



Council of the European Union  
General Secretariat

Brussels, 12 March 2026

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**Interinstitutional files:  
2024/0670 (COD)**

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WK 3948/2026 INIT

**LIMITE**

**JAI  
FRONT  
VISA  
FREMP**

**COMIX  
SCHENGEN  
AVIATION  
RELEX  
CODEC**

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**NOTE**

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From:	Presidency
To:	JHA Counsellors (Visa, Frontiers, Schengen)
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials - Three column table

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Delegations will find in the annex a three column table with the Commission proposal, the EP position and the Council position.

**Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials  
2024/0670(COD)**

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	vs.EC	EP Mandate	vs.EC	Council Mandate
Formula						
1		2024/0670 (COD)		2024/0670 (COD)		2024/0670 (COD)
Document Stage						
2		Proposal for a		Proposal for a		Proposal for a
Document Type						
3		REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL		REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL		REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
Document Purpose						
4		establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials		establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials		establishing <del>an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“the EU Digital Travel application”)</del> <b>and on the use of digital travel credentials (DTC) for the purpose of crossing external borders</b> , amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, <del>as regards the use of digital travel credentials</del>
Formula						
5		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,
Citation 1						
6		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials 2024/0670(COD)

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
		the European Union, and in particular Article 77(2)(b) and (d) thereof,		the European Union, and in particular Article 77(2)(b) and (d) thereof,		the European Union, and in particular Article <del>77(2)(b)</del> <b>77(2)(a), (b)</b> and (d) thereof,
Citation 2						
6	7	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,
Citation 3						
6	8	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,
Citation 4						
6	9	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,
Formula						
6	10	Whereas:		Whereas:		Whereas:
Recital 1						
	11	(1) The carrying out of effective and efficient border checks at the external borders contributes to the proper functioning of the area without internal border controls ('the Schengen area') and the internal security of the Union. The inclusion in travel documents issued by Member States of a storage medium (chip), with a facial image of the holder, by Council Regulation (EC) 2252/2004 <sup>1</sup> and Regulation (EU) 2019/1157 <sup>2</sup> , and the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>3</sup> have significantly contributed to high security standards and robust external border management. Border checks carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>4</sup> , serve the purposes of reliably identifying travellers, preventing		(1) The carrying out of effective and efficient border checks at the external borders contributes to the proper functioning of the area without internal border controls ('the Schengen area') and the internal security of the Union. The inclusion in travel documents issued by Member States of a storage medium ( <del>the 'chip'</del> <i>ehip</i> ), with a facial image of the holder, by Council Regulation (EC) 2252/2004 <sup>1</sup> and Regulation (EU) 2019/1157 <sup>2</sup> , and the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>3</sup> have significantly contributed to high security standards and robust external border management. Border checks <u>are to be</u> carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>4</sup> . <u>Such border checks</u> serve the purposes of reliably		(1) The carrying out of effective and efficient border checks at the external borders contributes to the proper functioning of the area without internal border controls ('the Schengen area') and the internal security of the Union. The inclusion in travel documents issued by Member States of a storage medium (chip), with a facial image of the holder, by Council Regulation (EC) 2252/2004 <sup>1</sup> and Regulation (EU) <del>2019/1157</del> <b>2025/1208</b> <sup>2</sup> , and the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>3</sup> have significantly contributed to high security standards and robust external border management. <b>Furthermore</b> , border checks carried out in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>4</sup> , serve the purposes of reliably

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	<p>threats to the internal security, public policy, public health and international relations of Member States as well as combatting irregular migration while respecting fundamental rights.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1). 2. Regulation (EU) 2019/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 67, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1157/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1157/oj</a>). 3. Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 1). 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p><u>and securely</u> identifying travellers, preventing threats to the internal security, public policy, <u>and</u> public health and international relations of Member States <del>as well as combatting irregular migration while respecting fundamental rights</del>.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1). 2. Regulation (EU) 2019/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 67, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1157/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1157/oj</a>). 3. Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 1). 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>identifying travellers, preventing threats to the internal security, public policy, public health and international relations of Member States as well as combatting irregular migration while respecting fundamental rights.</p> <p>1. Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1). 2. <b>Council</b> Regulation (EU) <del>2019/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019</del> <b>2025/1208 of 12 June 2025</b> on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement <del>(OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 67, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1157/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1157/oj</a>)</del>. 3. Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 105, 13.4.2006, p. 1). 4. Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (<b>codification</b>) (OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1).</p>
<b>Recital 2</b>			
12	<p>(2) With the current reliance on physical travel documents and physical interactions for the examination of travel documents and the carrying out of border checks, Member States' border authorities are unable to remotely verify the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and to carry out the relevant checks against databases before travellers arrive at the physical border crossing point, with the exception of air passengers for whom advance passenger information has been transmitted and processed.</p>	<p>(2) With the current reliance on physical travel documents and physical interactions for the examination of travel documents and the carrying out of border checks, Member States' border authorities are unable to remotely verify the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and to carry out the relevant checks against databases before travellers arrive at the physical border crossing point, with the exception of air passengers for whom advance passenger information has been transmitted and processed.</p>	<p>(2) With the current reliance on physical travel documents and physical interactions for the examination of travel documents and the carrying out of border checks, Member States' border authorities are unable to remotely verify the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and to carry out the relevant checks against databases before travellers arrive at the physical border crossing point, with the exception of air passengers for whom advance passenger information has been transmitted and processed.</p>

CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
	<p>In light of increasing traveller flows across the external borders of the Schengen area as well as the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System established by Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> that will require third-country nationals to whom it applies to provide additional data as part of border checks, it is essential to enable border authorities to use secure technical solutions to carry out relevant checks before travellers arrive at the border-crossing points.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20, ELI...)</p>	<p>In light of increasing traveller flows across the external borders of the Schengen area as well as the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System (<b>EES</b>) established by Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> that will require third-country nationals to whom it applies to provide additional data as part of border checks, <i>it is essential to enable this Regulation provides the possibility for</i> border authorities to use secure technical solutions to carry out relevant checks before travellers arrive at the border-crossing points.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20, ELI...)</p>	<p>In light of increasing traveller flows across the external borders of the Schengen area as well as the entry into operation of the Entry/Exit System (<b>EES</b>) established by Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> <del>that will require</del> <b>that requires</b> third-country nationals to whom it applies to provide additional data as part of border checks, it is essential to enable border authorities to use secure technical solutions to carry out relevant <b>preliminary</b> checks before travellers arrive at the border-crossing points. <b>Therefore, for the purpose of crossing the external borders, the existing legal framework should be updated to ensure that both travellers and border authorities can benefit from more efficient and effective border checks using digital travel credentials based on a digital representation of the person's travel document that is derived from the information stored in the storage medium (chip) of their travel document. The validity of a digital travel credential should not be longer than the travel document on which it is based. The modalities of the validity period should be laid down in an implementing act. It should be ensured that the level of security of digital travel credentials remains constant over time, for example by limitations on validity without prejudice to the possibility to allow for successive recreation of digital travel credentials based on the same underlying physical travel document.</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and</p>

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20, ELI...)
Recital 2a			
12a			<p><b>(2a) While the use of digital travel credentials should be voluntary for travellers, in order to achieve the objectives of increasing security throughout the EU, of facilitating travel and of reaching a minimum level of digital maturity among all Member States in the area of border management, all Member States should allow travellers to use digital travel credentials in conjunction with the possession of a valid physical travel document as required by Regulation (EU) 2016/399 for the purpose of crossing external borders once an EU technical solution is operational. Before that, Member States may develop national solutions for the use of digital travel credentials, in accordance with the uniform format. Travellers with a valid travel document should be able to create a digital travel credential regardless of age based on that travel document, also, for a person exercising permanent or temporary parental authority or legal guardianship, on behalf of a minor with a valid travel document. Requests to create digital travel credentials and any use of the mobile component in relation to a minor shall be electronically signed by a person exercising permanent or temporary parental authority or legal guardianship. Member States should be able to introduce age limits for minors for the purpose</b></p>

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			<b>of preliminary border checks at their external borders.</b>
Recital 3			
13	<p>(3) The existing legal framework on travel documents and border checks, consisting notably of Regulations (EC) No 2252/2004, (EU) XXXX/XXXX<sup>1</sup>[COM(2024) 316 final] and (EU) 2016/399, does not allow for the use of data contained in the storage medium of travel documents for the purpose of carrying out such advance border checks and pre-clearing travellers or using that data for other purposes. Following recent developments at international level, namely in the context of standardisation work carried out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and on the capabilities and reliability of facial recognition, that technology is available and responds to the calls for facilitating cross-border travel while ensuring high levels of security in full respect of fundamental rights, including the right to privacy and the protection of personal data.</p> <p><small>1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (OJ LXX, XXX, p. X, ELI XXX)</small></p>	<p>(3) The existing legal framework on travel documents and border checks, consisting notably of Regulations (EC) No 2252/2004, (EU) XXXX/XXXX<sup>1</sup>[COM(2024) 316 final] and (EU) 2016/399, does not allow for the use of data contained in the <i>storage medium chip</i> of travel documents for the purpose of carrying out such advance border checks and pre-clearing travellers or using that data for other purposes. Following recent developments at international level, namely in the context of standardisation work carried out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), <i>and on the capabilities and reliability of facial recognition, that technology is available and responds to the calls for facilitating it is appropriate to explore new approaches to facilitate</i> cross-border travel while ensuring high levels of security in full respect of fundamental rights, including the right to privacy and the protection of personal data.</p> <p><small>1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (OJ LXX, XXX, p. X, ELI XXX)</small></p>	<p>(3) The existing legal framework on travel documents and border checks, consisting notably of Regulations (EC) No 2252/2004, (EU) XXXX/XXXX<sup>1</sup>[COM(2024) 316 final] <b>2025/1208</b> and (EU) 2016/399, does not allow for the use of data contained in the storage medium of travel documents for the purpose of carrying out such <del>advance</del><b>preliminary</b> border checks <del>and pre-clearing travellers or using that data for other purposes.</del> Following recent developments at international level, namely in the context of standardisation work carried out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and on the capabilities and reliability of facial recognition, that technology is available and responds to the calls for facilitating cross-border travel while ensuring high levels of security in full respect of fundamental rights, including the right to privacy and the protection of personal data.</p> <p><small>1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members exercising their right of free movement (OJ LXX, XXX, p. X, ELI XXX)</small></p>
Recital 4			
14	<p>(4) Therefore, the existing legal framework should be updated to ensure that both travellers and border authorities can benefit from more efficient and effective border checks using so-called digital travel credentials, that is, a digital</p>	<p>(4) Therefore, the existing legal framework should be updated to ensure that both travellers and border authorities can benefit from more efficient and effective border checks using so-called digital travel credentials, that is, a digital</p>	<p><del>(4) Therefore, the existing legal framework should be updated to ensure that both Travellers and border authorities can benefit from more efficient and effective border checks using so-called</del><b>should always be in possession of their</b></p>

CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
	<p>representation of the person's identity that is derived from the information stored in the storage medium (chip) of the travel document (i.e. passport or EU identity card) and that can be validated, leading ultimately to shorter waiting and processing times at border-crossing points and improving the authorities' ability to pre-screen travellers, plan and manage resources and focus on higher risk travellers.</p>	<p>representation of the person's identity <del>that is</del> derived from the information stored in the <del>storage medium (chip)</del> <u>chip</u> of the travel document (i.e. passport or EU identity card) and that can be <del>validated</del> <u>reliably verified</u>, leading ultimately to shorter waiting and processing times at border-crossing points and improving the authorities' ability to pre-screen travellers, <u>as well as to</u> plan and manage resources <del>and focus on higher risk travellers</del> <u>more effectively, to allow for a more thorough assessment in cases that exhibit irregularities or require additional verification.</u></p>	<p><b>physical travel document when crossing the external borders with a digital travel credential. In order to ensure a consistent approach at international level and global interoperability of digital travel credentials, that is, the updated legal framework should as far as possible be based on the relevant international standards and practices agreed upon in the framework of ICAO. The crossing of the external borders using digital representation of the person's identity that is derived from the information stored in the storage medium (chip) of the travel credentials with lesser reliance on the underlying physical travel document (i.e. passport or EU identity card) and that can be validated, leading ultimately in accordance with relevant ICAO standards should not be possible without further legislation. It should be possible to use digital travel credentials for the purpose of preliminary border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399, without prejudice to the powers of the competent authorities at the border crossing points. The use of digital travel credentials should contribute to shorter waiting and processing times at border-crossing points and improve the authorities' ability to pre-screen travellers, plan and manage resources and focus on higher risk travellers while maintaining a high level of security. Member States may set up specific lanes for travellers using digital travel credentials. The use of e-gates at all border crossing points should remain voluntary for Member States.</b></p>
Recital 5			

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
15	(5) In order to achieve its objectives, this Regulation should cover persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law as well as third-country nationals.	(5) In order to achieve its objectives, this Regulation should cover persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law as well as third-country nationals. <u><i>This Regulation should only apply to persons over the age of 16 who are in possession of a travel document or identity card issued pursuant to Union law, or a travel document containing a chip, that is based on technical specifications and security standards compatible with those provided for by Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, and that contain reliable technology preventing its cloning.</i></u>	(5) In order to achieve its objectives, this Regulation should cover persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law as well as third-country nationals.
Recital 5a			
15a		<u><i>(5a) Biometric data are, by their nature, particularly sensitive and merit specific protection as the context of their processing could create significant risks to fundamental rights and freedoms. Children merit specific protection with regard to their personal data, as they might be less aware of the risks, consequences and safeguards concerned and of their rights in relation to the processing of personal data as set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>.</i></u>  <u><i>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj</a>).</i></u>	
Recital 6			
16	(6) In the interest of achieving a uniform	(6) In the interest of achieving a uniform	(6) In the interest of achieving a uniform

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	<p>approach at Union level and maximising gains in travel facilitation and economies of scale, a common technical solution for the submission of electronic travel data should be established, as opposed to each Member State developing their own. This application for the electronic submission of travel data (‘the EU Digital Travel application’) should consist of a user-friendly mobile application, a backend validation service that can verify the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and match the facial image of the user to the image stored on the travel document’s chip and a technical component for the secure communication of travel data from the application to the receiving authority (‘Traveller Router’). In the longer term, the EU Digital Travel application should be developed with new functionalities with a view to establishing a comprehensive one-stop shop application at Union level to support external border management.</p>	<p>approach at Union level and maximising gains in travel facilitation and economies of scale, a common technical solution for the <u>creation, storage and</u> submission of electronic travel data should be established, as opposed to each Member State developing their own. This application for the electronic submission of travel data (‘the EU Digital Travel application’) should consist of a user-friendly mobile application <u>available in at least all official languages of the Union</u>, a backend validation service that can verify the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and match the facial image of the user to the image stored on the travel document’s chip and a technical component for the secure <u>communication transmission</u> of travel data from the application to the receiving authority (‘<del>Traveller</del><u>Digital Travel Credential</u> Router’). <del>In the longer term,</del> <u>The source code of the software components of</u> the EU Digital Travel application should be <del>developed with new functionalities with a view to establishing a comprehensive one-stop shop application at Union level to support external border management</del> <u>open-source licensed</u>.</p>	<p>approach at Union level and maximising gains in travel facilitation and economies of scale, a common technical solution for the submission of electronic travel data should be established, as opposed to each Member State developing their own. This application for the electronic submission of travel data (‘the EU Digital Travel application’) should consist of a user-friendly mobile application <b>component</b>, a backend validation service that can verify the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and match the facial image of the user to the image stored on the travel document’s chip, <b>unless the person’s identity can be authenticated using an electronic identification means conforming to assurance level high in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014<sup>1</sup></b>, and a technical component for the secure communication of travel data from the application to the receiving authority (‘Traveller Router’). <del>In the longer term,</del> the EU Digital Travel application should be developed with new functionalities with a view to establishing a comprehensive one-stop shop application at Union level to support external border management.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).</p>
Recital 6a			
16a			<b>(6a) To ensure interoperability and to facilitate travel by providing travellers with a single user-friendly solution, the EU Digital Travel application should provide a</b>

CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			<p><b>comprehensive solution at Union level to support external border management. To this end, the EU Digital Travel application should constitute a self-service system within the meaning Regulation (EU) 2016/399 which travellers may use for the purposes of pre-enrolling data in the EES and for the purpose of border crossings by persons whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES. The Digital Travel application should also include an interface to the webservice referred to in Article 13 of (EU) 2017/2226 allowing third-country nationals to inter alia verify at any moment the remaining authorised stay in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1409. The EU Digital Travel application should also provide interfaces for the purposes of using the mobile apps foreseen in Regulations (EU) 2018/1240 and (EC) 767/2008 allowing travellers to use the EU Digital Travel application to access the apps foreseen in these regulations in a user-friendly manner without the need for additional mobile apps on the traveller’s mobile device. The procedures and requirements laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and Regulation (EC) 767/2008 should continue to apply when a traveller uses the EU Digital Travel application to submit a travel authorisation application or a digital visa application. Unlike Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and Regulation (EC) 767/2008, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 does not foresee the use of an app for mobile devices for the purpose of EES pre-enrolment. It is therefore not possible to include an interface in the EU</b></p>

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	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
			<b>Digital Travel app for this purpose. Instead, it is necessary to include provisions in this Regulation on the submission of EES pre-enrolment data through the EU Digital Travel application.</b>
Recital 6b			
16b			<b>(6b) In the longer term, and once operational, the EU Digital Travel application could replace other standalone apps at the EU level for the purpose of crossing the external borders.</b>
Recital 6c			
16c			<b>(6c) The source code of the mobile component should be made available for public scrutiny and inspection, for example as open source. The details should be laid down in an implementing act.</b>
Recital 6d			
16d			<b>(6d) The mobile component and backend validation service should, where appropriate and to the extent technically feasible, reuse the technical components of the Travel to Europe application developed and hosted by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency which constitutes a self-service system within the meaning of articles 8a and 8b of Regulation (EU) 2016/399. The Traveller Router should, where appropriate and to the extent technically feasible, reuse the technical components of the web service referred to in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, the carrier gateway referred to in Article 6(2), point (k), of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the carrier gateway referred to in Article 45c of</b>

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			<b>Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 and the router referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2025/12 and Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2025/13.</b>
Recital 6e			
16e			<b>(6e) Travellers should be able to allow carriers to access digital travel credentials stored locally on the traveller's mobile device for the purpose of accessing the carrier gateway referred to in point (k) of Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) of 2018/1240 to verify whether or not third-country nationals subject to the travel authorisation requirement are in possession of a valid travel authorisation or for the purpose of collecting API data by automated means. The collection of API data by automated means should be carried out outside the scope of the EU Digital Travel application in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2025/12 and (EU) 2025/13.</b>
Recital 7			
17	(7) The EU Digital Travel application should allow travellers to create a digital travel credential for single or multiple use and to retrieve of an already created digital travel credential. For reasons of security and for combatting identity fraud, the EU Digital Travel application backend validation service should be able to verify, before the creation of the digital travel credential, the authenticity and integrity of the travel document and verify that the user is the legitimate holder of the travel document by comparing the facial image stored on the chip of the travel document to the user's live facial image. Digital travel	(7) The EU Digital Travel application should allow travellers to create a digital travel credential for single or multiple use and to retrieve of an already created digital travel credential. For reasons of security and for combatting identity fraud, the EU Digital Travel application backend validation service should be able to verify, before the creation of the digital travel credential, the authenticity and integrity of the travel document and verify that the user is the legitimate holder of the travel document by comparing the facial image stored on the chip of the travel document to the user's live facial image. Digital travel	(7) The EU Digital Travel application should allow travellers to create a digital travel credential <del>for single or multiple use and to retrieve of an already created</del> <b>based on travel documents issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) 2252/2004, identity cards issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2025/1208 and other compatible travel documents. Interoperability between digital travel credentials based on different types of travel documents should be ensured in the respective implementing acts.</b> For reasons of security and for combatting identity fraud, the EU Digital

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	<p>credentials to be used several times should be able to be stored in the user’s European Digital Identity Wallet that complies with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>. Persons not having a European Digital Identity Wallet established by that Regulation should be able to store the digital travel credential locally in the mobile application.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).</p>	<p>credentials to be used several times should be able, <u><i>based on the user's explicit consent</i></u>, to be stored in the user’s European Digital Identity Wallet <del>that complies</del><u><i>in accordance</i></u> with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>. Persons <u><i>who do not use</i></u><del>not having</del> a European Digital Identity Wallet established by that Regulation <del>should be able</del><u><i>or do not wish</i></u> to store <del>the</del><u><i>their</i></u> digital travel credential <u><i>in the Wallet should be able to store it</i></u> locally in the mobile application.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).</p>	<p>Travel application's backend validation service should be able to verify, before the creation of the digital travel credential, the authenticity and integrity of the travel document and verify that the user is the legitimate holder of the travel document by comparing the facial image stored on the chip of the travel document to the user’s live facial image. <del>Digital travel credentials to be used several times should be able to be stored in the user’s European Digital</del>, <b>unless the person’s identity Wallet that complies with can be authenticated using an electronic identification means conforming to assurance level high in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup>. Persons not having a European Digital Identity Wallet established by that Regulation should be able to store the digital travel credential locally in the mobile application.</b></p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).</p>
Recital 7a			
17a		<u><i>(7a) The EU Digital Travel application should be compatible with EES, European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and advance passenger information system (API).</i></u>	
Recital 7a			
17b			<b>(7a) To promote the use of digital travel credentials, digital travel credentials created in</b>

CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			<p>the mobile component of the application should be able to be issued to the user's European Digital Identity Wallet following the format of electronic attestation of attributes. Moreover, the backend validation service should enable the use of its functionalities by the mobile component and by European Digital Identity Wallets. Digital travel credentials issued to an EU Digital identity Wallet following the format of electronic attestation of attributes should not have the same legal effect as the physical documents. The European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)<sup>1</sup> should issue digital travel credentials following the format of electronic attestations of attributes to the European Digital Identity wallet using the functionalities of the EU Digital Travel App on behalf of the Member States that have issued the physical travel documents. Where necessary, Member States should be able to provide for specific rules on the recognition and issuance of digital travel credentials following the format of electronic attestations of attributes to European Digital Identity Wallets in national law to ensure the secure issuance, on the basis of the relevant ICAO technical specifications. In the long run, a legal basis could potentially be established in Union law on issuance of electronic attestations from Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, including eu-LISA.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European</p>

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).
Recital 7b			
17c		<p><u><i>(7b) The mobile application should allow carriers to access the digital travel credential for the purposes of Regulations (EU) 2025/12<sup>1</sup> and (EU) 2025/13<sup>2</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council, subject to the explicit consent of the user. Carriers should not be allowed to collect any biometric data in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2025/12 and (EU) 2025/13.</i></u></p> <p><u><i>1. Regulation (EU) 2025/12 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on the collection and transfer of advance passenger information for enhancing and facilitating external border checks, amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1726 and (EU) 2019/817, and repealing Council Directive 2004/82/EC (OJ L, 2025/12, 8.1.2025, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/12/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/12/oj</a>).</i></u></p> <p><u><i>2. Regulation (EU) 2025/13 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on the collection and transfer of advance passenger information for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/818 (OJ L, 2025/13, 8.1.2025, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/13/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2025/13/oj</a>).</i></u></p>	
Recital 7b			
17d			<b>(7b) This Regulation should not affect the possibility to provide, under national law, for the use of digital travel credentials for other purposes than the crossing of the external borders, provided that such national law complies with Union law.</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
Recital 7c						
17e				<u><i>(7c) The EU Digital Travel application should not allow any third party access, including embedded software development kits, plugins, or embedded libraries that allow accessing, processing, transmitting or receiving any personal or technical data.</i></u>		
Recital 7c						
17f						<b>(7c) The EU Digital Travel application should allow authorities to provide travellers with standardised information that the competent authorities consider necessary. This may include information about national age limits for preliminary border checks for minors, acknowledgment of receipt or confirmation that preliminary border checks have been completed. This information could also include which border crossing points to use or current waiting times at specific border crossing points. The information should not include legally binding obligations for the travellers.</b>
Recital 8						
18		(8) In order to support the carrying out of advance border checks on persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law when these apply to them and the pre-clearance of third-country nationals, travellers using digital travel credentials should also declare certain relevant travel data, such as the intended time of crossing the border and the Member State in which the external border is crossed. Such data should be limited to what is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the border check, including for the purposes of supporting the verification of the		(8) In order to support the carrying out of advance border checks on persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law when these apply to them and the pre-clearance of third-country nationals, travellers using digital travel credentials should also declare <del>certain relevant</del> , <u>through the EU Digital</u> travel <del>data</del> <u>application</u> , <del>such as</del> the intended time of crossing the border and the Member State in which the external border is crossed. Such data should be <u>strictly</u> limited to what is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the border check, <del>including for the</del>		(8) In order to support the carrying out of <del>advance</del> <b>preliminary</b> border checks <del>on persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law when these apply to them and the pre-clearance of third-country nationals</del> <b>and EES pre-enrolment</b> , travellers using <del>the</del> EU Digital Travel credentials <b>application for these purposes</b> should also declare certain relevant <del>travel</del> data, such as the intended time of crossing the border and the Member State in which the external border is crossed. Such data should be limited to what is necessary for the purpose of carrying out the

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	fulfilment of entry conditions.	<del>purposes of supporting the verification of the fulfilment of entry conditions</del> <u>in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</u>	border check, including for the purposes of supporting the verification of the fulfilment of entry conditions.
Recital 9			
19	(9) The Traveller Router should transmit the travel data submitted by the traveller to the border authorities for the advance border check and pre-clearance. Consequently, Member States should be obliged to designate the border authorities authorised to receive such data.	(9) The <del>Traveller</del> <u>Digital Travel Credential</u> Router should transmit the <u>end-to-end encrypted competent</u> border authorities for the advance border check and pre-clearance. Consequently, Member States should be obliged to designate <u>a Single Point of Contact for</u> the border authorities authorised to receive such data.	(9) The Traveller Router should transmit the <del>travel data</del> submitted by the traveller to the <del>border</del> <b>competent</b> authorities for the <del>advance</del> <b>purposes of preliminary border check and pre-clearance checks or EES pre-enrolment.</b> Consequently, Member States should be obliged to designate the <del>border</del> <b>competent</b> authorities authorised to receive such data. <b>Member States should verify the EES pre-enrolment data submitted by the traveller before the EES pre-enrolment data is recorded in the EES. Personal data should be temporarily and securely stored and should be deleted permanently no later than 24 hours after a traveller has crossed the external borders or, if a traveller does not cross the external borders, 24 hours after the intended crossing of the external borders as indicated in the travel data submitted to the competent authorities. Travellers who submit travel data, but do not cross the external borders within 24 hours of the intended crossing, should be referred to regular border checks.</b>
Recital 10			
20	(10) The creation, submission and use of digital travel credentials for the purpose of carrying out border checks impacts the right to privacy and the protection of personal data. In order to fully respect the fundamental rights of travellers, adequate limits and safeguards should be in place.	(10) The creation, submission and use of digital travel credentials for the purpose of carrying out border checks impacts the right to privacy and the protection of personal data. In order to fully respect the fundamental rights of travellers, adequate limits and safeguards should be in place.	(10) The creation, <del>submission</del> and use of digital travel credentials for the purpose of <del>carrying out border checks</del> <b>crossing the external borders</b> impacts the right to privacy and the protection of personal data. In order to fully respect the fundamental rights of travellers, adequate limits

CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
	<p>Any data that is submitted by travellers to border authorities ahead of travel, and in particular personal data, should be limited to what is necessary and proportionate to the objectives of increasing security, facilitating travel and ensuring the well-functioning of the Schengen area pursued by this Regulation. It should be guaranteed that the processing of data under this Regulation does not lead to any form of discrimination. No personal data should be stored at EU level beyond the stage that is necessary for its submission to the border authority.</p>	<p>Any data that is submitted by travellers to border authorities ahead of travel, and in particular personal data, should be <u>strictly</u> limited to what is necessary and proportionate to the objectives of increasing security, facilitating travel and ensuring the well-functioning of the Schengen area pursued by this Regulation. <u>The creation of the EU Digital Travel application should not, under any circumstances, impact or modify the rules and requirements on the exercise of the right to free movement within the Schengen area.</u> It should be guaranteed that the processing of data under this Regulation does not lead to any form of discrimination, <u>in particular against travellers who choose not to use digital travel credentials.</u> No personal data should be stored at EU level. <u>The Digital Travel Credential Router should transmit the travel data submitted by the traveller beyond the stage that is necessary for its submission to the competent border authority immediately and in an automated manner, without modifying their content.</u></p>	<p>and safeguards should be in place. Any data that is submitted by travellers to border authorities ahead of travel, and in particular personal data, should be limited to what is necessary and proportionate to the objectives of increasing security, facilitating travel and ensuring the well-functioning of the Schengen area pursued by this Regulation. It should be guaranteed that the processing of data under this Regulation does not lead to any form of discrimination. No personal data should be stored at EU level beyond the stage that is necessary for its submission to the border authority. <b>As long as the personal data in the mobile component is only accessible to and remains under the sole control of the user, the temporary storage of personal data in the mobile component should not be considered as processing of personal data within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2016/679<sup>1</sup> and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725<sup>2</sup>.</b></p> <p><b>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj</a>).</b></p> <p><b>2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj</a>).</b></p>
Recital 10a			
20a	<u>(10a) The competent border authorities should</u>		

CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
		<p><u><i>delete the travel data transmitted in accordance with this Regulation, in an automated manner, from the national database of the border crossing point immediately after the traveller has crossed the external border. Where the traveller, who has submitted travel data in accordance with this Regulation, does not cross the external border, the competent border authorities should delete, in an automated manner, from the national database, the travel data transmitted 24 hours after the intended date and time of arrival or departure.</i></u></p>	
Recital 11			
21	<p>(11) Travellers should be free to choose whether they use a digital travel credential or a physical travel document for the purpose of undergoing border checks and should be able to withdraw their consent for the processing of their personal data at any time without it affecting the eligibility to cross external borders. Any processing of personal data under this Regulation should be carried out in compliance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>, within their respective scope of application.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj</a>).</p> <p>2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament</p>	<p>(11) Travellers should be free to choose whether they use a digital travel credential or a physical travel document for the purpose of undergoing border checks. <u><i>Travellers have to carry a physical travel document in any event, even if they use a digital travel credential. They</i></u> <del>and</del> should be able to withdraw their consent for the processing of their personal data at any time without it affecting the eligibility to cross external borders. Any processing of personal data under this Regulation should be carried out in compliance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>, within their respective scope of application.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1, ELI:</p>	<p>(11) Travellers should be free to choose whether they use a digital travel credential <del>or alongside</del> a physical travel document for the purpose of <del>undergoing border checks</del> <b>crossing the external borders</b> and should be able to withdraw their consent for the processing of their personal data at any time without it affecting the eligibility to cross external borders. Any processing of personal data under this Regulation should be carried out in compliance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>2</sup>, within their respective scope of application. <b>The processing of personal data is necessary for the performance of tasks carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority vested in the controller in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, respectively.</b></p>

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj</a> ).	<a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj</a> ). 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj</a> ).	1. <del>Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj</a>).</del> 2. Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2018 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 and Decision No 1247/2002/EC (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39, ELI: <a href="http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj">http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1725/oj</a> ).
<b>Recital 11a</b>			
21a		<u><i>(11a) The application of this Regulation should not result in any form of discrimination against travellers who do not make use of the EU Digital Travel application.</i></u>	
<b>Recital 11b</b>			
21b		<u><i>(11b) In order to respect the voluntary nature of the EU Digital Travel application, travellers who do not wish to use the application, or who choose to withdraw their consent for processing of their personal data, should be able to rely on infrastructure that allows the use of a physical travel document to complete border checks. Member States should ensure the necessary infrastructure at the border crossing points, including manual processing and e-gates, which remain available and deliver comparable access, speed, and quality of service. This is essential to uphold parity and to ensure that consent to digital processing is truly free, informed, and revocable.</i></u>	
<b>Recital 11c</b>			

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
21c				<u><i>(11c) The application of this Regulation should respect relevant Union law and fundamental rights, as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the ‘Charter’), including the right to respect for one’s private life and to the protection of personal data. Particular attention should be paid to vulnerable persons including persons with disabilities, elderly people and persons with limited resources or limited digital skills.</i></u>		
Recital 12						
22		(12) In the interest of ensuring compliance with the fundamental right to privacy and the protection of personal data and to promote legal clarity, the controller and processor should be identified. To ensure adequate safeguards and security, all communication between the Traveller Router and the competent authority should be protected by strong encryption methods so that any potential data breaches would not involve the disclosure of data that can be traced back to a person. Member States should also provide adequate training, covering data security and data protection aspects, to border authorities before they can process data transmitted through the EU Digital Travel application.		(12) In the interest of ensuring compliance with the fundamental right to privacy and the protection of personal data and to promote legal clarity, the controller and processor should be identified. To ensure adequate safeguards and security, all <del>communication</del> <u>transmission</u> between the <del>Traveller</del> <u>Digital Travel Credential</u> Router and the competent authority should be protected by strong encryption methods so that any potential data breaches would not involve the disclosure of data that can be traced back to a person. <u>For that reason, when designing and developing the router, the European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) should ensure that any data transmitted by the EU Digital Travel application to competent border authorities is encrypted from end-to-end by design and by default, in order to take account of the sensitivity of the data and to prevent and minimize the impact of security incidents on users and the system as a whole.</u> Member States should also provide adequate training, covering data security and data		(12) <b>Given the optional nature of digital travel credentials, personal data should only be processed for the purposes of this Regulation if the user of the EU Digital Travel application has given consent to the processing for the purposes of this Regulation or the specific purposes set out in Union law or national law.</b> In the interest of ensuring compliance with the fundamental right to privacy and the protection of personal data and to promote legal clarity, the <del>controller and</del> <b>data controllers for the backend validation service and the Traveller Router and the data processor for the Traveller Router</b> should be identified. To ensure adequate safeguards and security, all communication between the <del>Traveller Router</del> <b>technical components of the EU Digital Travel application</b> and the competent authority should be protected by strong encryption methods <b>and be protected in terms of integrity, authenticity and confidentiality against high potential attackers</b> so that any potential data breaches would not involve the disclosure of data that can be traced back to a person. Member States should

CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
		protection aspects, to <u>the staff of</u> border authorities before they can process data transmitted through the EU Digital Travel application.	also provide adequate training, covering data security and data protection aspects, to border authorities before they can process data transmitted through the EU Digital Travel application.
Recital 13			
23	<p>(13) The European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> should be responsible for the development and maintenance of the EU Digital Travel application. Consequently, eu-LISA should put in place the necessary measures for the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application, including for the development, monitoring and reporting of the system. Before the start of operation of the EU Digital Travel application, a test should be carried out in accordance with the technical specifications by eu-LISA in cooperation with the relevant authorities. eu-LISA should also collect statistics on the use of the EU Digital Travel application.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).</p>	<p>(13) The European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup> should be responsible for the development and maintenance of the EU Digital Travel application. Consequently, eu-LISA should put in place the necessary measures for the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application, including for the development, monitoring and reporting of the system. <u>The eu-LISA budget allocated to that purpose should comply with the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.</u> Before the start of operation of the EU Digital Travel application, a test should be carried out in accordance with the technical specifications by eu-LISA in cooperation with the relevant authorities. eu-LISA should also collect statistics on the use of the EU Digital Travel application.</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).</p>	<p>(13) <del>The European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>1</sup></del><b>eu-LISA</b> should be responsible for the development and maintenance of the EU Digital Travel application. Consequently, eu-LISA should put in place the necessary measures for the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application, including for the development, monitoring and reporting of the <del>system</del><b>application. The security of the EU Digital Travel application shall be ensured by eu-LISA in close coordination with the national entities in charge of cybersecurity.</b> Before the start of operation of the EU Digital Travel application, <del>a test</del><b>successive test phases</b> should be carried out <b>using a multilevel test architecture</b> in accordance with the technical specifications by eu-LISA in cooperation with the relevant authorities. eu-LISA should also collect statistics on the use of the EU Digital Travel application. <b>The Commission should determine when the EU Digital Travel application starts operations by means of an implementing act once eu-LISA has completed the test phases and after a positive assessment of the test results by the Management Board of eu-LISA. The implementing act should be able to allow</b></p>

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			<p>for a gradual start of operations, including for air, sea, and land borders.</p> <p>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).</p>
Recital 13a			
23a		<p><u>(13a) Where the conditions set out in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 require that a data protection impact assessment be carried out, the competent border authorities should carry out that assessment before eu-LISA conducts the test of the EU Digital Travel application.</u></p>	
Recital 13b			
23b		<p><u>(13b) eu-LISA should also collect and publish statistics including on the number of users of the EU Digital Travel application, for the sole purpose of evaluating the usability of the mobile application and the effectiveness of this Regulation, without allowing for the identification of any traveller.</u></p>	
Recital 14			
24	<p>(14) While eu-LISA should be responsible for the overall development, operation and maintenance of the EU Digital Travel application, including the Traveller Router that transmits the travel data to the competent authorities, each Member State should be responsible for ensuring, at national level, a secure connection in its</p>	<p>(14) While eu-LISA should be responsible for the overall development, operation and maintenance of the EU Digital Travel application, including the <del>Traveller</del> <u>Digital Travel Credential</u> Router that transmits the travel data to the competent authorities, each Member State should be responsible for ensuring, at national level, a</p>	<p>(14) While eu-LISA should be responsible for the overall development, operation and maintenance of the EU Digital Travel application, including the Traveller Router that transmits the travel data <b>and EES pre-enrolment data, protected in terms of integrity, authenticity and confidentiality</b>, to the competent authorities,</p>

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	national system in order to receive the travel data, including the development, operation and maintenance of that connection. Member States should also be responsible for the management and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of border authorities to the travel data.	secure connection in its national system in order to receive the travel data, including the development, operation and maintenance of that connection. Member States should also be responsible for the management and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of border authorities to the travel data. <u>Member States should ensure the one-to-one verification through e-gates, as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/399, or through any other infrastructure, between the individual traveller's identity and their travel document for the purpose of carrying out border checks.</u>	each Member State should be responsible for ensuring, at national level, a secure connection in its national system in order to receive the travel <b>data and the EES pre-enrolment</b> data, including the development, operation and maintenance of that connection. Member States should also be responsible for the management and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of border authorities to the <del>travel</del> data.
Recital 15			
25	(15) In order to increase public awareness of digital travel credentials and to promote the uptake of their use, the Commission should, together with eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and national border authorities carry out information campaigns on the objectives, use and other important aspects, including on data protection and data security, of the EU Digital Travel application.	(15) In order to increase public awareness of digital travel credentials and to promote the uptake of their use, the Commission should, together with eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and national border authorities carry out information campaigns, <u>informing the public, including third country nationals, about <del>the</del> the objectives, use and other important aspects, including <del>the</del> data protection, right to withdraw consent and data security, of the EU Digital Travel application. Information campaigns should be adapted to the specific circumstances of each Member State taking into account the varying stages of national implementation. The Commission should use a cost-effective approach regarding such campaigns.</u>	(15) In order to increase public awareness of digital travel credentials and to promote the uptake of their use, the Commission should, together with eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and national border authorities <b>and in consultation with the European Data Protection Supervisor</b> , carry out information campaigns on the objectives, use and other important aspects, including on data protection and data security, of the EU Digital Travel application.
Recital 15a			
25a		<u>(15a) The information campaigns should also include practical information on how to scan the</u>	

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
		<u><i>chip of the travel document in order to ensure the correct use of the EU Digital Travel application. Special attention should be given to ensuring that travellers who are not technologically proficient are clearly informed about the benefits of the application and are provided with accessible, practical guidance on how to use the EU Digital Travel application safely and securely.</i></u>	
Recital 16			
26	(16) In view of the Union interests at stake, the costs incurred by eu-LISA for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 in respect of the development, operation, maintenance and overall management of the EU Digital Travel application should be borne by the Union budget. Member States should remain liable for the costs incurred at national level for developing, operating and maintaining the secure connection for the reception of the travel data transmitted via the Traveller Router.	(16) In view of the Union interests at stake, the costs incurred by eu-LISA for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 in respect of the development, operation, maintenance and overall management of the EU Digital Travel application should be borne by the Union budget. Member States should remain liable for the costs incurred at national level for developing, operating and maintaining the secure connection for the reception of the travel data transmitted via the <del>Traveller</del> <u>Digital Travel Credential</u> Router.	(16) In view of the Union interests at stake, the costs incurred by eu-LISA for the performance of its tasks under this Regulation and Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 in respect of the development, operation, maintenance and overall management of the EU Digital Travel application should be borne by the Union budget. <b>The Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy, established, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, by Regulation (EU) 2021/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council, in particular, or, where relevant, any other dedicated Union funding made available to the Member States should remain liable for the costs incurred at national level for developing, operating and maintaining the secure connection for the reception of the travel data transmitted via the Traveller Router with the clear objective of supporting European Integrated Border Management, could be mobilised to provide support to Member States' actions falling under this Regulation.</b>
Recital 17			

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
27	(17) eu-LISA should regularly report on the progress of the design and development of the EU Digital Travel application to the European Parliament and to the Council, including on costs, financial impacts and any possible technical problems and risks that may arise. A separate report should be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council once the development of the EU Digital Travel application is finalised.	(17) eu-LISA should regularly report on the progress of the design and development of the EU Digital Travel application to the European Parliament and to the Council, including on costs, financial impacts and any possible technical problems and risks that may arise. A separate report should be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council once the development of the EU Digital Travel application is finalised.	(17) eu-LISA should regularly report on the progress of the design and development of the EU Digital Travel application to the European Parliament and to the Council, including on costs, financial impacts and any possible technical problems and risks that may arise. A separate report should be submitted to the European Parliament and the Council once the development of the EU Digital Travel application is finalised.
Recital 18			
28	(18) As the EU Digital Travel application should be designed, developed, hosted and technically managed by eu-LISA, it is necessary to amend Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 by adding the necessary tasks.	(18) As the EU Digital Travel application should be designed, developed, hosted and technically managed by eu-LISA, it is necessary to amend Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 by adding the necessary tasks.	(18) As the EU Digital Travel application should be designed, developed, hosted and technically managed by eu-LISA, it is necessary to amend Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 by adding the necessary tasks.
Recital 19			
29	(19) In order to establish the Union standard specification for digital travel credentials based on travel documents, it is necessary to amend Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004. To boost the uptake of digital travel credentials, when applying for or renewing a travel document, applicants should be allowed to request that the competent authority issues, together with the physical document, a corresponding digital travel credential. Holders of valid travel documents should also be able to create a digital travel credential based on their existing physical travel document. The digital travel credentials should also be storable in the European Digital Identity Wallet.	(19) In order to establish the Union standard specification for digital travel credentials based on travel documents, it is necessary to amend Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004. <del>To boost the uptake of digital travel credentials,</del> When applying for or renewing a travel document, <del>applicants should be allowed to request that the competent authority issues</del> <u>should automatically issue</u> , together with the physical document, a corresponding digital travel credential. Holders of valid travel documents should also be able to create <u>upon request to the competent authority</u> a digital travel credential based on their existing physical travel document. <u>They should be able to make that request at any point in time. Holders of valid travel documents should also be able to create a digital travel credential based on their existing physical travel document through the</u>	(19) In order to establish the Union standard specification for digital travel credentials based on travel documents, it is necessary to amend Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004. To boost the uptake of digital travel credentials, <del>when applying for or renewing</del> <b>Member States may issue at the request of an applicant or holder of a passport or a travel document,</b> <del>applicants should be allowed to request that the competent authority issues,</del> together with the physical document, a corresponding digital travel credential. <del>Holders of valid travel documents should also be able to create a digital travel credential based on their existing physical</del> <b>to the applicant or the holder of the passport or travel document.</b> <del>The</del> These digital travel credentials should also be storable in the European Digital Identity <del>Wallet</del> <b>Wallets in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				<u><a href="#">EU Digital Travel application</a></u> . The digital travel <del>credentials</del> <u>credential</u> should also be storable, <u>at the request of the person concerned</u> , in the European Digital Identity Wallet, <u>as qualified electronic attestation of attributes within the meaning of Article 3, point 45, of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014</u> .		
Recital 20						
30		(20) In order to ensure a consistent approach at international level and global interoperability of digital travel credentials, the updated legal framework should as far as possible be based on the relevant international standards and practices agreed upon in the framework of ICAO.		(20) In order to ensure a consistent approach at international level and global interoperability of digital travel credentials, the updated legal framework should as far as possible be based on the relevant international standards and practices agreed upon in the framework of ICAO.		
Recital 21						
31		(21) While the use of digital travel credentials should be voluntary for travellers, in order to achieve the objectives of increasing security throughout the Schengen area, of facilitating travel and of reaching a minimum level of digital maturity among all Member States in the area of border management, all Member States should be obliged to allow travellers to use digital travel credentials for the purpose of crossing external borders once the EU Digital Travel application is operational. Before that, Member States may develop national solutions for the use of digital travel credentials, in accordance with the uniform format, for the purpose of border checks.		(21) While the use of digital travel credentials should be voluntary for travellers, in order to achieve the objectives of increasing security throughout the Schengen area, <del>of facilitating and</del> <u>to facilitate</u> travel <del>and of reaching a minimum level of digital maturity among all Member States in the area of border management</del> , all Member States should be obliged to allow travellers to use digital travel credentials for the purpose of crossing external borders once the EU Digital Travel application is operational. Before that, Member States may develop national solutions for the use of digital travel credentials, in accordance with the uniform format, for the purpose of border checks.		
Recital 22						
32		(22) To further speed up processes and reduce overall time spent at border-crossing points, third-		(22) To further speed up processes and reduce overall time spent at border-crossing points, third-		<b>(22) Regulation (EU) 2016/399 already provides for the use of self-service systems for</b>

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	country nationals subject to the Entry/Exit System should be allowed to use the EU Digital Travel application for pre-enrolling certain data required for the border-crossing. For third-country nationals whose data are not yet recorded in the Entry/Exit system, as an alternative to being referred to a border guard for the physical verification of identity, Member States should be allowed to use effective and proportionate technical measures, including self-service systems and e-gates, for the verification of identity as long as physical verifications are performed at random and as long as the alternative verification is not based solely on the EU Digital Travel application.	country nationals subject to the Entry/Exit System should be allowed to use the EU Digital Travel application for pre-enrolling certain data required for the border-crossing. <del>For third-country nationals whose data are not yet recorded in the Entry/Exit system, as an alternative to being referred to a border guard for the physical verification of identity, Member States should be allowed to use effective and proportionate technical measures, including self-service systems and e-gates, for the verification of identity as long as physical verifications are performed at random and as long as the alternative verification is not based solely on the EU Digital Travel application.</del>	<b>pre-enrolling data in the EES and the use of self-service systems and e-gates for the border crossing by persons whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES.</b> To further speed up processes and reduce overall time spent at border-crossing points, <del>third-country nationals subject to the Entry/Exit System should be allowed to use the EU Digital Travel application for pre-enrolling certain data required for the border-crossing. For third-country nationals whose data are not yet recorded in the Entry/Exit system, as an alternative to being referred to a border guard for the physical verification of identity, Member States should be allowed to use effective and proportionate technical measures, including self-service systems and e-gates, for the verification of identity as long as physical verifications are performed at random and as long as the alternative verification is not based solely on the EU Digital Travel application.</del> <b>Member States should also be allowed to use technical solutions to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the self-service system. Member States should continue to ensure that e-gates are monitored by a border guard to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the e-gate.</b>
Recital 23			
33	(23) The Commission should, five years after the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, carry out an evaluation of that application and its use and prepare a report, including recommendations, to be submitted to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the	(23) The Commission should, <del>five</del> <b>two</b> years after the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, <del>and every four years thereafter,</del> carry out an evaluation of that application and its use and prepare a report, including recommendations, to be submitted to the European Parliament, the Council, the European	(23) The Commission should, <del>five</del> <b>three</b> years after the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, carry out an evaluation of that application and its use and prepare a report, including recommendations, <b>with particular regard to maximising gains in the facilitation of travel while maintaining a high level of</b>

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. The evaluation and report should consider how the objectives of this regulation have been met and how, if at all, fundamental rights have been impacted.	Data Protection Supervisor and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. The evaluation and report should consider how the objectives of this regulation have been met and how, <del>if at all,</del> fundamental rights have been impacted.	<b>security in the context of preliminary border checks</b> , to be submitted to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. The evaluation and report should consider how the objectives of this regulation have been met and how, <del>if at all,</del> fundamental rights have been impacted.
Recital 23a			
33a		<u><i>(23a) In order to amend the minimum age for the use of the EU Digital Travel application, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of granting the use of that application for the creation of digital travel credentials to persons under the age of 16, should the necessary technical requirements and any other relevant conditions be fulfilled, in particular as regards the facial image. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</i></u>	
Recital 24			

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
34	<p>(24) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, as regards the technical standard for digital travel credentials, the technical architecture and technical specifications for the EU Digital Travel application and its testing, the collection of statistics as well as the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application and how checks are done on travel documents and digital travel credentials, 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<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p><small>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</small></p>	<p>(24) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, as regards the technical standard for digital travel credentials, the technical architecture and technical specifications for the EU Digital Travel application and its testing, the collection of statistics <del>as well as</del>, the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application <u>as well as the standards with regard to technology, methods and procedures to be used for the verification of the authenticity and validity of</u> <del>and how checks are done on</del> travel documents and digital travel credentials, 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<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p><small>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</small></p>	<p>(24) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, as regards the technical standard for digital travel credentials, the technical architecture and technical specifications for the EU Digital Travel application and its testing, the collection of statistics as well as the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application and how checks are done on travel documents and digital travel credentials, 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<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p><small>1. Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</small></p>
<b>Recital 25</b>			
35	<p>(25) This Regulation should not affect the possibility to provide, under Union or national law, for the use of digital travel credentials for other purposes than the carrying out of border checks, provided that such national law complies with Union law.</p>	<i>deleted</i>	
<b>Recital 26</b>			
36	<p>(26) Since the objectives of this Regulation, notably increasing security and facilitating travel in the context of external border management cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member</p>	<p>(26) Since the objectives of this Regulation, notably increasing security and facilitating travel in the context of external border management cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member</p>	<p>(26) Since the objectives of this Regulation, notably increasing security and facilitating travel in the context of external border management cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member</p>

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	States, but can rather, by reason of their inherently cross-border nature, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may therefore adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	States, but can rather, by reason of their inherently cross-border nature, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may <del>therefore</del> adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.	States, but can rather, by reason of their inherently cross-border nature, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may therefore adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on the European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
Recital 27			
37	(27) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to 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. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen acquis, Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.	(27) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to 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. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen acquis, Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.	(27) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to 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. Given that this Regulation builds upon the Schengen acquis, Denmark shall, in accordance with Article 4 of that Protocol, decide within a period of six months after the Council has decided on this Regulation whether it will implement it in its national law.
Recital 28			
38	(28) This Regulation does not constitute a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in which Ireland takes part in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC <sup>1</sup> ; Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.  1. Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the	(28) This Regulation <del>does not constitute</del> <u>constitutes</u> a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in which Ireland <del>takes</del> <u>does not take</u> part in accordance with <del>Council Decision 2002/192/EC<sup>1</sup></del> <u>Protocol No 19 on the Schengen acquis integrated into the framework of the European Union, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and, subject to the application of Article 4 of that</u>	(28) This Regulation does not constitute a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis in which Ireland takes part in accordance with Council Decision 2002/192/EC <sup>1</sup> ; Ireland is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.  1. Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	provisions of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20).	<i><b>Protocol</b></i> , Ireland <i>is therefore not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and</i> is not bound by it or subject to its application.  <i>1. Council Decision 2002/192/EC of 28 February 2002 concerning Ireland's request to take part in some of the provisions of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20).</i>	provisions of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 64, 7.3.2002, p. 20).
<b>Recital 29</b>			
39	(29) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis <sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC <sup>2</sup> .  <sup>1</sup> OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36. <sup>2</sup> Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31).	(29) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis <sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Council Decision 1999/437/EC <sup>2</sup> .  <sup>1</sup> OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36. <sup>2</sup> Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31).	(29) As regards Iceland and Norway, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the latter's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis <sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, <del>point A</del> <b>points A and B</b> of Council Decision 1999/437/EC <sup>2</sup> .  <sup>1</sup> OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 36. <sup>2</sup> Council Decision 1999/437/EC of 17 May 1999 on certain arrangements for the application of the Agreement concluded by the Council of the European Union and the Republic of Iceland and the Kingdom of Norway concerning the association of those two States with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 176, 10.7.1999, p. 31).
<b>Recital 30</b>			
40	(30) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application	(30) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application	(30) As regards Switzerland, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application

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	<p>and development of the Schengen acquis<sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>1. OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52. 2. Council Decision 2008/146/EC of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 1).</p>	<p>and development of the Schengen acquis<sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>1. OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52. 2. Council Decision 2008/146/EC of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 1).</p>	<p>and development of the Schengen acquis<sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, <del>point</del> <b>points A and B</b> of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2008/146/EC<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>1. OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 52. 2. Council Decision 2008/146/EC of 28 January 2008 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Community, of the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis (OJ L 53, 27.2.2008, p. 1).</p>
<b>Recital 31</b>			
41	<p>(31) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis<sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A, of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>1. OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21. 2. Council Decision 2011/350/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European</p>	<p>(31) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis<sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, point A, of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>1. OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21. 2. Council Decision 2011/350/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European</p>	<p>(31) As regards Liechtenstein, this Regulation constitutes a development of the provisions of the Schengen acquis within the meaning of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis<sup>1</sup> which fall within the area referred to in Article 1, <del>point</del> <b>points A and B</b>, of Decision 1999/437/EC read in conjunction with Article 3 of Council Decision 2011/350/EU<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>1. OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 21. 2. Council Decision 2011/350/EU of 7 March 2011 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Protocol between the European Union, the European Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Principality of Liechtenstein on</p>

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	Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis, relating to the abolition of checks at internal borders and movement of persons (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 19).	Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis, relating to the abolition of checks at internal borders and movement of persons (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 19).	the accession of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the Agreement between the European Union, the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on the Swiss Confederation's association with the implementation, application and development of the Schengen acquis, relating to the abolition of checks at internal borders and movement of persons (OJ L 160, 18.6.2011, p. 19).
<b>Recital 32</b>			
42	(32) As regards Cyprus, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen acquis within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the 2003 Act of Accession.	(32) As regards Cyprus, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen acquis within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the 2003 Act of Accession.	(32) As regards Cyprus, this Regulation constitutes an act building upon, or otherwise relating to, the Schengen acquis within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the 2003 Act of Accession.
<b>Recital 33</b>			
43	(33) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on [XX] <sup>1</sup> ,  1. [OJ C...]	(33) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on <del>XXX</del> <u>December 2024</u> <sup>1</sup> ,  1. [OJ C...]	(33) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 and delivered an opinion on <del>XXX</del> <sup>1</sup> <b>4 December 2024</b> ,  1. [OJ C...]
<b>Formula</b>			
44	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:
<b>Article 1</b>			
45	Article 1 Subject matter and scope	Article 1 Subject matter and scope	Article 1 Subject matter and scope
<b>Article 1(1)</b>			
46	1. This Regulation establishes an application for the electronic submission of travel data ('the EU Digital Travel application') for:	1. This Regulation establishes an application for the electronic submission of travel data ('the EU Digital Travel application') for:	1. This Regulation establishes <del>an application for the electronic submission of travel data ('the EU Digital Travel application')</del> <sup>2</sup> <b>for and rules on the voluntary creation and use of digital travel credentials for the purpose of crossing external borders, without prejudice to Member States' competence to issue travel documents. The EU</b>

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			<p><b>Digital Travel application shall provide a comprehensive digital solution to support the management of the external borders. The EU Digital Travel application shall allow for the voluntary use of digital travel credentials. Digital travel credentials may be created by travellers using the functionalities of the EU Digital Travel application. Alternatively, digital travel credentials may be issued by Member States in accordance with Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX<sup>1</sup> [COM(2024) 671 final]. Digital travel credentials created using the functionalities of the EU Digital Travel application may be issued following the format of electronic attestations of attributes to European Digital Identity wallets. Digital travel credentials issued by Member States may be issued to European Digital Identity Wallets in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.</b></p>
Article 1(1), point (a)			
47	(a) the creation of digital travel credentials as defined in Article 2, point 31 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;	(a) the creation of digital travel credentials <del>as defined in Article 2, point 31 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</del>	(a) the creation of digital travel credentials as defined in Article 2, point 31 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;
Article 1(1), point (b)			
48	(b) the entry of self-declared travel data;	(b) the entry of self-declared <del>travel</del> data;	(b) the entry of self-declared <del>travel</del> data;
Article 1(1), point (c)			
49	(c) the secure submission of digital travel credentials and the self-declared travel data to the competent authority for the purposes of facilitating travel and of carrying out border checks on persons in accordance with Article	(c) the secure submission of digital travel credentials and the self-declared <del>travel</del> data to the competent authority for the purposes of facilitating travel and of carrying out border checks on persons in accordance with Article	(c) the secure submission of digital travel credentials and the self-declared <del>travel</del> data to the competent authority for the purposes of facilitating travel and of carrying out border checks on persons in accordance with Article

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	8(2g) and (3), point (j), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	8(2g) and (3), point (j), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	<del>8(2g) and (3), point (j), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</del>
Article 1(2)			
50	2. This Regulation lays down the conditions under which the EU Digital Travel application shall be developed, operated and maintained.	2. This Regulation lays down the conditions under which the EU Digital Travel application shall be developed, operated and maintained.	2. This Regulation lays down the conditions under which the EU Digital Travel application shall be developed, operated <del>and</del> , maintained <b>and evaluated without prejudice to Regulation (EU/Euratom) 2023/2841 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</b>
Article 1(2a)			
50a			<b>2a. This Regulation applies to persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and to third-country nationals.</b>
Article 2			
51	Definitions Article 2	Definitions Article 2	Definitions Article 2
Article 2, first paragraph			
52	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:
Article 2, first paragraph, point (a)			
53	(a) ‘border checks’ means the checks as defined in Article 2, point (11) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;	(a) ‘border checks’ means the checks as defined in Article 2, point (11) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;	(a) ‘border checks’ means the checks as defined in Article 2, point (11) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;
Article 2, first paragraph, point (aa)			
53a		<u><i>(aa) ‘border authority’ means the authority of the Member State that carries out border control as defined in Article 2, point (10), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 and that is authorised to receive and process travel data for the purposes of this Regulation;</i></u>	

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Article 2, first paragraph, point (aa)						
53b						<b>(aa) ‘preliminary border checks’ means the checks as defined in Article 2, point (33) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (b)						
54		(b) ‘persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law’ means the persons as defined in Article 2, point (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;		(b) ‘persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law’ means the persons as defined in Article 2, point (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;		(b) ‘persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law’ means the persons as defined in Article 2, point (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;
Article 2, first paragraph, point (c)						
55		(c) ‘third-country national’ means the persons as defined in Article 2, point (6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;		(c) ‘third-country national’ means the persons as defined in Article 2, point (6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;		(c) ‘third-country national’ means the persons as defined in Article 2, point (6) of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;
Article 2, first paragraph, point (ca)						
55a				<u><i>(ca) “digital travel credentials” means the digital representation of a person’s identity as defined in Article 2, point 31, of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</i></u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (ca)						
55b						<b>(ca) ‘EU Digital Travel application’ means an application composed of the mobile component, the backend validation service and the Traveller Router.</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (cb)						
55c				<u><i>(cb) “self-declared data” means the data to be submitted by the traveller as set out in Article 5 of this Regulation;</i></u>		
Article 2, first paragraph, point (cc)						
55d				<u><i>(cc) ‘travel data’ means the data to be submitted by the traveller for the purpose of this Regulation including the digital travel credential</i></u>		

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		<u>and the self-declared data;</u>	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (d)			
56	(d) ‘Traveller Router’ means the technical component referred to in Article 5.	(d) ‘ <del>Traveller</del> <u>Digital Travel Credential</u> Router’ means the technical component referred to in Article <del>5</del> <u>6 enabling the encrypted transmission of the travel data submitted by the traveller to the competent border authority.</u>	(d) ‘Traveller Router’ means the technical component referred to in Article <del>5-3c</del> <b>allowing for the secure submission of travel data and EES pre-enrolment data and their secure transmission to the competent authority;</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (da)			
56a		<u>(da) ‘e-gate’ means the infrastructure as defined in Article 2, point (24), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</u>	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (da)			
56b			<b>(e) ‘mobile component’ means a software application referred to in Article 3a enabling travellers to create and store their digital travel credentials locally on a traveller’s mobile device and to enter self-declared travel data and EES pre-enrolment data;</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (db)			
56c		<u>(db) ‘national database’ means a database in a Member State specifically dedicated to the temporary storage of the pre-submitted digital travel credential and the self-declared data sent by the traveller to the competent border authority of that Member State in accordance with and for the purpose of this Regulation;</u>	
Article 2, first paragraph, point (db)			
56d			<b>(f) ‘backend validation service’ means a software system referred to in Article 3b that verifies the authenticity and integrity of travel documents and compares the live facial image</b>

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						of the user to the image stored in the electronic storage medium (chip) of the travel document;
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dc)						
56e						(g) ‘digital travel credential’ means the digital representation of a travel document created or issued pursuant to Article 4 of this Regulation, Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 671 final];
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dd)						
56f						(ga) ‘travel data’ means the data referred to in Article 5(1) and Article 5(2);
Article 2, first paragraph, point (de)						
56g						(h) ‘self-declared travel data’ means the data referred to in Article 5(1), points (b) to (f) and Article 5(2);
Article 2, first paragraph, point (df)						
56h						(ha) ‘Entry/Exit System (EES)’ means the system established by Regulation (EU) 2017/2226;
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dg)						
56i						(i) ‘EES pre-enrolment data’ means the data referred to in Article 5(2b):
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dh)						
56j						(j) ‘travel authorisation’ means the decision as defined in Article 3(1), point (5) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240;
Article 2, first paragraph, point (di)						
56k						(k) ‘European Digital Identity Wallet’ means

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			<b>the electronic identification means as defined in Article 3(42) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014;</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dj)			
56l			<b>(l) ‘minor’ means a person below the age of 18 years;</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dk)			
56m			<b>(m) ‘facial image’ means digital images of the face;</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dl)			
56n			<b>(n) ‘verification’ means the process of comparing sets of data to establish the validity of a claimed identity (one-to-one check);</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dm)			
56o			<b>(o) ‘identification’ means the process of determining a person’s identity through a database search against multiple sets of data (one-to-many check).</b>
Article 2, first paragraph, point (dn)			
56p			<b>(p) ‘electronically signed’ means the confirmation of agreement through the ticking of an appropriate box in the request for consent;</b>
Article 3			
57	Article 3 General structure of the EU Digital Travel application	Article 3 General structure of the EU Digital Travel application	Article 3 <del>General structure</del> <b>Functions</b> of the EU Digital Travel application
Article 3, first paragraph			
58	The EU Digital Travel application shall be	The EU Digital Travel application shall be	<b>1.</b> The EU Digital Travel application shall be

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	composed of:	composed of:	composed of: <b>a mobile component, a backend validation service and a Traveller Router. The EU Digital Travel application shall allow for the functions referred to in this article.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (a)			
58a			<b>2. The EU Digital Travel application shall be a self-service system within the meaning of articles 8a and 8b of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 which travellers may use for the purposes of pre-enrolling data in the EES and for the purpose of border crossings by persons whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (b)			
58b			<b>3. The EU Digital Travel application shall provide an interface that allows travellers to use an app for mobile devices in accordance with article 6(2)(e) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, including to submit a travel authorisation application.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (c)			
58c			<b>4. The EU Digital Travel application shall provide an interface that allows travellers to use an app for mobile devices in accordance with article 2a of Regulation (EC) 767/2008, including to submit an application for a digital visa.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (d)			
58d			<b>4a. The EU Digital Travel application shall provide an interface to the webservice referred to in Article 13 of (EU) 2017/2226.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (e)			

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58e						<b>5.The EU Digital Travel application shall allow for:</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (f)						
58f						<b>a) the creation of digital travel credentials;</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (g)						
58g						<b>b) the issuance of digital travel credentials created in the EU Digital Travel application for use in the European Digital Identity Wallet following the format of electronic attestations of attributes;</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (h)						
58h						<b>c) the entry of self-declared travel data pursuant to Article 5 of this Regulation;</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (i)						
58i						<b>d) the submission of digital travel credentials and the self-declared travel data to the competent authority for the purpose of supporting the carrying out of preliminary border checks on persons in accordance with Articles 8(2g) and 3a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</b>
Article 3, first paragraph, point (j)						
58j						<b>6.The EU Digital Travel application shall be free of charge and easily accessible for users. Specific attention shall be paid to the accessibility of the mobile component for persons with disabilities. The accessibility for persons with disabilities shall be ensured in accordance with Directive (EU) 2016/2102.</b>
Article 3a						

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58k						<b>Article 3a Mobile component</b>
Article 3a, first paragraph 1						
58l						<b>1. The mobile component shall enable users to create digital travel credentials and enter self-declared travel data or EES pre-enrolment data. Digital travel credentials created in the mobile component shall be stored locally on the traveller's mobile device.</b>
Article 3a, second paragraph 2						
58m						<b>2. The mobile component shall include an interface allowing travellers to use an app for mobile devices in accordance with article 6(2)(e) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, including to submit a travel authorisation application.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-c)						
58n						<b>3. The mobile component shall include an interface allowing travellers to use an app for mobile devices in accordance with article 2a of Regulation (EC) 767/2008, including to submit an application for a digital visa.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-d)						
58o						<b>4. The mobile component shall provide an interface to the webservice referred to in Article 13 of (EU) 2017/2226 allowing third-country nationals to inter alia verify at any moment the remaining authorised stay in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1409.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-e)						
58p						<b>5. The mobile component shall be available in</b>

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						<b>all the official languages of the Member States and other languages in accordance with the implementing act referred to in article 16(1a).</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-f)						
						<b>6. The mobile component shall contain practical information regarding the creation of a digital travel credential as well as the processing of personal data.</b>
58q						
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-g)						
						<b>7. Any use of the mobile component in relation to minors shall be electronically signed by a person exercising permanent or temporary parental authority or legal guardianship.</b>
58r						
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-h)						
						<b>Article 3b</b> <i>Backend validation service</i>
58s						
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-i)						
						<b>1. The backend validation service shall enable the electronic verification of the chip of a travel document referred to in Article 4(1) to confirm that:</b>
58t						
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-i)(i)						
						<b>(a) the travel document in question was issued by a legitimate authority;</b>
58u						
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-i)(ii)						
						<b>(b) the data extracted from a chip has not been altered since the issuance of the travel document;</b>
58v						
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-j)						

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58w						<b>2. The backend validation service shall, in accordance with the implementing act referred to in Article 16(1a), verify the liveness of the user of the mobile component and enable the comparison of a live facial image taken by the user of the mobile component against the facial image extracted from the chip of the travel document. The confidentiality, integrity and authenticity of the live facial image shall be protected against high potential attacks in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/1502.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-k)						
58x						<b>3. The backend validation service shall enable the issuance of digital travel credentials to European Digital Identity Wallets following the format of electronic attestations of attributes.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-l)						
58y						<b>4. The backend validation service shall enable the use of its functionalities by the mobile component and by European Digital Identity Wallets.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-m)						
58z						<b>Article 3c Traveller Router</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-n)						
58aa						<b>1. The Traveller Router shall provide users of European Digital Identity Wallets with an interface for the purposes of obtaining digital travel credentials from those Wallets and entering self-declared travel data.</b>

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Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-o)						
58ab						<b>2. The Traveller Router shall enable receiving travel data and EES pre-enrolment data from the mobile component.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-p)						
58ac						<b>3. The Traveller Router shall enable transmitting travel data and EES pre-enrolment data to the competent authority.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-q)						
58ad						<b>4. All personal data transmitted to or via the Traveller Router shall be end-to-end encrypted according to encryption standards appropriate to the level of protection required for the processed data.</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a, point (-r)						
58ae						<b>5. The Traveller Router shall enable standardised information to be sent automatically to travellers as set out in the implementing act referred to in Article 16(1a).</b>
Article 3, first paragraph a,						
59		(a) a mobile application, enabling the creation of digital travel credentials for single or multiple use and the entry of self-declared travel data;		(a) a mobile application, enabling the creation, <u>storage and submission of the</u> <del>of</del> digital travel <del>credentials</del> <u>credential</u> for single or multiple use, and the entry <u>and submission of the</u> <del>of</del> self-declared travel data;		(a) a mobile application, enabling the creation of digital travel credentials for single or multiple use and the entry of self-declared travel data;
Article 3, first paragraph a,						
60		(b) a backend validation service, ensuring the confirmation of the authenticity and integrity of the chip data or the digital travel credential using available certificates and where applicable, the matching of the facial image taken from the user		(b) a backend validation service, ensuring the confirmation of the authenticity and integrity of the <del>chip</del> <u>data on the storage medium (the 'chip')</u> or the digital travel credential using available certificates and where applicable, the matching of		(b) a backend validation service, ensuring the confirmation of the authenticity and integrity of the chip data or the digital travel credential using available certificates and where applicable, the matching of the facial image taken from the user

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	to the travel document or digital travel credential;	the facial image taken from the user to the travel document or digital travel credential;	<del>to the travel document or digital travel credential;</del>
Article 3, first paragraph a,			
61	(c) a Traveller Router, which shall ensure secure and encrypted communication between the mobile application and the receiving authority.	(c) a <del>Traveller</del> <b>Digital Travel Credential</b> Router, which shall ensure secure and <b>end-to-end encrypted communication transmission of the travel data, pursuant to Article 5,</b> between the mobile application and the <del>receiving</del> <b>competent border</b> authority.	<del>(e) a Traveller Router, which shall ensure secure and encrypted communication between the mobile application and the receiving authority.</del>
Article 3, first paragraph a			
61a		<b><u>The source code of the software components of the EU Digital Travel application shall be open-source licensed.</u></b>	
Article 3a			
61b	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 8 Establishment and operation of the EU Digital Travel application</p> <p>Moved reference text</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Article <b>83d</b> Establishment and operation of the EU Digital Travel application</p>
Article 3a(1)			
61c			<p><b>1. The European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall be responsible for the development, operation, maintenance and hosting of the EU Digital Travel application.</b></p> <p><b>1. Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and</b></p>

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			<b>Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).</b>
<b>Article 3a(2)</b>			
61d	<p>1.eu-LISA shall develop the EU Digital Travel application and its components in accordance with the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (a).</p> <p>Moved reference text</p>		<p><b>12.</b> eu-LISA shall develop the EU Digital Travel application and its components in accordance with <b>this Regulation and</b> the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (a).</p>
<b>Article 3a(3)</b>			
61e			<p><b>3.eu-LISA shall issue digital travel credentials in the format of electronic attestations of attributes as defined in the implementing acts of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014. Where necessary, Member States may introduce specific rules on the recognition and issuance of digital travel credentials following the format of electronic attestations of attributes to European Digital Identity Wallets in national law, on the basis of the relevant ICAO technical specifications.</b></p>
<b>Article 3a(4)</b>			
61f	<p>2.The Programme Management Board referred to in Article 54 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 shall ensure the adequate management of the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application. The Programme Management Board shall meet regularly and submit written reports every month to eu-LISA’s Management Board on the progress of that phase.</p> <p>Moved reference text</p>		<p><b>24. The</b>A Programme Management Board referred to in Article 54 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 shall ensure the adequate management of the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application. The Programme Management Board shall meet regularly and submit written reports every month to eu-LISA’s Management Board on the progress of that phase.</p>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
Article 3a(5)						
61g		<p>3.eu-LISA shall ensure the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application as well as its adequate security. The EU Digital Travel application shall be hosted by eu-LISA.</p> <p>Moved reference text</p>				<p><b>35.</b> eu-LISA shall ensure the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application as well as its adequate, <b>a high level of security and the technical capability for detecting any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use.</b> The EU Digital Travel application shall be hosted by eu-LISA.</p>
Article 3a(6)						
61h		<p>4.eu-LISA shall ensure that the EU Digital Travel application is interoperable with the European Digital Identity Wallet established under Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.</p> <p>Moved reference text</p>				<p><del>4.eu-LISA shall ensure that the EU Digital Travel application is interoperable with the European Digital Identity Wallet established under Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.</del></p>
Article 3a(7)						
61i		<p>5.Where eu-LISA considers that the development of the EU Digital Travel application has been completed, it shall, without undue delay, conduct a test of the application in cooperation with the competent border authorities and other relevant Member States' authorities, in accordance with the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (c), and inform the Commission of the outcome of that test.</p> <p>Moved reference text</p>				<p><del>57.</del> Where eu-LISA considers that the development of the EU Digital Travel application has been completed, it shall, <del>without undue delay,</del> conduct <del>a test</del><b>successive tests</b> of the application in cooperation with the competent <del>border</del> authorities and other relevant Member States' <del>authorities</del><b>using a multilevel test architecture</b>, in accordance with the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (c), and inform the Commission, <b>the European Parliament and the Council</b> of the outcome of <b>the tests. In the event that the results of the tests do not meet the requirements set out in the technical specifications, further tests shall be conducted as soon as eu-LISA considers that the necessary remedial steps have been taken</b><del>that test.</del></p>
Article 3a(8)						

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
61j	<p>6.eu-LISA shall collect statistics on the use of the EU Digital Travel application in accordance with Article 16(1), point (b).</p> <p>Moved reference text</p>		<p><b>68.</b> eu-LISA shall <b>keep logs of all processing operations relating to the transmission of travel data and EES pre-enrolment data and collect and publish</b> statistics on the use of the EU Digital Travel application in accordance with Article 16(1), point (b). <b>The log data shall not include any personal data other than the information necessary to identify the relevant member of eu-LISA’s staff who has accessed that log data. The statistics shall not include any personal data.</b></p>
Article 3a(9)			
61k	<p>7.eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to provision of training of the competent national authorities on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.</p> <p>Moved reference text</p>		<p><b>79.</b> eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to provision of training of the competent <del>national</del> authorities on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.</p>
Article 4			
62	<p>Article 4 Creation and use of digital travel credentials</p>	<p>Article 4 Creation and use of digital travel credentials</p>	<p>Article 4 Creation and <del>use</del><b>issuance</b> of digital travel credentials</p>
Article 4(1)			
63	<p>1.Persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law who are in possession of any of the following travel documents may use the EU Digital Travel application to create a digital travel credential based on that travel document for single or multiple use:</p>	<p>1.Persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law who are <u>over the age of 16 and</u> in possession of any of the following travel documents may use the EU Digital Travel application to create a digital travel credential based on that travel document for single or multiple use:</p>	<p>1.Persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law <b>and third-country nationals</b> who are in possession of any of the following travel documents may use the EU Digital Travel application to create a digital travel credential based on that travel document <del>for single or multiple use,</del> <b>provided that valid certificates are available to eu-LISA in accordance with the technical specifications adopted in accordance with Article 16 to confirm the authenticity and</b></p>

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
			<b>integrity of the chip data in the travel document through the backend validation service:</b>
Article 4(1), point (a)			
64	(a) a travel document issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004;	(a) a travel document issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004;	(a) a travel document issued in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004;
Article 4(1), point (b)			
65	(b) an identity card issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 316 final];	(b) an identity card issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 316 final];	(b) an identity card issued in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 316 final] <b>2025/1208;</b>
Article 4(1), point (c)			
66	(c) a travel document that contains the same data and that is based on technical specifications compatible with those provided for by Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 and allowing for the verification of its authenticity, validity and integrity.	(c) a travel document that contains the same data, <b><u>and a chip containing reliable technology preventing its cloning,</u></b> <del>and</del> that is based on technical specifications compatible with those provided for by Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 and allowing for the verification of its authenticity, validity and integrity.	(c) a travel document <del>that contains the same data and that is based on technical specifications compatible with those provided for by Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004</del> <b>containing a storage medium subject to the availability of valid certificates at eu-LISA in accordance with Article 16</b> and allowing for the verification of its authenticity, validity and integrity.
Article 4(1a)			
66a			<b>1a. The validity period of a digital travel credential shall not be longer than the travel document on which it is based. The modalities of the validity period shall be determined in the implementing act referred to in Article 16(1f) of this Regulation.</b>  <b>Member States shall not consider a digital travel credential based on a stolen, lost, invalid or revoked travel document valid for the purposes of this Regulation.</b>
Article 4(1b)			

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
66b						<b>1b. Requests from minors to create a digital travel credential shall be electronically signed by a person exercising permanent or temporary parental authority or legal guardianship.</b>
Article 4(2)						
67		2.The EU Digital Travel application shall provide for the possibility to store a digital travel credential for multiple use in the European Digital Identity Wallet, provisions for which are laid down in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.		2.The EU Digital Travel application shall provide for the possibility, <u>based on the explicit consent of the user</u> , to store a digital travel credential for multiple use in the <u>mobile application in accordance with Article 7b, and in the</u> European Digital Identity Wallet, <u>as qualified electronic attestation of attributes within the meaning of Article 3, point 45, of</u> provisions for which are laid down in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.		2. The EU Digital Travel application shall provide for the possibility to <del>store</del> <b>issue</b> a digital travel credential for <del>multiple</del> use in the European Digital Identity Wallet <b>following the format of an electronic attestation of attributes, on the basis of the relevant ICAO technical specifications.</b> <del>provisions for which are laid down in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.</del>
Article 4(3)						
68		3.The EU Digital Travel application shall be able to retrieve:		3.The EU Digital Travel application shall be able to retrieve:		3. The EU Digital Travel application shall be able to retrieve:
Article 4(3), point (a)						
69		(a) a digital travel credential previously issued or created in accordance with Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX <sup>1</sup> [COM(2024) 671 final];  <u>1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L [...],[...], p. [...], ELI: XXXX).</u>		(a) a digital travel credential previously issued or created in accordance with Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX <sup>1</sup> [COM(2024) 671 final];  <u>1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L [...],[...], p. [...], ELI: XXXX).</u>		(a) a digital travel credential <del>previously issued or that was created in accordance with Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 or paragraph 1 of this Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX<sup>1</sup> [COM(2024) 671 final];</del>  <u>1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L [...],[...], p. [...], ELI: XXXX).</u>
Article 4(3), point (b)						
70		(b) a digital travel credential that was created in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.		(b) a digital travel credential that was created in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.		(b) a digital travel credential <del>that was created</del> <b>previously issued by Member States in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article 1(1a)</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						<p><b>of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 or Article- 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX<sup>1</sup> [COM(2024) 671 final];</b></p> <p><b>1. Council Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX of XXX on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L [...],[...], p. [...], ELI: XXXX).</b></p>
Article 4(4)						
71		4.Third-country nationals who are in possession of a travel document containing a storage medium may, subject to the availability of valid certificates necessary for the checking of its authenticity, use the EU Digital Travel application to create a digital travel credential for single or multiple use.		4.Third-country nationals <u>who are over the age of 16 and</u> who are in possession of a travel document containing a <del>storage medium may</del> <u>chip, that is based on technical specifications and security standards compatible with those provided for in Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, and that contain reliable technology preventing its cloning, shall,</u> subject to the availability of valid certificates necessary for the checking of its authenticity, <u>have the possibility to</u> use the EU Digital Travel application to create a digital travel credential for single or multiple use.		4.Third-country nationals who are in possession of a travel document containing a storage medium may, subject to the availability of valid certificates necessary for the checking of its authenticity, use the EU Digital Travel application to create a digital travel credential for single or multiple use.
Article 4(5)						
72		5.Before the creation of a digital travel credential in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 4, the EU Digital Travel application shall verify the integrity and authenticity of the storage medium of the travel document and match the facial image of the person seeking to create the digital travel credential against the facial image stored on the storage medium.		5.Before the creation of a digital travel credential in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 4, the EU Digital Travel application shall verify the integrity and authenticity of the <del>storage medium</del> <u>chip</u> of the travel document and match the facial image of the person seeking to create the digital travel credential against the facial image stored on the <del>storage medium</del> <u>chip</u> .		<del>54. Before the creation of a digital travel credential in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 4, the EU Digital Travel application shall verify the integrity and authenticity of the storage medium of the travel document and match the.</del> <b>paragraph 1 of this article, the backend validation service shall verify the integrity and authenticity of the storage mediumchip of the travel document and match the. The backend validation service shall, in accordance with Article 3b, compare the live facial image of the person seeking to create the digital travel credential againstwith the facial image stored on the storage mediumchip, unless the person's identity, in accordance with the implementing act referred to in Article 16(1)</b>

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			(a), can be authenticated using an electronic identification means conforming to assurance level high in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014. If any of the verifications fail, the EU Digital Travel application shall not issue a digital travel credential to the European Digital Identity Wallet or create a digital travel credential in the mobile component.
Article 4(6)			
73	6.The use of the EU Digital Travel application and the creation and use of digital travel credentials by persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and third-country nationals shall be voluntary and based on their consent.	6.The use of the EU Digital Travel application <del>and</del> , the creation and use of digital travel credentials by persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and third-country nationals, <u>and the temporary storage of the digital travel credential in the national database</u> shall be voluntary and based on their consent. <u>The use of the EU Digital Travel application is without prejudice to the application of Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</u>	<del>6.The use of the EU Digital Travel application and the creation and use of digital travel credentials by persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and third-country nationals shall be voluntary and based on their consent.</del>
Article 4(6a)			
73a		<u>6a. The choice of the traveller not to use the EU Digital Travel application shall not lead to any discrimination or practical constraints against that traveller.</u>	
Article 4(7)			
74	7.Digital travel credentials created pursuant to this Article shall not include the fingerprints of the holder.	7.Digital travel credentials created pursuant to this Article shall not include the fingerprints of the holder.	<b>75.</b> Digital travel credentials created <b>or issued</b> pursuant to this Article shall not include the fingerprints of the holder.
Article 4(7a)			
74a		<u>7a. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 15a in</u>	

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				<u>order to amend the minimum age referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 4 of this Article, provided that the necessary technical requirements and any other relevant conditions for granting digital travel credentials to persons under the age of 16, in particular as regards the facial image, are met.</u>		
Article 4(7a)						
74b						<b>6.If, for technical reasons, a traveller who fulfills the conditions for creating a digital travel credential is not able to create a digital travel credential in the mobile component, the mobile component shall direct the traveller to regular border checks. eu-LISA shall, with the aim of troubleshooting and in accordance with the implementing act foreseen in Article 16(1a), provide effective assistance through a standard contact form and maintain a list of frequent questions and answers available online and in the EU Digital Travel application.</b>
Article 4a						
74c						<b>Article 4a Use of digital travel credentials</b>
Article 4a(1)						
74d						<b>1.Travellers shall always be in possession of their physical travel document when crossing the external borders with a digital travel credential.</b>
Article 4a(2)						
74e						<b>2.The EU Digital Travel application shall provide the possibility for persons enjoying the</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						right of free movement under Union law and third-country nationals to use their digital travel credential for the purpose of preliminary border checks before they arrive at a border crossing point, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.
Article 4a(3)						
						3. Third-country nationals whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES in accordance with Article 6a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 and Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 shall be able to use their digital travel credentials created in the EU Digital Travel application for the purpose of providing the relevant EES pre-enrolment data.
74f						
Article 4a(4)						
						4. Third-country nationals required to be in possession of a travel authorisation in accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 shall be able to use their digital travel credentials created in the EU Digital Travel application for the purpose of filling in their application for a travel authorisation, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1240.
74g						
Article 4a(5)						
						5. Third-country nationals required to be in possession of a visa in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/1806 shall be able to use their digital travel credential created in the EU Digital Travel application for the purpose of filling in a digital visa application in accordance with Regulation (EC) 810/2009.
74h						
Article 4a(6)						

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
74i						<b>6. Digital travel credentials may, subject to the traveller's consent, be used by carriers for the purpose of accessing the carrier gateway referred to in point (k) of Article 6(2) of Regulation (EU) of 2018/1240 to verify whether or not third-country nationals subject to the travel authorisation requirement are in possession of a valid travel authorization or for the purposes of collecting advance passenger information in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2025/12 and Regulation (EU) 2025/13.</b>
Article 4a(7)						
74j						<b>7. The use of the EU Digital Travel application and the use of digital travel credentials by persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law and third-country nationals shall be voluntary. The choice not to use the EU Digital Travel application shall not prevent the traveller from crossing the external borders nor lead to any other unjustified disadvantages for that traveller.</b>
Article 5						
75		Article 5 Travel data to be submitted by travellers		Article 5 Travel data to be submitted by travellers		Article 5 Travel data to be submitted by travellers and EES pre-enrolment data
Article 5(1)						
76		1. The travel data shall consist of the following data relating to each traveller:		1. The travel data shall consist of the following data relating to each traveller:		<b>1. If a traveller uses the EU Digital Travel application for the purpose of preliminary border checks in accordance with Articles 8(2g) and 3a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399, the traveller shall submit the following travel data relating to each traveller:</b>
Article 5(1), point (a)						

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77	(a) a digital travel credential as defined in Article 2, point (31), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;	(a) a digital travel credential as defined in Article 2, point (31), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;	(a) a digital travel credential as defined in Article 2, point (31), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 <b>from the mobile component or European Digital Identity Wallet;</b>
Article 5(1), point (b)			
78	(b) intended date and time of arrival or departure;	(b) <u><a href="#">the following self-declared data:</a></u> <u><a href="#">(i) intended date and time of arrival or departure;</a></u> <u><a href="#">(ii) the Member State in which the external border is crossed;</a></u>	(b) <del>intended</del> <b>planned</b> date and <b>local</b> time of arrival or departure <b>the intended crossing of the external border;</b>
Article 5(1), point (c)			
79	(c) the Member State in which the external border is crossed;	<i>deleted</i>	(c) the Member State in which the external border <b>is</b> <del>is</del> <b>will be</b> crossed;
Article 5(1), point (ca)			
79a			<b>(d) the type of external border (air, land or sea), and in case of air and sea borders, the exact border crossing point;</b>
Article 5(1), point (cb)			
79b			<b>(e) for third-country nationals, information on the purpose and conditions of the intended stay and sufficient means of subsistence as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</b>
Article 5(1), point (cc)			
79c			<b>(f) where applicable, flight identification number;</b>
Article 5(2)			
80	2. The travel data may also consist, where applicable, of the following information relating to each traveller:	2. The <del>travel</del> <u><a href="#">self-declared</a></u> data may also consist, <u><a href="#">for the purpose of facilitating travel and carrying out border checks</a></u> , where applicable, of	2. The travel data may also consist, where applicable, of the following information relating to each traveller:

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
		the following information relating to each traveller:	
Article 5(2), point (a)			
81	(a) flight identification number, cruise line registration number, ship identification number and vehicle registration number;	(a) flight identification number, cruise line registration number, ship identification number and <del>vehicle registration number</del> <u>border-crossing point</u> ;	(a) <del>flight identification number, cruise line registration number, ship identification number and vehicle registration number</del> <b>documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay and sufficient means of subsistence as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399;</b>
Article 5(2), point (b)			
82	(b) documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	(b) documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	(b) <del>documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay as required by Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</del> <b>cruise line registration number, ship identification number or vehicle registration number;</b>
Article 5(2), point (ba)			
82a			<b>(c) in case of land borders, the exact border crossing point;</b>
Article 5(2), point (bb)			
82b			<b>(d) information relating to temporary restrictions on entry to the Member States and temporary health-related restrictions in accordance with Article 21a in Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</b>
Article 5(2), point (bc)			
82c			<b>2a. Travel data in each case shall be limited to that which is necessary for the purpose of carrying out preliminary border checks in accordance with Article 8(2g) and 3a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399.</b>

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Article 5(2), point (bd)			
82d			<b>2b. If a traveller uses the EU Digital Travel application for the purposes of pre-enrolling data in the EES in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 the traveller shall provide the information listed in Article 16(1) or 17(1a-b), as applicable, of that Regulation and the data referred to in Article 5(1), point (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this Regulation.</b>
Article 5(3)			
83	3. Travel data in each case shall be limited to that which is necessary for the purpose of carrying out border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	3. <del>The</del> travel data <del>referred to in paragraph 1 in each case</del> shall be <u>strictly</u> limited to <del>that which</del> <u>what</u> is necessary for the purpose of carrying out border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	3. <del>Travel data in each case</del> Member States shall be limited to that which is necessary for the purpose of carrying out border checks <del>verify the EES pre-enrolment data submitted by the traveller in accordance with article 8a of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 before the EES pre-enrolment data is recorded in the EES.</del>
Article 5(3a)			
83a		<u>3a. No additional personal data may be processed other than those declared pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2.</u>	
Article 5(3b)			
83b		<u>3b. The travel data shall be submitted no earlier than 48 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure.</u>	
Article 6			
84	Article 6 Transmission of travel data to the competent border authorities	Article 6 Transmission of travel data to the competent border authorities	Article 6 Transmission of travel data <b>and EES pre-enrolment data</b> to the competent border authorities
Article 6(1)			

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
85	1.The Traveller Router shall transmit the travel data submitted by the traveller to the competent border authority in accordance with the technical specifications adopted in accordance with Article 16(1), point (a).	1.The <del>Traveller</del> <u>Digital Travel Credential</u> Router shall transmit the travel data submitted by the traveller to the competent border authority in accordance with <u>Articles 7b and 7c. It shall transmit those data immediately and in an automated manner, without changing their content and in accordance with</u> the technical specifications adopted in accordance with Article 16(1), point (a).	1. The Traveller Router shall <del>transmit the travel data submitted by the traveller to the competent border authority</del> , in accordance with <b>this Regulation</b> and the technical specifications adopted in accordance with Article 16(1), point (a), <b>transmit to the competent authority the travel data and EES pre-enrolment data.</b>
Article 6(2)			
86	2.Member States shall designate the competent border authorities authorised to receive the travel data transmitted to them from the Traveller Router in accordance with this Regulation. They shall notify, by [the entry into operation of the EU Digital Travel application], eu-LISA of the name and contact details of the competent border authorities and shall, where necessary, update the notified information.	2.Member States shall designate <u>a Single Point of Contact from</u> the competent border authorities authorised to receive the travel data transmitted to them <del>from the Traveller</del> <u>through the Digital Travel Credential</u> Router in accordance with this Regulation. They shall notify, by [the entry into operation of the EU Digital Travel application], eu-LISA <u>and the Commission</u> of the name and contact details of the competent border authorities and shall, where necessary, <del>update</del> <u>notify them of any updates to that information. The Commission shall, on the basis of those notifications and updates, compile and make publicly available a list of</u> the notified <del>information</del> <u>competent border authorities, including their contact details.</u>	2.Member States shall designate the <b>single point of contact from the</b> competent border authorities authorised to receive the travel data <del>transmitted to them from the Traveller Router</del> <b>and EES pre-enrolment data</b> in accordance with this Regulation. They shall notify, <del>by</del> <b>no later than three months before</b> [the entry into operation of the EU Digital Travel application], eu-LISA of the name and contact details of the competent border authorities and shall, where necessary, update the notified information.
Article 7			
87	Article 7 Processing of personal data	Article 7 Processing of personal data	Article 7 Processing of personal data
Article 7(-1)			
87a			<b>1. The EU Digital Travel application shall be designed with full respect to data protection principles and high security standards to</b>

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
			<b>protect against unauthorised access or use.</b>
Article 7(1)			
88	1. The competent border authorities shall be data controllers, within the meaning of Article 4, point 7, of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of travel data, constituting personal data, received through the Traveller Router.	1. The competent border authorities shall be data controllers, within the meaning of Article 4, point 7, of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of travel data, constituting personal data, received through <u>or stored in the Digital Travel Credential</u> <del>the Traveller</del> Router, <u>the mobile application and the backend validation service</u> .	<b>11a. Any processing of personal data on the basis of this Regulation</b> <del>The competent border authorities shall be data controllers, within the meaning of Article 4, point 7, made under the rules of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in relation to the processing of travel data, constituting personal data, received through the Traveller Router and Regulation (EU) 2018/1725.</del>
Article 7(1a)			
88a			<b>1b. Personal data shall only be processed for the purposes of this Regulation and any specific purposes set out in Union or national law if the user of the EU Digital Travel application has given consent to this processing. Users of the EU Digital Travel application shall be able, in a user-friendly manner, to withdraw their consent to process their personal data in the EU Digital Travel application in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679. This withdrawal shall result in the deletion of all personal data stored in the EU Digital Travel application.</b>
Article 7(1b)			
88b			<b>1d. eu-LISA and Member States shall be the joint data controllers within the meaning of Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of personal data in the backend validation service.</b>
Article 7(1c)			

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
88c						<b>1e. Any personal data processed in the backend validation service shall be deleted immediately, permanently and in an automated manner from the backend validation service as soon as the operations referred to in Article 3b have been carried out.</b>
Article 7(1d)						
88d						<b>1f. The competent authorities designated by Member States shall be joint controllers within the meaning of Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 for the processing personal data in the Traveller Router.</b>
Article 7(1e)						
88e						<b>1g. The competent authorities designated by Member States shall be controllers, within the meaning of Article 4, point 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, in relation to the personal data received in that Member State through the Traveller Router.</b>
Article 7(1f)						
88f						<b>1h. eu-LISA shall be the data processor within the meaning of Article 3, point 12, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for processing personal data through the Traveller Router, including transmission of the data from the Traveller Router to the competent authorities and temporary storage for technical reasons of those data on the Traveller Router. eu-LISA shall ensure that the Traveller Router is operated in accordance with this Regulation.</b>
Article 7(1g)						
88g						<b>1i. Any personal data processed in the</b>

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			<b>Traveller Router shall be deleted immediately, permanently and in an automated manner from the Traveller Router as soon as the personal data has been transmitted to the competent authority.</b>
Article 7(1h)			
88h			<b>1j. eu-LISA's staff shall not have access to any of the personal data that are stored in the mobile component. eu-LISA's staff shall not have access to any personal data transmitted through the Traveller Router. That prohibition shall not preclude eu-LISA's staff from having such access insofar as strictly necessary for the maintenance and technical management of the Traveller Router.</b>
Article 7(2)			
89	2.Each Member State shall designate a competent authority as data controller and communicate those authorities to the Commission, eu-LISA and the other Member States.	2.Each Member State shall designate a competent <b>border</b> authority as data controller and communicate those authorities to the Commission, eu-LISA and the other Member States.	2.Each Member State shall designate <b>at least one</b> competent authority <del>as data controller</del> <b>for the purposes of paragraphs (1d), (1f) and (1g)</b> and communicate those authorities to the Commission, eu-LISA and the other Member States.
Article 7(3)			
90	3.eu-LISA shall be the data processor within the meaning of Article 3, point 12, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of travel data constituting personal data in the mobile application and through the Traveller Router. eu-LISA shall be the data controller within the meaning of Article 3, point 9, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of travel data through the backend validation service.	3.eu-LISA shall be the data processor within the meaning of Article 3, point 12, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of travel data constituting personal data, <b>received through the Digital Travel Credential Router</b> , <del>in</del> the mobile application and <del>through the Traveller Router. eu-LISA shall be the data controller within the meaning of Article 3, point 9, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of travel data through</del> the backend validation service.	3.eu-LISA shall be the data processor within the meaning of Article 3, point 12, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of travel data constituting personal data in the mobile application and through the Traveller Router. <del>eu-LISA shall be the data controller within the meaning of Article 3, point 9, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 for the processing of travel data through the backend validation service.</del>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
Article 7(3a)						
90a				<u><i>3a. When acting as a processor in accordance with paragraph 3, eu-LISA shall not engage another processor or transfer any personal data to a third country or an international organisation.</i></u>		
Article 7(3a)						
90b						<b>3. The Commission shall in accordance with Article 16(1e) adopt an implementing act on the roles and responsibilities of eu-LISA and Member States with regard to joint controllership for the backend validation service and the processing of personal data in the Traveller Router as well as the respective obligations between the joint controllers and the data processor.</b>
Article 7(4)						
91		4.No personal data shall be stored on the backend validation service or the Traveller Router beyond what is necessary for the creation of the digital travel credential and transmission of the travel data to the competent border authorities.		4.No personal data shall be stored on the backend validation service or the <del>Traveller</del> <b>Digital Travel Credential</b> Router beyond what is necessary for the creation of the digital travel credential and transmission of the travel data to the competent border authorities.		<del>4.No personal data shall be stored on the backend validation service or the Traveller Router beyond what is necessary for the creation of the digital travel credential and transmission of the travel data to the competent border authorities.</del>
Article 7(4a)						
91a				<u><i>4a. The supervisory authorities referred to in Article 51 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall carry out an audit of processing operations of travel data constituting personal data which have been performed by the competent border authorities for the purposes of this Regulation at least once every four years. The European Data Protection Supervisor shall carry out an audit of processing operations of travel data constituting</i></u>		

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				<u><i>personal data which have been performed by eu-LISA for the purposes of this Regulation, in accordance with relevant international auditing standards at least once every two years.</i></u>		
Article 7(4a)						
91b						<b>6.For the purposes of this Regulation, the competent authorities shall temporarily and securely store the travel data and EES pre-enrolment data transmitted in accordance with this Regulation and permanently delete it no later than 24 hours after the traveller has crossed the external border. Where the traveller, who has submitted travel data or EES pre-enrolment data in accordance with this Regulation, revokes consent or does not cross the external border at the intended crossing of external borders as indicated in the travel data provided in accordance with Article 5 of this Regulation, the competent authorities shall delete the travel data or EES pre-enrolment data no later than 24 hours after the intended crossing of the external border</b>
Article 7(4b)						
91c						<b>7.For the purpose of verification, the competent authorities shall be able to compare the live facial image of the traveller with the facial image submitted by travellers as part of the travel data and EES pre-enrolment data.</b>
Article 7(4c)						
91d						<b>8.For the purpose of identification, border authorities may also search relevant databases using the facial image submitted by travellers</b>

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
			<b>as part of travel data and EES pre-enrolment data in accordance with national or EU law.</b>
Article 7(5)			
92	5.Users of the EU Digital Travel application shall be able to revoke their consent to process their personal data on the EU Digital Travel application at any time.	5.Users of the EU Digital Travel application shall be able to <del>revoke</del> <b>withdraw</b> their consent to process their personal data on the EU Digital Travel application at any time, <u><b>without detriment to the user. Upon the withdrawal of consent, all personal data, including biometric data provided or processed through the EU Digital Travel application shall be deleted from all the storage locations, including the mobile application, the Digital Traveller Credential Router and the national databases, without undue delay, unless retention is required by law.</b></u>	<del>5.Users of the EU Digital Travel application shall be able to revoke their consent to process their personal data on the EU Digital Travel application at any time.</del>
Article 7a			
92a		<u><b>Article 7a Deletion of travel data</b></u>	
Article 7a(1)			
92b		<u><b>1.The competent border authorities shall delete the travel data transmitted in accordance with this Regulation, in an automated manner, from the national database of the border-crossing point immediately after the traveller has crossed the external border.</b></u>	
Article 7a(2)			
92c		<u><b>2.Where the traveller, who has submitted travel data in accordance with this Regulation, does not cross the external border, the competent border authorities shall delete, in an automated manner, from the national database, the travel data transmitted 24 hours after the intended date</b></u>	

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				<u>and time of arrival or departure.</u>		
Article 7a(3)						
	92d			<u>3. Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the European Data Protection Supervisor by Regulation (EU) 2018/1725, the European Data Protection Supervisor shall have the right to access logs, audit records and system configurations to verify compliance with that Regulation.</u>		
Article 7b						
	92e			<u>Article 7b</u> <u>Mobile application</u>		
Article 7b(1)						
	92f			<u>1. The mobile application referred to in Article 3, point (a) shall enable the creation, submission and storage of digital travel credentials for single or multiple use, and the entry and submission of self-declared data.</u>		
Article 7b(2)						
	92g			<u>2. The mobile application shall respect privacy and data protection by design and by default, taking into account the state of the art in security and the safety of the data it contains. The mobile application shall be subject to high security standards to ensure that unauthorised access or unauthorised use is not possible.</u>		
Article 7b(3)						
	92h			<u>3. The mobile application shall allow carriers to access the digital travel credential for the purposes of Regulations (EU) 2025/12 and (EU) 2025/13, subject to the explicit consent of the</u>		

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				<u><i>user. Carriers accessing the digital travel credential shall not be allowed to collect any biometric data in accordance with Regulations (EU) 2025/12 and (EU) 2025/13.</i></u>		
Article 7b(4)						
	92i			<u><i>4. The mobile application shall be easily accessible to users and free of charge. Specific attention shall be paid to the accessibility of the mobile application for vulnerable persons.</i></u>		
Article 7b(5)						
	92j			<u><i>5. The mobile application shall be available at least in all official languages of the European Union.</i></u>		
Article 7b(6)						
	92k			<u><i>6. The use of end-to-end encryption shall be mandatory for every data submission through the application, in order to take account of the sensitivity of the data concerned.</i></u>		
Article 7b(7)						
	92l			<u><i>7. The mobile application shall contain practical information regarding the scanning of the chip in the travel document and the purposes of the EU Digital Travel application.</i></u>		
Article 7b(8)						
	92m			<u><i>8. The mobile application shall also contain a clear and easily accessible mechanism where the user can exercise their right to withdraw consent.</i></u>		
Article 7b(9)						
	92n			<u><i>9. The technical specifications of the mobile</i></u>		

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				<u><i>application shall be adopted in accordance with Article 16(1), point (a).</i></u>		
Article 7c						
92o				<u><i>Article 7c Digital Travel Credential Router</i></u>		
Article 7c(1)						
92p				<u><i>1. The Digital Travel Credential Router referred to in Article 3, point (c), shall ensure secure and end-to-end encrypted transmission of travel data between the mobile application and the competent border authority.</i></u>		
Article 7c(2)						
92q				<u><i>2. Member States shall ensure a secure connection between their national database and the Digital Travel Credential Router to receive data transmitted through the Digital Travel Credential Router to the competent border authorities;</i></u>		
Article 7c(3)						
92r				<u><i>3. eu-LISA shall ensure that the Digital Travel Credential Router is designed and developed in such a manner that the Digital Travel Credential Router provides the functionalities specified in this Regulation. The router shall, where appropriate and to the extent technically possible, share and reuse the technical components, including hardware and software components, referred to in Regulation (EU) 2025/12.</i></u>		
Article 7c(4)						
92s				<u><i>4. eu-LISA shall host the Digital Travel</i></u>		

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				<u><a href="#">Credential router in its technical sites.</a></u>		
Article 7c(5)						
92t				<u><a href="#">5.eu-LISA shall be responsible for the technical management of the Digital Travel Credential Router, including its maintenance and technical developments, in such a manner as to ensure that the data are securely, effectively and swiftly transmitted through the Digital Travel Credential Router, in accordance with this Regulation.</a></u>		
Article 7c(6)						
92u				<u><a href="#">6.eu-LISA's staff shall not have access to any of the data that are transmitted through the Digital Travel Credential Router. However, that prohibition shall not preclude eu-LISA's staff from having such access insofar as strictly necessary for the maintenance and technical management of the Digital Travel Credential Router.</a></u>		
Article 7c(7)						
92v				<u><a href="#">7.The technical specifications of the Digital Travel Credential Router shall be adopted in accordance with Article 16(1), point (a).</a></u>		
Article 8						
93		Article 8 Establishment and operation of the EU Digital Travel application		Article 8 Establishment and operation of the EU Digital Travel application		
Article 8(1)						
94		1.eu-LISA shall develop the EU Digital Travel application and its components in accordance with the technical specifications adopted pursuant		1.eu-LISA shall develop the EU Digital Travel application and its components in accordance with <u><a href="#">Articles 7b and 7c and</a></u> the technical		

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
	to Article 16(1), point (a).	specifications adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (a).	
Article 8(2)			
95	2. The Programme Management Board referred to in Article 54 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 shall ensure the adequate management of the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application. The Programme Management Board shall meet regularly and submit written reports every month to eu-LISA's Management Board on the progress of that phase.	2. The Programme Management Board referred to in Article 54 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 shall ensure the adequate management of the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application. The Programme Management Board shall meet regularly and submit written reports every month to eu-LISA's Management Board on the progress of that phase.	
Article 8(3)			
96	3. eu-LISA shall ensure the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application as well as its adequate security. The EU Digital Travel application shall be hosted by eu-LISA.	3. eu-LISA shall ensure the operational management of the EU Digital Travel application as well as its <del>adequate</del> "state of the art" security. The EU Digital Travel application shall be hosted by eu-LISA.	
Article 8(4)			
97	4. eu-LISA shall ensure that the EU Digital Travel application is interoperable with the European Digital Identity Wallet established under Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.	4. <u>For the purpose of this Regulation</u> , eu-LISA shall ensure that the EU Digital Travel application is interoperable with the European Digital Identity Wallet established under Regulation (EU) No 910/2014.	
Article 8(5)			
98	5. Where eu-LISA considers that the development of the EU Digital Travel application has been completed, it shall, without undue delay, conduct a test of the application in cooperation with the competent border authorities and other relevant Member States' authorities, in accordance with the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (c), and inform the	5. Where eu-LISA considers that the development of the EU Digital Travel application has been completed, it shall, <del>without undue delay</del> <u>no later than one year after the entry into force of this Regulation</u> , conduct a test of the application in cooperation with the competent border authorities and other relevant Member States' authorities, in accordance with the technical specifications	

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
	Commission of the outcome of that test.	adopted pursuant to Article 16(1), point (c), and inform the <u>European Parliament, the Council and the</u> Commission of the outcome of that test.	
Article 8(5a)			
98a		<u>5a. Where the conditions set out in Article 35 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 require that a data protection impact assessment be carried out, the competent border authorities referred to in Article 7(1) of this Regulation shall carry out that assessment before eu-LISA conducts the test referred to in paragraph 5.</u>	
Article 8(6)			
99	6.eu-LISA shall collect statistics on the use of the EU Digital Travel application in accordance with Article 16(1), point (b).	6.eu-LISA shall collect <u>and publish</u> statistics, <u>including</u> on the <del>use</del> <u>number of users</u> of the EU Digital Travel application, <u>for the sole purpose of evaluating the usability of the mobile application and the effectiveness of this Regulation,</u> in accordance with Article 16(1), point (b). <u>Such statistics shall not allow for the identification of individual travellers.</u>	
Article 8(6a)			
99a		<u>6a. eu-LISA shall ensure that the EU Digital Travel application does not transfer or disclose any information regarding its use, performance, or functioning to any third party, other than those provided for in this Regulation.</u>	
Article 8(7)			
100	7.eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to provision of training of the competent national authorities on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.	7.eu-LISA shall perform tasks related to <u>the</u> provision of training of the competent national authorities on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.	
Article 8(7a)			

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
100a				<u>7a. eu-LISA shall conduct a penetration test and vulnerability assessment of the EU Digital Travel application within two years after the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application and every four years thereafter. It shall, in case of a change to the system architecture of the EU Digital Travel application, or a potential or actual breach of that application that could impact data protection, update the data protection impact assessment accordingly.</u>		
Article 8a						
100b				<u>Article 8a</u> <u>Fundamental rights</u>		
Article 8a, first paragraph						
100c				<u>The application of this Regulation shall fully respect relevant Union law and fundamental rights, as enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the ‘Charter’), including the right to respect for one’s private life and to the protection of personal data.</u>  <u>Collection and processing of personal data for the purpose of this Regulation shall not result in discrimination against persons on the grounds listed in Article 21 of the Charter.</u>  <u>Particular attention shall be paid to vulnerable persons.</u>		
Article 9						
101		Article 9 Responsibilities of the Member States		Article 9 Responsibilities of the Member States		Article 9 Responsibilities of the Member States

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
Article 9(1)						
6	102	1.Each Member State shall be responsible for:	1.Each Member State shall be responsible for:	1.Each Member State shall be responsible for:	1.Each Member State shall be responsible for:	6
Article 9(1), point (a)						
	103	(a) ensuring a secure connection between its national system and the Traveller Router to receive data transmitted through the Traveller Router;	(a) ensuring a secure connection between <del>its</del> <i>their</i> national <del>system</del> <i>database</i> and the <del>Traveller</del> <i>Digital Travel Credential</i> Router to receive data transmitted through the <del>Traveller</del> <i>Digital Travel Credential</i> Router <del>to the competent border authorities</del> ;	(a) ensuring a secure connection between its <b>competent authorities'</b> national system and the Traveller Router to receive data transmitted through the Traveller Router;		
Article 9(1), point (b)						
6	104	(b) the development, operation and maintenance of the connection referred to in point (a);	(b) the development, operation and maintenance of the connection referred to in point (a);	(b) the development, operation and maintenance of the connection referred to in point (a);	(b) the development, operation and maintenance of the connection referred to in point (a);	6
Article 9(1), point (ba)						
	104a		<i><u>(ba) ensuring the one-to-one verification through e-gates, as defined in Article 2, point (24), of Regulation (EU) 2016/399, or through any other infrastructure, between the individual traveller's identity and their travel document for the purpose of carrying out border checks;</u></i>			
Article 9(1), point (c)						
	105	(c) the management of and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of border authorities to the data received through the Traveller Router for the purpose of carrying out border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	(c) the management of and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of border authorities to the data received through the <del>Traveller</del> <i>Digital Travel Credential</i> Router for the purpose of carrying out border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399.	(c) the management of and arrangements for access of duly authorised staff of <del>border</del> <b>competent</b> authorities to the data received through the Traveller Router <del>for the purpose of carrying out border checks in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/399</del> <b>and the keeping of access logs;</b>		
Article 9(1), point (ca)						
	105a			<b>(ca) informing the Commission as soon as the secure connection referred to in this paragraph has been developed.</b>		

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
Article 9(2)			
106	2.Each Member State shall provide the staff of border authorities who have a right to access the data transmitted through the Traveller Router with appropriate training covering, in particular, data security and data protection rules and applicable fundamental rights before authorising them to process such data.	2.Each Member State shall provide the staff of border authorities who have a right to access the data transmitted through the <del>Traveller</del> <b>Digital Travel Credential</b> Router with appropriate training covering, in particular, data security and data protection rules and applicable fundamental rights before authorising them to process such data.	2.Each Member State shall provide the staff of <del>border</del> <b>competent</b> authorities who have a right to access the data transmitted through the Traveller Router with appropriate training covering, in particular, data security and data protection rules and applicable fundamental rights before authorising them to process such data.
Article 9(2a)			
106a		<u><i>2a. Each Member State shall ensure that travellers who do not wish to use the EU Digital Travel application or who withdraw their consent to their data being processed are provided with the necessary infrastructure to complete border checks using a physical travel document. Member States shall also ensure that the use of that infrastructure is not discouraged or made disadvantageous compared to the use of the EU Digital Travel application to complete border checks.</i></u>	
Article 9(2b)			
106b		<u><i>2b. This Regulation does not replace the existence of physical travel documents or the right to use such documents on their own.</i></u>	
Article 10			
107	Article 10 Information campaign	Article 10 Information campaign	Article 10 Information campaign
Article 10, first paragraph			
108	The Commission shall, in cooperation with eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and national border authorities, support	The Commission shall, in cooperation with eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and national border authorities, support	The Commission shall, in cooperation with eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and national border authorities <b>and in</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
		the start of operation of the EU Digital Travel application with an information campaign informing the public about the objectives, purposes, the main processing operations and other data protection and data security aspects and use cases of the EU Digital Travel application.		the start of operation of the EU Digital Travel application with an information campaign informing the public, <u>including third-country nationals</u> , about the objectives, purposes, the main processing operations and other data protection and data security aspects, <u>including the right to withdraw consent</u> , and use cases of the EU Digital Travel application. <u>The Commission shall use a cost-effective approach regarding that information campaign.</u>		<b>consultation with the European Data Protection Supervisor</b> , support the start of <del>operation</del> <b>operations</b> of the EU Digital Travel application, <b>and the operation thereafter, with frequent</b> <del>with an information campaign</del> <b>campaigns</b> informing the public <b>and stakeholders involved in international travel</b> about the objectives, purposes, the main processing operations and other data protection and data security aspects and use cases of the EU Digital Travel application. <b>The information campaign shall start no later than 90 days before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application.</b>
Article 10, first paragraph a						
	108a			<u>The information campaign shall also include practical information on how to scan the chip of the travel document in order to ensure the correct use of the application.</u>		
Article 11						
6	109	Article 11 Costs	Article 11 Costs	Article 11 Costs	Article 11 Costs	6
Article 11(1)						
	110	1.Costs incurred by eu-LISA in relation to the development, operation, hosting and technical management of the EU Digital Travel application under this Regulation shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.	1.Costs incurred by eu-LISA in relation to the development, operation, hosting and technical management of the EU Digital Travel application under this Regulation shall be borne by the general budget of the Union. <u>The eu-LISA budget shall comply with the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.</u>	1.Costs incurred by eu-LISA in relation to the development, operation, hosting and technical management of the EU Digital Travel application under this Regulation shall be borne by the general budget of the Union.		
Article 11(2)						
	111	2.Costs incurred by Member States in relation to	2.Costs incurred by Member States in relation to	2.Costs incurred by <b>the</b> Member States in relation		

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	the development, operation and maintenance of their secure connections to receive data transmitted through the Traveller Router shall be borne by Member States.	the development, operation and maintenance of their secure connections to receive data transmitted through the <del>Traveller</del> <b>Digital Travel Credential</b> Router shall be borne by Member States.	to the <b>implementation of this Regulation, in particular in relation to the required equipment, software and development, operation and maintenance</b> of their secure connections to receive data transmitted through the Traveller Router, <b>may be supported by the general budget of the Union</b> <del>shall be borne by Member States.</del>
Article 12			
112	Article 12 Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004	Article 12 Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004	Article 12 Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004
Article 12, first paragraph			
113	Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 is amended as follows:	Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 is amended as follows:
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1)			
114	(1) in Article 1, the following paragraph is inserted:	(1) in Article 1, the following paragraph is inserted:	(1) in Article 1, the following paragraph is inserted:
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), first subparagraph			
115	“ 1a. Upon request from the applicant, passports and travel documents issued by Member States to their own nationals shall be accompanied by a digital travel credential, which shall:	“ 1a. <b><u>Passports and travel documents newly issued by Member States to their own nationals who are over the age of 16, or</u></b> upon request from the applicant, passports and travel documents <b><u>previously</u></b> issued by Member States to their own nationals <b><u>who are over the age of 16</u></b> shall be accompanied by a digital travel credential, which shall:	“ 1a. Upon request from the applicant, <del>passports and or holder of a passport or travel documents issued by document,</del> the Member States <del>to their own nationals shall be accompanied by</del> <b>State having issued the passport or travel document may issue</b> a digital travel credential, which shall:
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), first subparagraph, point (a)			
116	(a) be based on the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 2, point (d);	(a) be based on the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 2, point (d);	(a) <b>be capable of being used in the mobile component referred to in article 3a of Regulation (EU) .../... COM(2024) 670 final and</b>

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						be based on the technical specifications adopted pursuant to Article 2, point (d);
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), first subparagraph, point (b)						
117		(b) be in a format that enables their storage in the European Digital Identity Wallets, provisions for which are laid down in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council;		(b) be in a format that enables their storage in the European Digital Identity Wallets, <u>as qualified electronic attestation of attributes</u> , provisions for which are laid down in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council*;		(b) <b>at the request of the applicant, be issued to be in a format that enables their storage in the European Digital Identity Wallets as an electronic attestation of attributes</b> , provisions for which are laid down in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council;
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), first subparagraph, point (c)						
118		(c) be free of charge;		(c) be free of charge;		(c) be free of charge;
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), first subparagraph, point (d)						
119		(d) contain the same personal data, including facial image, as the passport or travel document based on which they are issued or created.		(d) contain the same personal data, including facial image, as the passport or travel document based on which they are issued or created.		(d) contain the same <b>categories of</b> personal data, <del>including facial image, as</del> <b>with the exception of fingerprints, as the electronic storage medium (chip) of the passport or travel document based on which they are issued or created. it is based;</b>
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), first subparagraph, point (da)						
119a						<b>(da) adhere to the relevant international standards, including in particular those adopted by ICAO.</b>
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), second subparagraph						
120		For the purpose of point (d), digital travel credentials issued or created pursuant to this Article shall not include the fingerprints of the holder.		For the purpose of point (d), digital travel credentials issued or created pursuant to this Article shall not include the fingerprints of the holder.		<b>Digital travel credentials may only be used for the purpose of point (d), crossing the external borders as set out in Union law and any specific purposes set out in Union law or national law. Personal data may only be processed for the issuance or use of digital travel credentials issued or created pursuant to this Article shall not include the fingerprints of if</b>

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			<b>the applicant or the holder of a passport or travel document has given consent to the processing. The applicant or holder of a passport or travel document shall be able, in a user-friendly manner, to withdraw his or her consent in accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679.</b>
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), third subparagraph			
121	Member States shall enable the authentication and validation of the digital travel credentials in accordance with the technical specifications set out pursuant to Article 2, point (d).	Member States shall enable the authentication and validation of the digital travel credentials in accordance with the technical specifications set out pursuant to Article 2, point (d).	Member States shall enable the <del>authentication and validation</del> <b>verification of authenticity, integrity and validity</b> of the digital travel credentials in accordance with the technical specifications set out pursuant to Article 2, point (d).
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), third subparagraph a			
121a		<u><i>The request for the digital travel credential may be made at any point in time.</i></u>	
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), third subparagraph b			
121b		<u><i>The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 15a of Regulation (EU) .../2025 of the European Parliament and of the Council [EU Digital Travel application Regulation] in order to amend the minimum age referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, provided that the necessary technical requirements and any other relevant conditions for granting digital travel credentials to persons under the age of 16, in particular as regards the facial image, are met.</i></u>	
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), fourth subparagraph			
122	_____	_____	<del>_____</del> <b>The validity period of a digital travel credential shall not be longer than the travel document on which it is based. The</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						<b>modalities of the validity period shall be determined in the implementing act referred to in Article 2(d) of this Regulation.</b>
Article 12, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1a), fifth subparagraph						
123		* Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).;		* Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).;		* Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 73).;
Article 12, first paragraph, point (2)						
124		(2) in Article 2, the following point is added:		(2) in Article 2, the following point is added:		(2) in Article 2, the following point is added:
Article 12, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (d)						
125		“(d) technical specifications, including procedures and requirements for digital travel credentials, their data schema and format, issuance, disclosure process, authentication and validation, revocation, trust model and validity..”		“(d) technical specifications, including procedures and requirements for digital travel credentials, their data schema and format, issuance, disclosure process, authentication and validation, revocation, trust model and validity..”		“(d) technical specifications, including procedures and requirements for digital travel credentials, their data schema and format, issuance, disclosure process, authentication and validation, revocation, trust model and validity.”.
Article 12, first paragraph, point (3)						
126		(3) in Article 4, the following paragraph is added:		<i>deleted</i>		(3) in Article 4, the following paragraph is added:
Article 12, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (4)						
127		“4.Member States shall allow relevant stakeholders, involved in the process of crossing		<i>deleted</i>		“4.Member States shall allow <del>relevant stakeholders, involved in the process of crossing</del>

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		the external borders, to access the storage medium in passports and travel documents, with the exception of fingerprints, with the consent of the person to whom the passport or travel document has been issued.				<del>the external borders</del> carriers, for the purpose of complying with Union or national law, to access the <del>storage medium</del> chip in passports and travel documents, with the exception of fingerprints, with the consent of the person to whom the passport or travel document has been issued, in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679.”
Article 13						
128		Article 13 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2016/399		Article 13 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2016/399		Article 13 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2016/399
Article 13, first paragraph						
129		Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is amended as follows:		Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is amended as follows:		Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is amended as follows:
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1)						
130		(1) in Article 2, the points 31 to 34 are added:		(1) in Article 2, the points 31 to 34 are added:		(1) in Article 2, the points 31 to <del>34</del> 33 are added:
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (31)						
131		“ 31. ‘digital travel credential’ means the digital representation of a person’s identity issued or created pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 670 final]*, Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004**, or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 671 final]***;		“ 31. ‘digital travel credential’ means the digital representation of a person’s identity issued or created pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 670 final]*, Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004**, or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 671 final]***;		“ 31. ‘ <del>digital</del> travel credential’ means the digital representation of a <del>person’s identity issued</del> <del>or travel document</del> created or issued pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 670 final]*, Article 1(1a) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004**, or Article 2 of Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 671 final]***;
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (32)						
132		32. ‘EU Digital Travel application’ means the system established by Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] of the European		32. ‘EU Digital Travel application’ means the system established by Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] of the European		32. ‘EU Digital Travel application’ means the system established by Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] of the European

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	Parliament and of the Council;	Parliament and of the Council;	Parliament and of the Council;
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (33)			
133	33. ‘advance border check’ means the checks carried out on persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law on the basis of a digital travel credential and other relevant data;	33. ‘advance border check’ means the checks carried out on persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law on the basis of a digital travel credential and other relevant data;	33. ‘ <del>advance</del> <b>preliminary border check</b> <sup>2</sup> <del> means</del> <b>checks</b> ’ mean the checks carried out on persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law on the basis of a digital travel credential and other relevant data; <b>referred to in article 8(2g) or 8(3a).</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (34), first subparagraph			
134	34. ‘advance clearance’ means the verification of the fulfilment of some or all entry conditions for third-country nationals on the basis of a digital travel credential and other relevant data and that support the carrying out of border checks.	34. ‘advance clearance’ means the verification of the fulfilment of some or all entry conditions for third-country nationals on the basis of a digital travel credential and other relevant data and that support the carrying out of border checks.	34. ‘ <del>advance clearance</del> ’ means the verification of the fulfilment of some or all entry conditions for third-country nationals on the basis of a digital travel credential and other relevant data and that support the carrying out of border checks.
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (34), second subparagraph			
135	_____	_____	_____
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (34), third subparagraph			
136	* Regulation (EU) .../... of ... establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials (OJ...), [...], p. [...], ELI: ...). ]	* Regulation (EU) .../... of ... establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials (OJ...), [...], p. [...], ELI: ...). ]	* Regulation (EU) .../... of ... establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data ( <del>“the EU Digital Travel application”</del> <sup>2</sup> ) and <b>on the use of digital travel credentials (DTC) for the purpose of crossing external borders</b> , amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials (OJ...), [...], p. [...], ELI: ...). ]
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (34), fourth subparagraph			
137	** Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents	** Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents	** Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents

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		issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1).		issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1).		issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1).
Article 13, first paragraph, point (1), amending provision, numbered paragraph (34), fifth subparagraph						
138		*** Council Regulation (EU) .../... of ... on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L ...], [...], p. [...], ELI:...);		*** Council Regulation (EU) .../... of ... on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L ...], [...], p. [...], ELI:...);		*** Council Regulation (EU) .../... of ... on the issuance of and technical standards for digital travel credentials based on identity cards (OJ L ...], [...], p. [...], ELI:...);
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)						
139		(2) Article 8 is amended as follows:		(2) Article 8 is amended as follows:		(2) Article 8 is amended as follows:
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(a)						
140		(a) the following paragraph is added:		(a) the following paragraph is added:		(a) the following paragraph is added:
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2g), first subparagraph						
141		“ 2g. The checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure, as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], where data has been received in accordance with Article 8ba(1) of this Regulation. Where those checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified.		“ 2g. The checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure, as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], where data has been received in accordance with Article 8ba(1) of this Regulation. Where those checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified.		“ 2g. The checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be carried out <del>in advance</del> no more than 36 hours before the intended <del>date and time of arrival or departure</del> <b>crossing of the external border</b> , as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final]-, where data has been received in accordance with Article 8ba(1) of this Regulation. <b>If these preliminary checks cannot be carried out in advance, the traveller shall be referred to regular border checks in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.</b> Where those <b>preliminary</b> checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity

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			of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified. <b>Without prejudice to preliminary border checks, relevant databases, including in particular the SIS, Interpol’s Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, and national databases containing information on stolen, misappropriated, lost and invalidated travel documents, shall, in accordance with paragraphs 2-2f and 8, be consulted at the border crossing point at the moment when a traveller crosses the external borders. For the purpose of identification, Member States may search relevant databases using the facial image submitted by travellers as part of travel data or EES pre-enrolment data in accordance with Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] to confirm the identity of the person in accordance with Article 7(4c) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final].;</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2g), first subparagraph a			
141a			<b>(aa) the following paragraph is added:</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2g), second subparagraph			
142	Before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], the checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure, where data has been received in advance on the basis of the digital travel credential. Where those checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the	Before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], the checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure, where data has been received in advance on the basis of the digital travel credential. Where those checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the	<b>“2ga.</b> Before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) .../... [ <del>COM(2024) 670 final</del> <b>COM(2024) 670 final</b> ], the checks referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article may be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended <del>date and time of arrival or departure</del> <b>crossing of the external border</b> , where data has been received in advance on the basis of the digital travel credential. Where those <b>preliminary</b> checks are carried out in advance,

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		physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified.;	”	physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified.;	”	the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified. <b>Without prejudice to those checks, relevant databases, including in particular the SIS, Interpol’s Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, and national databases containing information on stolen, misappropriated, lost and invalidated travel documents, shall, in accordance with paragraphs 2-2f and 8, be consulted at the border crossing point at the moment when a traveller crosses the external borders”;</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(b)						
6	143	(b) in paragraph 3, the following point is added:	(b) in paragraph 3, the following point is added:	(b) in paragraph 3, the following point is added:	6	
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (j)						
6	144	“ (j) where a digital travel credential has been received in advance, paragraph 3a of this Article shall apply.;	”	“ (j) where a digital travel credential has been received in advance, paragraph 3a of this Article shall apply.;	”	“ (j) where a digital travel credential has been received in advance, paragraph 3a of this Article shall apply.;
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(c)						
6	145	(c) the following paragraph is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph is inserted:	(c) the following paragraph is inserted:	6	
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (-1), first subparagraph						
	146	“ 3a. The fulfilment of entry conditions referred to	“ 3a. The fulfilment of entry conditions referred to	“ 3a1. The fulfilment of entry conditions checks		

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	<p>in Article 6 of this Regulation shall be verified in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure, as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] , where data has been received in accordance with Article 8ba(2) of this Regulation. Where those checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified.</p>	<p>in Article 6 of this Regulation shall be verified in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure, as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] , where data has been received in accordance with Article 8ba(2) of this Regulation. Where those checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified.</p>	<p>referred to in <del>Article 6</del><b>paragraph 3</b> of this Regulation<del>Article 6</del> shall be verified in <del>advance</del><b>carried out</b> no more than 36 hours before the intended <del>date and time of arrival or departure</del><b>crossing of the external border</b>, as referred to in Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final]-, where data has been received in accordance with Article 8ba(2) of this Regulation. Where <del>these</del><b>these preliminary border checks show that the entry conditions are not fulfilled or where preliminary border checks could not be carried out, the traveller shall be referred to regular border checks in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article. Where preliminary border checks are carried out in advance before the intended crossing of the external border</b>, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. <b>The competent authorities may request, at the border crossing point, documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay in accordance with Article 6 of this Regulation.</b> The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified. <b>Without prejudice to preliminary border checks, relevant databases, including in particular the SIS, Interpol’s Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, and national databases containing information on stolen, misappropriated, lost and invalidated travel documents, shall, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 8, be consulted at the border crossing point at the moment when a traveller</b></p>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						<b>crosses the external borders. For the purpose of identification, Member States may search relevant databases using the facial image submitted by travellers as part of travel data or EES pre-enrolment data in accordance with Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] to confirm the identity of the person in accordance with Article 7(4c) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final].”;</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (-1), second subparagraph						
146a						<b>(ca) the following paragraph is inserted:</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (-1), third subparagraph						
147		Before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] , the fulfilment of entry conditions referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation may be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure, where data has been received in advance on the basis of the digital travel credential. Where those checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified.; ”		Before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] , the fulfilment of entry conditions referred to in Article 6 of this Regulation may be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended date and time of arrival or departure, where data has been received in advance on the basis of the digital travel credential. Where those checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential. The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel document or digital travel credential shall be verified.; ”		<b>“3aa.</b> Before the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final], <del>the fulfilment of entry conditions,</del> <b>the checks</b> referred to in <del>Article 6</del> <b>paragraph 3</b> of this Regulation <del>Article</del> may be carried out in advance no more than 36 hours before the intended <del>date and time of arrival or departure</del> <b>crossing of the external border</b> , where data has been received in advance on the basis of the digital travel credential. Where those <b>preliminary border</b> checks are carried out in advance, the data received may be checked at the border crossing point against the data in the physical travel document or digital travel credential, <b>without prejudice to the powers of the competent authorities to request at the border crossing point documents justifying the purpose and conditions of the intended stay in accordance with Article 6 of this Regulation.</b> The identity of the person concerned as well as the authenticity and integrity of the physical travel



	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						document or digital travel credential shall be verified. <b>Without prejudice to those preliminary border checks, relevant databases, including in particular the SIS, Interpol’s Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database, and national databases containing information on stolen, misappropriated, lost and invalidated travel documents, shall, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 8, be consulted at the border crossing point at the moment when a traveller crosses the external borders.”;</b> ”
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(d)						
6	148	(d) the following paragraph is inserted:		(d) the following paragraph is inserted:		(d) the following paragraph is inserted:
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10), first subparagraph						
	149	“ 10. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish minimum standards with regard to technology, methods and procedures to be used for the verification of the authenticity and validity of travel documents, including residence permits, visas and long-stay visas, and digital travel credentials according to this Article.		“ 10. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish minimum standards with regard to technology, methods and procedures to be used for the verification of the authenticity and validity of travel documents, <del>including residence permits, visas and long-stay visas,</del> and digital travel credentials according to this Article.		“ 10. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts to establish minimum standards with regard to technology, methods and procedures to be used for the verification of the authenticity and validity of travel documents, including residence permits, visas and long-stay visas, and digital travel credentials according to this Article.
Article 13, first paragraph, point (2)(d), amending provision, numbered paragraph (10), second subparagraph						
6	150	Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 38(2).; ”		Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 38(2).; ”		Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 38(2).; ”
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3)						

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
151	(3) in Article 8a, the following paragraph is inserted:	<i>deleted</i>	(3) <del>in Article 8a, the following paragraph is inserted</del> is amended as follows:
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, first subparagraph			
151a			“ a) <b>paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:</b>  “2. Pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, the self-service system shall verify whether the person has a previous registration in the EES and shall verify the identity of the third-country national in accordance with Article 23(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226. For mobile self-service systems operated independently by the user, the verification may be carried out at the border crossing point.”
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, second subparagraph			
151b			b) <b>paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:</b>  “3. In accordance with Article 23(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, the self-service system shall carry out an identification in accordance with Article 27 of that Regulation. For mobile self-service systems operated independently by the user, the identification may be carried out at the border crossing point.”
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, third subparagraph			
151c			c) <b>the following paragraph is inserted:</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph			
152	“ 4a. Alternatively to paragraph 4, point (b)(ii), the	<i>deleted</i>	“4a. Alternatively to paragraph 4, point (b)(ii), the verification may be carried out:

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
	verification may be carried out:		
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (a)			
153	(a) using effective and proportionate technical measures and;	<i>deleted</i>	(a) using effective and proportionate technical measures and;
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), first subparagraph, point (b)			
154	(b) performing random verifications referred to in paragraph 4, point (b)(ii).	<i>deleted</i>	(b) performing <del>random</del> the verifications referred to in paragraph 4, point (b)(ii) <b>by referring travellers at random to checks by border guards.</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1), second subparagraph			
155	This alternative verification shall not rely only on the EU Digital Travel application.; ”	<i>deleted</i>	This alternative verification shall not rely only on the EU Digital Travel application.; ”
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3a)			
155a			<b>(3a) paragraph 7 is replaced by the following:</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3a)(a)			
155b			<b>“7. Self-service systems, with the exception of mobile self-service systems operated independently by the person, shall be monitored by a border guard or technical solutions to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the self-service system. Travellers shall be directed to a border guard if self-service systems detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use. Mobile self-service systems operated independently by the person shall have technical capabilities suitable for detecting any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						that system.”
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3b), first subparagraph						
	155c					(3b) in Article 8b, paragraph 8 is replaced by the following:
Article 13, first paragraph, point (3b), second subparagraph						
	155d					“8. Self-service systems, with the exception of mobile self-service systems operated independently by the person, shall be monitored by a border guard or technical solutions to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the self-service system, e-gate, or both. E-gates shall be monitored by a border guard to detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of the e-gate. Travellers shall be directed to a border guard if the self-service system, e-gate, or both, detect any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use. Mobile self-service systems operated independently by the person shall have technical capabilities suitable for detecting any inappropriate, fraudulent or abnormal use of that system.”
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4)						
g	156	(4) the following article is inserted:	(4) the following article is inserted:	(4) the following article is inserted:		g
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, first paragraph						
g	157	“ Article 8ba	“ Article 8ba	“ Article 8ba		g
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, second paragraph						
g	158	Use of the EU Digital Travel application	Use of the EU Digital Travel application	Use of the EU Digital Travel application		g
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)						

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
159		1. Persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law who are in possession of a digital travel credential may use the EU Digital Travel application for the purposes of advance border checks in accordance with Article 8(2g).		1. Persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law who are in possession of a digital travel credential may use the EU Digital Travel application for the purposes of advance border checks in accordance with Article 8(2g).		1. Persons enjoying the right of free movement under Union law who are in possession of a digital travel credential may use the EU Digital Travel application for the purposes of advance <del>border</del> <b>preliminary border checks</b> in accordance with Article 8(2g). <b>Member States may introduce age limits for minors for preliminary border checks in accordance with Article 8(2g) in national law. Age limits for minors set by the Member States shall be notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 39.</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2)						
160		2. Third-country nationals, including those subject to registration in the EES, may use the EU Digital Travel application for the purposes of advance clearance in accordance with Article 8(3), point (j). ”		2. Third-country nationals, including those subject to registration in the EES, may use the EU Digital Travel application for the purposes of advance clearance in accordance with Article 8(3), point (j). ”		2. Third-country nationals, including those subject to registration in the EES, may use the EU Digital Travel application as a <b>mobile self-service system</b> for the purposes of advance <del>clearance</del> <b>preliminary border checks</b> in accordance with Article 8(3), point (j). <b>Member States may introduce age limits for minors for preliminary border checks in accordance with Article 8(3), point (j) in national law. Age limits for minors set by the Member States shall be notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 39.</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2a)						
160a						<b>2a. Persons, who have submitted travel data for the purposes of preliminary border checks, but do not cross the external borders within 24 hours of the intended crossing of the external borders indicated in the travel data provided in line with Article 5 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] shall be referred to regular border checks.</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2b)						

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						<b>2b. Persons whose border crossing is subject to a registration in the EES in accordance with Article 6a may use the EU Digital Travel application as a mobile self-service system for the purposes of Articles 8a and 8b.”</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2c)						
						<b>5.the following paragraph is inserted in Article 10: “3c. Member States shall use the signs provided for in part F of Annex III to identify the respective lanes if they introduce specific lanes for travellers using digital travel credentials in accordance with Regulation (EU) XXXX/XXXX [COM(2024) 670 final].”</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2d)						
						<b>5a. in Article 39, the following point is added to paragraph 1: “(i) the age limits for minors referred to in Article 8ba.”</b>
Article 13, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2e)						
						<b>6.in Annex III, the following Part is added: “Part F: Lanes for digital travel credentials [graphic to be inserted] ”</b>
Article 14						
6		Article 14 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1726		Article 14 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1726		Article 14 Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1726
Article 14, first paragraph						
6		Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 is amended as follows:		Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 is amended as follows:		Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 is amended as follows:

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1), first subparagraph						
162a						<b>(1) in Article 1, the following paragraph is inserted:</b>
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1), second subparagraph						
162b						<b>“4c. The Agency shall be responsible for the development and operational management, including technical evolution, of the EU Digital Travel application.”</b>
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), first subparagraph						
162c						<b>(2) in Article 17(3), the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:</b>
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph						
162d						<b>“The tasks relating to development and operational management referred to in Article 1(4), (4c) and (5), Articles 3 to 9 and Articles 11 and 13a shall be carried out at the technical site in Strasbourg, France.”</b>
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph, point (a), first subparagraph						
163		(1) the following article is inserted:		(1) the following article is inserted:		<del>(1)</del> <b>(3)</b> the following article is inserted:
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph, point (a), first subparagraph, amending provision, first paragraph						
164		“ Article 8d		“ Article 8d		“ Article <del>8d</del> <b>8e</b>
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph, point (a), first subparagraph, amending provision, second paragraph						
165		Tasks relating to the EU Digital Travel application		Tasks relating to the EU Digital Travel application		Tasks relating to the EU Digital Travel application
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph, point (a), first subparagraph, amending provision, third paragraph						
166		In relation to the EU Digital Travel application, the Agency shall perform:		In relation to the EU Digital Travel application, the Agency shall perform:		In relation to the EU Digital Travel application <b>referred to in point (ca) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] of the European</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						<b>Parliament and of the Council*</b> , the Agency shall perform:
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph, point (a), first subparagraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (a)						
167		(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] of the European Parliament and of the Council*;		(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] of the European Parliament and of the Council*;		(a) the tasks conferred on it by Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] <del>of the European Parliament and of the Council*</del> <b>COM(2024) 670 final</b> of the European Parliament and of the Council*;
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph, point (a), first subparagraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (b), first subparagraph						
168		(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.		(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.		(b) tasks relating to training on the technical use of the EU Digital Travel application.
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph, point (a), first subparagraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (b), second subparagraph						
169		_____		_____		_____
Article 14, first paragraph, point (-1a), second subparagraph, point (a), first subparagraph, amending provision, third paragraph, point (b), third subparagraph						
170		* Regulation (EU) .../... of ... establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials (OJ...), [...], p. [...], ELI: ...); ”		* Regulation (EU) .../... of ... establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“EU Digital Travel application”) and amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials (OJ...), [...], p. [...], ELI: ...); ”		*– Regulation (EU) .../... of ... establishing an application for the electronic submission of travel data (“ <del>the EU Digital Travel application</del> ”) and <b>on the use of digital travel credentials (DTC) for the purpose of crossing external borders</b> , amending Regulations (EU) 2016/399 and (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004, as regards the use of digital travel credentials (OJ...), [...], p. [...], ELI: ...); ”
Article 14, first paragraph, point (2)						
171		(2) in Article 14, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		(2) in Article 14, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:		<del>(2)</del> <b>(4)</b> in Article 14, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:
Article 14, first paragraph, point (2), amending provision, numbered paragraph (1)						
172		“		“		“

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
		1.The Agency shall monitor developments in research relevant for the operational management of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, the EES, ETIAS, DubliNet, ECRIS-TCN, the e-CODEX system, the JITs collaboration platform, the EU Digital Travel application and other large-scale IT systems as referred to in Article 1(5).; ”		1.The Agency shall monitor developments in research relevant for the operational management of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, the EES, ETIAS, DubliNet, ECRIS-TCN, the e-CODEX system, the JITs collaboration platform, the EU Digital Travel application and other large-scale IT systems as referred to in Article 1(5).; ”		1.The Agency shall monitor developments in research relevant for the operational management of SIS II, VIS, Eurodac, the EES, ETIAS, DubliNet, ECRIS-TCN, the e-CODEX system, the JITs collaboration platform, the EU Digital Travel application and other large-scale IT systems as referred to in Article 1(5).; ”
Article 14, first paragraph, point (3)						
173		(3) in Article 19, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:		(3) in Article 19, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:		<del>(3)</del> (5) in Article 19, paragraph 1 is amended as follows:
Article 14, first paragraph, point (3)(a)						
174		(a) point (ee) is replaced by the following:		(a) point (ee) is replaced by the following:		(a) point (ee) is replaced by the following:
Article 14, first paragraph, point (3)(a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (ee)						
175		“ (ee) adopt the reports on the development of the EES pursuant to Article 72(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, the reports on the development of ETIAS pursuant to Article 92(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the reports on the development of ECRIS-TCN and of the ECRIS reference implementation pursuant to Article 36(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/816 and the reports on the development of the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) .../...[COM(2024) 670 final] ;; ”		“ (ee) adopt the reports on the development of the EES pursuant to Article 72(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, the reports on the development of ETIAS pursuant to Article 92(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the reports on the development of ECRIS-TCN and of the ECRIS reference implementation pursuant to Article 36(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/816 and the reports on the development of the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) .../...[COM(2024) 670 final] ;; ”		“ (ee) adopt the reports on the development of the EES pursuant to Article 72(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, the reports on the development of ETIAS pursuant to Article 92(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240, the reports on the development of ECRIS-TCN and of the ECRIS reference implementation pursuant to Article 36(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/816 and the reports on the development of the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EU) .../...[COM(2024) 670 final] ;; ”
Article 14, first paragraph, point (3)(b)						
176		(b) in point (ff), the following point is inserted:		(b) in point (ff), the following point is inserted:		(b) in point (ff), the following point is inserted:
Article 14, first paragraph, point (3)(b), amending provision, numbered paragraph (x)						

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate			
177	“	(x) the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 18(1) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] ;;	”	“	(x) the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 18(1) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] ;;	”	“	(x) the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 18(1) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] ;;	”
Article 14, first paragraph, point (3)(c)									
178		(c) the following point is inserted:		(c) the following point is inserted:		(c) the following point is inserted:			
Article 14, first paragraph, point (3)(c), amending provision, numbered paragraph (IIb)									
179	“	(IIb) compile and publish statistics related to the use of the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final];;	”	“	(IIb) compile and publish statistics related to the use of the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final];;	”	“	(IIb) compile and publish statistics related to the use of the EU Digital Travel application pursuant to Article 8(6) of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final];;	”
Article 14, first paragraph, point (4)									
180		(4) in Article 22(4), the following subparagraph is inserted after the seventh subparagraph:		(4) in Article 22(4), the following subparagraph is inserted after the seventh subparagraph:		<del>(4)</del> (6) in Article 22(4), the following subparagraph is inserted after the seventh subparagraph:			
Article 14, first paragraph, point (4), amending provision, first paragraph									
181	“	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency may attend the meetings of the Management Board as an observer when a question concerning the EU Digital Travel application in relation with the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is on the agenda.;	”	“	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency may attend the meetings of the Management Board as an observer when a question concerning the EU Digital Travel application in relation with the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is on the agenda.;	”	“	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency may attend the meetings of the Management Board as an observer when a question concerning the EU Digital Travel application in relation with the application of Regulation (EU) 2016/399 is on the agenda.;	”
Article 14, first paragraph, point (5)									

	CLEAN <b>Commission Proposal</b>	VS.EC <b>EP Mandate</b>	VS.EC <b>Council Mandate</b>
182	(5) in Article 24(3), point (u) is replaced by the following:	(5) in Article 24(3), point (u) is replaced by the following:	<del>(5)</del> <b>(7)</b> in Article 24(3), point (u) is replaced by the following:
Article 14, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (u)			
183	“ (u) preparing the reports on the development of the EES referred to in Article 72(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2017/2226, on the development of ETIAS referred to in Article 92(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and on the development of the EU Digital Travel application referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] and submitting them to the Management Board for adoption;.”	“ (u) preparing the reports on the development of the EES referred to in Article 72(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2017/2226, on the development of ETIAS referred to in Article 92(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and on the development of the EU Digital Travel application referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] and submitting them to the Management Board for adoption;.”	“ (u) preparing the reports on the development of the EES referred to in Article 72(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2017/2226, on the development of ETIAS referred to in Article 92(2) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 and on the development of the EU Digital Travel application referred to in Article 18 of Regulation (EU) .../... [COM(2024) 670 final] and submitting them to the Management Board for adoption;.”
Article 15			
184	Article 15 Start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application	Article 15 Start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application	Article 15 Start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application
Article 15(1)			
185	1. The Commission shall determine the date from which the EU Digital Travel application starts operations by means of an implementing act once eu-LISA has informed the Commission of the successful completion of the test of the application referred to in Article 8(5).	1. The Commission shall determine the date from which the EU Digital Travel application starts operations by means of an implementing act once eu-LISA has informed the <u>European Parliament, the Council and the</u> Commission of the successful completion of the test of the application referred to in Article 8(5).	1. The Commission shall determine <del>the date from which</del> <b>when</b> the EU Digital Travel application starts operations by means of an implementing act once eu-LISA has informed the Commission, <b>the European Parliament and the Council</b> of the successful completion of the <del>test</del> <b>tests</b> of the application referred to in Article 8( <del>5</del> ) <b>3d(5) and after a positive assessment of the test results by the Management Board of eu-LISA. The implementing act may allow for a gradual start of operations, including separate dates for air, sea, and land borders.</b>
Article 15(1a)			

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
185a				<u><a href="#">1a. The successful completion of the test of the EU Digital Travel application by eu-LISA shall be no later than one year after the entry into force of this Regulation.</a></u>		
Article 15(1b)						
185b				<u><a href="#">1b. The date determined by the implementing act referred to in paragraph 1 shall be no later than 6 months after the successful completion of the test of the EU Digital Travel application.</a></u>		
Article 15(2)						
186		2.The Commission shall set the date referred to in the first paragraph to be no later than 30 days from the date of adoption of that implementing act.		<i>deleted</i>		2.The Commission shall set the <del>date</del> <b>start of operations</b> referred to in the first paragraph to be no <b>earlier than 90 days and no</b> later than <del>30</del> <b>180</b> days from the date of adoption of that implementing act.
Article 15(2a)						
186a						<b>2a. The implementing act referred to in Article 16(1), point (d), shall not be adopted before eu-LISA has submitted a declaration stating that the tests referred to in Article 3d(5) have been conducted successfully.</b>
Article 15a						
186b				<u><a href="#">Article 15a</a></u> <u><a href="#">Exercise of the delegation</a></u>		
Article 15a(1)						
186c				<u><a href="#">1.The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.</a></u>		
Article 15a(2)						
186d				<u><a href="#">2.The power to adopt delegated acts referred to</a></u>		

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				<u><i>in Article 4(7a) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from ... [the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.</i></u>		
Article 15a(3)						
	186e			<u><i>3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 4(7a) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.</i></u>		
Article 15a(4)						
	186f			<u><i>4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.</i></u>		
Article 15a(5)						
	186g			<u><i>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</i></u>		

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
Article 15a(6)						
186h				<u>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 4(7a) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</u>		
Article 16						
187		Article 16 Implementing acts		Article 16 Implementing acts		Article 16 Implementing acts
Article 16(1)						
188		1. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts:		1. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts:		1. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts:
Article 16(1), point (a)						
189		(a) establish the technical architecture of the EU Digital Travel application and establish the technical specifications for the mobile application, backend services and Traveller Router;		(a) establish the technical architecture of the EU Digital Travel application and establish the technical specifications for the mobile application, backend services and <u>Digital Traveller Credential Router, ensuring the highest standards of security and data protection, and compatibility with EES, ETIAS and API;</u>		(a) establish the technical architecture of the EU Digital Travel application and establish the technical specifications for: <b>(i) the mobile application component, including available languages, the source code and the interfaces referred to in Article 3a;</b> <b>(ii) the backend services and validation service, including requirements for the comparison of the facial image, the certificates to confirm the authenticity and integrity of the chip data in the travel document through the backend validation service and the requirements to authenticate a person's identity using an</b>

	CLEAN Commission Proposal	VS.EC EP Mandate	VS.EC Council Mandate
			<p><b>electronic identification means conforming to assurance level high in accordance with the requirements of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014;</b></p> <p><b>(iii) the Traveller Router, including the standardised information sent automatically to travellers;</b></p> <p><b>(iv) the requirements for eu-LISA to provide effective assistance to travellers in cases of technical problems.</b></p>
Article 16(1), point (b)			
190	(b) establish the statistics to be collected by eu-LISA on the use of the EU Digital Travel application;	(b) establish the statistics to be collected <u>and published</u> by eu-LISA, <u>including on the number of users of the EU Digital Travel application, for the sole purpose of evaluating the usability of the mobile application and effectiveness of this Regulation, without allowing for the identification of any traveller,</u> on the use of the EU Digital Travel application;	(b) establish the statistics <b>and anonymised log data</b> to be <b>kept and</b> collected by eu-LISA on the use of the EU Digital Travel application;
Article 16(1), point (c)			
191	(c) establish the specifications for the test of the EU Digital Travel application before its start of operation;	(c) establish the specifications for the test of the EU Digital Travel application before its start of operation;	(c) establish the specifications for the <del>test</del> <b>tests</b> of the EU Digital Travel application before its start of operation;
Article 16(1), point (d)			
192	(d) determine the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application by eu-LISA.	(d) determine the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application by eu-LISA.	(d) determine the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application by eu-LISA-, <b>with the possibility of gradual start of operations for air, sea, and land borders;</b>
Article 16(1), point (da)			
192a			<b>(e) the respective responsibilities of eu-LISA and Member States as joint data controllers for the processing of personal data in the backend validation service and the processing</b>

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						<b>of personal data in the Traveller Router as well as the respective obligations between the joint controllers and the data processor.</b>
Article 16(1), point (db)						
	192b					<b>(f) establish the technical specifications, including procedures and requirements for digital travel credentials, their data schema and format, issuance, disclosure process, authentication and validation, revocation, trust model and validity.</b>
Article 16(2)						
6	193	2.The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2).		2.The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2).		2.The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 17(2).
Article 17						
6	194	Article 17 Committee procedure		Article 17 Committee procedure		Article 17 Committee procedure
Article 17(1)						
	195	1.The Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article 6 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.		1.The Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article 6 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.		1.The Commission shall be assisted by the committee established by Article <del>6 of Council</del> <b>68 of Regulation (E)EU No 1683/95 2017/2226.</b> That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011. <b>For the adoption of the implementing act set out in Article 16(1a) and (1f), the committee established by Article 68 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 shall consult the committee set up by Article 6(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1683/95.</b>
Article 17(2)						
6	196	2.Where reference is made to this paragraph,		2.Where reference is made to this paragraph,		2.Where reference is made to this paragraph,

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
		Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.		Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.		Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
Article 18						
6	197	Article 18 Monitoring and evaluation		Article 18 Monitoring and evaluation		Article 18 Monitoring and evaluation
Article 18(1)						
	198	1.eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the development of the EU Digital Travel application in light of the objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor the functioning of the EU Digital Travel application in light of the objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service.		1.eu-LISA shall <del>ensure that</del> <u>put in place</u> procedures <del>are in place</del> to monitor the development of the EU Digital Travel application in light of the objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor the functioning of the EU Digital Travel application in light of the objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service.		1.eu-LISA shall ensure that procedures are in place to monitor the development of the EU Digital Travel application in light of the objectives relating to planning and costs and to monitor the functioning of the EU Digital Travel application in light of the objectives relating to the technical output, cost-effectiveness, security and quality of service.
Article 18(2)						
6	199	2.By 1 January 2028 and every twelve months thereafter during the development phase, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the development of the EU Digital Travel application.		2.By 1 January 2028 and every twelve months thereafter during the development phase, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the development of the EU Digital Travel application.		2.By 1 January 2028 and every twelve months thereafter during the development phase, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of the development of the EU Digital Travel application.
Article 18(3)						
	200	3.The report referred to in paragraph 2 shall include detailed information about the costs incurred and information as to any risks which may impact the overall costs of the EU Digital Travel application to be borne by the general budget of the Union. The report shall also include detailed information about the technical implementation of the project and any technical problems and risks that may impact the overall development and entry into operations of the EU Digital Travel application.		3.The report referred to in paragraph 2 shall include detailed information about the costs incurred and information as to any risks which may impact the overall costs of the EU Digital Travel application to be borne by the general budget of the Union. The report shall also include detailed information about the technical implementation of the project and any technical problems and risks that may impact the <u>security of travel data or the</u> overall development and entry into operations of the EU Digital Travel		3.The report referred to in paragraph 2 shall include detailed information about the costs incurred and information as to any risks which may impact the overall costs of the EU Digital Travel application to be borne by the general budget of the Union. The report shall also include detailed information about the technical implementation of the project and any technical problems and risks that may impact the overall development and entry into operations of the EU Digital Travel application.

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
				application.		
Article 18(4)						
201		4.Once the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application is finalised, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council explaining how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved and justifying any divergences.		4.Once the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application is finalised, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council explaining how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved and justifying any divergences.		4.Once the development phase of the EU Digital Travel application is finalised, eu-LISA shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council explaining how the objectives, in particular relating to planning and costs, were achieved and justifying any divergences.
Article 18(5)						
202		5.By... [five years after the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application], the Commission shall conduct an overall evaluation of the EU Digital Travel application and its use. The overall evaluation report established on this basis shall include an assessment of the application of this Regulation and an examination of results that have been achieved relative to the objectives that were set and of the impact on fundamental rights. The report shall also include an overall assessment of whether the underlying rationale for operating the EU Digital Travel application continues to hold, of the appropriateness of the technical features of the application, of the security of the application and of any implications for future operations. The evaluation shall include necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.		5.By... [ <del>five</del> <u>two</u> years <del>after</del> <u>after from</u> the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application], <u>and every four years thereafter</u> , the Commission shall conduct an overall evaluation of the EU Digital Travel application and its use. The overall evaluation report established on this basis shall include an assessment of the application of this Regulation and an examination of results that have been achieved relative to the objectives that were set and of the impact on fundamental rights. The report shall also include an overall assessment of whether the underlying rationale for operating the EU Digital Travel application continues to hold, of the appropriateness of the technical features of the application, of the security of the application and of any implications for future operations. The evaluation shall include necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.		5.By... [ <del>five</del> <u>three</u> years after the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application], the Commission shall conduct an overall evaluation of the EU Digital Travel application and its use. The overall evaluation report established on this basis shall include an assessment of the application of this Regulation and an examination of results that have been achieved relative to the objectives that were set, <b>with particular regard to maximising gains in the facilitation of travel while maintaining a high level of security in the context of preliminary border checks</b> , and of the impact on fundamental rights. The report shall also include an overall assessment of whether the underlying rationale for operating the EU Digital Travel application continues to hold, of the appropriateness of the technical features of the application, of the security of the application and of any implications for future operations. The evaluation shall include necessary recommendations. The Commission shall transmit the report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Data Protection Supervisor and the European Union Agency for Fundamental

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
						Rights.
Article 19						
203		Article 19 Advisory group		Article 19 Advisory group		Article 19 Advisory group
Article 19, first paragraph						
204		The responsibilities of eu-LISA's Interoperability Advisory Group referred to in Article 75 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 shall be extended to cover the EU Digital Travel application. The Advisory Group shall meet regularly until the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application. It shall report after each meeting to the Programme Management Board. That Advisory Group shall provide eu-LISA with expertise related to the EU Digital Travel application in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report. It shall also provide the technical expertise to support the tasks of the Programme Management Board and shall follow up on the state of preparation in the Member States.		The responsibilities of eu-LISA's Interoperability Advisory Group referred to in Article 75 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 shall be extended to cover the EU Digital Travel application. The Advisory Group shall meet regularly until the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application. It shall report after each meeting to the Programme Management Board. That Advisory Group shall provide eu-LISA with expertise related to the EU Digital Travel application in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report. It shall also provide the technical expertise to support the tasks of the Programme Management Board and shall follow up on the state of preparation in the Member States.		<del>The responsibilities of eu-LISA's Interoperability Advisory Group referred to in Article 75 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 shall be extended to cover</del> <b>eu-LISA shall designate an Advisory Group referred to in Article 75 of Regulation (EU) 2019/817 shall be extended to cover that provides eu-LISA with expertise related to the EU Digital Travel application in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report.</b> The Advisory Group shall meet regularly until the start of operations of the EU Digital Travel application. It shall report after each meeting to the Programme Management Board. <del>That Advisory Group shall provide eu-LISA with expertise related to the EU Digital Travel application in particular in the context of the preparation of its annual work programme and its annual activity report.</del> It shall also provide the technical expertise to support the tasks of the Programme Management Board and shall follow up on the state of preparation in the Member States.
Article 20						
205		Article 20 Entry into force and application		Article 20 Entry into force and application		Article 20 Entry into force and application
Article 20, first paragraph						
206		This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in		This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in		This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in

	CLEAN	Commission Proposal	VS.EC	EP Mandate	VS.EC	Council Mandate
		the Official Journal of the European Union.		the Official Journal of the European Union.		the Official Journal of the European Union.
Article 20, second paragraph						
207		However, Article 12(1) shall apply from [twelve months after the entry into force of the implementing act referred to in Article 2, point (d) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004].		However, Article 12(1) shall apply from [twelve months after the entry into force of the implementing act referred to in Article 2, point (d) of Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004].		<del>However, Article 12(1)</del> <b>This Regulation</b> shall apply from <del>[twelve months after the</del> <b>the date decided by the Commission in accordance with Article 16(1d), with the exception of the following provisions, which shall apply from</b> the entry <del>into</del> <b>in</b> force of the implementing act referred to <del>in:</del> <b>in: Article 3d, Articles 9-11, Article 2, point (d) of Regulation (EC) 13 (2aa) and (3ca) No 2252/2004]<b>and Articles 16-18.</b></b>
Article 20, third paragraph						
208		This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.		This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.		This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.
Formula						
209		Done at Strasbourg,		Done at Strasbourg,		Done at Strasbourg,
Formula						
210		For the European Parliament		For the European Parliament		For the European Parliament
Formula						
211		The President		The President		The President
Formula						
212		For the Council		For the Council		For the Council
Formula						
213		The President		The President		The President
Annex						
214		Annex		Annex		Annex