AMENDMENTS
58 - 218

Draft report
Birgit Sippel
(PE660.288v01-00)


Proposal for a regulation
Amendment 58
Cornelia Ernst
on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

Proposal for a regulation

Proposal for rejection

The European Parliament rejects the Commission proposal.

Or. en

Amendment 59
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation

Proposal for rejection

The European Parliament rejects the Commission proposal.

Or. en

Justification

The proposal does not protect children but exposes law-abiding citizens to major risks (such as AI algorithms falsely flagging legal intimate depictions and conversations of children and adults relating to their health and sexual life) and violates the fundamental rights of millions of children and adults according to relevant jurisprudence. Analysing the content of all private messages is as unacceptable as if the post office opened all letters to check for illegal content. According to EDPS, neither the necessity nor the proportionality of the instrument have been demonstrated.

Amendment 60
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation


Justification

The change of title aligns the proposed regulation with Directive 2011/93/EU on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography. In line with recital 9 of that Directive, the legal instruments cover both recordings of sexual abuse and other recordings exploited with or without the child’s knowledge.

Amendment 61
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Dupont

Proposal for a regulation
Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Or. en
Amendment 62

Proposal for a regulation
Citation 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

having regard to the principles established by the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocol on sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,

Or. en

Amendment 63
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment


services as defined in Article 2(7) of that Directive. Those services, which include, for example, voice over IP, messaging and web-based e-mail services, will therefore fall within the scope of Directive 2002/58/EC, as of 21 December 2020


8 of the Charter contains the right to protection of personal data. Article 24(2) of the Charter provides that, in all actions relating to children, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions, the child’s best interests must be a primary consideration.

8 of the Charter contains the right to protection of personal data. Article 3(1) of the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child ("UNCRC") and Article 24(2) of the Charter provide that, in all actions relating to children, whether taken by public authorities or private institutions, the child’s best interests must be a primary consideration. Articles 3(3) of the UNCRC and 24(1) of the Charter furthermore evoke the right of children to protection and care as is necessary for their well-being.

Amendment 65
Javier ZarzalejosJeroen LenaersLena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(4) Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children constitute serious violations of human rights, in particular of the rights of children to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse and neglect, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, as provided for by the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and by the Charter. Digitisation has brought about many benefits for society and the economy, but also challenges including an increase of child sexual abuse online. **The protection of children online is one of the Union's priorities.** On 24 July 2020, the Commission adopted an EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse (“the Strategy”), which aims to provide an effective response, at Union level, to the crime of child sexual abuse

**Amendment**

(4) Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children constitute serious violations of fundamental rights, in particular of the rights of children to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse and neglect, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, as provided for by the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and by the Charter. Digitisation has brought about many benefits for society and the economy, but also challenges, notably an increase of child sexual abuse online resulting from broader access to potential victims and a sharp rise in the exchange of child sexual abuse material between child sexual offenders. Moreover, the increased misuse of privacy-enhancing technologies by offenders to disguise their horrendous actions has made it more difficult for law-enforcement authorities to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute child sexual abuse and exploitation online. According to Europol, the proliferation of anonymisation tools and the higher
amount of child sexual abuse material may also lead to a higher risk of repeat victimisation\textsuperscript{6a}.


\textsuperscript{6} Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse, 24.7.2020 COM(2020) 607 final.

Amendment 66
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

\textit{Text proposed by the Commission}

(4) Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children constitute serious violations of human rights, in particular of the rights of children to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse and neglect, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, as provided for by the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and by the Charter. Digitisation has brought about many benefits for society and the economy, but also challenges including an increase of child sexual abuse online. \textit{The protection of children online is one of the Union's priorities.} On 24 July 2020, the Commission adopted an EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse\textsuperscript{6} (“the Strategy”), which aims to

\textit{Amendment}

(4) \textit{The protection of children is one of the Union's priorities.} Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children constitute serious violations of human rights, in particular of the rights of children to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse and neglect, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, as provided for by the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and by the Charter. Digitisation has brought about many benefits for society and the economy, but also challenges including an increase of child sexual abuse and exploitation material online. Child sexual abuse material is based on actual abuse in the offline world, where most abuses are committed by persons belonging to the
provide an effective response, at Union level, to the crime of child sexual abuse. family or being close to it. The rise in reported numbers is also partially due to the emerging practice of teenagers who, in the development of their sexual identity and experiences, take explicit pictures of videos of themselves and send them to peers, or share such material without a sexual motivation.

6 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse, 24.7.2020 COM(2020) 607 final.

Amendment 67
Maria Grapini
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission
(4) Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children constitute serious violations of human rights, in particular of the rights of children to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse and neglect, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, as provided for by the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and by the Charter. Digitisation has brought about many benefits for society and the economy, but also challenges including an increase of child sexual abuse online. The protection of children online is one of the Union's priorities. On 24 July 2020, the Commission adopted an EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse⁶ (“the Strategy”), which aims to provide an effective response, at Union

Amendment
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level, to the crime of child sexual abuse.

the sexual exploitation of children, child pornography, as these abuses have become more widespread in recent times and have become more widespread through the use of new technologies and the Internet.

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse, 24.7.2020 COM(2020) 607 final.

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse, 24.7.2020 COM(2020) 607 final.

Or. en

Amendment 68

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children constitute serious violations of human rights, in particular of the rights of children to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse and neglect, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, as provided for by the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and by the Charter. Digitisation has brought about many benefits for society and the economy, but also challenges including an increase of child sexual abuse online. The protection of children online is one of the Union’s priorities. On 24 July 2020, the Commission adopted an EU strategy for a

Amendment

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more effective fight against child sexual abuse\(^6\) (“the Strategy”), which aims to provide an effective response, at Union level, to the crime of child sexual abuse.

\(^6\) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse, 24.7.2020 COM(2020) 607 final.

Amendment 69
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Eva Maydell Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

\textit{Text proposed by the Commission} \hfill \textit{Amendment}

(4a) The protection of children online is one of the Union's priorities. On 24 July 2020, the Commission adopted an EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse\(^1\) (“the ‘Strategy’), which aims to provide an effective response, at Union level, to the crime of child sexual abuse. As part of the Strategy, the Commission announced that it would propose sector-specific legislation, including “clear mandatory obligations to detect and report child sexual abuse online to bring more clarity and certainty to the work of both law enforcement and relevant actors in the private sector to tackle online abuse”. The new legislation should fully respect fundamental rights, notably the rights to freedom of expression, to private life and data protection, and include mechanisms to ensure accountability and
transparency.

1a Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, EU strategy for a more effective fight against child sexual abuse, 24.7.2020 COM(2020) 607 final.

Amendment 70
Fabienne Keller, Ramona Strugariu, Nathalie Loiseau, Hilde Vautmans, Laurence Farreng
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) Whereas this proposal does not undermine the principal of end-to-end encryption, since the aim of this proposal is to allow providers of communications to continue their voluntary detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and removal of child sexual abuse material. Thus, limitations to end-to-end encryptions should not be addressed here.

Amendment 71
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Ramona Strugariu, Yana Toom, Abir Al-SahlaniHilde Vautmans
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(4a) Teenagers have the right to discover their sexual identity in a safe and private environment.
(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, have been using specific technologies, notably hashing technology for images and videos, tools using classifiers and artificial intelligence, and technologies analysing text and/or metadata, to detect child sexual abuse online on their services and report it to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, or to detect, remove and report child sexual abuse material. Those measures have been applied on a voluntary basis, while relying on Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 as the legal basis for processing. The providers refer to national hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse material, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a crucial role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, whose fundamental rights to human dignity and to physical and mental integrity were severely violated, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse material, while also contributing to the identification and investigation of offenders, and the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of child sexual abuse offences.
Amendment 73
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, are already using specific technologies to detect and report child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, or to remove child sexual abuse material, on a voluntary basis. Those organisations refer to national hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse material, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a valuable role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse material, while also contributing to the identification and investigation of offenders, and the prevention of child sexual abuse offences.

Amendment

(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, have been using technologies to detect and report child sexual abuse and exploitation material online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, or to remove child sexual abuse and exploitation material, on a voluntary basis, by scanning either the content, such as pictures and text, or the metadata of communications using, in some instances, historical data. Those providers refer detected child sexual abuse and exploitation material to national hotlines dedicated to this task, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries, in particular the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) in the United States. When they are established in third countries, they do not fall into the scope of the EU data protection acquis. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse and exploitation material, while also contributing to the identification and investigation of offenders, and the prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation offences.
Amendment 74

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, are already using specific technologies to detect and report child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, or to remove child sexual abuse material, on a voluntary basis. Those organisations refer to national hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse material, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a valuable role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse material, while also contributing to the identification and investigation of offenders, and the prevention of child sexual abuse offences.

Amendment

(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, are already using specific technologies to detect and report child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation, or to remove child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation material, on a voluntary basis. Those organisations refer to national hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation material, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to reduce child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a valuable role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation material, which constitutes a gross violation of the right to privacy of the child, while also contributing to the identification and investigation of offenders, and the prevention of child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation offences.
Amendment 75
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, are already using specific technologies to detect and report child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, or to remove child sexual abuse material, on a voluntary basis. Those organisations refer to national hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse material, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a valuable role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse material, while also contributing to the identification and investigation of offenders, and the prevention of child sexual abuse offences.

Amendment

(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, are already using specific technologies to detect and report child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, or to remove child sexual abuse material, on a voluntary basis by scanning either the content, such as pictures and text, or the meta data of communications using, in some instances, historical data. Those organisations refer to national hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse material, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a valuable role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse material, while also contributing to the identification and investigation of offenders, and the prevention of child sexual abuse offences.

Or. en

Amendment 76
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, are already using specific technologies to detect and report child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, or to remove child sexual abuse material, on a voluntary basis. Those organisations refer to national hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse material, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a valuable role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse material, while also contributing to the identification and investigation of offenders, and the prevention of child sexual abuse offences.

Amendment

(5) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, such as webmail and messaging services, are already using specific technologies to detect and report child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, or to remove child sexual abuse material, on a voluntary basis. Those organisations refer to national hotlines for reporting child sexual abuse material, as well as to organisations whose purpose is to identify, to reduce child sexual exploitation, and prevent child victimisation, located both within the Union and in third countries. Collectively, those voluntary activities play a valuable role in enabling the identification and rescue of victims, and reducing the further dissemination of child sexual abuse material, while also contributing to the identification, investigation and punishment of offenders, and the prevention of child sexual abuse offences.

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(5a) Notwithstanding their legitimate objective, those measures unequivocally interfere with the fundamental rights to respect for private life and data protection of the individuals concerned, namely users, perceived perpetrators and victims.
Such interference is only possible under certain conditions. It needs to be provided for by law, respect the essence of the rights to data protection and privacy and, in compliance with the principle of proportionality, be necessary and genuinely meet objectives of general interest recognised by the Union or the need to protect the rights and freedoms of others as enshrined in Article 52 (1) of the Charter.

Amendment 78
Fabienne Keller, Ramona Strugariu Nathalie Loiseau Abir Al-Sahlani Olivier Chastel Hilde Vautmans Laurence Farreng

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 a (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(5a) The Covid-19 crisis has significantly exacerbated the production and distribution of child sexual abuse material (CSAM) online which hit a record level during the spring lockdown within Europe(^a). A 106% increase of such activity across the globe was detected(^b). About one in five children falls victim to violence including sexual abuse.</td>
<td></td>
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Amendment 79
Sophia in 't Veld Michal Šimečka Anna Júlia Donáth

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Certain providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services are deploying such technologies on basis of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, referring to legitimate interest, which is a very questionable legal basis for processing sensitive data. Nevertheless, data protection authorities have not taken any enforcement action.

Or. en

Amendment 80
Jadwiga Wiśniewska Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) Acting in the child's best interest should be a priority; therefore underlines the necessity to ensure the safety of using new technologies, electronic communication services, in particular the protection of children against sexual exploitation on the Internet.

Or. en

Amendment 81
Sophia in 't Veld Michal Šimečka Ramona Strugariu Anna Júlia Donáth Yana Toom Fabienne Keller

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 b (new)

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(5b)  Directive 2011/93/EU obliges Member States to take measures against child sexual abuse, at the latest by 18 December 2013. 23 Member States have failed to implement this Directive, and the Commission has failed to act as custodian of the treaties by starting infringement procedures against these Member States only in July and October 2019, almost six years after the deadline of transposition, and has failed to act following the calls by Parliament in its resolution of 14 December 2017\(^1\).


**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 5 b (new)**

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(5b)  Patterns of on-line criminalities are changing rapidly and the activity by sexual predators seeking child exploitation materials, especially during COVID-19 increased online, therefore there is a priority need to implement solution protecting children from on-line exploitation;
Amendment 83
Javier Zarzalejos Jeroen Lenaers Lena Dupont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) Until 20 December 2020, the processing of personal data by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services by means of voluntary measures for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material is governed by Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Amendment

(6) Until 20 December 2020, the processing of personal data by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services by means of voluntary measures for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse material is governed by Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Justification

The purpose of this derogation is to ensure that GDPR continues to apply.

Amendment 84
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

6) Until 20 December 2020, the processing of personal data by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services by means of voluntary measures for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material is governed by Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Amendment

(6) Until 20 December 2020, the processing of personal data by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services by means of voluntary measures for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse and exploitation material and removing such material is subject to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR). The data protection authorities are investigating a complaint.
for non-compliance of current voluntary measures with the GDPR, and data subjects have so far not been informed in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of that Regulation. Directive (EU) 2018/1972 will have no direct effect on providers which apply such voluntary measures.

Amendment 85
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(6a) The voluntary measures applied by providers so far constitute an interference with the fundamental rights to respect for private life and data protection of all users of popular electronic communications services, such as instant messaging platforms and applications. Where such measures permanently involve a general and indiscriminate monitoring and analysis of content of communications of all users, they violate the right to confidentiality of communications, as the Court of Justice has ruled in the joined Cases C-511/18, C-512/18 and C-520/18 - La Quadrature et al.

Amendment 86
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(6a) The measures provided for in this Regulation constitute an interference with the fundamental rights to respect for private life and data protection of all users of popular electronic communications services, such as instant messaging platforms and applications. Even voluntary measures by private companies constitute an interference with those rights when the measures involve monitoring and analysis of content of communications and processing of personal data.

Amendment

Amendment 87
Fabienne Keller Ramona Strugariu, Nathalie Loiseau Abir Al-Sahlani Olivier Chastel Hilde Vautmans Laurence Farreng

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(6b) Any limitation to the right of the confidentiality of communications must register within the very specific aim of this proposal, which is the fight against child sexual abuse online.

Amendment

Amendment 88
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(6b) Any limitation to the fundamental right to the confidentiality of communications cannot be justified merely on the ground that certain technologies were previously deployed when the services concerned did not, from a legal perspective, constitute electronic communications services.

Amendment 89
Cornelia Ernst
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(6b) Any limitation to the fundamental right to the confidentiality of communications cannot be justified merely on the ground that certain technologies were previously deployed when the services concerned did not, from a legal perspective, constitute electronic communications services.

Amendment 90
Cornelia Ernst
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Directive 2002/58/EC does not contain any specific provisions concerning the processing of personal and other data in
connection with the provision of electronic communication services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material. However, pursuant to Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, Member States may adopt legislative measures to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in, inter alia, Articles 5 and 6 of that Directive, which concern confidentiality of communications and traffic data, for the purpose of prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences linked to child sexual abuse. In the absence of such legislative measures, and pending the adoption of a new longer-term legal framework to tackle child sexual abuse effectively at Union level as announced in the Strategy, there would be no legal basis for providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material in their services beyond 21 December 2020.

Amendment 91
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Ramona Strugariu, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom, Fabienne Keller

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission
(7) Directive 2002/58/EC does not contain any specific provisions concerning the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of electronic communication services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material. However, pursuant to Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, Member

Amendment
(7) Directive 2002/58/EC does not contain any specific provisions concerning the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of electronic communication services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material. However, pursuant to Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, Member
States may adopt legislative measures to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in, inter alia, Articles 5 and 6 of that Directive, which concern confidentiality of communications and traffic data, for the purpose of prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences linked to child sexual abuse. In the absence of such legislative measures, and pending the adoption of a new longer-term legal framework to tackle child sexual abuse effectively at Union level as announced in the Strategy, there would be no legal basis for providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue to detect and report child sexual abuse material in their services beyond 21 December 2020.

Since most Member States have failed to adopt such legislative measures, the Commission has failed to respond to warnings given during the legislative process of the European Electronic Communications code and has failed to provide a legal basis for processing personal data in this context, and pending the adoption of a new longer-term legal framework to tackle child sexual abuse effectively at Union level as announced in the Strategy, there would be no legal basis for providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material in their services beyond 21 December 2020.

Amendment 92
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Directive 2002/58/EC does not contain any specific provisions concerning the processing of personal data in connection with the provision of electronic communication services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material. However, pursuant to Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, Member States may adopt legislative measures to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in, inter alia, Articles 5 and 6 of that Directive, which concern confidentiality of communications and traffic data, for the purpose of prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences linked to child sexual abuse.

Amendment

(7) Directive 2002/58/EC does not contain any specific provisions concerning the processing of personal data in connection with the provision of electronic communication services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material. However, pursuant to Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, Member States may adopt legislative measures to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in, inter alia, Articles 5 and 6 of that Directive, which concern confidentiality of communications and traffic data, for the purpose of prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences linked to child sexual abuse.
measures to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in, inter alia, Articles 5 and 6 of that Directive, which concern confidentiality of communications and traffic data, for the purpose of prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences linked to child sexual abuse. In the absence of such legislative measures, and pending the adoption of a new longer-term legal framework to tackle child sexual abuse effectively at Union level as announced in the Strategy, there would be no legal basis for providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue to detect and report child sexual abuse material in their services beyond 21 December 2020. In the absence of such national legislative measures, and pending the adoption of a new longer-term legal framework to tackle child sexual abuse effectively at Union level as announced in the Strategy, those voluntary measures of providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to detect and report child sexual abuse material in their services would be illegal after 21 December 2020.

Amendment 93
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) Directive 2002/58/EC does not contain any specific provisions concerning the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of electronic communication services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material. However, pursuant to Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, Member States may adopt legislative measures to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in, inter alia, Articles 5 and 6 of that Directive, which concern confidentiality of communications and traffic data, for the purpose of prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences linked to child sexual abuse.

Amendment

(7) Directive 2002/58/EC does not contain any specific provisions concerning the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of electronic communication services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse and exploitation material online and removing child sexual abuse and exploitation material. However, pursuant to Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, Member States may adopt legislative measures to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in, inter alia, Articles 5 and 6 of that Directive, which concern confidentiality of communications and traffic data, for the purpose of prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of criminal offences linked to child sexual abuse.
prosecution of criminal offences linked to child sexual abuse. In the absence of such legislative measures, and pending the adoption of a new longer-term legal framework to tackle child sexual abuse effectively at Union level as announced in the Strategy, there would be no legal basis for providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material in their services beyond 21 December 2020.

Or. en

Amendment 94
Birgit Sippel

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) The processing of photographs and videos under this Regulation should always be considered to be processing of special categories of personal data, as defined in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 as they are biometric data that are processed through a specific technical means allowing the unique identification or authentication of a natural person.

Or. en

Amendment 95
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(7a) In order to eliminate and block child sexual abuse material, cooperation between national public authorities should be strengthened, in order to ensure as accurate national lists as possible of websites containing child pornography material in order to restrict access to these sites and to block them.

Amendment 96
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers Lena Dü pont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) This Regulation therefore provides for a temporary derogation from Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC, which protect the confidentiality of communications and traffic data. Since Directive 2002/58/EC was adopted on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, it is appropriate to adopt this Regulation on the same legal basis. Moreover, not all Member States have adopted legislative measures at national level to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in those provisions in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, and the adoption of such measures involves a significant risk of fragmentation likely to negatively affect the internal market.

Amendment

(8) This Regulation therefore provides for a temporary derogation from Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC, which protect the confidentiality of communications and traffic data. Voluntary measures applied by providers offering number-independent interpersonal communications services in the Union for the sole purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and detecting, removing and reporting child sexual abuse material therefore become subject to the safeguards and conditions set out in this Regulation as well as Regulation (EU) 2016/679. Since Directive 2002/58/EC was adopted on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, it is appropriate to adopt this Regulation on the same legal basis. Moreover, not all Member States have adopted legislative measures at national level to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in those provisions.
in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, and the adoption of such measures involves a significant risk of fragmentation likely to negatively affect the internal market and the protection of fundamental rights, notably the rights of children who fall victim to child sexual abuse online across the Union and beyond.

Or. en

Amendment 97
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) This Regulation therefore provides for a temporary derogation from Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC, which protect the confidentiality of communications and traffic data. Since Directive 2002/58/EC was adopted on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, it is appropriate to adopt this Regulation on the same legal basis. Moreover, not all Member States have adopted legislative measures at national level to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in those provisions in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, and the adoption of such measures involves a significant risk of fragmentation likely to negatively affect the internal market.

Amendment

(8) This Regulation therefore provides for a temporary restriction of Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC, which protect the confidentiality of communications and traffic data. Since Directive 2002/58/EC was adopted on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, it is appropriate to adopt this Regulation on the same legal basis. Where Member States adopt legislative measures at national level to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in those provisions in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, they should respect Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Or. en

Amendment 98
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(8) This Regulation therefore provides for a temporary **derogation from** Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC, which protect the confidentiality of communications and traffic data. Since Directive 2002/58/EC was adopted on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, it is appropriate to adopt this Regulation on the same legal basis. **Moreover, not all** Member States have adopted legislative measures at national level to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in those provisions in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, and the adoption of such measures involves a significant risk of fragmentation likely to negatively affect the internal market.

**Amendment**

(8) This Regulation therefore provides for a temporary **restriction of** Article 5(1) and Article 6(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, which protect the confidentiality of communications and traffic data. **This Regulation should also create the legal basis for clearly defined and limited voluntary measures.** Since Directive 2002/58/EC was adopted on the basis of Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, it is appropriate to adopt this Regulation on the same legal basis. Where Member States have adopted legislative measures at national level to restrict the scope of the rights and obligations provided for in those provisions in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC, they should respect Regulation (EU) 2016/679, and in particular Article 23 thereof.

Or. en

Amendment 99
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(9) Given that electronic communications involving natural persons will normally qualify as personal data, this Regulation should also be based on Article 16 of the Treaty, which provides a specific legal basis for the adoption of rules relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by Union institutions and by the Member States

**Amendment**

(9) Given that **data related to** electronic communications involving natural persons will normally qualify as personal data, this Regulation should also be based on Article 16 of the Treaty **on the Functioning of the European Union,** which provides a specific legal basis for the adoption of rules relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the
when carrying out activities which fall within the scope of Union law, and rules relating to the free movement of such data. processing of personal data by Union institutions and by the Member States when carrying out activities which fall within the scope of Union law, and rules relating to the free movement of such data.

Amendment 100
Cornelia Ernst
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission
(9) Given that electronic communications involving natural persons will normally qualify as personal data, this Regulation should also be based on Article 16 of the Treaty, which provides a specific legal basis for the adoption of rules relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by Union institutions and by the Member States when carrying out activities which fall within the scope of Union law, and rules relating to the free movement of such data.

Amendment
(9) Given that electronic communications involving natural persons will normally qualify as personal data, this Regulation should also be based on Article 16 TFEU, which provides a specific legal basis for the adoption of rules relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by Union institutions and by the Member States when carrying out activities which fall within the scope of Union law, and rules relating to the free movement of such data.

Amendment 101
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission
(10) To the extent that processing of personal data in connection with the provision of electronic communications services by number-independent interpersonal communications services for

Amendment
(10) To the extent that processing of personal data in connection with the provision of electronic communications services by number-independent interpersonal communications services for
the sole purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material falls within the scope of the derogation provided for by this Regulation, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 applies to such processing, including the requirement to carry out an assessment of the impact of the envisaged processing operations where appropriate pursuant to Article 35 of that Regulation prior to the deployment of the technologies concerned.

Amendment 102
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) Since this Regulation provides for a restriction to the right of confidentiality of communications, the consultation of the supervisory authority pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 should be mandatory.

Or. en

Amendment 103
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(10a) Since this Regulation provides for a restriction to the right of confidentiality of communications, the consultation of the supervisory authority pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 should be mandatory.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 104
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the limited and targeted, modified continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse and exploitation online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that is used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting, reporting and removing child sexual abuse and exploitation material, which functions by matching images and videos against a database of unique, non-reconvertible digital signatures (“hashes”) of known child sexual abuse and exploitation material. This database should be operated by public authorities in the Union, so as to not be dependent on private entities in third countries with unclear legal grounds and obligations. The reference to the technology includes human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it, and human review for each case of reporting.

Amendment

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the limited and targeted, modified continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse and exploitation online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that is used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting, reporting and removing child sexual abuse and exploitation material, which functions by matching images and videos against a database of unique, non-reconvertible digital signatures (“hashes”) of known child sexual abuse and exploitation material. This database should be operated by public authorities in the Union, so as to not be dependent on private entities in third countries with unclear legal grounds and obligations. The reference to the technology includes human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it, and human review for each case of reporting.
derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art in the industry and should not include systematic filtering and scanning of communications containing text but only look into specific communications in case of concrete elements of suspicion of child sexual abuse.

detected child sexual abuse and exploitation material to law enforcement authorities. The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be irrelevant whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on the restriction provided for by this Regulation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art and should not include filtering and scanning of communications containing text or audio.

Amendment 105
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Eva Maydell, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that is regularly used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse material before the entry into force of this Regulation. The reference to the technology includes where necessary any human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it. The use of the technology in question should

Amendment

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online which comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to technology that is used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse material and has been subject to prior consultation in line with Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679. The reference to the technology includes where necessary any human review directly relating to the use of the
therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art in the industry and should not include systematic filtering and scanning of communications containing text but only look into specific communications in case of concrete elements of suspicion of child sexual abuse.

The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The technologies deployed should be in conformity with the principle of data protection by design and by default as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/679. To the extent that they are used to scan communications containing text, they should not be able to understand the substance of the content but solely detect patterns which point to possible child sexual abuse.

Or. en

Amendment 106
Fabienne Keller, Nathalie LoiseauHilde Vautmans, Laurence Farreng

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that is regularly used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material before the entry into force of this technology and overseeing its functioning with a view to avoid unnecessary interference with fundamental rights. The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The technologies deployed should be in conformity with the principle of data protection by design and by default as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/679. To the extent that they are used to scan communications containing text, they should not be able to understand the substance of the content but solely detect patterns which point to possible child sexual abuse.

Amendment

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that is regularly used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material. The reference to the technology
Regulation. The reference to the technology includes where necessary any human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it. The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art in the industry and should not include systematic filtering and scanning of communications containing text but only look into specific communications in case of concrete elements of suspicion of child sexual abuse.

includes where necessary any human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it. The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art in the industry and should include in particular filtering and scanning of communications containing text in cases where these key indicators are present (keywords and objectively identified risk factors).

Amendment 107
Maria Grapini
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that is regularly used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse

Amendment

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that is regularly used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse
material before the entry into force of this Regulation. The reference to the technology includes where necessary any human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it. The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art in the industry and should not include systematic filtering and scanning of communications containing text but only look into specific communications in case of concrete elements of suspicion of child sexual abuse.

material before the entry into force of this Regulation. The reference to the technology includes where necessary any human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it. The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art in the industry and should not include systematic filtering and scanning of communications containing text but only look into specific communications in case of concrete elements of suspicion of child sexual abuse and child pornography.

Or. en

Amendment 108
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that is regularly used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse.

Amendment

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at detecting, reporting and removing child sexual abuse material online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation should be limited to well-established technology that has been subject to prior evaluation by data protection supervisory authorities, is regularly used by number-
online and removing child sexual abuse material before the entry into force of this Regulation. The reference to the technology includes where necessary any human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it. The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art in the industry and should not include systematic filtering and scanning of communications containing text but only look into specific communications in case of concrete elements of suspicion of child sexual abuse.

Amendment 109

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation

Amendment

(11) Since the sole objective of this Regulation is to enable the continuation of certain existing activities aimed at combating child sexual abuse online, the derogation provided for by this Regulation
should be limited to well-established technology that is regularly used by number-independent interpersonal communications services for the purpose of detecting and reporting child sexual abuse online and removing child sexual abuse material before the entry into force of this Regulation. The reference to the technology includes where necessary any human review directly relating to the use of the technology and overseeing it. The use of the technology in question should therefore be common in the industry, without it necessarily being required that all providers use the technology and without precluding the further evolution of the technology in a privacy-friendly manner. In this respect, it should be immaterial whether or not a particular provider that seeks to rely on this derogation itself already uses such technology on the date of entry into force of this Regulation. The types of technologies deployed should be the least privacy-intrusive in accordance with the state of the art in the industry and should not include systematic filtering and scanning of communications containing text but only look into specific communications in case of concrete elements of suspicion of child sexual abuse.

Amendment 110
Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(11a) In order to ensure the effectiveness of the declared objectives, providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services should be
encouraged to incorporate effective measures for proper supervision in families.

Amendment 111
Maria Grapini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(A11) EU Member States should provide for severe criminal penalties in their national law to more effectively combat sexual abuse of children, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and to deter such crimes.

Amendment

(A11a) EU Member States should provide for severe criminal penalties in their national law to more effectively combat sexual abuse of children, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and to deter such crimes.

Amendment 112
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to ensure accuracy and reliability as much as possible, the technology used should, in accordance with the state of the art in the industry, be such as to limit the error rate of false positives to at most 1 in 50 billion and, where necessary, to rectify without delay any such errors that may nonetheless occur.

Amendment

(12) In order to ensure accuracy and reliability as much as possible, the technology used should, in accordance with the state of the art in the industry, be such as to limit the error rate of false positives to at most 1 in 50 billion and, where necessary, to rectify without delay any such errors that may nonetheless occur.
Justification

This is the rate of false positives Microsoft claims for PhotoDNA.

Amendment 113
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Yana Toom, Abir Al-Sahlani

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12 a (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(12a) Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services should respect the different rules regarding the age of consent in the Member States. If users have reached the age of consent according to the Member State of which they are citizens, no reporting on child solicitation to law enforcement authorities should be done.</td>
<td>Or. en</td>
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Amendment 114
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Eva Maydell, Lena Düplont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(13) The personal and other data used when carrying out the activities covered by the derogation set out in this Regulation, as well as the period during which the data is subsequently retained in case of positive results, should be minimised so as to ensure that the derogation remains limited to what is strictly necessary.</td>
<td>(13) The personal data used when carrying out the activities covered by the derogation set out in this Regulation should be minimised so as to ensure that the interference with the confidentiality of communications as well as the period during which the relevant data is subsequently preserved in case of positive results remain limited to what is strictly necessary and proportionate. The preservation is necessary and justified for reporting to law enforcement and other relevant public authorities, including</td>
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organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, and for responding to their requests, for the blocking of the account of the user concerned, for the creation of a unique, non-reconvertible digital signature (‘hash’) in relation to data reliably identified as child pornography, for improving and measuring the accuracy of the technology used, and for proceedings of administrative or judicial review or remedy. To ensure proportionality, the period of preservation should not exceed nine months but may be prolonged in justified cases.

Amendment 115
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) The personal and other data used when carrying out the activities covered by the derogation set out in this Regulation, as well as the period during which the data is subsequently retained in case of positive results, should be minimised so as to ensure that the derogation remains limited to what is strictly necessary.

Amendment

(13) The personal and other data used when carrying out the activities covered by the restriction provided for in this Regulation, as well as the period during which the data is subsequently retained in case of positive results, should be minimised so as to ensure that the restriction remains limited to what is strictly necessary and proportionate. Therefore the providers should be allowed to scan the content of the communications only where this has been ordered by a judicial authority. Such orders should be strictly limited to the communication of persons for whom a prior suspicion based on factual evidence exists that they are involved in the distribution of child sexual abuse and exploitation material. These orders should also be limited in time to the shortest period possible for fulfilling
the purpose.

Justification

Following CJEU case-law on Digital Rights Ireland, La Quadrature du Net, and others.

Amendment 116
Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(13a) While implementing solutions aimed to protect children from on-line exploitation, it is necessary to take into account approach that assumes protection of individual rights, including the right to privacy and data protection.

Amendment

(13a) While implementing solutions aimed to protect children from on-line exploitation, it is necessary to take into account approach that assumes protection of individual rights, including the right to privacy and data protection.

Amendment 117
Birgit Sippel

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to ensure transparency and accountability in respect of the activities undertaken pursuant to the derogation, the providers should publish reports on an annual basis on the processing falling within the scope of this Regulation, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, the numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to

Amendment

(14) In order to ensure transparency and accountability in respect of the activities undertaken pursuant to the restriction, provided for by this Regulation, interpersonal communications service providers should publish and submit reports within six months after the entry into force of this Regulation, and thereafter on an annual basis, on the processing falling within the scope of this Regulation, including on the type and volumes of data processed, the legal basis
limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied. for the processing of data pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the legal basis for the transfers of personal data outside the Union pursuant to Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the number of cases identified, the number of cases in which a user has lodged a complaint with the internal redress mechanism or with a judicial authority and the outcome of those proceedings, the numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679. Providers should also submit their reports to the supervisory authorities in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Amendment 118
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) In order to ensure transparency and accountability in respect of the activities undertaken pursuant to the derogation, the providers should publish reports on an annual basis on the processing falling within the scope of this Regulation, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, the numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

Amendment

(14) In order to ensure transparency and accountability in respect of the activities undertaken pursuant to the restriction provided for by this Regulation, interpersonal communications service providers should publish reports on an annual basis on the processing falling within the scope of this Regulation, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, number of cases in which a user has lodged a complaint with the internal redress mechanism or with a judicial authority and the outcome of those proceedings, measures applied to select.
and improve key indicators, the numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

Amendment 119
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Eva Maydell, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(14) In order to ensure transparency and accountability in respect of the activities undertaken pursuant to the derogation, the providers should publish reports on an annual basis on the processing falling within the scope of this Regulation, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, the numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

*Amendment*

(14) In order to ensure transparency and accountability in respect of the activities undertaken pursuant to the derogation, the providers should make publicly available reports on an annual basis on the processing falling within the scope of this Regulation, including on the type and volumes of data processed, the legal basis for processing, number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, the numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

Amendment 120
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14 a (new)

**Text proposed by the Commission**

**(14a) In order to support the responsible supervisory authorities in their task, the European Data Protection Board should issue guidelines on compliance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the processing falling within the scope of the restriction laid down in this Regulation. Those guidelines should in particular assist the supervisory authorities in providing advice in the framework of the prior consultation procedure set out in Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, that should be carried out when assessing whether an established or new technology to be used is state-of-the-art, the least privacy-intrusive and operating on an adequate legal basis under Regulation (EU) 2016/679.**

Or. en

Amendment 121
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

**Text proposed by the Commission**

**(15) This Regulation should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union, in order to ensure that it is applicable as from 21 December 2020.**

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 122
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) This Regulation should enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union, in order to ensure that it is applicable as from 21 December 2020.

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Amendment 123
Hilde Vautmans, Caterina Chinnici, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Dragoș Tudorache, Evin Incir, Pietro Bartolo, Laura Ferrara, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Brando Benifei, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Ioan-Rareș Bogdan, Milan Brglez, Olivier Chastel, Michal Šimečka, Ramona Strugariu, Anna Júlia Donáth, David Lega

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Amendment

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework. This new legal framework will provide a new legal basis and mandatory requirements for companies to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation material online. The new legal framework should also incorporate more elaborate safeguards, as
well as the creation of a European Centre to prevent and counter child sexual abuse, to improve transparency and accountability. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Amendment 124
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Amendment

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications for the sole purpose of combating child sexual abuse and child sexual abuse material online. For all other activities by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services that fall within the scope of Directive 2002/58/EC, the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject those providers to the same rules and specific obligations as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy apply. The period of application of this Regulation should be limited until 31 December 2025 in order to provide for reasonable time for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.
Amendment 125
Fabienne Keller, Ramona Strugariu, Nathalie Loiseau, Hilde Vautmans, Laurence Farreng

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Amendment

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards, such as the creation of a European Centre to prevent and counter child sexual abuse, to improve transparency and accountability. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 126
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Amendment

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards, such as the creation of a European Centre to prevent and counter child sexual abuse, to improve transparency and accountability. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.
interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy, for the sole purpose of removing child sexual abuse and exploitation material and detecting or reporting child sexual abuse and exploitation material online to law enforcement authorities. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2022. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Or. en

Justification

Following the EDPS opinion.

Amendment 127
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Amendment

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2022, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.
Amendment 128
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2025, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Amendment

(16) This Regulation restricts the right to protection of the confidentiality of communications and derogates from the decision taken in Directive (EU) 2018/1972 to subject number-independent interpersonal communications services to the same rules as all other electronic communications services as regards privacy. The period of application of this Regulation should, therefore, be limited until 31 December 2022, that is to say for a time period reasonably required for the adoption of a new long-term legal framework, with more elaborate safeguards. In case the long-term legislation is adopted and will enter into force before that date, that legislation should repeal this Regulation.

Amendment 129
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Dupont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services should be subject to the specific obligations set out in Directive 2002/58/EC with regard to any other activities that fall within its scope.

Amendment

deleted
**Amendment 130**
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(17a) The supervisory authorities responsible for monitoring the application of this Regulation should be the same as the independent supervisory authorities designated pursuant to Chapter VI of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

**Amendment**

*Or. en*

**Amendment 131**
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 b (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(17b) End-to-end encryption is an important tool to guarantee secure and confidential communications of users, including that of children. Any weakening of encryption can potentially be abused by malicious third parties. Nothing in this Regulation should therefore be interpreted as prohibiting or weakening end-to-end encryption.

**Amendment**

*Or. en*

**Amendment 132**
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(17c) The confidentiality of communications is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 7 of the Charter. It is thus also a prerequisite for secure communications between victims of child sexual abuse and a trusted adult or organisations active in the fight against child sexual abuse as well as in communications between victims and their lawyers.

Amendment 133
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 17 d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(17d) All communications between an accused or convicted person and their lawyer should be protected, in order to guarantee the fundamental rights to an effective remedy and to a fair trial pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter as well as the right to the presumption of innocence and the right of defence pursuant to Article 48 thereof.

Amendment 134
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 17 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(17e) This Regulation should apply only to videos or images exchanged over messaging or email services. It should not apply to the scanning of text or audio communication.

Or. en

Amendment 135
Fabienne Keller, Ramona Strugariu, Nathalie Loiseau, Hilde Vautmans, Laurence Farreng

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(18a) Images and videos depicting child sexual abuse material concern the child’s intimacy, and are therefore special categories of data; the acts of sharing, processing and disseminating those contents are unlawful. Thus there should be a clear legal basis allowing companies to take measures in order to prevent that processing, ensure that their services are not abused for the purpose of disseminating images and videos of child sexual abuse online, and delete those contents. The practices of those companies should register within the specific context of this Regulation, and respect the safeguards included in it.

Or. en

Amendment 136
Lega, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Dragoș Tudorache, Evin Incir, Pietro Bartolo, Laura Ferrara, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Brando Benifei, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Ioan-Raț Bogdan, Milan Brglez, Olivier Chastel, Malik Azmani, Michal Šimečka, Ramona Strugariu, Anna Júlia Donáth
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission
(18a) The images and videos depicting child sexual abuse material concern the child's intimacy, and are therefore special categories of data whose processing to enable its dissemination is unlawful. Companies should not be prevented from taking measures to prevent that processing and ensure that their services are not abused for the purpose of disseminating images and videos of child sexual abuse.

Or. en

Amendment 137
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission
(19) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^7\) and delivered its opinion on [...],

Amendment
(19) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^7\) and delivered its opinion on 10 November 2020.

Amendment 138
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Dupont

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council7 and delivered its opinion on […].

Amendment

(19) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council7 and delivered its opinion on 10 November 2020.


Amendment 139
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules derogating from certain obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of number-independent...
interpersonal communications services to continue the use of technologies for the processing of personal and other data to the extent necessary to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material on their services.

interpersonal communications services to use specific technologies in limited cases for the processing of personal and other data to the extent strictly necessary to detect, report and remove child sexual abuse and exploitation material consisting of images or videos on their services. This Regulation therefore creates a legal basis for the processing of that data pursuant to Article 6(1)(e) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, and is without prejudice to that Regulation.

This Regulation shall not apply to text or audio communications.

Or. en

Justification

Clarification on legal basis following the EDPS opinion.

Amendment 140
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Eva Maydell, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission
This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules derogating from certain obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue the use of technologies for the processing of personal and other data to the extent necessary to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material on their services.

Amendment
This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules derogating from certain obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to use technologies for the processing of personal data to the extent necessary and proportionate to detect and report child sexual abuse online and to detect, report and remove child sexual abuse material on their services, while fully respecting the rights and obligations laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/679. It shall apply to the analysis of images, video, text and audio exchanged via number-independent interpersonal communications services.
Amendment 141
Birgit Sippel

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules derogating from certain obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue the use of technologies for the processing of personal and other data to the extent necessary to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material on their services.

Amendment

This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules restricting certain rights and obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of certain number-independent interpersonal communications services, i.e. providers of messaging or web-based emailing services, to continue, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the use of specific technologies, i.e. the use of a non-reconvertible digital signature (‘hash’), for the processing of personal data to the extent strictly necessary to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material on their services.

Amendment 142
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules derogating from certain obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue the use of technologies for the

Amendment

This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules restricting certain rights and obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to use technologies for the
processing of personal and other data to the extent necessary to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material on their services.

processing of personal and other data to the extent necessary to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material on their services, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Amendment 143

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission
This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules derogating from certain obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue the use of technologies for the processing of personal and other data to the extent necessary to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material on their services.

Amendment
This Regulation lays down temporary and strictly limited rules derogating from certain obligations laid down in Directive 2002/58/EC, with the sole objective of enabling providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services to continue the use of technologies for the processing of personal and other data to the extent necessary to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse and child sexual exploitation material on their services.

Amendment 144
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) ‘child sexual abuse online’ means:

Amendment

varied

Or. en

Justification

Aligned with Directive 2011/93/EU on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography. In line with recital 9 of that Directive, the legal instruments cover both recordings of sexual abuse and other recordings exploited with or without the child’s knowledge.

Amendment 145
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) material constituting child pornography as defined in Article 2, point (c), of Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

included in the definition of child sexual abuse material.

Amendment 146
Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Margarita de la Pisa Carrión

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) material constituting child pornography as defined in Article 2, point (c), of Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

included in the definition of child sexual abuse material.
European Parliament and of the Council; European Parliament and of the Council,

this concept being extended to include any obscene image which shows or exhibits any intimate part of a child regardless of their gender and which promotes or incites a disruptive emotional disturbance, thereby violating one’s dignity as a human being;

Or. en

Amendment 147
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission  Amendment

(b) solicitation of children for the purpose of engaging in sexual activities with a child or of producing child pornography by any of the following:

(i) luring the child by means of offering gifts or other advantages;

(ii) threatening the child with a negative consequence likely to have a significant impact on the child;

(iii) presenting the child with pornographic materials or making them available to the child.

Or. en

Amendment 148
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) solicitation of children for the purpose of engaging in sexual activities with a child or of producing child pornography by any of the following:

(i) luring the child by means of offering gifts or other advantages;
(ii) threatening the child with a negative consequence likely to have a significant impact on the child;
(iii) presenting the child with pornographic materials or making them available to the child.

Amendment

(b) solicitation of children for the purpose of engaging in sexual activities with a child or of producing child pornography by any of the following:

(i) luring the child by means of offering gifts or other advantages;
(ii) threatening the child with a negative consequence likely to have a significant impact on the child;
(iii) presenting the child with pornographic materials or making them available to the child.

Or. en

Justification

The automated analysis of private communications content in search of possible solicitation is error-prone and would also expose legal intimate conversations of both children and adults to disclosure and risks of abuse.

Amendment 149

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) solicitation of children for the purpose of engaging in sexual activities with a child or of producing child pornography by any of the following:

Or. en
Amendment 150
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düppont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) solicitation of children for the purpose of engaging in sexual activities with a child or of producing child pornography by any of the following:

Amendment

(b) ‘solicitation of children’ means any intentional conduct constituting a criminal offense under Article 6 of Directive 2011/93/EU;

Or. en

Amendment 151

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point b – point i

Text proposed by the Commission

(i) luring the child by means of offering gifts or other advantages;

Amendment

(i) the proposal by an adult to meet a child for the purpose of committing any of the offences referred to in Articles 3(4) and 5(6) of Directive 2011/93/EU;

Or. en

Amendment 152

Proposal for a regulation
(ii) threatening the child with a negative consequence likely to have a significant impact on the child;

(iii) presenting the child with pornographic materials or making them available to the child.

(c) ‘pornographic performance’ as defined in Article 2(e) of Directive 2011/93/EU.

Or. en
Amendment 155
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

c) ‘pornographic performance’ as defined in Article 2(e) of Directive 2011/93/EU.

Amendment

d) deleted

Or. en

Justification

Live performances cannot be detected by comparing with a hash database of known material.

Amendment 156

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(ca) 'child prostitution' as defined in Article 2(d) of Directive 2011/93/EU.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 157
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point ca (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) ‘child prostitution’ as defined in Article 2, point (d), of Directive 2011/93/EU.

Or. en

Amendment 158

Birgit Sippel

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) ‘positive hit’ means a match resulting from a comparison between an image or a video and a unique, non-reconvertible digital signature (a ‘hash’) from a data base containing verified child sexual abuse material online and maintained by an organisation recognised by the Commission pursuant to Article [...] of this Regulation.

Or. en

Justification

The square brackets are meant to reference to Art. 3 f NEW draft report: "Public register of organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse"

Amendment 159

Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Eva Maydell, Lena Dupont

Proposal for a regulation

Article 2 – paragraph 1 – point 2 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(2a) ‘child sexual abuse material’ means:
(a) material constituting 'child pornography' as defined in Article 2, point (c), of Directive 2011/93/EU;

(b) material constituting ‘pornographic performance’ as defined in Article 2(e) of Directive 2011/93/EU.

Amendment 160
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – Title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Scope of the derogation

Scope of the restriction

Or. en

Amendment 161
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

The specific obligations set out in Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC shall not apply to the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of number-independent interpersonal communications services strictly necessary for the use of technology for the sole purpose of removing child sexual abuse material and detecting or reporting child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, provided that:

The scope of the specific rights and obligations set out in Article 5(1) and Article 6(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC shall be restricted with regard to the confidentiality of communications involving the processing of personal and other data in connection with the exchange of videos or images through messaging or web-based email services by number-independent interpersonal communications services, provided that such restriction is strictly necessary for the use of technology for the sole purpose of detecting, reporting
to the judicial authority that ordered the processing, and removing child sexual abuse and exploitation material.

Or. en

Justification

Disclosing the content of private communications to non-governmental organizations, often in countries that lack an adequate level of data protection, is not strictly necessary for the purpose of law enforcement and does not comply with the GDPR.

Amendment 162
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

The specific obligations set out in Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC shall not apply to the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of number-independent interpersonal communications services strictly necessary for the use of technology for the sole purpose of removing child sexual abuse material and detecting or reporting child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, provided that:

Amendment

The scope of the specific rights and obligations set out in Article 5(1) and Article 6(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC shall be restricted with regard to the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of number-independent interpersonal communications services, provided that such a restriction is strictly necessary for the use of technology for the sole purpose of removing child sexual abuse material and detecting or reporting child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, provided that:

Or. en
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – introductory part

Text proposed by the Commission

The specific obligations set out in Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC shall not apply to the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of number-independent interpersonal communications services strictly necessary for the use of technology for the sole purpose of removing child sexual abuse material and detecting or reporting child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, provided that:

Amendment

The specific obligations set out in Article 5(1) and Article 6 of Directive 2002/58/EC shall not apply to the processing of personal and other data in connection with the provision of number-independent interpersonal communications services strictly necessary for the use of technology for the sole purpose of removing child sexual abuse material and block these websites and detecting or reporting child sexual abuse online to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, provided that:

Or. en

Amendment 164
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the processing is proportionate and limited to well-established technologies regularly used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that purpose before the entry into force of this Regulation, and that are in accordance with the state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive;

Amendment

deleted

Or. en

Justification

Moved to paragraph 1a(new) and amended.
Amendment 165
Birgit Sippel

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the processing is proportionate and limited to well-established technologies regularly used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that purpose before the entry into force of this Regulation, and that are in accordance with the state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive;

Amendment

a) the processing is proportionate and limited to well-established technologies regularly used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that sole purpose and provided that they fulfil all of the following conditions:

(i) they are in accordance with state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive;

(ii) a data protection impact assessment pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and a prior consultation procedure pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 have been conducted in accordance with Article 3a of this Regulation;

(iii) the processing is based on point (d) or (e) of Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, provided that, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) 2016/679, all the conditions laid down in this Regulation have been complied with;

(iv) the categories of personal data to be processed for each processing operation are the content data, related traffic data as well as data generated through such processing;

(v) the scope of the restriction to the rights to confidentiality and protection of personal data is clearly defined;

(vi) there are internal procedures within the number-independent interpersonal communications service to
prevent abuse, unauthorised access or transfers;

(vii) the identity and categories of the controller or controllers are clearly specified;

viii) following a 'positive hit', the maximum storage period of the content data, related traffic data and data generated through such processing is one month after which the data have to be automatically and permanently deleted, unless they are required for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims;

ix) human oversight and intervention is ensured by the provider of number-independent interpersonal communications services for any processing of personal data, and no 'positive hit' is sent to law enforcement authorities or organisations acting in the public interest without prior human oversight;

(x) appropriate procedures and redress mechanisms are in place to ensure that individuals can lodge complaints with the provider of a number-independent interpersonal communications service within a reasonable timeframe for the user to present their views in accordance with Article 3c;

(xi) without prejudice to the information provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the data subjects are informed about the restriction of the confidentiality of their communications for the sole purpose of removing child sexual abuse material and detecting or reporting child sexual abuse material, including the possibility that personal data is shared with law enforcement authorities and organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse;

xii) in the event of a 'positive hit', unless prejudicial to an ongoing
investigation, in which case information may be delayed to the extent strictly necessary and the data subjects are informed without delay after the investigation is closed and without prejudice to the information provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the data subjects are given the following information:

a) the competent law enforcement authorities and organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse with whom their personal data have been shared;

b) the avenues for redress with the provider of number-independent interpersonal communications services; and

c) the possibility of lodging a complaint with the competent supervisory authority and of a judicial remedy, and the identity of those authorities in the case;

(xiii) there is no interference with any communication protected by professional secrecy, such as between doctors and their patients, journalists and their sources or lawyers and their clients;

(xiv) any transfer of personal data to third countries or international organisations complies with Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;

Amendment 166
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) the processing is proportionate and limited to well-established technologies</td>
<td>(a) the processing is proportionate and limited to technologies that fulfil all of the</td>
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</table>
regularly used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that purpose before the entry into force of this Regulation, and that are in accordance with the state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive; following conditions:

i) they are in accordance with the state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive;

ii) a data protection impact assessment pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and a prior consultation procedure pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 have been conducted in accordance with Article 3a of this Regulation;

iii) the processing is based on point (d) or (e) of Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;

iv) the categories of personal data to be processed are clearly defined for each processing operation;

v) the scope of the restriction to the rights to confidentiality and protection of personal data is clearly defined;

vi) there are internal procedures within the number-independent interpersonal communications service to prevent abuse, unauthorised access or transfers;

vii) the identity and categories of the controller or controllers are clearly specified;

viii) the storage periods and the applicable safeguards are clearly specified;

ix) human oversight and intervention is ensured for any processing of personal data, and no ‘positive hit’ is sent to law enforcement authorities or organisations acting in the public interest without prior human review;
x) appropriate procedures and redress mechanisms are in place to ensure that individuals can lodge complaints with the provider of a number-independent interpersonal communications service within a reasonable timeframe for the user to present their views in accordance with Article 3c;

xi) unless prejudicial to an ongoing investigation, in which case information may be delayed to the extent strictly necessary and the data subjects are informed without delay after the investigation is closed and without prejudice to the information provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the data subjects are informed about the following:

a) the restriction of the confidentiality of their communications for the sole purpose of removing child sexual abuse material and detecting or reporting child sexual abuse material, including the possibility that personal data is shared with law enforcement authorities and organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse;

b) in the event of a 'positive hit', the following information is given to the data subjects;

c) the competent law enforcement authorities and organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse with whom their personal data have been shared;

d) the avenues for redress with the provider of number-independent interpersonal communications services; and

e) the possibility of lodging a complaint with the competent supervisory authority and of a judicial remedy, and the identity of those authorities in the case.
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the processing is proportionate and limited to well-established technologies regularly used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that purpose before the entry into force of this Regulation, and that are in accordance with the state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive;

Amendment

(a) the processing is proportionate and limited to well-established technologies regularly used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that purpose before the entry into force of this Regulation, and that are in accordance with the state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive;

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a

Text proposed by the Commission

(a) the processing is proportionate and limited to well-established technologies regularly used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that purpose before the entry into force of this Regulation, and that are in accordance with the state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive;

Amendment

(a) the processing is proportionate and limited to technologies used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that purpose, and that are in conformity with the principle of data protection by design and by default as enshrined in Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679;
Amendment 169
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Dupont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) where the technology was not used before the entry into force of this Regulation, the prior consultation procedure set out in Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 was conducted;

Or. en

Amendment 170
Hilde Vautmans, Caterina Chinnici, Fabienne Keller, David Lega, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Dragoș Tudorache, Evin Incir, Pietro Bartolo, Laura Ferrara, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Brando Benifei, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Ioan-Răzăș Bogdan, Milan Brglez, Olivier Chastel, Malik Azmani, Michal Šimečka, Ramona Strugariu, Sophia in 't Veld, Anna Júlia Donáth

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point a a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(aa) the provider clarifies, in its annual reporting, the legal basis for the processing of personal data pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679;

Or. en

Amendment 171
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the technology used is in itself sufficiently reliable in that it limits to the maximum extent possible the rate of errors regarding the detection of content representing child sexual abuse, and where such occasional errors occur, their consequences are rectified without delay;

Amendment

Amendment 172

Proposal for a regulation

Justification

Moved to paragraph 1a(new) and amended.

Amendment 173
Fabienne Keller, Ramona Strugariu, Nathalie Loiseau, Olivier Chastel, Sophia in 't Veld, Hilde Vautmans, Laurence Farreng

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the technology used is in itself sufficiently reliable in that it limits to the maximum extent possible the rate of errors regarding the detection of content representing child sexual abuse, and where such occasional errors occur, their consequences are rectified without delay;

Amendment

(b) the technology used, while in itself sufficiently reliable in that it limits to the maximum extent possible the rate of errors regarding the detection of content representing child sexual abuse, and where such occasional errors occur, their consequences are rectified without delay, should be used in combination with human review;

Or. en

Amendment 174
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation

Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

(b) the technology used is in itself sufficiently reliable in that it limits to the maximum extent possible the rate of errors regarding the detection of content representing child sexual abuse, and where such occasional errors occur, their consequences are rectified without delay;

Amendment

(b) the technology used is in itself sufficiently reliable in that it limits to the maximum extent possible the rate of errors regarding the detection of child sexual abuse or child sexual abuse material, and where errors occur, their consequences are rectified to the extent possible without delay;

Or. en

Amendment 175

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) the provider puts in place redress mechanisms to ensure that users who believe that they have been wrongfully included in a report of child sexual abuse online can refer their cases to the provider for review, and, where an error has occurred, its consequences are rectified without delay;

Or. en

Amendment 176
Hilde Vautmans, Caterina Chinnici, David Lega, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Dragoş Tudorache, Evin Incir, Pietro Bartolo, Laura Ferrara, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Brando Benifei, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Milan Brglez, Olivier Chastel, Malik Azmani, Michal Šimečka, Ramona Strugariu, Nathalie Loiseau, Laurence Farreng, Anna Júlia Donáth, Fabienne Keller

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point b b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(bb) all the instances of possible child sexual abuse online, after accurate human review, are reported to law enforcement authorities and to organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, to enable the identification of the child victims and as a safeguard to identify detection errors by the providers;

Or. en

Amendment 177
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) the technology used to detect solicitation of children is limited to the use of relevant key indicators, such as keywords and objectively identified risk factors such as age difference, without prejudice to the right to human review;

Amendment

(c) deleted

Or. en

Amendment 178
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point c

Text proposed by the Commission

(c) the technology used to detect solicitation of children is limited to the use of relevant key indicators, such as keywords and objectively identified risk factors such as age difference, without prejudice to the right to human review;

Amendment

(c) deleted

Or. en

Amendment 179
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the processing is limited to what is strictly necessary for the purpose of detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and removal of child sexual abuse material and, unless child sexual abuse online has been detected and
confirmed as such, is erased immediately;

Amendment 180
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission

(d) the processing is limited to what is strictly necessary for the purpose of detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and removal of child sexual abuse material and, unless child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, is erased immediately;

Amendment

(d) the processing is limited to what is strictly necessary for the purpose of detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and removal of child sexual abuse material.

Where no child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, the relevant data shall be erased immediately after the processing.

Where child sexual abuse has been detected and confirmed, the relevant data shall be preserved solely for the following purposes and only for the time period necessary:

– for its reporting and transfer to law enforcement and other relevant public authorities, including organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679, and to respond to requests of these entities;

– for the blocking of the concerned user’s account;

– in relation to data reliably identified as child sexual abuse material, for the creation of a unique, non-reconvertible digital signature (‘hash’);

– for improving and measuring the accuracy of the technology used;
– for proceedings of administrative, or judicial review or remedy.

The preservation period shall not exceed nine months, except in duly justified cases.

Amendment 181
Birgit Sippel
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission
(d) the processing is limited to what is strictly necessary for the purpose of detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and removal of child sexual abuse material and, unless child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, is erased immediately;

Amendment
(d) the processing allowed by the restriction provided for in this Regulation is limited to what is strictly necessary for the sole purpose of detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and removal of child sexual abuse material and, unless child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, content data, related traffic data and data generated through such processing is erased immediately; in any case these data shall be erased automatically after one month following the date of a positive hit, unless they are required for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims;

Or. en

Amendment 182
Cornelia Ernst
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point d

Text proposed by the Commission
(d) the processing is limited to what is strictly necessary for the purpose of

Amendment
(d) the processing allowed by this Regulation is limited to what is strictly
detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and removal of child sexual abuse material and, unless child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, is erased immediately; necessary for the sole purpose of detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and removal of child sexual abuse material and, unless child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, data generated through such processing is erased immediately;

Or. en

Amendment 183
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(e) the provider annually publishes a report on its related processing, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

Or. en

Justification

Turned into paragraph 1b(new) and amended.

Amendment 184
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) the provider annually publishes a report on its related processing, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

Amendment

(e) the provider makes publicly available and submits a report to the supervisory authority in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 by ... [six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation] and to the European Commission, and annually thereafter, of the processing of personal data allowed by the restriction provided for in this Regulation, including the type and volumes of data processed, the legal basis for the processing pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the legal basis for the transfers of personal data outside the Union pursuant to Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the number of cases identified, the number of cases in which a user has lodged a complaint with the internal redress mechanism or with a judicial authority and the outcome of those proceedings, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Or. en

Justification

Adds the Commission as recipient of such reports to amendment 44

Amendment 185
Birgit Sippel

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) the provider annually publishes a report on its related processing, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

Amendment

(e) the provider publishes and submits a report to the supervisory authority in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 by ... [six months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], and annually thereafter, of the processing of personal data allowed by the restriction provided for in this Regulation, including the type and volumes of data processed, the legal basis for the processing pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the legal basis for the transfers of personal data outside the Union pursuant to Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the number of cases identified, the number of cases in which a user has lodged a complaint with the internal redress mechanism or with a judicial authority and the outcome of those proceedings, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Or. en
and volumes of data processed, the legal basis for the processing pursuant to Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the legal basis for the transfers of personal data outside the Union pursuant to Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, the number of cases identified, the number of cases in which a user has lodged a complaint with the internal redress mechanism or with a judicial authority and the outcome of those proceedings, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Amendment 187
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 – point e

Text proposed by the Commission

(e) the provider annually publishes a report on its related processing, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

Amendment

(e) the provider makes publicly available a report on an annual basis on its processing of personal data within the scope of this Regulation, including on the type and volumes of data processed, the legal basis for processing, the number of cases identified, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services shall be permitted to process electronic communication data for the sole purpose of detecting, deleting and reporting to the judicial authority that ordered the processing child sexual abuse and exploitation material if:

(a) they have been ordered to do so by a judicial authority of the Member State in which the provider is established; such orders and the processing of electronic communications data shall be strictly limited to the communications of persons for whom a prior suspicion based on factual evidence exists that they have communicated or are communicating child sexual abuse and exploitation material, and shall be limited in time to the shortest period possible for fulfilling the purpose;

(b) the processing is proportionate and limited to well-established technologies regularly used by providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services for that sole purpose, and fulfill all of the following conditions:

(i) they are state of the art used in the industry and are the least privacy-intrusive;

(ii) the technology used is in itself sufficiently reliable in that it limits the rate of errors where content is wrongly identified as content representing child sexual abuse and exploitation material (“false positives”) to at most 1 in 50 billion, and where such occasional errors
occur, their consequences are rectified without delay;

(iii) the technology creates immediately a unique, non-reconvertible digital signature (‘hash’) of electronically communicated pictures or videos for the sole purpose of immediately comparing that hash with a database containing hashes of material previously reliably identified as child sexual abuse and exploitation material, pursuant to Article 3a;

(iv) a data protection impact assessment pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and a prior consultation procedure pursuant to Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 have been conducted in accordance with Article 3a of this Regulation. The prior consultation shall include access of the supervisory authority to the algorithm and the databases the content is matched against; and

(c) the processing is limited to what is strictly necessary for the purpose of detection, reporting and removal of child sexual abuse and exploitation material and, unless child sexual abuse and exploitation material has been detected and confirmed as such, the data is erased immediately;

(d) the processing does not interfere with or weaken the security of encrypted communications, and only applies to unencrypted communications; and

(e) the data subjects are informed by the provider about the following:

(i) the restriction of the confidentiality of their communications for the sole purpose of removing, detecting or reporting child sexual abuse and exploitation material, including the possibility that personal data is shared with law enforcement authorities;

(ii) in the event personal data has been reported to the competent law
enforcement authority, the following information is given to the data subjects;

(iii) the fact that their data have been reported to the competent law enforcement authority as well as the name of that authority;

(iv) the avenues for redress with the provider of number-independent interpersonal communications services; and

(v) the possibility of seeking redress, and the identity of the competent authority;

Or. en

Justification

Clearer criteria as called for in the EDPS opinion. It is necessary to create a legal basis for the processing because it is not covered by the GDPR. According to the European Court of Justice the permanent automated analysis of communications is proportionate only if limited to suspects and subject to a prior independent review (case La Quadrature et al). The language on hashes and their error rate was already proposed by the Council Presidency in document 12293/19. Secure encryption is imperative to protect personal secrets, business secrets and state secrets from interception.

Amendment 189
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

This Regulation shall not apply to the scanning of text or audio communications, other than on the basis of an appropriate legal base.

Or. en

Amendment 190
Cornelia Ernst
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

This Regulation shall not apply to the scanning of text or audio communications.

Or. en

Amendment 191
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Providers using such technology shall annually publish a report on their related processing, including on the type and volumes of data processed, number of cases identified, number of cases in which a user has lodged a complaint with the internal redress mechanism or with a judicial authority and the outcome of those proceedings, measures applied to select and improve key indicators, numbers and ratios of errors (false positives) of the different technologies deployed, measures applied to limit the error rate and the error rate achieved, the retention policy and the data protection safeguards applied.

Or. en

Amendment 192
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1 c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

As regards point (c) of paragraph 1a, where child sexual abuse or exploitation material has been detected and confirmed as such, the traffic data related to these communications may be preserved solely for the following purposes and for a period of no more than three months:
- for its reporting to law enforcement authorities in the Member State where the provider is established, and to the authority or authorities operating the database pursuant to Article 3a, after human review in each case;
- for the blocking of the concerned user’s account;

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 193
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

As regards point (d), where child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, the relevant data may be retained solely for the following purposes and only for the time period necessary:
— for its reporting and to respond to proportionate requests by law enforcement and other relevant public authorities;
— for the blocking of the concerned user’s account;
— in relation to data reliably identified as child pornography, for the creation of a

Amendment

deleted
unique, non-reconvertible digital signature (‘hash’).

Justification

Turned into paragraph 1c(new) and amended.

Amendment 194
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

As regards point (d), where child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, the relevant data may be retained solely for the following purposes and only for the time period necessary:

— for its reporting and to respond to proportionate requests by law enforcement and other relevant public authorities;

— for the blocking of the concerned user’s account;

— in relation to data reliably identified as child pornography, for the creation of a unique, non-reconvertible digital signature (‘hash’).

Amendment 195
Birgit Sippel

Proposal for a regulation
As regards point (d), where child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, the relevant data may be retained solely for the following purposes and only for the time period necessary:

With regard to point (d) of the first subparagraph, where child sexual abuse online has been detected and confirmed as such, the strictly relevant personal data, i.e. the content data, the related traffic data and any result of processing of these data, may be retained solely for the following purposes and only for the time period strictly necessary, but in any case no longer than a month, after which they shall be deleted immediately, unless they are required for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims:

Or. en
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – indent 1

Text proposed by the Commission

— for its reporting and to respond to proportionate requests by law enforcement and other relevant public authorities;

Amendment

— for its reporting and transfer, pursuant to Directive (EU) 2016/680, to the competent authorities without undue delay;

Or. en

Amendment 198
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

— for the blocking of the concerned user’s account;

Amendment

— for the blocking or suspension of the concerned user’s account;

Or. en

Amendment 199
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – indent 3

Text proposed by the Commission

— in relation to data reliably identified as child pornography, for the creation of a unique, non-reconvertible digital signature (‘hash’).

Amendment

— in relation to data reliably identified as child sexual abuse material, for the creation of a unique, non-reconvertible digital signature (‘hash’).

Or. en

Amendment 200
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – indent 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

— for the purpose of seeking redress from the provider or pursuing administrative review or judicial proceedings.

Or. en

Amendment 201
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a

Obligation for a data protection impact assessment and a prior consultation and authorisation of the supervisory authorities

Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services shall, in order to rely on the restriction provided for by this Regulation, conduct a data protection impact assessment pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and a prior consultation procedure pursuant to Article 36 thereof by ... [three months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services deploying anti-grooming activities shall request prior authorisation from the supervisory authorities by ... [six months after the entry into force of this Regulation].

The Member States shall ensure that the supervisory authorities have sufficient resources for these procedures, in line with the requirements set out by

Or. en

Justification

If anti-grooming activities are included in the scope of this Regulation, providers using these activities have to request prior authorisation from the DPAs within 6 months. The DPAs must have sufficient resources to perform these procedures swiftly.

Amendment 202
Hilde Vautmans, Caterina Chinnici, David Lega, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Dragoș Tudorache, Evin Incir, Pietro Bartolo, Laura Ferrara, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Brando Benifei, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Ioan-Rareș Bogdan, Milan Brglez, Olivier Chastel, Malik Azmani, Michal Šimečka, Ramona Strugariu, Nathalie Loiseau, Laurence Farreng, Sophia in 't Veld, Fabienne Keller

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a

Obligation for a data protection impact assessment

In order to rely on the derogation provided for by this Regulation, providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services shall conduct a data protection impact assessment where required by Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 where:

(a) processing falling within the requirements of Article 3 is already underway, by ... [three months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]; or

(b) processing falling within the requirements of Article 3 is not already underway, prior to commencing such processing.

Point (a) shall not apply where a data protection impact assessment has been conducted prior to the entry into force of this Regulation. Point (a) shall not have
the effect of requiring the suspension of such processing while the data protection impact assessment is conducted.

Or. en

Amendment 203
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a

Databases of known child sexual abuse and exploitation material

1. Member States may designate a public authority that operates a database of known sexual abuse and exploitation material. The database shall contain no actual images or videos, but only the unique, non-reconvertible digital signatures ('hashes') of known child sexual abuse and exploitation material.

2. Before entering new data into the database, there shall be human review. For this purpose, the providers shall report the original material and the hashes pursuant to Article 3(4) to the authority. The authority shall review the content, and where it constitutes child sexual abuse or exploitation material, add the respective hash to the database, and store the original content separately, in a hardened secure environment, and offline.

Or. en

Justification

To ensure democratic control and judicial oversight, and to prevent abuse, only public authorities in the EU should take decisions about illegal child abuse and exploitation
material, and provide this information to providers for matching the hashes.

Amendment 204
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a
Obligation for a data protection impact assessment and a prior consultation of the supervisory authorities

By ... [three months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation], providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services shall, in order to rely on the restriction provided for by this Regulation, conduct a data protection impact assessment pursuant to Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and a prior consultation procedure pursuant to Article 36 thereof by ... [three months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation].

Or. en

Amendment 205
Javier Zarzalejos, Jeroen Lenaers, Lena Düpont

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3a
Complaint mechanism
Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services using technologies for the processing of personal data to detect and report child
sexual abuse online and detect, report and remove child sexual abuse material shall establish an effective and accessible mechanism allowing users whose content has been removed or reported to law enforcement authorities or an organisation acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse to submit a complaint against the action of the provider.

Amendment 206
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom, Fabienne Keller, Hilde Vautmans

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3b

Complaint mechanism

Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services shall establish an effective and accessible mechanism allowing users to submit a complaint against the action of the provider where:

- their content or identity has been reported to an organisation acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse or to law enforcement authorities or which has been removed, where the material reported or removed does not constitute child sexual abuse online in accordance with this Regulation, or;

- their identity has been reported to an organisation acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse or to law enforcement authorities, where the user received unsolicited child sexual abuse material.
Amendment 207
Hilde Vautmans, Caterina Chinnici, David Lega, Javier Moreno Sánchez, Dragoş Tudorache, Evin Incir, Pietro Bartolo, Laura Ferrara, Juan Ignacio Zoido Álvarez, Brando Benifei, Antonio López-Istúriz White, Ioan-Rareş Bogdan, Milan Brglez, Olivier Chastel, Malik Azmani, Michal Šimečka, Ramona Strugariu, Nathalie Loiseau, Laurence Farreng, Fabienne Keller

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3b

Public interest and legitimate interest of providers

For the purposes of this Regulation, the detection and reporting of child sexual abuse online and the removal of child sexual abuse material online shall be considered to be (a) a legitimate interest of providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services, within the meaning of point (f) of Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/679; and (b) a task carried out in the public interest, within the meaning of point (e) of Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/679.

Or. en

Amendment 208
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3b

European Data Protection Board guidelines
Pursuant to Article 70 GDPR, the Commission shall request the European Data Protection Board to publish guidelines for the purpose of assisting the supervisory authorities responsible in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 to assess whether the processing falling within the scope of this Regulation, for existing as well as future technologies used for the sole purpose of combatting child sexual abuse online complies with Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Or. en

Amendment 209
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 c (new)

_text proposed by the Commission_

Amendment

Article 3c

Complaint mechanism

Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services shall establish an effective and accessible mechanism allowing users whose content has been reported to an organisation acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse or to law enforcement authorities or which has been removed to submit a complaint against the action of the provider where the material reported or removed does not constitute child sexual abuse online in accordance with this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 210
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom, Fabienne Keller, Hilde Vautmans
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3c (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3c

Reporting back by law enforcement authorities and organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse to the providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services

Law enforcement authorities and organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse shall report back to the providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services with general information to improve the accuracy of their activities, without providing personal data.

Or. en

Amendment 211
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom, Abir Al-Sahlani, Fabienne Keller, Hilde Vautmans

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3d

Statistics

By ... [six months after entry into force of Regulation] the Member States shall make publicly available and submit reports to the Commission, and thereafter on an annual basis, with statistics on all of the following elements:

(a) the total number of reports with detected child sexual abuse provided by number-independent interpersonal communications services
communications services and/or organisations acting in the public interest against child sexual abuse to law enforcement authorities in the Member States;

(b) the number of children rescued by means of the activities mentioned in Article 3;

(c) the number of perpetrators arrested and convicted;

(d) the number of false positives;

(e) the breakdown of methods used to detect child sexual abuse;

The Commission shall aggregate these statistics and take them into account when reviewing this Regulation, pursuant to [Article 3f (new)].

Amendment 212
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3d (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Effective remedies

Users who have been adversely affected by the use of specific technologies for the processing of personal data to detect and report child sexual abuse online and remove child sexual abuse material from number-independent interpersonal communications services on their services, shall have the right to an effective remedy. Member States shall put in place effective procedures for the exercise of that right.
Amendment 213
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom, Fabienne Keller, Hilde Vautmans

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 e (new)

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<td>(c) developments in technological</td>
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<td>progress regarding such activities, and the extent to which these improve accuracy and reduce false positives.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Or. en

Justification

2(a) applies to all conditions listed under amendments 28-41.

Amendment 214
Cornelia Ernst
Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 e (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3e

Supervisory authorities

The supervisory authorities responsible for monitoring the application of this Regulation shall be the same as the independent supervisory authorities designated pursuant to Chapter VI of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.

Or. en

Amendment 215
Cornelia Ernst

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 f (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 3f

Terms and conditions

Providers of number-independent interpersonal communications services that use technologies falling within the scope of this Regulation shall include in their terms and conditions clear and exhaustive information on the functioning of such measures and the impact on users’ confidentiality of communications.

Or. en

Amendment 216
Sophia in 't Veld, Michal Šimečka, Anna Júlia Donáth, Yana Toom

Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

It shall apply from 21 December 2020 until 31 December 2025.

Amendment

It shall apply from 21 December 2020 until 31 December 2022.

Or. en

Amendment 217
Cornelia Ernst
Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

It shall apply from 21 December 2020 until 31 December 2025.

Amendment

It shall apply from 21 December 2020 until 31 December 2022.

Or. en

Amendment 218
Patrick Breyer
on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group
Proposal for a regulation
Article 4 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission

It shall apply from 21 December 2020 until 31 December 2025.

Amendment

It shall apply from 21 December 2020 until 31 December 2022.

Or. en