OPINION

of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

for the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs


Rapporteur for opinion: Lukas Mandl
PA_Legam
The Committee on Foreign Affairs calls on the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) Council Directive 2008/114/EC\(^{17}\) provides for a procedure for designating European critical infrastructures in the energy and transport sectors, the disruption or destruction of which would have significant cross-border impact on at least two Member States. That Directive focused exclusively on the protection of such infrastructures. However, the evaluation of Directive 2008/114/EC conducted in 2019\(^{18}\) found that due to the increasingly interconnected and cross-border nature of operations using critical infrastructure, protective measures relating to individual assets alone are insufficient to prevent all disruptions from taking place. Therefore, it is necessary to shift the approach towards ensuring the resilience of critical entities, that is, their ability to mitigate, absorb, accommodate to and recover from incidents that have the potential to disrupt the operations of the critical entity.

Amendment

(1) Council Directive 2008/114/EC\(^{17}\) provides for a procedure for designating European critical infrastructures in the energy and transport sectors, the disruption or destruction of which would have significant cross-border impact on at least two Member States. That Directive focused exclusively on the protection of such infrastructures. However, the evaluation of Directive 2008/114/EC conducted in 2019\(^{18}\) found that due to the increasingly interconnected and cross-border nature of operations using critical infrastructure, protective measures relating to individual assets alone are insufficient to prevent all disruptions from taking place. Therefore, it is necessary to shift the approach towards ensuring the resilience of critical entities, that is, their ability to mitigate, absorb, accommodate to and recover from incidents that have the potential to disrupt the operations of the critical entity, thereby endangering the democratic, social, and economic life in one or more Member States.


\(^{18}\) SWD(2019) 308.
Amendment 2
Proposal for a directive
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) Despite existing measures at Union\textsuperscript{19} and national level aimed at supporting the protection of critical infrastructures in the Union, the entities operating those infrastructures are not adequately equipped to address current and anticipated future risks to their operations that may result in disruptions of the provision of services that are essential for the performance of vital societal functions or economic activities. This is due to a dynamic threat landscape with an evolving terrorist threat and growing interdependencies between infrastructures and sectors, as well as an increased physical risk due to natural disasters and climate change, which increases the frequency and scale of extreme weather events and brings long-term changes in average climate that can reduce the capacity and efficiency of certain infrastructure types if resilience or climate adaptation measures are not in place. Moreover, relevant sectors and types of entities are not recognised consistently as critical in all Member States.

Amendment

(2) Despite existing measures at Union\textsuperscript{19} and national level aimed at supporting the protection of critical infrastructures in the Union, the entities operating those infrastructures are not adequately equipped to address current potential and anticipated future risks to their operations that may result in disruptions of the provision of services that are essential for the performance of vital societal functions or economic activities. This is due to an increasingly challenging security environment, with multi-faceted threats the Union is facing in a highly multipolar world, including hybrid threats and emerging technologies, in particular artificial intelligence, with unreliable behaviour by certain global actors, a dynamic threat landscape with an evolving threat by hostile states and non-state actors and growing global interdependencies between infrastructures and sectors, as well as an increased physical risk due to natural disasters and climate change, which increases the frequency and scale of extreme weather events and brings long-term changes in average climate that can reduce the capacity and efficiency of certain infrastructure types if resilience or climate adaptation measures are not in place. Moreover, relevant sectors and types of entities are not recognised consistently as critical in all Member States.

\textsuperscript{19} European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection (EPCIP).
(3) Those growing interdependencies are the result of an increasingly cross-border and interdependent network of service provision using key infrastructures across the Union in the sectors of energy, transport, banking, financial market infrastructure, digital infrastructure, drinking and waste water, health, certain aspects of public administration, as well as space in as far as the provision of certain services depending on ground-based infrastructures that are owned, managed and operated either by Member States or by private parties is concerned, therefore not covering infrastructures owned, managed or operated by or on behalf of the Union as part of its space programmes. These interdependencies mean that any disruption, even one initially confined to one entity or one sector, can have cascading effects more broadly, potentially resulting in far-reaching and long-lasting negative impacts in the delivery of services across the internal market. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the vulnerability of our increasingly interdependent societies in the face of low-probability risks.

Infrastructure owned, managed or operated by or on behalf of the Union as part of its space programmes is particularly important for the security of the Union and its Member States and the proper functioning of the missions and operations of the Common Security and Defence Policy. Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council, such infrastructure is to be adequately protected. These interdependencies mean that any disruption, even one initially confined to one entity or one sector, can have cascading effects more broadly, potentially resulting in far-reaching and long-lasting negative impacts in the delivery of services across the internal market and can put at risk the security and safety of Union citizens and the
economic, social and democratic life and financial interests of the Union. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the vulnerability of our increasingly interdependent societies in the face of low-probability - high impact risks and the crucial importance to secure our supply chain of, inter alia, raw materials, chemicals and pharmaceutical products that are essential to many critical infrastructure sectors.


Amendment 4
Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3a) The Union understands hybrid campaigns to be ‘multidimensional, combining coercive and subversive measures, using both conventional and unconventional tools and tactics, such as diplomatic, military, economic, and technological tools and tactics, to destabilise the adversary. Hybrid campaigns are designed to be difficult to detect or attribute, and can be used by state and non-state actors. The internet and online networks allow state and non-state actors to conduct aggressive action in new ways. They can be used to hack critical infrastructure, entities and democratic processes, launch persuasive disinformation and propaganda campaigns, steal information and unload
sensitive data into the public domain. Large-scale cyber-attacks on critical entities and infrastructure across borders have the potential to invoke Article 222 TFEU.

Amendment 5
Proposal for a directive
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3b) Large-scale cyber security incidents and crises at Union level, the high degree of interdependence between sectors and countries require a coordinated action to ensure a rapid and effective response, as well as better prevention and preparedness for similar situations in the future. The availability of cyber-resilient critical networks and entities, and information systems and the availability, confidentiality and integrity of data are vital for the security of the Union within as well as beyond its borders. Given the blurring of lines between the realms of civilian and military matters and the dual-use nature of cyber tools and technologies, there is a need for a comprehensive and holistic approach.

Amendment 6
Proposal for a directive
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Certain sectors of the economy such as energy and transport are already regulated or may be regulated in the future by sector-specific acts of Union law that contain rules related to certain aspects of resilience of entities operating in those sectors. In order to address in a
comprehensive manner the resilience of those entities that are critical for the proper functioning of the internal market, those sector-specific measures should be complemented by the ones provided for in this Directive, which creates an overarching framework that addresses critical entities’ resilience in respect of all hazards, that is, natural and man-made, accidental and intentional.

Amendment 7
Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Given the importance of cybersecurity for the resilience of critical entities and in the interest of consistency, a coherent approach between this Directive and Directive (EU) XX/YY of the European Parliament and of the Council [Proposed Directive on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union; (hereafter “NIS 2 Directive”)] is necessary wherever possible. In view of the higher frequency and particular characteristics of cyber risks, the NIS 2 Directive imposes comprehensive requirements on a large set of entities to ensure their cybersecurity. Given that cybersecurity is addressed sufficiently in the NIS 2 Directive, the matters covered by it should be excluded from the scope of this Directive, without prejudice to the particular regime for entities in the digital infrastructure sector.

Amendment

(8) Given the importance of cybersecurity for the resilience of critical entities and in the interest of consistency, a coherent approach between this Directive and Directive (EU) XX/YY of the European Parliament and of the Council [Proposed Directive on measures for a high common level of cybersecurity across the Union; (hereafter “NIS 2 Directive”)] is necessary. In view of the higher frequency and particular characteristics of cyber risks and the growing number of cyber attacks and cyber enabled incidents led by hostile state and non state actors, the NIS 2 Directive imposes comprehensive requirements on a large set of entities to ensure their cybersecurity. Given that cybersecurity is addressed sufficiently in the NIS 2 Directive, the matters covered by it should apply coherently and consistently with this Directive, whenever possible and necessary.

20 [Reference to NIS 2 Directive, once]
Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(8a) As climate change is leading to an increase in the frequency, intensity and complexity of natural disasters which can result in a disruption of essential services or the destruction of essential infrastructure with a significant cross-sectoral or transboundary effects, a coherent approach between this Directive and Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and the Council, as amended, is necessary especially on issues covering preparedness and response actions.

1 Amendment


Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) The actions of Member States to identify and help ensure the resilience of critical entities should follow a risk-based approach that targets efforts to the entities most relevant for the performance of vital societal functions or economic activities. In order to ensure such a targeted approach, each Member State should carry out, within a harmonised framework, an assessment of all relevant natural and man-
made risks that may affect the provision of essential services, including accidents, natural disasters, public health emergencies such as pandemics, and antagonistic threats, including terrorist offences. When carrying out those risk assessments, Member States should take into account other general or sector-specific risk assessment carried out pursuant to other acts of Union law and should consider the dependencies between sectors, including from other Member States and third countries. The outcomes of the risk assessment should be used in the process of identification of critical entities and to assist those entities in meeting the resilience requirements of this Directive.

made risks that may affect the provision of essential services, including accidents, natural disasters, the negative consequences of climate change, public health emergencies such as pandemics, and antagonistic threats, including terrorist offences and hybrid threats such as foreign interferences and malicious disinformation campaigns, as well as CBRN threats. When carrying out those risk assessments, Member States should take into account other general or sector-specific risk assessment carried out pursuant to other acts of Union law, especially under Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and the Council¹a and should consider the dependencies between sectors, including from other Member States and third countries. Synergy with NATO in the area of civil preparedness can be important, notably with the NATO Civil Emergency Planning Committee, which outlined seven key resilience preparedness factors taken into account when measuring resilience. Furthermore, the threat analysis process within the framework of the CSDP should also be taken into account. The outcomes of the risk assessment should be used in the process of identification of critical entities and to assist those entities in meeting the resilience requirements of this Directive.

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In order to ensure that all relevant entities are subject to those requirements and to reduce divergences in this respect, it is important to lay down harmonised rules allowing for a consistent identification of critical entities across the Union, while also allowing Member States to reflect national specificities. Therefore, criteria to identify critical entities should be laid down. In the interest of effectiveness, efficiency, consistency and legal certainty, appropriate rules should also be set on notification and cooperation relating to, as well as the legal consequences of, such identification. In order to enable the Commission to assess the correct application of this Directive, Member States should submit to the Commission, in a manner that is as detailed and specific as possible, relevant information and, in any event, the list of essential services, the number of critical entities identified for each sector and subsector referred to in the Annex and the essential service or services that each entity provides and any thresholds applied.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) Member States should support critical entities in strengthening their resilience, in compliance with their obligations under this Directive, without prejudice to the entities’ own legal responsibility to ensure such compliance. Member States could in particular develop guidance materials and methodologies, support the organisation of exercises to test their resilience and provide training to personnel of critical entities. Moreover, given the interdependencies between

Amendment

(19) Member States should support critical entities in strengthening their resilience, in compliance with their obligations under this Directive, without prejudice to the entities’ own legal responsibility to ensure such compliance. Member States could in particular develop guidance materials and methodologies, support the organisation of exercises, including cross-sectoral and cross-border exercises, where appropriate, to test their resilience and provide training to personnel
entities and sectors, Member States should establish information sharing tools to support voluntary information sharing between critical entities, without prejudice to the application of competition rules laid down in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Amendment 12
Proposal for a directive
Recital 20

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(20) In order to be able to ensure their resilience, critical entities should have a comprehensive understanding of all relevant risks to which they are exposed and analyse those risks. To that aim, they should carry out risks assessments, whenever necessary in view of their particular circumstances and the evolution of those risks, yet in any event every four years. The risk assessments by critical entities should be based on the risk assessment carried out by Member States.

*Amendment*

(20) In order to be able to ensure their resilience, critical entities should have a comprehensive understanding of all relevant risks to which they are exposed and analyse those risks. To that aim, they should carry out risks assessments, whenever necessary in view of their particular circumstances and the evolution of those risks, yet in any event every four years. The risk assessments by critical entities should be based on the risk assessment carried out by Member States, using a common methodology established for each sector covered.

Amendment 13
Proposal for a directive
Recital 24

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*
The risk of employees of critical entities misusing for instance their access rights within the entity’s organisation to harm and cause damage is of increasing concern. That risk is exacerbated by the growing phenomenon of radicalisation leading to violent extremism and terrorism. It is therefore necessary to enable critical entities to request background checks on persons falling within specific categories of its personnel and to ensure that those requests are assessed expeditiously by the relevant authorities, in accordance with the applicable rules of Union and national law, including on the protection of personal data.

Amendment 14
Proposal for a directive
Recital 25

(25) Critical entities should notify, as soon as reasonably possible under the given circumstances, Member States’ competent authorities of incidents that significantly disrupt or have the potential to significantly disrupt their operations. The notification should allow the competent authorities to respond to the incidents rapidly and adequately and to have a comprehensive overview of the overall risks that critical entities face. For that purpose, a procedure should be established for the notification of certain incidents and parameters should be provided for to determine when the actual or potential disruption is significant and the incidents should thus be notified. Given the potential cross-border impacts of such disruptions, a procedure should be
established for Member States to inform other affected Member States via single points of contacts.

disruption is significant and the incidents should thus be notified. Given the potential cross-border impacts of such disruptions, a procedure should be established for Member States to inform other affected Member States via single points of contacts.

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive
Recital 29

Text proposed by the Commission

(29) In order to achieve the objectives of this Directive, and without prejudice to the legal responsibility of Member States and critical entities to ensure compliance with their respective obligations set out therein, the Commission should, where it considers it appropriate, undertake certain supporting activities aimed at facilitating compliance with those obligations. When providing support to Member States and critical entities in the implementation of obligations under this Directive, the Commission should build on existing structures and tools, such as those under the Union Civil Protection mechanism and the European Reference Network for Critical Infrastructure Protection.

Amendment

(29) In order to achieve the objectives of this Directive, and without prejudice to the legal responsibility of Member States and critical entities to ensure compliance with their respective obligations set out therein, the Commission should, where it considers it appropriate, undertake certain supporting activities aimed at facilitating compliance with those obligations. Such activities should also include training courses on different aspects of the resilience of critical entities. Special focus of those courses should be dedicated, among other things, to emerging disruptive technologies. When providing support and training to Member States and critical entities in the implementation of obligations under this Directive, the Commission should build on existing structures and tools, such as those under the Union Civil Protection mechanism and the European Reference Network for Critical Infrastructure Protection, or the European Security and Defence College, which can contribute to the development of a common European security culture. The Commission and the Member States should also ensure that research opportunities in the field of critical entity resilience under Horizon Europe, and the European Defence Fund are fully exploited.
Amendment 16
Proposal for a directive
Article 1 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Directive:

Amendment

1. This Directive lays down measures with a view to achieve a high level of resilience of critical entities in order to ensure the provision of essential services within the Union, and by doing so, ensuring the functioning of the internal market and the provisioning of essential social services.

To that end, this Directive:

Amendment 17
Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) “incident” means any event having the potential to disrupt, or that disrupts, the operations of the critical entity;

Amendment

(3) “incident” means any natural or man-made event which has the potential to jeopardize the safety and security, to disrupt the delivery of essential services or the destruction of essential infrastructure in one or more Member States as the results of failure to maintain the operations of that critical entity;

Amendment 18
Proposal for a directive
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) “essential service” means a service which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions or economic activities;

Amendment

(5) “essential service” means a service which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal or democratic functions or economic activities, public safety and the
rule of law;

Amendment 19
Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission
(a) strategic objectives and priorities for the purposes of enhancing the overall resilience of critical entities taking into account cross-border and cross-sectoral interdependencies;

Amendment
(a) strategic objectives and priorities for the purposes of enhancing the overall resilience of critical entities taking into account cross-border and cross-sectoral interdependencies, also in the event of a hybrid threat;

Amendment 20
Proposal for a directive
Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission
2a. Each Member State shall establish national procedures and arrangements between relevant national authorities and bodies to ensure that the Member State effectively participates in and supports the coordinated management of large-scale incidents that impact critical entities and crises at Union level, including responses to relevant requests under the solidarity and mutual defence clauses pursuant to Article 222 TFEU and Article 42(7) TEU, respectively.

Amendment
Competent authorities designated pursuant to Article 8 shall establish a list of essential services in the sectors referred to in the

Amendment
Competent authorities designated pursuant to Article 8 shall establish a list of essential services in the sectors referred to in the
Annex. They shall carry out by [three years after entry into force of this Directive], and subsequently where necessary, and at least every four years, an assessment of all relevant risks that may affect the provision of those essential services, with a view to identifying critical entities in accordance with Article 5(1), and assisting those critical entities to take measures pursuant to Article 11.

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

The risk assessment shall account for all relevant natural and man-made risks, including accidents, natural disasters, public health emergencies, antagonistic threats, including terrorist offences pursuant to Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Amendment

The risk assessment shall account for all relevant natural and man-made risks, including accidents, natural disasters, public health emergencies, antagonistic threats, hybrid threats and large-scale incidents, terrorist offences involving conventional and non-conventional weapons such as CBRN agents pursuant to Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Risk assessment should take into account inter alia maintaining the continuity of government, energy supply, population movement, water and food resources, emergency response, civil transportation and communications systems.


Amendment 23
Proposal for a directive  
Article 5 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. By [three years and three months after entry into force of this Directive] Member States shall identify for each sector and subsector referred to in the Annex, other than points 3, 4 and 8 thereof, the critical entities.

Amendment

1. By [three years and three months after entry into force of this Directive] Member States, based on common guidelines issued by the Commission, shall identify for each sector and subsector referred to in the Annex, other than points 3, 4 and 8 thereof, the critical entities.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive  
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) the impacts that incidents could have, in terms of degree and duration, on economic and societal activities, the environment and public safety;

Amendment

(c) the impacts that incidents could have, in terms of degree and duration, on economic and societal activities, the environment and public safety, the rule of law and fundamental rights;

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive  
Article 8 – paragraph 5

Text proposed by the Commission

5. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities, whenever appropriate, and in accordance with Union and national law, consult and cooperate with other relevant national authorities, in particular those in charge of civil protection, law enforcement and protection of personal data, as well as with relevant interested parties, including critical entities.

Amendment

5. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities, whenever appropriate, and in accordance with Union and national law, consult and cooperate with other relevant national authorities, in particular those in charge of civil protection law enforcement, security and defence and protection of personal data, as well as with relevant interested parties, including critical entities. At the same time, considering the fact that some critical entities might be private, Member States should find ways to allow a timely
effective and thorough cooperation between those entities, private emergency operators potentially operating in those entities and certified by national bodies, and national authorities.

Amendment 26
Proposal for a directive
Article 9 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall support critical entities in enhancing their resilience. That support may include developing guidance materials and methodologies, supporting the organisation of exercises to test their resilience and providing training to personnel of critical entities.

Amendment

1. Member States and when necessary the Commission, shall support critical entities, including where appropriate and feasible financially, in enhancing their resilience. That support may include developing guidance materials and methodologies, supporting the organisation of exercises, including cross-sectoral and cross-border exercises, where appropriate, to test their resilience and providing awareness programs and training to personnel of national competent authorities and critical entities.

Amendment 27
Proposal for a directive
Article 11 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) prevent incidents from occurring, including through disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation measures;

Amendment

(a) prevent incidents from occurring, including through disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation measures and measures contributing to the fight against climate change;

Amendment 28
Proposal for a directive
Article 11 – paragraph 1 – point b
(b) ensure adequate physical protection of sensitive areas, facilities and other infrastructure, including fencing, barriers, perimeter monitoring tools and routines, as well as detection equipment and access controls; while fully respecting data protection and privacy regulations and complying with sectoral and labour law;

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive
Article 11 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) ensure adequate employee security management, including by setting out categories of personnel exercising critical functions, establishing access rights to sensitive areas, facilities and other infrastructure, and to sensitive information as well as identifying specific categories of personnel in view of Article 12;

Amendment

(e) ensure adequate staff security management, including by setting out categories of personnel exercising critical functions, establishing access rights to sensitive areas, facilities and other infrastructure, and to sensitive information as well as identifying specific categories of personnel in view of Article 12, while fully complying with sectoral and labour law;

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive
Article 11 – paragraph 1 – point f

Text proposed by the Commission

(f) raise awareness about the measures referred to in points (a) to (e) among relevant personnel.

Amendment

(f) raise awareness about the measures referred to in points (a) to (e) among relevant personnel and include them through social dialogue into the definition, set up and follow up of those measures.

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive
Article 12 – paragraph 1
1. Member States shall ensure that critical entities may submit requests for background checks on persons who fall within certain specific categories of their personnel, including persons being considered for recruitment to positions falling within those categories, and that those requests are assessed expeditiously by the authorities competent to carry out such background checks.

**Amendment**

1. Member States shall ensure that critical entities may submit requests for proportionate background checks on persons who fall within certain specific categories of their personnel, including persons being considered for recruitment to positions falling within those categories, and that those requests are assessed expeditiously by the public authorities competent to carry out such background checks. Those checks shall be proportionate and strictly limited to what is necessary and relevant for the fulfilment of the duties of the concerned personnel, while fully respecting sectoral and labour law.

**Amendment 32**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 13 – paragraph 2 – point a a (new)**

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(aa) the impact on human life and the environmental consequences;

**Amendment**

**Amendment 33**

**Proposal for a directive**

**Article 15 – paragraph 4 – subparagraph 1**

**Text proposed by the Commission**

Each advisory mission shall consist of experts from Member States and of Commission representatives. Member States may propose candidates to be part of an advisory mission. The Commission shall select and appoint the members of each advisory mission according to their professional capacity and ensuring a geographically balanced representation among Member States. The Commission

**Amendment**

Each advisory mission shall consist of experts from Member States and of Commission representatives. Member States may propose candidates to be part of an advisory mission. The Commission shall select and appoint the members of each advisory mission according to their professional capacity, diverse background and ensuring a geographically and gender balanced representation among
shall bear the costs related to the participation in the advisory mission. Member States. The Commission shall bear the costs related to the participation in the advisory mission.

Amendment 34

Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The Critical Entities Resilience Group shall be composed of representatives of the Member States and the Commission. Where relevant for the performance of its tasks, the Critical Entities Resilience Group may invite representatives of interested parties to participate in its work.

Amendment

The Critical Entities Resilience Group shall be composed of representatives of the Member States and the Commission. Where relevant for the performance of its tasks, the Critical Entities Resilience Group may invite representatives of interested parties to participate in its work, ensuring a diverse participation of stakeholders, and notably trade unions.

Amendment 35

Proposal for a directive
Article 16 – paragraph 7a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

7a. The Critical Entities Resilience Group, in the spirit of security cooperation and open access, shall regularly publish its findings and appropriately anonymised source data for the general public for use in academia, security research and for other beneficial uses.

Amendment

Amendment 36

Proposal for a directive
Article 17 – paragraph 2a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

2a. In order to receive and properly use the information received according to
article 13 the Commission shall keep a European registry of incidents and develop a common European reporting centre, with the aim of developing and sharing best practices and methodologies.

Amendment 37

Proposal for a directive
Article 17 – paragraph 2 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

2b. The Commission shall increase the cooperation with relevant international fora and like-minded third countries especially Western Balkan and Neighbourhood countries, inter alia under the European Programme for Critical Infrastructure Protection and potential successor programmes and through common training activities and exercises as well as the sharing of best practices.

Amendment 38

Proposal for a directive
Annex – Sector 9 – Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

9. Public administration

9. Public administration and democratic institutions

Amendment 39

Proposal for a directive
Annex – Sector 9 – Type of entity – 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

— Central, regional and local governments and assemblies
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| **Result of final vote** | +: 58  
|--: 8  
|0: 0 |
| **Members present for the final vote** | Alviina Alametsä, Alexander Alexandrov Yordanov, Maria Arena, Petras Aušrevičius, Traian Băsescu, Anna Bonfrisco, Fabio Massimo Castaldo, Susanna Cecardi, Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, Katalin Cseh, Tanja Fajon, Anna Fotyga, Michael Gahler, Kinga Gál, Sunčana Glavak, Raphaël Glucksmann, Klemen Grošelj, Bernard Guetta, Sandra Kalniete, Maximilian Krah, Andrius Kubilius, David Lega, Miriam Lexmann, Nathalie Loiseau, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Claudiu Manda, Lukas Mandl, Thierry Mariani, David McAllister, Vangelis Meimarakis, Sven Mikser, Francisco José Millán Mon, Javier Nart, Úrmas Paet, Demetris Papadakis, Kostas Papadakis, Tonino Picula, Manu Pineda, Thijs Reuten, Jérôme Rivière, Maria Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, Nacho Sánchez Amor, Isabel Santos, Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Andreas Schieder, Radosław Sikorski, Jordi Solé, Sergei Stanishev, Tineke Strik, Hermann Tertsch, Hilde Vautmans, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Viola Von Cramon-Taubadel, Thomas Waitz, Isabel Wiseler-Lima, Salima Yenbou, Željana Zovko |
| **Substitutes present for the final vote** | Vladimir Bilčík, Ioan-Rareș Bogdan, Özlem Demirel, Angel Dzhambazki, Markéta Gregorová, Evin Incir, Assita Kanko, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Mick Wallace |
## FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

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<td>Maria Arena, Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz, Tanja Fajon, Raphaël Glucksmann, Evin Incir, Pierfrancesco Majorino, Claudiu Manda, Sven Mikser, Demetris Papadakis, Tonino Picula, Thijs Reuten, Nacho Sánchez Amor, Isabel Santos, Andreas Schieder, Sergei Stanishev</td>
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<td>Verts/ALE</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Alviina Alametsä, Markéta Gregorová, Jordi Solé, Tineke Strik, Viola Von Cramon-Taubadel, Thomas Waitz, Salima Yenbou</td>
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<td>Maximilian Krah, Thierry Mariani, Jérôme Rivière</td>
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<td>Kostas Papadakis</td>
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<td>Özlem Demirel, Manu Pineda, Idoia Villanueva Ruiz, Mick Wallace</td>
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**Key to symbols:**
- **+**: in favour
- **-**: against
- **0**: abstention