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**NOTE**

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. Cion doc.:	14458/21 + ADD 1
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and the Council and Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, as regards the digital information exchange in terrorism cases - Table matching articles with recitals

Delegations will find attached, for information, a table drawn up by the incoming French Presidency matching articles with recitals in the above-mentioned proposal (14458/21). The table is meant to assist delegations in their examination of the Commission proposal.

The order of the provisions and the order of the recitals do not strictly follow each other. Some recitals have therefore been moved in comparison to their numbering order, so as to align them with the corresponding provisions. In this case, they are put in *italics*.

**Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and the Council and Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, as regards the digital information exchange in terrorism cases**

**TABLE MATCHING ARTICLES WITH RECITALS**

<b>Articles</b>	<b>Accompanying recitals</b>
<p>Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 85 thereof,</p> <p>Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,</p> <p>After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,</p> <p>Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure</p>	
<b>Article 1 (amendments to Regulation (UE) 2018/1727)</b>	(1) Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council established Eurojust and sets out its tasks, competence and functions.
<p>(1) in Article 3, paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>“5. Eurojust may also assist with investigations and prosecutions that only affect a Member State and a third country or a Member State and an international organisation, provided that a cooperation agreement or arrangement establishing cooperation pursuant to Article 52 has been concluded with that third country or that international organisation, or provided that in a specific case there is an essential interest in providing such assistance.”;</p>	
<p>(2) in Article 20, the following paragraph 2a is inserted:</p> <p>“2a. Each Member State shall designate a competent national authority</p>	

as Eurojust national correspondent for terrorism matters. This national correspondent for terrorism matters shall be a judicial or other competent authority. Where the national legal system requires, more than one authority can be designated. The national correspondent for terrorism matters shall have access to all relevant information in accordance with Article 21a(1). It shall be competent to collect such information and to send it to Eurojust.”;	
(3) Article 21 is amended as follows: (a) paragraph 9 is replaced by the following: “9. This Article shall not affect other obligations regarding the transmission of information to Eurojust.”;	
(b) paragraph 10 is deleted;	
(4) the following Article 21a is inserted: Article 21a <b>Exchange of information on terrorism cases</b>	
	<p>(2) Council Decision 2005/671/JHA33 sets out that in order to combat terrorism it is essential to have the fullest and most up-to-date information possible. It obliges Member States’ competent national authorities to provide Eurojust with information on prosecutions and convictions for terrorist offences, which affect or may affect two or more Member States.</p> <p>(3) Inconsistencies in the interpretation of Decision 2005/671/JHA cause that information is not shared at the right time, not the appropriate information is shared or information is not shared at all. Eurojust needs to receive sufficient information to identify links between cross-border investigations.</p> <p>(4) Assisting the competent authorities of the Member States in ensuring the best possible coordination of investigations and prosecutions, including the identification of links, is an important task of Eurojust under Regulation (EU) 2018/1727. It enables Eurojust to take a more proactive approach and provide better services to the Member States, for example suggesting the initiation of investigations, identifying coordination needs,</p>

	<p>potential cases of <i>ne bis in idem</i> and prosecution gaps.</p> <p>(5) In September 2019, Eurojust has set up the European Judicial Counter-Terrorism Register based on Decision 2005/671/JHA with the specific objective to identify potential links between judicial proceedings against suspects of terrorist offences and possible coordination needs stemming from these.</p> <p>(6) As the register has been set up after Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 had already been adopted, the European Judicial Counter-Terrorism Register is neither technically well integrated at Eurojust nor legally well integrated in Regulation (EU) 2018/1727. Therefore, it is necessary to remedy that.</p> <p>(7) To combat terrorism effectively, efficient exchange of information for investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences between competent authorities and Union agencies is crucial. It is essential to have the most complete and updated information possible. The persistence of the terrorist threat and the complexity of the phenomenon raise the need for an ever greater exchange of information.</p> <p>(8) As terrorist organisations are increasingly involved in other forms of serious crimes, such as trafficking in human beings, drug trafficking or money laundering, it is also necessary to cross-check judicial proceedings against such serious crimes.</p> <p>(9) In order to enable Eurojust to identify cross-links between cross-border judicial proceedings against suspects of terrorist offences as well as cross-links between judicial proceedings against suspects of terrorist offences and information processed at Eurojust relating to other cases of serious crimes, it is essential that Eurojust receives sufficient information to enable Eurojust to cross-check this data.</p> <p>(10) The competent authorities need to know exactly what kind of information they have to transmit to Eurojust, at what stage of the national proceedings and in which cases, in order to provide such data. This is expected to increase the information Eurojust receives significantly.</p>
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	<p>(11) Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council is the reference point for national authorities to define terrorist offences as implemented in national law.</p> <p>(12) For the identification of cross-links between terrorism investigations and judicial proceedings against suspects of terrorist offences, reliable identification data is crucial. Due to the uncertainties regarding alphanumeric data especially for third country nationals, it should be possible to exchange biometric data. Due to the sensitive nature of biometric data and the impact processing of biometric data has on the respect for private and family life and the protection of personal data, as enshrined in Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, a strict necessity test should be applied by the competent authorities and Eurojust in each case.</p>
1. The competent national authorities shall inform their national members of any ongoing or concluded criminal investigations supervised by judicial authorities, prosecutions, court proceedings and court decisions on terrorist offences as soon as judicial authorities are involved.	(13) As information about existing cross-links to other judicial proceedings is most useful at an early stage of the investigation, it is necessary that the competent authorities provide information to Eurojust as soon as judicial authorities are involved. If the competent national authorities are already aware of cross-links, they should inform Eurojust accordingly.
2. Terrorist offences for the purpose of this Article are offences referred to in Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council*. The obligation referred to in paragraph 1 shall apply to all terrorist offences regardless whether there is a known link to another Member State or third country, unless the case, due to its specific circumstances, clearly affects only one Member State.	<i>(21) Terrorist activities often affect two or more Member States. Terrorism already had a strong transnational component in the past. However, with the use and availability of electronic communication, transnational collaboration between terrorist offenders has increased significantly. Therefore, terrorist offences should be considered per se transnational in their nature, if the specific circumstances of the case do not clearly indicate a purely national character.</i>
3. The information transmitted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall include the operational personal data and non-personal data listed in Annex III.	
<i>(11) the following Annex III is added:</i>	

<p><i>“Annex III:</i></p> <p><i>(a) information to identify the suspect, accused, convicted or acquitted person:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>– surname (family name);</i></li> <li><i>– first names (given name, alias);</i></li> <li><i>– date of birth;</i></li> <li><i>– place of birth (town and country);</i></li> <li><i>– nationality or nationalities;</i></li> <li><i>– identification document,</i></li> <li><i>– gender;</i></li> </ul>	
<p><i>(b) information on the terrorist offence:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>– legal qualification of the offence under national law;</i></li> <li><i>– applicable form of serious crime from the list referred to in Annex I;</i></li> <li><i>– affiliation with terrorist group;</i></li> <li><i>– type of terrorism, such as jihadist, separatist, left-wing, right-wing;</i></li> <li><i>– brief summary of the case;</i></li> </ul>	
<p><i>(c) information on the national proceedings:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>– status of the national proceedings;</i></li> <li><i>– responsible public prosecutor’s office;</i></li> <li><i>– case number;</i></li> <li><i>– date of opening formal judicial proceedings;</i></li> <li><i>– links with other relevant cases;</i></li> </ul>	
<p><i>(d) information to identify the suspect, where available, for the national competent authorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>– fingerprint data that have been collected in accordance with national</i></li> </ul>	<p><i>(12) For the identification of cross-links between terrorism investigations and judicial proceedings against suspects of terrorist offences, reliable identification data is crucial. Due to the uncertainties regarding</i></p>

<p><i>law during criminal proceedings;</i> – <i>photographs.</i>”.</p>	<p><i>alphanumeric data especially for third country nationals, it should be possible to exchange biometric data. Due to the sensitive nature of biometric data and the impact processing of biometric data has on the respect for private and family life and the protection of personal data, as enshrined in Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, a strict necessity test should be applied by the competent authorities and Eurojust in each case.</i></p>
<p>4. The competent national authorities shall inform their national member without delay about any relevant changes in the national proceedings.</p> <p>Without prejudice to the first subparagraph, the national authorities shall review and provide an update on the information transmitted under paragraph 1 at least every three months.</p>	<p>(14) In order to ensure the accuracy of the data in the European Judicial Counter-Terrorism Register, to identify cross-links early and to ensure time limits are respected, the competent national authorities should update the information provided regularly. Such updates should include new information relating to the person under investigation, judicial decisions such as pre-trial detention or opening of the court proceedings and judicial cooperation requests or identified links with other jurisdictions.</p>
<p>5. Paragraph 1 shall not apply where the sharing of information would jeopardise current investigations or the safety of an individual, or when it would be contrary to essential interests of the security of the Member State concerned.</p>	<p>(15) Given the sensitive nature of judicial proceedings against suspects of terrorist offences, it is not always possible for the competent national authorities to share the information on terrorist offences at the earliest stage. Such derogations from the obligation to provide information should remain an exception.</p>
<p>(5) the following Articles 22a, 22b and 22c are inserted:</p> <p><i>“Article 22a</i></p> <p><b>Secure digital communication and data exchange between competent national authorities and Eurojust</b></p>	
<p>1. The communication between the competent national authorities and Eurojust under this Regulation shall be carried out through the decentralised IT system as defined in Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council* [<i>Regulation on the digitalisation of judicial cooperation</i>].</p>	<p>(16) For the purposes of exchanging and processing sensitive data between competent national authorities and Eurojust for protecting such data against unauthorised disclosure and cyber attacks, and without prejudice to future technological developments, secure communication channels, such as the secure communication connections referred to in Article 9 of Council Decision 2008/976/JHA or the decentralised IT system as defined in Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament</p>

	<p>and of the Council [<i>Regulation on the digitalisation of judicial cooperation</i>] should be used. In order to exchange data securely and protect the integrity of the communication and data exchange, the case management system should be connected to such secure communication systems and meet high cybersecurity standards.</p> <p>(17) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation as regards the establishment and use of the decentralised IT system for the cases not covered by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council [<i>Regulation on the digitalisation of judicial cooperation</i>], implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p>
2. Where exchange of information in accordance with paragraph 1 is not possible due to the unavailability of the decentralised IT system or due to exceptional circumstances, it shall be carried out by the swiftest, most appropriate alternative means. Member States and Eurojust shall ensure that the alternative means of communication are reliable and provide an equivalent level of security.	
3. The competent national authorities shall transmit the information in accordance with Articles 21 and 21a to Eurojust in a semi-automated manner from national registers and in a structured way determined by Eurojust.	<p>(18) The transmission of unstructured data makes manual intervention necessary, creates additional administrative burden, and reduces the quality of the results of cross-checking. Therefore, national competent authorities should transmit the data in a structured manner while respecting minimal interoperability requirements as defined in the European Interoperability Framework. In addition, the transfer of data should be automated as much as possible to lessen the administrative burden of national authorities and to ensure the necessary data is provided regularly and quickly.</p>
<p><i>Article 22b</i></p> <p><b>Adoption of implementing acts by the Commission</b></p> <p>1. The Commission shall adopt the implementing acts necessary for the</p>	



<p>establishment and use of the decentralised IT system for communication under this Regulation, setting out the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the technical specifications defining the methods of communication by electronic means for the purposes of the decentralised IT system;</li> <li>(b) the technical specifications for communication protocols;</li> <li>(c) the information security objectives and relevant technical measures ensuring minimum information security standards and a high level of cybersecurity standards for the processing and communication of information within the decentralised IT system;</li> <li>(d) the minimum availability objectives and possible related technical requirements for the services provided by the decentralised IT system;</li> <li>(e) the establishment of a steering committee comprising representatives of the Member States to ensure the operation and maintenance of the decentralised IT system in order to meet the objectives of this Regulation.</li> </ul> <p>2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted by [2 years after entry into force] in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 22c(2).</p>	
<p><i>Article 22c</i></p> <p><b>Committee Procedure</b></p> <p>1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p> <p>Where the committee delivers no opinion, the Commission shall not adopt the draft implementing act and Article 5(4), third subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p>	

<p>(6) Articles 23, 24 and 25 are replaced by the following :</p> <p>“Article 23</p> <p><b>Case Management System</b></p>	
<p>1. Eurojust shall establish a case management system for the processing of operational personal data listed in Annex II, the data listed in Annex III and non-personal data.</p>	<p>(19) A modernized case management system is necessary for Eurojust to process the sensitive personal data securely. The new system needs to integrate and enable the functionalities of the European Judicial Counter-Terrorism Register and improve the capacities of Eurojust regarding link detection.</p>
<p>2. The purposes of the case management system shall be to:</p> <p>(a) support the management and coordination of investigations and prosecutions for which Eurojust is providing assistance;</p> <p>(b) ensure secure access to and exchange of information on on-going investigations and prosecutions;</p> <p>(c) allow for the cross-checking of information and establishing cross-links;</p> <p>(d) allow for the extraction of data for operational and statistical purposes;</p> <p>(e) facilitate monitoring to ensure that the processing of operational personal data is lawful and complies with this Regulation and the applicable data protection rules.</p>	<p><i>(22) Investigations and prosecutions in terrorism cases are often impeded by the lack of information exchange between national investigation and prosecution authorities. In order to be able to cross check new terrorist investigations also with previous investigations and establish potential links, it is necessary to store the data on any previous investigations, not only on convictions and to extend the time limits for storing data in the European Judicial Counter-Terrorism Register. However, it is necessary to ensure that such data is processed for prosecution purposes only. The information may not be used for anything else but identifying links with ongoing investigations and prosecutions and for the support of those investigations and prosecutions.</i></p>
<p>3. The case management system may be linked to the secure telecommunications connection referred to in Article 9 of Council Decision 2008/976/JHA* and other secure communication channel(s) in accordance with applicable Union law.</p>	
<p>4. In the performance of their duties, national members may process personal data on the individual cases, on which they are working, in accordance with this Regulation or other applicable instruments.</p> <p>They shall allow the Data Protection Officer to have access to the personal data processed in the case management system.</p>	

<p>5. For the processing of operational personal data, Eurojust may not establish any automated data file other than the case management system.</p> <p>The national members may, however, temporarily store and analyse personal data for the purpose of determining whether such data are relevant to Eurojust's tasks and can be included in the operational data management system. That data may be held for up to three months.</p>	
<p><i>Article 24</i></p> <p><b>Management of the information in the case management system</b></p> <p>1. The national member shall store the information transmitted to him or her in accordance with this Regulation or other applicable instruments in the case management system.</p> <p>The national member shall be responsible for the management of the data processed by that national member.</p>	
<p>2. The national member shall decide, on a case-by-case basis, whether to keep access to the information restricted or to give access to it or to parts of it to other national members, to liaison prosecutors seconded to Eurojust, to authorised Eurojust staff or to any other person working on behalf of Eurojust who has received the necessary authorisation from the Administrative Director.</p>	<p>(20) It is important to maintain the control and responsibility of the national members for the data, which they receive from the national competent authorities. No operational personal data should be shared with another Member State by default. Operational personal data should only be shared in as far as national competent authorities authorise the exchange of data. In order to digitalise and speed up the follow up on potential links while ensuring full control over the data, handling codes should be introduced.</p>
<p>3. The national member shall indicate, in general or specific terms, any restrictions on the further handling, access and transfer of the information if a cross-link referred to in Article 23(2), point (c), has been identified.</p>	
	<p>(21) Terrorist activities often affect two or more Member States. Terrorism already had a strong transnational component in the past. However, with the use and availability of electronic communication,</p>

	transnational collaboration between terrorist offenders has increased significantly. Therefore, terrorist offences should be considered per se transnational in their nature, if the specific circumstances of the case do not clearly indicate a purely national character.
<p><i>Article 25</i></p> <p><b>Access to the case management system at national level</b></p> <p>1. In so far as they are connected to the case management system, persons referred to in Article 20(3) shall only have access to:</p> <p>(a) data controlled by the national member of their Member State, unless the national member, who has decided to introduce the data in the case management system, expressly denied such access;</p> <p>(b) data controlled by national members of other Member States and to which the national member of their Member State has received access, unless the national member who controls the data expressly denied such access.</p>	
2. The national member shall, within the limitations provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, decide on the extent of access, which is granted in their Member State to the persons referred to in Article 20(3) in so far as they are connected to the case management system.	
<p>3. Each Member State shall decide, after consultation with its national member, on the extent of access, which is granted in that Member State to the persons referred to in Article 20(3) in so far as they are connected to the case management system.</p> <p>Member States shall notify Eurojust and the Commission of their decision regarding the implementation of the first subparagraph. The Commission shall inform the other Member States thereof.</p>	
(7) Article 27 is amended as follows:	
<p>(a) paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>“4. Eurojust may process special categories of operational personal</p>	

data in accordance with Article 76 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725. Where such other data refer to witnesses or victims within the meaning of paragraph 2 of this Article, the decision to process them shall be taken by the national members concerned.”;	
<p>(b) the following paragraph 5 is added:</p> <p>“5. Where operational personal data is transmitted in accordance with Article 21a, Eurojust may process the operational personal data listed in Annex III of the following persons:</p> <p>(a) persons to whom, in accordance with the national law of the Member State concerned, there are serious grounds for believing that they have committed or are about to commit a criminal offence in respect of which Eurojust is competent;</p> <p>(b) persons who have been convicted of such offence.</p>	
Eurojust may continue to process the operational personal data referred to in point (a) of the first subparagraph also after the proceedings have been concluded under the national law of the Member State concerned, even in case of an acquittal. Where the proceedings did not result in a conviction, processing of personal data may only take place in order to identify links with other ongoing or concluded investigations and prosecutions as referred to in Article 23(2), point (c).	
(8) Article 29 is amended as follows:	
<p>(a) the following paragraph 1a is inserted:</p> <p>“1a. Eurojust shall not store operational personal data transmitted in accordance with Article 21a beyond the first applicable date among the following dates:</p> <p>(a) the date on which prosecution is barred under the statute of limitations of all the Member States concerned by the investigation and prosecutions;</p> <p>(b) 5 years after the date on which the judicial decision of the last of the Member States concerned by the investigation or prosecution</p>	(22) Investigations and prosecutions in terrorism cases are often impeded by the lack of information exchange between national investigation and prosecution authorities. In order to be able to cross check new terrorist investigations also with previous investigations and establish potential links, it is necessary to store the data on any previous investigations, not only on convictions and to extend the time limits for storing data in the European Judicial Counter-Terrorism Register. However, it is necessary to ensure that such data is processed for prosecution purposes only. The information may not be used for anything else but identifying links with ongoing investigations and prosecutions and for the support of those

became final, 3 years in case of an acquittal.”;	investigations and prosecutions.
<p>(b) paragraphs 2 and 3 are replaced by the following:</p> <p>“2. Observance of the storage deadlines referred to in paragraphs 1 and 1a of this Article shall be reviewed constantly by appropriate automated processing conducted by Eurojust, particularly from the moment in which Eurojust ceases to provide support.</p> <p>A review of the need to store the data shall also be carried out every three years after they were entered.</p> <p>If operational personal data referred to in Article 27(4) are stored for a period exceeding five years, the EDPS shall be informed thereof.</p> <p>3. Before one of the storage deadlines referred to in paragraphs 1 and 1a expires, Eurojust shall review the need for the continued storage of the operational personal data where and as long as this is necessary to perform its tasks.</p> <p>It may decide by way of derogation to store those data until the following review. The reasons for the continued storage shall be justified and recorded. If no decision is taken on the continued storage of operational personal data at the time of the review, those data shall be deleted automatically.”;</p>	
<p>(9) in Section III, the following Article 54a is inserted:</p> <p>“Article 54a</p> <p><b>Third country liaison prosecutors</b></p> <p>1. A liaison prosecutor from a third country may be seconded to Eurojust based on a cooperation agreement concluded before 12 December 2019 between Eurojust and that third country or an international agreement between the Union and the third country pursuant to Article 218 TFEU allowing for the secondment of a liaison prosecutor.</p>	<p>(23) Eurojust has concluded twelve cooperation agreements with third countries, which allow for the transfer of operational personal data and the secondment of a third country liaison prosecutor to Eurojust. Moreover, the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the United Kingdom<sup>40</sup> allows for the secondment of a liaison prosecutor. In March 2021, the Council gave the Commission a mandate<sup>41</sup> to negotiate further cooperation agreements on the cooperation between Eurojust and thirteen further third states.</p>

<p>2. The rights and obligations of the liaison prosecutor shall be set out in the cooperation agreement or international agreement referred to in paragraph 1 or working arrangement concluded in accordance with Article 47(3).</p>	
<p>3. Liaison prosecutors seconded to Eurojust shall be granted access to the case management system for the secure exchange of data.</p> <p>Transfers of operational personal data to third country liaison prosecutors through the case management system may only take place under the rules and conditions set out in this Regulation, the agreement with the respective country or other applicable legal instruments.</p> <p>Article 24(1), the second sentence and Article 24(2) shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to liaison prosecutors.</p> <p>The College shall lay down the detailed conditions of access.”;</p>	<p>(24) While Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 provides a legal basis for the cooperation and exchange of data with third countries, it does not contain any rules on the formal and technical aspects of the cooperation with third country liaison prosecutors seconded to Eurojust, in particular their access to the case management system. In the interest of legal certainty, Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 should provide an explicit legal basis for the cooperation between Eurojust and the third country liaison prosecutors and their access to the Eurojust case management system. Eurojust should ensure adequate safeguards and security measures for the protection of data and fundamental rights through the technical setup and internal rules.</p>
<p>(10) In Article 80, the following paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 are added:</p> <p>“8. Eurojust may continue to use the case management system composed of temporary work files and of an index until [<i>the first day of the month following the period of two years after the adoption of this Regulation</i>], if the new case management system is not in place yet.</p> <p>9. The competent authorities and Eurojust may continue to use other channels of communication than referred to in Article 22a(1) until [<i>the first day of the month following the period of two years after the adoption of the implementing act referred to in Article 22b of this Regulation</i>], if those channels of communication are not available for direct exchange between them yet.</p> <p>10. The competent authorities may continue to provide information in other ways than semi-automatically in accordance with Article 22a(3) until [<i>the first day of the month following the period of two years after the adoption of the implementing act referred to in Article 22b of this Regulation</i>], if the technical requirements are not in place yet.”;</p>	<p>(26) <i>While some Member States’ competent national authorities are already connected to secure telecommunication connection as referred to in Article 9 of Council Decision 2008/976/JHA, many competent authorities are not yet connected to secure telecommunication connection or secure communication channels. In order to ensure that the Member States have sufficient time to provide such a connection for the competent authorities, a transitional period for implementation should be granted.</i></p>

<p><i>Article 2</i></p> <p><b>Amendments to Decision 2005/671/JHA</b></p> <p>Decision 2005/671/JHA is amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) in Article 1 point (c) is deleted.</p> <p>(2) Article 2 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(a) paragraph 2 is deleted;</p> <p>(b) paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</p> <p>“3. Each Member State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that at least the information referred to in paragraph 4 concerning criminal investigations for terrorist offences which affect or may affect two or more Member States, gathered by the relevant authority, is transmitted to Europol, in accordance with national law and with Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council *.</p>	<p>(25) In the interest of clarity, the relationship between the exchange of information between national competent authorities on terrorism cases with Eurojust under Decision 2005/671/JHA and Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 should be clarified. Therefore, the relevant provisions should be deleted from Decision 2005/671/JHA and be added to Regulation (EU) 2018/1727.</p>
<p><i>Article 3</i></p> <p><b>Entry into force</b></p> <p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p>	<p>(26) While some Member States’ competent national authorities are already connected to secure telecommunication connection as referred to in Article 9 of Council Decision 2008/976/JHA, many competent authorities are not yet connected to secure telecommunication connection or secure communication channels. In order to ensure that the Member States have sufficient time to provide such a connection for the competent authorities, a transitional period for implementation should be granted.</p>
	<p>(27) [In accordance with Articles 1, 2 and 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.] OR [In accordance with Article 3 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European</p>



	Union, Ireland has notified [, by letter of ...] its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.]
	(28) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the Position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
	(29) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on XX/XX 20XX,