FINAL VERSION

Report: COELHO (A6-0028/2004) [*]
Security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Committee: Civil Liberties

Subject of the amendment	Am No	Author	RCV etc.	Vot e	Remarks
Proposal for a regulation					
Motion		Schlyter (VERTS, /ALE, Sweden)		-	Delay vote, send back to JURI to question legal basis
amendements by the committee responsible -block vote	2-3 6-18	committee		+	
amendments by the committee responsible - separate votes	4	committee		329 260 4	
	19	committee		+	
Article 1, § 2	23	Greens/EFA		-	adoption 23 = 26/5 fall
	26	ALDE		-	adoption 26 = 5 falls
	5	committee		+	
Article 2, § 1, alinea c)	24= 27=	Greens/EFA ALDE		169 407 19	
Recital 2	25	ALDE		-	adoption 25 = 1/21 fall
	1	committee		+	
	21	Greens/EFA		-	
Recital 8	22	Greens/EFA		-	
vote: amended proposal				+	
		Draft legislative rese	olution		
After citation 1	20	PPE-ED		+	
vote: legislative resolution (as a whole)			RCV	471 118 6	

Requests for separate votes _ EPP-ED: ams. 4 and 19

Requests for roll-call votes _ Greens/EFA: final vote EUL/NGL: final vote EPP-ED final vote

EN EN 30.11.2004 A6-0028/ 1-19

AMENDMENTS 1-19

tabled by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

REPORT by Carlos Coelho

A6-0028/2004

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Proposal for a regulation (COM(2004)0116 – C5-0101/2004 – 2004/0039(CNS))

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendments by Parliament

Amendment 1 Recital 2

(2) Minimum security standards for passports were introduced by a Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on 17 October 2000. It is now appropriate to replace and upgrade this Resolution by a Community measure in order to achieve enhanced harmonised security standards for passports to protect against falsification. At the same time biometric elements should be integrated in the passport in order to establish a reliable link between the genuine holder and the document.

(2) Minimum security standards for passports were introduced by a Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on 17 October 2000. *The European Council has decided that* it is now appropriate to replace and upgrade this Resolution by a Community measure in order to achieve enhanced harmonised security standards for passports to protect against falsification. At the same time biometric elements should be integrated in the passport in order to establish a reliable link between the genuine holder and the document.

Justification

It should be emphasised that the European Council made a political decision to introduce biometric identifiers in EU passports without any input from practitioners and without knowing the magnitude of the problem, if indeed there is a problem. One identifier, the facial image, is sufficient in any case, at this stage.

Amendment 2 Recital 2a (new)

(2a) The biometric data in passports should be used only for verifying the authenticity of the document as well as the identity of the holder by means of directly available comparable features when the passport is required to be

produced by law.

Justification

Since the reason for incorporating biometric features into passport documents has to be explicit, appropriate, proportionate and clear, it needs to be incorporated into the legal text.

Amendment 3 Recital 3

- (3) The harmonisation of security features and the integration of biometric identifiers is an important step towards the use of new elements in the perspective of future developments at European level, which render the travel document more secure and establish a more reliable link between the holder and the passport as an important contribution to ensuring that it is protected against fraudulent use. The specifications set out in the document No 9303 on machine readable travel documents from the International Civil Aviation Organisation should be taken into account.
- (3) The harmonisation of security features and the integration of biometric identifiers is an important step towards the use of new elements in the perspective of future developments at European level, which render the travel document more secure and establish a more reliable link between the holder and the passport as an important contribution to ensuring that it is protected against fraudulent use.

Justification

Document No 9303 should not be referred to in an EU regulation, since it is constantly being amended by means of a process which lacks transparency and democratic legitimacy.

Amendment 4 Recital 7

- (7) With regard to the personal data to be processed in the context of the passport, Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data applies. It must be ensured that no further information shall be stored in the passport unless provided for in the regulation, its annex or unless it is mentioned in the relevant travel document.
- (7) With regard to the personal data to be processed in the context of the passport, Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data applies. No further information *should* be stored in the passport.

Justification

It must be made very clear exactly what information is to be stored in the passport, and no provisions should be made for further information to be stored.

Amendment 5 Article 1, paragraph 2

2. The passport shall include a storage medium with sufficient capacity *which shall be highly secured and* shall contain a facial image. The Member States may also include fingerprints in interoperable formats.

2. The passport shall include ahighly secure storage medium with sufficient capacityand the capability of safeguarding the integrity, authenticity and confidentiality of the data stored. It shall contain a facial image. The Member States may also include fingerprints in interoperable formats. No central database of European Union passports and travel documents containing all EU passport holders' biometric and other data shall be set up.

Justification

The technical specifications are crucial to privacy. Certain criteria with which they have to comply should therefore be specifically mentioned.

The setting up of a centralised database would violate the purpose and the principle of proportionality. It would also increase the risk of abuse and function creep. Finally, it would increase the risk of using biometric identifiers as 'access keys' to various databases, thereby interconnecting data sets.

Amendment 6 Article 2, paragraph 1, introductory part

- 1. Additional technical specifications for the passport relating to the following shall be established in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 5(2)*:
- 1. Additional technical specifications for the passport relating to the following shall be established in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 5*:

Justification

See justification for amendment to Article 5, paragraph 3a (new).

Amendment 7 Article 2, paragraph 1, point (b)

- (b) technical specifications for the storage medium of the biometric information and its securisation;
- (b) technical specifications for the storage medium of the biometric information and its securisation, in particular to safeguard the integrity, authenticity and confidentiality of the data and to ensure that they are

used in accordance with the purposes as defined in this Regulation;

Justification

See first part of justification for amendment on Article 1, paragraph 2.

Amendment 8 Article 2, paragraph 1a (new)

- 1a. The storage medium may be used only
- (a) by the competent authorities of the Member States for reading, storing, modifying and erasing data, and
- (b) by authorised bodies entitled by law to read the data for reading the data.

Justification

It should be clearly laid down in the legal text which authorities will have access to the data. Unauthorised access is not acceptable from a privacy point of view.

Amendment 9 Article 3, paragraph 2a (new)

2a. Each Member State shall maintain a register of the competent authorities and authorised bodies referred to in Article 2(1a). It shall communicate that register and, if necessary, regular updates thereof to the Commission, which shall maintain an up-to-date online compilation of the national registers. It shall publish that compilation every year.

Justification

In order o ensure the necessary transparency and thereby protect against abuse, it is suggested that a register of Member-State authorities which are competent to read, store, modify and erase data (i.e. passport-issuing authorities) and of authorised bodies entitled to read the data (i.e. border-patrolling authorities) be set up. This could be done in a similar way as in the case of the list of authorities having access to the Schengen Information System set up pursuant to Article 101(4) of the Schengen Implementing Convention. Up-to-date information could be made available by the Commission via the Internet.

Amendment 10 Article 4, paragraph 1

- 1. Without prejudice to data protection rules, persons to whom the passport is issued shall have the right to verify the personal data contained in the passport and, where appropriate, to ask for any rectifications or erasure to be made.
- 1. Without prejudice to data protection rules, persons to whom the passport is issued shall have the right to verify the personal data contained in the passport and, where appropriate, to ask for any rectifications or erasure to be made. Any verification, rectification or erasure must be carried out free of charge by the designated national authority.

Justification

The passport bearer should always be entitled to verify, and rectify or erase information that is inaccurate and any corrections should be free of charge.

Amendment 11 Article 4, paragraph 2

- 2. No information in machine-readable form shall be included in the passport, unless provided for in this Regulation, or its Annex, or unless it is mentioned in the passport
- 2. No information in machine-readable form shall be included in the passport, unless provided for in this Regulation, or its Annex, or unless it is mentioned in the passport. No further information shall be included in the passport.

Justification

It must be made very clear exactly what information is to be stored in the passport, and no provisions should be made for further information to be stored.

Amendment 12 Article 4, paragraph 2a (new)

- 2a. The biometric features in passports shall be used only for verifying
- (a) the authenticity of the document
- (b) the identity of the holder by means of directly available comparable features when the passport is required to be produced by law.

Justification

Since the reason for incorporating biometric features into passport documents has to be explicit, appropriate, proportionate and clear, it needs to be incorporated into the legal text. It has to be absolutely clear that biometrics in EU citizens' passports are going to be used only for verifying the authenticity of the document and the identity of the holder.

Amendment 13 Article 4, paragraph 2b (new)

2b. Member States shall regularly forward to the Commission audits of the application of this Regulation based on commonly agreed standards, in particular with regard to the purpose and access limitation rules. They shall also communicate to the Commission any problems they encounter in applying the Regulation and shall exchange good practice with the Commission and between themselves.

Justification

It is very important to have an effective control network in place in order to build up trust into the concept of biometrics.

Amendment 14 Article 5, paragraph 3a (new)

3a. The Committee shall be assisted by experts appointed by the Working Party set up under Article 29 of Directive 95/46/EC.

Justification

The technical specifications are of the utmost importance because they will determine whether the incorporation of biometrics into passports will be useful or not and whether the data will be physically protected. Experts viewing the technical specifications from a data-protection point of view should have the possibility of participating in the work of the technical committee and thus also advising on which possible technical solutions are better from a data-protection point of view. At the end they should have the possibility of evaluating the technical specifications from a data-protection perspective.

Amendment 15 Article 5, paragraph 3b (new)

3b. Once the Committee has finalised the additional technical specifications referred to in Article 2(1), the Working Party set up under Article 29 of Directive 95/46/EC shall issue an opinion on the compliance of such specifications with data-protection standards, which shall be forwarded to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

Justification

See justification for amendment to Article 5, paragraph 3 a (new).

Amendment 16 Article 5, paragraph 3c (new)

3c. The Commission shall forward its draft decision on the additional technical specifications referred to in Article 2(1) to the European Parliament which may, within a period of three months, adopt a resolution opposing that draft decision.

Justification

See justification for amendment to Article 5, paragraph 3 a (new).

Amendment 17 Article 5, paragraph 3d (new)

3d. The Commission shall inform the European Parliament of the action which it intends to take in response to the European Parliament's resolution and of its reasons for doing so.

Justification

See justification for amendment to Article 5, paragraph 3 a (new).

Amendment 18 Article 5, paragraph 3e (new)

3e. The confidentiality of the additional technical specifications referred to in Article 2(1) shall be guaranteed.

Justification

See justification for amendment to Article 5, paragraph 3a (new).

Amendment 19 Article 6, paragraph 2

The Member States shall apply this Regulation at the latest *one year* following the adoption of

The application of this Regulation is contingent on the certification by national

the measures referred to in Article 2. However, the validity of passports already issued shall not be affected. data protection authorities that they have adequate investigative powers and resources to enforce Directive 95/46/EC in relation to data collected thereunder. The Member States shall apply this Regulation at the latest 18 months following the adoption of the measures referred to in Article 2. However, the validity of passports already issued shall not be affected.

Justification

A large number of Member States believe that it would be preferable to apply the Regulation from 18 to 24 months following its adoption. Settling for 18 months is therefore an acceptable compromise, and one which the US should respect by extending the deadline beyond 26 October 2005 for holding a biometric passport for visa free travel. The conditionality of implementation is necessary because national data protection authorities are under resourced and Directive 95/46 is insufficiently enforced at present.

30.11.2004

AMENDMENT 20

by Carlos Coelho, on behalf of the PPE-DE Group

Report A6-0028/2004

Carlos Coelho

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Proposal for a regulation (COM(2004)0116 – C50101/2004 – 2004/0039(CNS))

Draft legislative resolution

Citation 1a (new)

having regard to the orientations of the Council as set out in document 15139/04 which was transmitted to Parliament on 24 November 2004,

Or.en 30.11.2004 A6-0028/21

AMENDMENT 21

by Tatjana Zdanoka on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report A6-0028/2004

Carlos Coelho

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment by Parliament

Amendment 21 Recital 2

(2) Minimum security standards for passports were introduced by a Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on 17 October 2000. It is now appropriate to replace and upgrade this Resolution by a Community measure in order to achieve enhanced harmonised security standards for passports to protect against falsification. At the same time biometric *elements* should be integrated in the passport in order to establish a reliable link between the genuine holder and the document.

(2) Minimum security standards for passports were introduced by a Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on 17 October 2000. It is now appropriate to replace and upgrade this Resolution by a Community measure in order to achieve enhanced harmonised security standards for passports to protect against falsification. At the same time *one* biometric *element, namely, a digital facial photograph,* should be integrated in the passport in order to establish a reliable link between the genuine holder and the document.

Or. en

Justification

The respect of the principle of proportionality requires proof that there are no other means to achieve the objective of increasing document security. The Commission has not provided yet the Parliament with the requested information on:

- the scope and the seriousness of the problem of false documents;
- the results of the former improvements;
- -the cost of biometrics, the error rate of the various biometric options, the risk of misuse; the principle of propotionality, the confidential requirement...

Only a detailed knowledge of the above mentioned questions will allow the Parliament to give a balanced opinion on the introduction of any other biometric data in visas, residence permits and passports.

30.11.2004 A6-0028/22

AMENDMENT 22

by Tatjana Ždanoka on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report A6-0028/2004

Carlos Coelho

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Proposal for a regulation (COM(2004)0116 – C50101/2004 – 2004/0039(CNS))

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment by Parliament

Amendment 22 Recital 8

(8) In accordance with the principle of proportionality, it is necessary and appropriate for the achievement of the basic objective of introducing common security standards and *interoperable* biometric *identifiers* to lay down rules for all Member States implementing the Schengen Convention. This Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve the objectives pursued in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 5 of the Treaty.

(8) In accordance with the principle of proportionality, it is necessary and appropriate for the achievement of the basic objective of introducing common security standards and *one* biometric *identifier*, *namely a digital facial photograph*, to lay down rules for all Member States implementing the Schengen Convention. This Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve the objectives pursued in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 5 of the Treaty.

Or. en

Justification

The respect of the principle of proportionality requires proof that there are no other means to achieve the objective of increasing document security. The Commission has not provided yet the Parliament with the requested information on:

- the scope and the seriousness of the problem of false documents;
- the results of the former improvements;
- -the cost of biometrics, the error rate of the various biometric options, the risk of misuse;

the principle of propotionality, the confidential requirement...

Only a detailed knowledge of the above mentioned questions will allow the Parliament to give a balanced opinion on the introduction of any other biometric data in visas, residence permits and passports.

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PE 350.928/22

30.11.2004 A6-0028/23

AMENDMENT 23

by Tatjana Żdanoka, on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report A6-0028/2004

Carlos Coelho

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Proposal for a regulation (COM(2004)0116 - C50101/2004 - 2004/0039(CNS))

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment by Parliament

Amendment 23 Article 1, paragraph 2

2. The passport shall include a storage medium with sufficient capacity, which shall be highly secured and shall contain a facial image. The Member States may also include fingerprints in interoperable formats.

2. The passport shall *contain a digital facial photograph*.

Or. en

Justification

The same provisions should be provided for visas, residence permits and passports.

30.11.2004 A6-0028/24

AMENDMENT 24

by Tatjana Ždanoka on behalf of the Verts/ALE Group

Report A6-0028/2004

Carlos Coelho

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Proposal for a regulation (COM(2004)0116 – C50101/2004 – 2004/0039(CNS))

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment by Parliament

Amendment 24 Article 2, point (c)

(c) requirements for the quality and common standards for the facial image *and the fingerprints*.

(c) requirements for the quality and common standards for the facial image *(deletion)*.

Or. en

Justification

The respect of the principle of proportionality requires proof that there are no other means to achieve the objective of increasing document security. The Commission has not provided yet the Parliament with the requested information on:

- the scope and the seriousness of the problem of false documents;
- the results of the former improvements;

-the cost of biometrics, the error rate of the various biometric options, the risk of misuse; the principle of propotionality, the confidential requirement...

Only a detailed knowledge of the above mentioned questions will allow the Parliament to give a balanced opinion on the introduction of any other biometric data in visas, residence permits and passports.

1.12.2004 A6-0028/25

AMENDMENT 25

by Alexander Nuno Alvaro and Sarah Ludford on behalf of the ALDE Group

Report A2-0028/2004

Carlos Coelho

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Proposal for a regulation (COM(2004)0116 – C50101/2004 – 2004/0039(CNS))

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment by Parliament

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PE 350.928/25

Amendment 25 Recital 2

- (2) Minimum security standards for passports were introduced by a Resolution of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on 17 October 2000. It is now appropriate to replace and upgrade this Resolution by a Community measure in order to achieve enhanced harmonised security standards for passports to protect against falsification. At the same time biometric elements should be integrated in the passport in order to establish a reliable link between the genuine holder and the document.
- (2) The European Council has decided that it is now appropriate to replace and upgrade this Resolution by a Community measure in order to achieve enhanced harmonised security standards for passports to protect against falsification. At the same time one biometric element, the facial image, should be integrated in the passport in order to establish a reliable link between the genuine holder and the document.

Or. en

1.12.2004 A6-0028/26

AMENDMENT 26

by Alexander Nuno Alvaro and Sarah Ludford on behalf of the ALDE Group

Report A6-0028/2004

Carlos Coelho

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Proposal for a regulation (COM(2004)0116 – C50101/2004 – 2004/0039(CNS))

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment by Parliament

Amendment 26 Article 1, paragraph 2

2. The passport shall include a storage medium with sufficient capacity, which shall be highly secured and shall contain a facial image. The Member States may also include fingerprints in interoperable formats.

2. The passport shall include ahighly secure storage medium with sufficient capacity and the capability of safeguarding the integrity, authenticity and confidentiality of the data stored. It shall contain a facial image. No central database of European Union passports and travel documents containing all EU passport holders' biometric and other data shall be set up.

Or. en

1.12.2004 A6-0028/27

AMENDMENT 27

by Alexander Nuno Alvaro and Sarah Ludford on behalf of the ALDE Group

Report A2-0028/2004

Carlos Coelho

Standards for security features and biometrics in EU citizens' passports

Proposal for a regulation (COM(2004)0116 – C50101/2004 – 2004/0039(CNS))

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment by Parliament

Amendment 27 Article 2, paragraph 1, point (c)

(c) requirements for the quality and common

(c) requirements for the quality and common

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PE 350.928/15

standards for the	e facial	image and	the
fingerprints.			

standards for the facial image (deletion).

Or. en