- sexual exploitation of children and child pornography,*
- illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,*
- illicit trafficking in weapons, munitions and explosives,*

- *laundering of the proceeds of crime,*
- *counterfeiting currency, including of the euro,*
- *computer-related crime,*
- *murder, grievous bodily injury,*
- *illicit trade in human organs and tissue,*
- *kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage-taking,*
- *organised or armed robbery,*
- *forgery of means of payment,*
- *illicit trafficking in hormonal substances and other growth promoters,*
- *illicit trafficking in nuclear or radioactive materials,*
- *rape,*
- *arson,*
- *crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court,*
- *unlawful seizure of aircraft/ships,*
- *sabotage,*

if they are punishable by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years under the national law of a Member State, and if:

- (i) They are committed in more than one state;
- (ii) They are committed in one state but a substantial part of their preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another state;
- (iii) They are committed in one state but involve an organised criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one state; or
- (iv) They are committed in one state but have substantial effects in another state.

- (i) they are committed in more than one state;
- (ii) they are committed in one state but a substantial part of their preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another state;
- (iii) they are committed in one state but involve an organised criminal group that engages in criminal activities in more than one state; or
- (iv) they are committed in one state but have substantial effects in another state.

Member States may exclude those minor offences for which, taking into account

their respective criminal justice system, the processing of PNR data pursuant to this Directive would not be in line with the principle of proportionality.

Or. en

Justification

Limitation to only certain types of serious transnational serious crimes from Article 2(2) of Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA.

Amendment 12

**Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 2**

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Two or more Member States may establish or designate a single authority to serve as their Passenger Information Unit. Such Passenger Information Unit shall be established in one of the participating Member States and shall be considered the national Passenger Information Unit of all such participating Member States. The participating Member States shall agree on the detailed rules for the operation of the Passenger Information Unit and shall respect the requirements laid down in this Directive.

Amendment

2. Two or more Member States may establish or designate a single authority to serve as their Passenger Information Unit. Such Passenger Information Unit shall be established in **only** one of the participating Member States and shall be considered the national Passenger Information Unit of all such participating Member States. The participating Member States shall agree **jointly** on the detailed rules for the operation of the Passenger Information Unit and shall respect the requirements laid down in this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 13

**Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The PNR data transferred by the air carriers, pursuant to Article 6, in relation to international flights which land on or

Amendment

1. The PNR data transferred by the air carriers, pursuant to Article 6, in relation to international flights which land on or

depart from the territory of each Member State shall be collected by the Passenger Information Unit of the relevant Member State. Should the PNR data transferred by air carriers include data beyond those listed in the Annex, the Passenger Information Unit shall delete such data immediately upon receipt.

depart from the territory of each Member State shall be collected by the Passenger Information Unit of the relevant Member State. Should the PNR data transferred by air carriers include data beyond those listed in the Annex, the Passenger Information Unit shall delete such data immediately *and permanently* upon receipt.

Or. en

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) carrying out an assessment of the passengers prior to their scheduled arrival or departure from the Member State in order to identify any persons who may be involved in a terrorist offence or serious transnational crime and who require further examination by the competent authorities referred to in Article 5. In carrying out such an assessment, the Passenger Information Unit may process PNR data against pre-determined criteria. Member States shall ensure that any positive match resulting from such automated processing is individually reviewed by non-automated means in order to verify whether the competent authority referred to in Article 5 needs to take action;

Amendment

(a) carrying out an assessment of the passengers prior to their scheduled arrival or departure from the Member State in order to identify any persons who may be involved in a terrorist offence or serious transnational crime and who require further examination by the competent authorities referred to in Article 5. In carrying out such an assessment, the Passenger Information Unit may process PNR data against pre-determined criteria ***in accordance with this Directive, and may compare PNR data against relevant databases, including international or national databases or national mirrors of Union databases, where they are established on the basis of Union law, on persons or objects sought or under alert, in accordance with Union, international and national rules applicable to such files.*** Member States shall ensure that any positive match resulting from such automated processing is individually reviewed by non-automated means in order to verify whether the competent authority referred to in Article 5 needs to take action;

Or. en

Justification

Limitation to only certain types of serious transnational serious crimes from Article 2(2) of Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) carrying out an assessment of the passengers prior to their scheduled arrival or departure from the Member State in order to identify any persons who may be involved in a terrorist offence or serious crime and who require further examination by the competent authorities referred to in Article 5. In carrying out such an assessment the Passenger Information Unit may compare PNR data against relevant databases, including international or national databases or national mirrors of Union databases, where they are established on the basis of Union law, on persons or objects sought or under alert, in accordance with Union, international and national rules applicable to such files. Member States shall ensure that any positive match resulting from such automated processing is individually reviewed by non-automated means in order to verify whether the competent authority referred to in Article 5 needs to take action;

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Purpose limitation to serious transnational crime only. Part of the text transferred to point (a).

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) responding, on a case-by-case basis, to duly reasoned requests from competent authorities to provide PNR data and process PNR data in specific cases for the purpose of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of a terrorist offence or serious crime, and to provide the competent authorities with the results of such processing; and

Amendment

(c) responding, on a case-by-case basis, to duly reasoned requests from competent authorities to provide PNR data and process PNR data in specific cases for the purpose of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of a terrorist offence or serious **transnational** crime, and to provide the competent authorities with the results of such processing; and

Or. en

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive

Article 4 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The assessment of the passengers prior to their scheduled arrival or departure from the Member State referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2 shall be carried out in a non-discriminatory manner on the basis of assessment criteria established by its Passenger Information Unit. Member States shall ensure that the assessment criteria are set by the Passenger Information Units, in cooperation with the competent authorities referred to in Article 5. The assessment criteria shall in no circumstances be based on a person's race **or** ethnic origin, **religious** or **philosophical** belief, political opinion, **trade union** membership, **health** or sexual **life**.

Amendment

3. The assessment of the passengers prior to their scheduled arrival or departure from the Member State referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2 shall be carried out in a non-discriminatory manner on the basis of assessment criteria established by its Passenger Information Unit. Member States shall ensure that the assessment criteria are set by the Passenger Information Units, in cooperation with the competent authorities referred to in Article 5. The assessment criteria shall in no circumstances be based on a person's **sex**, race, **colour**, ethnic **or social** origin, **genetic features, language, religion** or belief, political **or any other** opinion, membership **of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age** or sexual **orientation, as laid down in Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the**

Amendment 18

**Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 4**

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The Passenger Information Unit of a Member State shall transfer the PNR data or the results of the processing of PNR data of the persons identified in accordance with points (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 for further examination to the relevant competent authorities of the same Member State. Such transfers shall only be made on a case-by-case basis.

Amendment

4. The Passenger Information Unit of a Member State shall transfer the PNR data or the results of the processing of PNR data of the persons identified in accordance with points (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 for further examination to the relevant competent authorities of the same Member State. Such transfers shall only be made on a case-by-case basis ***by human action.***

Amendment 19

**Proposal for a directive
Article 5 – paragraph 1**

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Each Member State shall adopt a list of the competent authorities entitled to request or receive PNR data or the result of the processing of PNR data from the Passenger Information Units in order to examine that information further or take appropriate action for the purpose of preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting terrorist offences and serious crime.

Amendment

1. Each Member State shall adopt a list of the competent authorities entitled to request or receive PNR data or the result of the processing of PNR data from the Passenger Information Units in order to examine that information further or take appropriate action for the ***specific*** purpose of preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting terrorist offences and serious ***transnational*** crime.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Competent authorities shall consist of authorities competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime.

Amendment

2. Competent authorities shall consist of authorities competent for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences and serious ***transnational*** crime.

Or. en

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. The PNR data of passengers and the result of the processing of PNR data received by the Passenger Information Unit may be further processed by the competent authorities of the Member States only for the purpose of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting terrorist offences or serious crime.

Amendment

4. The PNR data of passengers and the result of the processing of PNR data received by the Passenger Information Unit may be further processed by the competent authorities of the Member States only for the ***specific*** purpose of preventing, detecting, investigating or prosecuting terrorist offences or serious ***transnational*** crime.

Or. en

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive Article 5 – paragraph 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6. The competent authorities shall not take any decision that produces an adverse legal effect on a person or significantly affects a person only by reason of the automated processing of PNR data. Such decisions shall not be taken on the basis of a person's race *or* ethnic origin, *religious* or *philosophical* belief, political opinion, *trade union* membership, *health* or sexual *life*.

Amendment

6. The competent authorities shall not take any decision that produces an adverse legal effect on a person or significantly affects a person only by reason of the automated processing of PNR data. Such decisions shall not be taken on the basis of a person's *sex*, race, *colour*, ethnic *or social* origin, *genetic features, language, religion* or belief, political *or any other* opinion, membership *of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age* or sexual *orientation*. *Such sensitive data shall be permanently deleted not later than 30 days from the last receipt of PNR containing such data by competent authorities.*

Or. en

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) 24 to 48 hours before the scheduled time for flight departure;

Amendment

(a) *once*, 24 to 48 hours before the scheduled time for flight departure;

Or. en

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive Article 6 – paragraph 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) immediately after flight closure, that is once the passengers have boarded the aircraft in preparation for departure and it is no longer possible for further passengers to board.

Amendment

(b) **once**, immediately after flight closure, that is once the passengers have boarded the aircraft in preparation for departure and it is no longer possible for further passengers to board.

Or. en

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall ensure that, with regard to persons identified by a Passenger Information Unit in accordance with Article 4(2)(a) and (b), the result of the processing of PNR data is transmitted by that Passenger Information Unit to the Passenger Information Units of other Member States where the former Passenger Information Unit considers such transfer to be necessary for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or serious crime. The Passenger Information Units of the receiving Member States shall transmit such PNR data or the result of the processing of PNR data to their relevant competent authorities.

Amendment

1. Member States shall ensure that, with regard to persons identified by a Passenger Information Unit in accordance with Article 4(2)(a) and (b), the result of the processing of PNR data is transmitted by that Passenger Information Unit to the Passenger Information Units of other Member States where the former Passenger Information Unit considers such transfer to be necessary for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or serious **transnational** crime. The Passenger Information Units of the receiving Member States shall transmit such PNR data or the result of the processing of PNR data to their relevant competent authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. The Passenger Information Unit of a Member State shall have the right to request, if necessary, the Passenger Information Unit of any other Member State to provide it with PNR data that are kept in the latter's database in accordance with Article 9(1), and, if necessary, also the result of the processing of PNR data. The request for such data may be based on any one or a combination of data elements, as deemed necessary by the requesting Passenger Information Unit for a specific case of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or serious crime. Passenger Information Units shall provide the requested data as soon as practicable and shall provide also the result of the processing of PNR data, if it has already been prepared pursuant to Article 4(2)(a) and (b).

Amendment

2. The Passenger Information Unit of a Member State shall have the right to request, if necessary, the Passenger Information Unit of any other Member State to provide it with PNR data that are kept in the latter's database in accordance with Article 9(1), and, if necessary, also the result of the processing of PNR data. The request for such data may be based on any one or a combination of data elements, as deemed necessary by the requesting Passenger Information Unit for a specific case of prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or serious *transnational* crime. Passenger Information Units shall provide the requested data as soon as practicable and shall provide also the result of the processing of PNR data, if it has already been prepared pursuant to Article 4(2)(a) and (b).

Or. en

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. The Passenger Information Unit of a Member State shall have the right to request, if necessary, the Passenger Information Unit of any other Member State to provide it with PNR data that are kept in the latter's database in accordance

Amendment

3. The Passenger Information Unit of a Member State shall have the right to request, if necessary, the Passenger Information Unit of any other Member State to provide it with PNR data that are kept in the latter's database in accordance

with Article 9(2), and, if necessary, also the result of the processing of PNR data. The Passenger Information Unit may request access to specific PNR data kept by the Passenger Information Unit of another Member State in their full form without the masking out only in exceptional circumstances in response to a specific threat or a specific investigation or prosecution related to terrorist offences or serious crime.

with Article 9(2), and, if necessary, also the result of the processing of PNR data. The Passenger Information Unit may request access to specific PNR data kept by the Passenger Information Unit of another Member State in their full form without the masking out only in **the most** exceptional circumstances in response to a specific **real-time** threat or a specific investigation or prosecution related to terrorist offences or serious **transnational** crime.

Or. en

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. Only in those cases where it is necessary for the prevention of an immediate and serious threat to public security may the competent authorities of a Member State request directly the Passenger Information Unit of any other Member State to provide it with PNR data that are kept in the latter's database in accordance with Article 9(1) and (2). Such requests shall relate to a specific investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or serious crime and shall be reasoned. Passenger Information Units shall respond to such requests as a matter of priority. In all other cases the competent authorities shall channel their requests through the Passenger Information Unit of their own Member State.

Amendment

4. Only in those cases where it is **strictly** necessary for the prevention of an immediate and serious threat to public security may the competent authorities of a Member State request directly the Passenger Information Unit of any other Member State to provide it with PNR data that are kept in the latter's database in accordance with Article 9(1) and (2). Such requests shall relate to a specific investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or serious **transnational** crime and shall be reasoned. Passenger Information Units shall respond to such requests as a matter of priority. In all other cases the competent authorities shall channel their requests through the Passenger Information Unit of their own Member State.

Or. en

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Exceptionally, where early access is necessary to respond to a specific and actual threat related to terrorist offences or serious crime, the Passenger Information Unit of a Member State shall have the right to request the Passenger Information Unit of another Member State to provide it with PNR data of flights landing in or departing from the latter's territory at any time.

Amendment

5. Exceptionally, where early access is necessary to respond to a specific and actual threat related to terrorist offences or serious ***transnational*** crime, the Passenger Information Unit of a Member State shall have the right to request the Passenger Information Unit of another Member State to provide it with PNR data of flights landing in or departing from the latter's territory at any time.

Or. en

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6a. Member States may share PNR only pursuant to a careful assessment of the following safeguards:

(a) such sharing must take place only in accordance with Article 4;

(b) such sharing must only take place with domestic government authorities when acting in furtherance of the uses outlined in Article 4;

(c) receiving authorities must afford to PNR equivalent safeguards as set out in this Directive; and

(d) PNR must be shared only in support of those cases under examination or

investigation and pursuant to written understandings and Union and national law on the exchange of information between domestic government authorities.

Or. en

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6b. When analytical information obtained from PNR is being transferred pursuant to this Directive, the safeguards provided for in paragraph 1 shall be respected.

Or. en

Amendment 32

Proposal for a directive Article 7 – paragraph 6 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

6c. Member States shall advise each other regarding the enactment of any legislation that materially affects the implementation of this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 33

Proposal for a directive Article 8

Text proposed by the Commission

A Member State may transfer PNR data and the results of the processing of PNR data to a third country, only on a case-by-case basis and if:

(a) the *conditions laid down in Article 13 of Council Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA are fulfilled,*

(b) the transfer is necessary for the purposes of this Directive specified in Article 1(2), and

(c) the third country agrees to transfer the data to another third country only where it is necessary for the purposes of this Directive specified in Article 1(2) and only with the express authorisation of the Member State.

Amendment

1. A Member State may transfer PNR data and the results of the processing of PNR data to a third country, only on a case-by-case basis and if:

(a) the *transfer is necessary for the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties;*

(aa) the receiving authority in the third country or receiving international body is responsible for the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties;

(ab) the Member State from which the data were obtained has given its consent to transfer in compliance with its national law;

(ac) the third country or international body concerned ensures an adequate level of protection for the intended data processing;

(b) the transfer is necessary for the purposes of this Directive specified in Article 1(2); and

(c) the third country *receiving the data* agrees to transfer the data to another third country only where it is necessary for the purposes of this Directive specified in Article 1(2) and only with the express authorisation of the Member State.

1a. Transfer of PNR data without prior consent in accordance with point (ab) of paragraph 1 shall be permitted only if such transfer is essential for the prevention of an immediate and serious threat to public security of a Member State or a third country or to essential

interests of a Member State and the prior consent cannot be obtained in good time. The authority responsible for giving consent shall be informed without delay.

1b. By way of derogation from point (ac) of paragraph 1, personal data may be transferred if:

(a) the national law of the Member State transferring the data so provides because of:

(i) the legitimate specific interests of the data subject; or

(ii) legitimate prevailing interests, in particular important public interests; or

(b) the third country or receiving international body provides safeguards which are deemed adequate by the Member State concerned according to its national law.

1c. The adequacy of the level of protection referred to in point (ac) of paragraph 1 shall be assessed in the light of all the circumstances surrounding a data transfer operation or a set of data transfer operations. Particular consideration shall be given to the nature of the data, the purpose and duration of the proposed processing operation or operations, the Member State transferring the data and the country or international body of final destination of the data, the rules of law, both general and sectoral, in force in the third country or international body in question and the professional rules and security measures which apply.

1d. Member States shall transfer PNR to competent government authorities of third countries only under terms consistent with this Directive and only upon ascertaining that the use that the recipient intends to make of the PNR is consistent with those terms.

1e. Save in emergency circumstances, any such transfer of data from one third

country to another shall take place pursuant to an express understanding incorporating data privacy protections comparable to those applied to PNR by Member States as provided for in this Directive.

If. Where a Member State is aware that PNR data relating to a citizen or a resident of a Member State are being transferred to a third country, the competent authorities of the Member State concerned shall be informed of the matter at the earliest appropriate opportunity.

1g. When PNR data is being transferred to a third country pursuant to this Directive, the safeguards set out in paragraphs 1 to 1c shall be complied with.

Or. en

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

2. Upon expiry of the period of 30 days after the transfer of the PNR data to the Passenger Information Unit referred to in paragraph 1, the data shall be retained at the Passenger Information Unit for a further period of five years. During this period, all data elements which could serve to identify the passenger to whom PNR data relate shall be masked out. Such **anonymised** PNR data shall be accessible only to a limited number of personnel of the Passenger Information Unit specifically authorised to carry out analysis of PNR data and develop assessment criteria according to Article 4(2)(d). Access to the full PNR data shall be permitted only by the Head of the Passenger Information Unit

Amendment

2. Upon expiry of the period of 30 days after the transfer of the PNR data to the Passenger Information Unit referred to in paragraph 1, the data shall be retained at the Passenger Information Unit for a further period of five years. During this period, all data elements which could serve to identify the passenger to whom PNR data relate shall be masked out. Such **masked out** PNR data shall be accessible only to a limited number of personnel of the Passenger Information Unit specifically authorised to carry out analysis of PNR data and develop assessment criteria according to Article 4(2)(d). Access to the full PNR data shall be permitted only by the Head of the Passenger Information Unit

for the purposes of Article 4(2)(c) and where it could be reasonably believed that it is necessary to carry out an investigation and in response to a specific and actual threat or risk or a specific investigation or prosecution.

for the purposes of Article 4(2)(c) and where it could be reasonably believed that it is necessary to carry out an investigation and in response to a specific and actual threat or risk or a specific investigation or prosecution. ***Such access to the full data shall be allowed for a period of four years after the data has been masked out in cases concerning serious transnational crime and for the entire period of five years in cases concerning terrorist offences.***

Or. en

Justification

Data masking is the process of obscuring (masking) specific data elements within data stores so that the information is not available outside of the specific environment where it is handled, therefore decreasing the chances of exposing sensitive information and avoiding risks of leaking. Taking into account proportionality of retention periods, a distinction of possible access shall be made between serious transnational crime (4 years only) and terrorism (5 years) after the initial masking out of the data.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Member States shall ensure that the PNR data are deleted upon expiry of the period specified in paragraph 2. This obligation shall be without prejudice to cases where specific PNR data have been transferred to a competent authority and are used in the context of specific criminal investigations or prosecutions, in which case the retention of such data by the competent authority shall be regulated by the national law of the Member State.

Amendment

3. Member States shall ensure that the PNR data are ***permanently*** deleted upon expiry of the period specified in paragraph 2. This obligation shall be without prejudice to cases where specific PNR data have been transferred to a competent authority and are used in the context of specific criminal investigations or prosecutions, in which case the retention of such data by the competent authority shall be regulated by the national law of the Member State.

Or. en

Justification

It should be clarified that the deletion is permanent except in cases specified above.

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive
Article 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall ensure, in conformity with their national law, that dissuasive, effective and proportionate penalties, including financial penalties, are provided for against air carriers which, do not transmit the data required under this Directive, to the extent that they are already collected by the them, or do not do so in the required format or otherwise infringe the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive.

Amendment

Member States shall ensure, in conformity with their national law, that dissuasive, effective and proportionate penalties, including financial penalties, are provided for against air carriers which do not transmit the data required under this Directive, to the extent that they are already collected by them, or do not do so in the required format, ***or do not handle and process the data in accordance with the data protection rules laid down in this Directive and in Directive 95/46/EC***, or otherwise infringe the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

It is important that this Article covers both the way in which the data is handled and processed, as well as making clear that such a system would operate under existing legal data protection rules.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive
Article 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 10a

Protection of personal data

1. Each Member State shall provide that, in respect of all processing of personal

data pursuant to this Directive, every passenger shall have the same right to access, right to rectification, erasure and blocking, right to compensation and right to judicial redress as those provided for under national law in implementation of Articles 17, 18, 19 and 20 of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA. Those Articles shall therefore be applicable.

2. In the event of a privacy incident or breach (including unauthorised access or disclosure), national supervisory authorities shall take the necessary measures to notify affected individuals as appropriate, to limit the risk of harm resulting from unauthorised disclosure of personal data and information, and to put in place such remedial measures as are technically practicable.

3. Within the scope of this Directive, the national supervisory authority shall without undue delay inform the relevant Member State authorities about significant privacy incidents and breaches involving PNR data relating to Union citizens or residents resulting from accidental or unlawful destruction or accidental loss, alteration, unauthorised disclosure or access, or any unlawful forms of processing or use.

4. The national supervisory authorities of Member States shall confirm that effective administrative, civil, and criminal enforcement measures are available under Member State law for privacy incidents by the airlines, and shall make available information concerning such measures. Member States may also take disciplinary action against persons responsible for any such privacy incident or breach, as appropriate, such action to include denial of system access, formal reprimands, suspension, demotion, or removal from duty.

5. All data shall be held in a secure location, in a secure database, on a

security accredited computer system, that either meets or exceeds international industrial standards.

6. PNR data must be monitored, sampled and audited in line with a statutory code of practice which must be developed by each Member State's supervisory authority, ensuring tight controls of the work of operators and the practical implementation of this Directive, and will form part of each Member State's review process.

7. Each Member State and each national authority shall appoint a data protection supervisory officer in order to ensure compliance with existing national and Union data protection law and fundamental rights; that person shall be trained and qualified to a high standard in data protection law.

Or. en

Justification

It is essential that passengers have the rights to redress, rectification, access, erasure and blocking, and the right to compensation and the right to judicial redress. Having clear rules on how Supervisory authorities, airlines, and Member States should operate regarding data handling, should ensure an effective operation which passengers can have confidence in.

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Protection of personal data

Amendment

Data security

Or. en

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 3

Text proposed by the Commission

3. Any processing of PNR data revealing a person's race *or* ethnic origin, **religious** or **philosophical** belief, political opinion, **trade union** membership, **health** or sexual **life** shall be prohibited. In the event that PNR data revealing such information are received by the Passenger Information Unit they shall be deleted immediately.

Amendment

3. Any processing of PNR data revealing a person's **sex**, race, **colour**, ethnic *or social* origin, **genetic features**, **language**, **religion** or belief, political *or any other* opinion, membership *of a national minority*, **property**, **birth**, **disability**, **age** or sexual **orientation** shall be prohibited. In the event that PNR data revealing such information are received by the Passenger Information Unit they shall be deleted immediately. **Access to, as well as processing and use of, sensitive data shall be permitted in only the most exceptional circumstances where the life of an individual could be imperilled or seriously impaired. Such data must be exclusively accessed using restrictive processes on a case-by-case real-time basis with the approval of a senior manager of the competent authority concerned.**

Or. en

Justification

This provision will provide for the most exceptional of circumstance where real time information is needed, where the existing provisions of this Directive are unable to provide the necessary information.

Amendment 40

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 4

Text proposed by the Commission

4. All processing of PNR data by air carriers, all transfers of PNR data by Passenger Information Units and all requests by competent authorities or

Amendment

4. All processing of PNR data by air carriers, all transfers of PNR data by Passenger Information Units and all requests by competent authorities or

Passenger Information Units of other Member States and third countries, even if refused, shall be logged or documented by the Passenger Information Unit and the competent authorities for the purposes of verification of the lawfulness of the data processing, self-monitoring and ensuring proper data integrity and security of data processing, in particular by the national data protection supervisory authorities. These logs shall be kept for a period of five years unless the underlying data have not yet been deleted in accordance with Article 9(3) at the expiry of those five years, in which case the logs shall be kept until the underlying data are deleted.

Passenger Information Units of other Member States and third countries, even if refused, shall be logged or documented by the Passenger Information Unit and the competent authorities for the purposes of verification of the lawfulness of the data processing, self-monitoring and ensuring proper data integrity and security of data processing, in particular by the national data protection supervisory authorities. These logs shall be kept for a period of five years unless the underlying data have not yet been deleted in accordance with Article 9(3) at the expiry of those five years, in which case the logs shall be kept until the underlying data are deleted. ***Those persons who operate security controls, who access and analyse the PNR data, and who operate the data logs, must be security cleared and security trained. Each such person shall have a profile which defines and limits what he or she is authorised to see according to the nature of his or her work, role, and legal entitlement.***

Or. en

Justification

Such training and operational structures allow for another layer of security to be included, and increases confidence in the system, whilst ensuring greater uniformity across Member States systems, and the handling of personal data.

Amendment 41

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 7

Text proposed by the Commission

7. Without prejudice to Article 10, Member States shall adopt suitable measures to ensure the full implementation of the provisions of this Directive and shall in particular lay down effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties to be imposed in

Amendment

7. Without prejudice to Article 10, Member States shall adopt suitable measures to ensure the full implementation of ***all*** the provisions of this Directive and shall in particular lay down effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties to be imposed in

case of infringements of the provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive.

case of infringements of the provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive.

Or. en

Amendment 42

Proposal for a directive Article 11 – paragraph 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

7a. National supervisory authorities may take disciplinary action against persons responsible for any such privacy incident or breach, as appropriate, to include denial of system access, formal reprimands, suspension, demotion, or removal from duty.

Or. en

Justification

National supervisory authorities having in place a disciplinary system for persons who operate the system is essential for passenger confidence in the PNR system.

Amendment 43

Proposal for a directive Article 12

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Each Member State shall provide that the national supervisory authority established in implementation of Article 25 of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA shall also be responsible for advising on and monitoring the application within its territory of the provisions adopted by the Member States pursuant to the present Directive. The further provisions of Article 25 Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA

1. Each Member State shall provide that the national supervisory authority established in implementation of Article 25 of Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA shall also be responsible for advising on and monitoring the application within its territory of the provisions adopted by the Member States pursuant to the present Directive. The further provisions of Article 25 Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA

shall be applicable.

shall be applicable.

1a. Compliance with the privacy safeguards contained in this Directive shall be subject to independent review and oversight by national supervisory authority officers who:

(a) have a proven record of autonomy;

(b) exercise effective powers of oversight, investigation, intervention, and review; and

(c) have the power to refer infringements of law related to this Directive for prosecution or disciplinary action, when appropriate.

The national supervisory authority officers shall, in particular, ensure that complaints relating to non-compliance with this Directive are received, investigated, responded to and appropriately redressed. Those complaints may be brought by any individual, regardless of nationality, country of origin, or place of residence.

1b. In particular, national supervisory authorities shall provide all individuals with an administrative means to resolve travel-related inquiries including those related to the use of PNR data. National supervisory authorities shall provide a redress process for individuals who believe they have been delayed or prohibited from boarding a commercial aircraft because they were wrongly identified as a threat.

Or. en

Justification

It is necessary for those that carry out the oversight and review of national supervisory authorities and for the authorities themselves to have the necessary powers in order to make sure that there are no breaches in the system, and that passengers remain fully informed of their rights, and that they are fully observed and applied.

Amendment 44

Proposal for a directive Article 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 12a

Independent review

In addition, application of this Directive shall be subject to independent review, evaluation and oversight by one or more of the following entities:

(a) the European Parliament;

(b) the Commission;

(c) the Committee referred to in Article 14 of this Directive.

Such oversight may be manifested in the findings and recommendations of public reports, public hearings, codes of practice and analyses.

Or. en

Justification

It is important that there is scrutiny, from both the European Parliament and the European Commission, both of whom carry out different and complimentary functions. The establishment of an EU-PNR Data Protection Committee will bring specialist knowledge to the system's ongoing review and evaluation.

Amendment 45

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive at the latest ***two years*** after the entry into force of this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive at the latest ***three years*** after the entry into force of this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the

Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.

Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.

Or. en

Justification

Given the specific technological and structural demands of setting up an EU-PNR system for each Member States, it is necessary to extend the time period to 3 years.

Amendment 46

**Proposal for a directive
Article 16**

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 16

deleted

Transitional provisions

Upon the date referred to in Article 15(1), i.e. two years after the entry into force of this Directive, Member States shall ensure that the PNR data of at least 30% of all flights referred to in Article 6(1) are collected. Until two years after the date referred to in Article 15, Member States shall ensure that the PNR data from at least 60 % of all flights referred to in Article 6(1) are collected. Member States shall ensure that from four years after the date referred to in Article 15, the PNR data from all flights referred to in Article 6(1) are collected.

Or. en

Justification

Given the importance of the purpose for which the PNR data is collected and processed, as well as the varied, sophisticated and international nature of the threat posed, it is necessary to have a system which operates on a 100% collection basis both within the EU, and with third countries in order for the system to be fully effective.

Amendment 47

Proposal for a directive Article 17

Text proposed by the Commission

On the basis of information provided by the Member States, the Commission shall:

(a) review the feasibility and necessity of including internal flights in the scope of this Directive, in the light of the experience gained by those Member States that collect PNR data with regard to internal flights. The Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council within two years after the date mentioned in Article 15(1);

(b) undertake a review of the operation of this Directive and submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council within **four years** after the date mentioned in Article 15(1). Such review shall cover all the elements of this Directive, with special attention to **the** compliance with standard of protection of personal data, the length of the data retention period and the quality of the assessments. It shall also contain the statistical information gathered pursuant to Article 18.

Amendment

On the basis of information provided by the Member States, the Commission shall undertake a review of the operation of this Directive and submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council within **two years** after the date mentioned in Article 15(1). Such review shall cover all the elements of this Directive, with special attention to compliance with **the** standard of protection of personal data, the length of the data retention period and the quality of the assessments. It shall also contain the statistical information gathered pursuant to Article 18.

Or. en

Justification

5 years is a more suitable time period for assessment, given the period for Member States establishing a PNR system was set at 3 rather than 2 years.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

I. Background

The nature of criminal and terrorist activity has been constantly evolving in recent years. It has become more daring, more sophisticated and increasingly trans-national in nature. Given the vast cost of crime, evidence shows that citizens increasingly wish to see stronger action at EU level to tackle organised crime and terrorism.¹

In response to this, the Stockholm Programme called on the Commission to present a proposal for the use of PNR data to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute terrorism and serious crime. On 6 November 2007 the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Framework Decision on the use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data for law enforcement purposes. The proposal was discussed in Council working groups and consensus was reached on a majority of the provisions in the text. However upon entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty on 1 December 2009, the Commission proposal, not yet adopted by the Council, became obsolete.

PNR data is information provided by air passengers in the course of ticket reservation which is held by air carriers. Its primary use by air carriers is for operational purposes (it contains information in 19 fields such as travel dates, travel itinerary, ticket information, contact details, travel agency details, means of payment used, seat number and baggage information) but it also has commercial and statistical value for the airlines.

PNR data can also be used by law enforcement bodies and the proposed Directive lays down harmonised rules for such measures. PNR data, when analysed carefully, can be an effective tool to identify and track criminal and terrorist activity. Furthermore, it can be used in a reactive, real time or pro-active way to intercept, monitor, investigate and prosecute criminals. Currently, of the 27 Member States of the European Union, only the United Kingdom has a fully fledged PNR system², whilst 5 others (France, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium and The Netherlands) use it in limited ways or are testing its use.

PNR should not be confused with Advanced Passenger Information (API) which is biographical information taken from the machine-readable part of a passport. This is more limited in scope and its use is regulated under the API Directive³.

II. Commission Proposal

The Commission proposal (henceforth "the text") takes into account the recommendations of the European Parliament as stated in its Resolution of November 2008⁴ and it reflects the state

¹ Standard Eurobarometer 71, p. 149 of the Annex.

² UK e-borders sections 32 to 38 of the Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006.

³ Directive 2004/82/EC of 29 August 2004 on the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data (OJ L 261, 6.8.2004, p. 24).

⁴ Texts Adopted, P6_TA(2008)0561.

of discussions in the Council working groups in 2009. It also takes into account the opinions of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS), the Article 29 Working Party on Data Protection and the Fundamental Rights Agency. Both a full impact assessment and a consultation process were carried out.

Principally, the text does two things: i) it harmonises the obligation for air carriers operating flights to and from third country and the territory of at least one Member State in the transmission of PNR data to law enforcement bodies, and ii) sets out the criteria for which law enforcement bodies may use such information, namely for the purpose of preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting terrorist offences and serious crime. The text complies with the rules laid down in Framework Decision 2008/977/JHA (or any other future Framework decision in this area) for the protection of personal data. The proposed system is mandatory giving each Member State two years in which to set up an operational system. However, Member States would be allowed to run joint systems for cost-sharing purposes.

Apart from the purpose limitation, which is mentioned above, there are several areas in which parliamentarians have traditionally focussed their interest:

I. Retention of data

The text sets out a two-stage approach to the retention of PNR data by the Member State's competent authority: namely a 30-day period, followed by a 5-year period where the data is masked out.

II. Centralised v. de-centralised system

The text sets out rules for a de-centralised system. The arguments for this are mainly to do with cost, but also the sensitive nature of a single location of a centralised system.

III. Inclusion of intra-EU flights

Intra-EU flights are not included in the scope of the text.

IV. Targeted v. 100% collection

The Commission proposes reaching 100% coverage of international flights in gradual steps.

V. Definition of terrorist offences and serious crimes

Under the text, "terrorist offences" refer to those in Articles 1 to 4 of Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA; and "serious crimes" are also defined with reference to "Article 2(2) of Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA, but only those punishable by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least three years under the national law of a Member State", although some flexibility is allowed here.

III. Rapporteur's Position

Your Rapporteur agrees with the vast majority of the Commission's approach to the

transmission and use of PNR data. The Commission and various member State law enforcement bodies have presented evidence to Members as to the effectiveness of such a tool and your Rapporteur contends the necessity, proportionality, and added value of such a measure has been shown: the measures do not impede free movement and should not jeopardise right of entry of citizens whilst at the same time helping to protect their safety. Furthermore, given that the Commission proposal has taken account of the recommendations made by the European Parliament in November 2008, and given that it sets minimum standards that have already been approved by the LIBE Committee with respect to other PNR Agreements the text provides a sound platform for discussion in this house.

I. Retention of data

Your Rapporteur does not believe that any changes need to be made to the text but his draft Report adds a definition of "masking out data" which clarifies the precise meaning of this provision. It also introduces two different periods for accessing the data - five years for terrorism and four years for serious transnational crime, taking fully into account the proportionality principle, in view of the ECJ joined cases C-293/12 and C-594/12.

II. Centralised v. de-centralised system

The draft Report sets out rules for a de-centralised system.

III. Inclusion of intra-EU flights

Your Rapporteur is convinced that the inclusion of intra-EU flights would bring clear added value to any EU PNR scheme. Although this would add to initial costs there are clear benefits to their inclusion: uniform set up and strong security advantages. Because of the increased scope of the scheme, your Rapporteur has also extended the lead in time for the proposal from 2 to 3 years.

IV. Targeted v. 100% collection

The Rapporteur supports 100% coverage of flights for the obvious efficiency and security benefits. There is also evidence to suggest that criminals could avoid particular flights under a targeted system.

V. Definition of terrorist offences and serious transnational crimes

The draft Report has not changed the definitions of "terrorist offence" and "serious crime" However, it limits the text to "serious transnational crime" only with a list of specific offences taken from the FD 2002/584/JHA list.

Your Rapporteur has also inserted provisions which will clarify the issue of cost, redress and has strengthened the legal certainty of the text by referring more explicitly to other legislation already in force in this area.

