

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

on ~~preventing~~ *addressing* the dissemination of terrorist content online

DATE: 10 December 2020

The amendments made by the EP and the Council in the text of the proposal for a Directive compared to the Commission's proposal are marked as follows:

- the new text is marked in ***bold italics***;
- the deleted parts of the text are marked in ~~strikethrough~~.
- the parts amended following the discussions at the trilogues or technical meetings are underlined.

Where full paragraphs of the Commission's proposal were not amended by the EP and/or the Council, they are not repeated in the columns reflecting their respective positions, but are marked with a diagonal line. If the three texts are the same, a diagonal line is marked on the 4th column only.

Parts provisionally agreed at the trilogue are **marked in green**.

Parts provisionally agreed at the technical meetings and to be confirmed at the trilogue are **marked in blue**.

Parts to be further discussed are **marked in yellow**.

Line	COM Proposal (12129/18 dd. 14/09/2018)	EP Position/Amendments (8663/19 - EP legislative resolution of 17 April 2019)	Council negotiation mandate (15336/18)	Comments
1.	Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online	AM 1 REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on preventing <i>tackling</i> the dissemination of terrorist content online	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online	REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on preventing <i>addressing</i> the dissemination of terrorist content online

2.	THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,			
3.	Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 thereof,			
4.	Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,			
5.	After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,			
6.	Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ ,			
7.	¹ . OJ C , , p. .	¹ . OJ C 110, 22.3.2019, p. 67.	¹ . OJ C , , p. .	
8.	Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,			
9.	Whereas:			
10.	(1) This Regulation aims at ensuring the smooth functioning of the digital single market in an open and democratic society, by preventing the misuse of hosting services for terrorist purposes. The functioning of the digital single market should be improved by reinforcing legal certainty for hosting service providers, reinforcing users' trust in the online environment, and by	AM 2 (1) This Regulation aims at ensuring the smooth functioning of the digital single market in an open and democratic society, by preventing tackling the misuse of hosting services for terrorist purposes and contributing to public security in European	(1) This Regulation aims at ensuring the smooth functioning of the digital single market in an open and democratic society, by preventing the misuse of hosting services for terrorist purposes. The functioning of the digital single market should be improved by reinforcing legal certainty for hosting service providers, reinforcing users' trust in the online environment, and by	All recitals are subject to further consideration depending on the final wording of the articles. <i>DE Pres proposal:</i> (1) This Regulation aims at ensuring the smooth functioning of the digital single market in an open

	<p>strengthening safeguards to the freedom of expression and information.</p>	<p><i>societies</i>. The functioning of the digital single market should be improved by reinforcing legal certainty for hosting service providers, reinforcing users' trust in the online environment, and by strengthening safeguards to the freedom of expression and, <i>the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society and the freedom and pluralism of the media</i>.</p>	<p>strengthening safeguards to the freedom of expression and information.</p>	<p>and democratic society, by preventing addressing the misuse of hosting services for terrorist purposes and contributing to public security in European societies. The functioning of the digital single market should be improved by reinforcing legal certainty for hosting service providers, reinforcing users' trust in the online environment, and by strengthening safeguards to the freedom of expression, including the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society and to the freedom and pluralism of the media.</p>
<p>11.</p>		<p>AM 3</p> <p><i>(1 a) Regulation of hosting service providers can only complement Member States' strategies to address terrorism, which must emphasise offline measures such as investment in social work, de-radicalisation initiatives and engagement with</i></p>		<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(1a) Regulatory measures to address the dissemination of terrorist content online should be complemented by Member States' strategies to address terrorism, including measures such as strengthening of media</p>

		<p><i>affected communities to achieve a sustainable prevention of radicalisation in society.</i></p>		<p><u>literacy and critical thinking, alternative and counter narratives and other initiatives to reduce the impact of and vulnerability to terrorist content online as well as investment in social work, de-radicalisation initiatives and engagement with affected communities to achieve a sustainable prevention of radicalisation in society.</u></p>
<p>12.</p>		<p>AM 4</p> <p><i>(1b) Terrorist content is part of a broader problem of illegal content online, which includes other forms of content such as child sexual exploitation, illegal commercial practises and breaches of intellectual property. Trafficking in illegal content is often undertaken by terrorist and other criminal organisations to launder and raise seed money to finance their operations. This problem requires a combination of legislative, non-legislative and voluntary measures based on collaboration between authorities and providers, in the</i></p>		<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p><u>(1b) Terrorist content is part of a broader problem of illegal content online, which requires a combination of legislative, non-legislative and voluntary measures based on collaboration between authorities and providers, in the full respect for fundamental rights.</u></p>

		<p><i>full respect for fundamental rights. Though the threat of illegal content has been mitigated by successful initiatives such as the industry-led Code of Conduct on countering illegal hate speech online and the WEPROTECT Global Alliance to end child sexual abuse online, it is necessary to establish a legislative framework for cross-border cooperation between national regulatory authorities to take down illegal content.</i></p>		
<p>13.</p>	<p>(2) Hosting service providers active on the internet play an essential role in the digital economy by connecting business and citizens and by facilitating public debate and the distribution and receipt of information, opinions and ideas, contributing significantly to innovation, economic growth and job creation in the Union. However, their services are in certain cases abused by third parties to carry out illegal activities online. Of particular concern is the misuse of hosting service providers by terrorist groups and their supporters to disseminate terrorist content online in order to spread their message, to radicalise and recruit and to facilitate and direct terrorist activity.</p>	<p>AM 5</p> <p>(2) Hosting service providers active on the internet play an essential role in the digital economy by connecting business and citizens, providing learning opportunities and by facilitating public debate and the distribution and receipt of information, opinions and ideas, contributing significantly to innovation, economic growth and job creation in the Union. However, their services are in certain cases abused by third parties to carry out illegal activities online. Of particular concern is the misuse of hosting service providers by</p>	<p>(2) Hosting service providers active on the internet play an essential role in the digital economy by connecting business and citizens and by facilitating public debate and the distribution and receipt of information, opinions and ideas, contributing significantly to innovation, economic growth and job creation in the Union. However, their services are in certain cases abused by third parties to carry out illegal activities online. Of particular concern is the misuse of hosting service providers by terrorist groups and their supporters to disseminate terrorist content online in order to spread their message, to radicalise and recruit and to facilitate and direct terrorist activity.</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(2) Hosting service providers active on the internet play an essential role in the digital economy by connecting business and citizens and by facilitating public debate and the distribution and receipt of information, opinions and ideas, contributing significantly to innovation, economic growth and job creation in the Union. However, their services are in certain cases abused by third parties to carry out</p>

		terrorist groups and their supporters to disseminate terrorist content online in order to spread their message, to radicalise and recruit and to facilitate and direct terrorist activity.		illegal activities online. Of particular concern is the misuse of hosting service providers by terrorist groups and their supporters to disseminate terrorist content online in order to spread their message, to radicalise and recruit and to facilitate and direct terrorist activity.
14.	(3) The presence of terrorist content online has serious negative consequences for users, for citizens and society at large as well as for the online service providers hosting such content, since it undermines the trust of their users and damages their business models. In light of their central role and the technological means and capabilities associated with the services they provide, online service providers have particular societal responsibilities to protect their services from misuse by terrorists and to help tackle terrorist content disseminated through their services.	<p>AM 6</p> <p>(3) <i>While not the only factor, the presence of terrorist content online has proven to be a catalyst for the radicalisation of individuals who have committed terrorist acts, and therefore has serious negative consequences for users, for citizens and society at large as well as for the online service providers hosting such content, since it undermines the trust of their users and damages their business models. In light of their central role and proportionate to the technological means and capabilities associated with the services they provide, online service providers have particular societal responsibilities to protect their services from misuse by</i></p>	(3) The presence of terrorist content online has serious negative consequences for users, for citizens and society at large as well as for the online service providers hosting such content, since it undermines the trust of their users and damages their business models. In light of their central role and the technological means and capabilities associated with the services they provide, online service providers have particular societal responsibilities to protect their services from misuse by terrorists and to help tackle terrorist content disseminated through their services.	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(3) While not the only factor, the presence of terrorist content online has proven to be a catalyst for the radicalisation of individuals which can lead to hateful, violent and terrorist acts, and therefore has serious negative consequences for users, for citizens and society at large as well as for the online service providers hosting such content, since it undermines the trust of their users and damages their business models. In light of their central role and the technological means and capabilities associated with</p>

		<p>terrorists and to help <i>competent authorities to</i> tackle terrorist content disseminated through their services, <i>whilst taking into account the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression and freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society.</i></p>		<p>the services they provide, online service providers have particular societal responsibilities to protect their services from misuse by terrorists and to help tackle address terrorist content disseminated through their services, whilst taking into account the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression, including the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society.</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p>(4) Efforts at Union level to counter terrorist content online commenced in 2015 through a framework of voluntary cooperation between Member States and hosting service providers need to be complemented by a clear legislative framework in order to further reduce accessibility to terrorist content online and adequately address a rapidly evolving problem. This legislative framework seeks to build on voluntary efforts, which were reinforced by the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/334² and responds to calls made by the European Parliament to strengthen measures to tackle illegal</p>	<p>AM 7</p> <p>(4) Efforts at Union level to counter terrorist content online commenced in 2015 through a framework of voluntary cooperation between Member States and hosting service providers need to be complemented by a clear legislative framework in order to further reduce accessibility to terrorist content online and adequately address a rapidly evolving problem. This legislative framework seeks to build on</p>	<p>(4) Efforts at Union level to counter terrorist content online commenced in 2015 through a framework of voluntary cooperation between Member States and hosting service providers need to be complemented by a clear legislative framework in order to further reduce accessibility to terrorist content online and adequately address a rapidly evolving problem. This legislative framework seeks to build on voluntary efforts, which were reinforced by the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/334² and responds to calls made by the European Parliament to strengthen measures to tackle illegal and harmful content and by the</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(4) Efforts at Union level to counter terrorist content online commenced in 2015 through a framework of voluntary cooperation between Member States and hosting service providers need to be complemented by a clear legislative framework in order to further reduce accessibility to terrorist content online and adequately address a rapidly evolving problem. This legislative framework</p>

	and harmful content and by the European Council to improve the automatic detection and removal of content that incites to terrorist acts.	voluntary efforts, which were reinforced by the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/334 ⁷ and responds to calls made by the European Parliament to strengthen measures to tackle illegal and harmful content <i>in line with the horizontal framework established by Directive 2000/31/EC</i> and by the European Council to improve the automatic detection and removal of content that incites to terrorist acts.	European Council to improve the automatic detection and removal of content that incites to terrorist acts.	seeks to build on voluntary efforts, which were reinforced by the Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/334 ¹ and responds to calls made by the European Parliament to strengthen measures to tackle illegal and harmful content <u>in line with the horizontal framework established by Directive 2000/31/EC</u> and by the European Council to improve the automatic detection and removal of content that incites to terrorist acts.
16.	² Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/334 of 1 March 2018 on measures to effectively tackle illegal content online (OJ L 63, 6.3.2018, p. 50).			
17.	(5) The application of this Regulation should not affect the application of Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC ³ . In particular, any measures taken by the hosting service provider in compliance with this Regulation, including any proactive measures, should not in themselves	AM 8 (5) The application of this Regulation should not affect the application of Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC ⁸ . In particular, any measures taken by	(5) The application of this Regulation should not affect the application of Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC ³ . In particular, any measures taken by the hosting service provider in compliance with this Regulation, including any proactive measures, should not in themselves	<i>DE Pres proposal:</i> (5) The application of this Regulation should not affect the application of Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC ² . In particular, any measures taken by the hosting service

¹ Commission Recommendation (EU) 2018/334 of 1 March 2018 on measures to effectively tackle illegal content online (OJ L 63, 6.3.2018, p. 50).

² Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market ('Directive on electronic commerce') (OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1).

	<p>lead to that service provider losing the benefit of the liability exemption provided for in that provision. This Regulation leaves unaffected the powers of national authorities and courts to establish liability of hosting service providers in specific cases where the conditions under Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC for liability exemption are not met.</p>	<p>the hosting service provider in compliance with this Regulation, including any proactive measures, should not in themselves lead to that service provider losing the benefit of the liability exemption provided for in that provision. This Regulation leaves unaffected the powers of national authorities and courts to establish liability of hosting service providers in specific cases where the conditions under under Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC for liability exemption are not met.</p>	<p>lead to that service provider losing the benefit of the liability exemption provided for in that provision. This Regulation leaves unaffected the powers of national authorities and courts to establish liability of hosting service providers in specific cases where the conditions under Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC for liability exemption are not met. <i>This Regulation does not apply to activities related to national security as this remains the sole responsibility of each Member State.</i></p>	<p>provider in compliance with this Regulation, including any <u>specific</u> proactive measures, should not in themselves lead to that service provider losing the benefit of the liability exemption provided for in that provision. This Regulation leaves unaffected the powers of national authorities and courts to establish liability of hosting service providers in specific cases where the conditions [under Article 14] of Directive 2000/31/EC for liability exemption are not met. <u>This Regulation does not apply to activities related to national security as this remains the sole responsibility of each Member State.</u></p>
18.	<p>³ Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market ('Directive on electronic commerce') (OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1).</p>			/
19.	<p>(6) Rules to prevent the misuse of hosting services for the dissemination of terrorist content online in order to</p>	<p>AM 9</p>	<p>(6) Rules to prevent the misuse of hosting services for the dissemination of terrorist content online in order to</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p>

	<p>guarantee the smooth functioning of the internal market are set out in this Regulation in full respect of the fundamental rights protected in the Union's legal order and notably those guaranteed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p>	<p>(6) Rules to prevent tackle the misuse of hosting services for the dissemination of terrorist content online in order to guarantee the smooth functioning of the internal market are set out in this Regulation in full and should fully respect the fundamental rights protected in the Union's legal order and notably those guaranteed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p>	<p>guarantee the smooth functioning of the internal market are set out in this Regulation in full respect of the fundamental rights protected in the Union's legal order and notably those guaranteed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p>	<p>(6) Rules to prevent address the misuse of hosting services for the dissemination of terrorist content online in order to guarantee the smooth functioning of the internal market are set out in this Regulation in full and should fully respect of the fundamental rights protected in the Union's legal order and notably those guaranteed in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p>
<p>20.</p>	<p>(7) This Regulation contributes to the protection of public security while establishing appropriate and robust safeguards to ensure protection of the fundamental rights at stake. This includes the rights to respect for private life and to the protection of personal data, the right to effective judicial protection, the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to receive and impart information, the freedom to conduct a business, and the principle of non-discrimination. Competent authorities and hosting service providers should only adopt measures which are necessary, appropriate and proportionate within a</p>	<p>AM 10</p> <p>(7) This Regulation contributes seeks to contribute to the protection of public security while establishing and should establish appropriate and robust safeguards to ensure protection of the fundamental rights at stake. This includes the rights to respect for private life and to the protection of personal data, the right to effective judicial protection, the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to receive and impart information,</p>	<p>(7) This Regulation contributes to the protection of public security while establishing appropriate and robust safeguards to ensure protection of the fundamental rights at stake. This includes the rights to respect for private life and to the protection of personal data, the right to effective judicial protection, the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to receive and impart information, the freedom to conduct a business, and the principle of non-discrimination. Competent authorities and hosting service providers should only adopt measures which are necessary, appropriate and proportionate within a</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(7) This Regulation seeks to contribute to the protection of public security while establishing appropriate and robust safeguards to ensure protection of the fundamental rights at stake. This includes the rights to respect for private life and to the protection of personal data, the right to effective judicial protection, the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to</p>

<p>democratic society, taking into account the particular importance accorded to the freedom of expression and information, which constitutes one of the essential foundations of a pluralist, democratic society, and is one of the values on which the Union is founded. Measures constituting interference in the freedom of expression and information should be strictly targeted, in the sense that they must serve to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content, but without thereby affecting the right to lawfully receive and impart information, taking into account the central role of hosting service providers in facilitating public debate and the distribution and receipt of facts, opinions and ideas in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>the freedom to conduct a business, and the principle of non-discrimination. Competent authorities and hosting service providers should only adopt measures which are necessary, appropriate and proportionate within a democratic society, taking into account the particular importance accorded to the freedom of expression and, <i>the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas, the rights to respect for private and family life and the protection of personal data</i> which constitutes one of the essential foundations of a pluralist, democratic society, and is one of <i>are</i> the values on which the Union is founded. <i>Any</i> measures constituting <i>should avoid</i> interference in the freedom of expression and information <i>and insofar as possible</i> should be strictly targeted, in the sense that they must serve to prevent <i>tackle</i> the dissemination of terrorist content <i>through a strictly targeted approach</i>, but without thereby affecting the right to lawfully receive and impart information, taking into account the central role of hosting service providers in facilitating public</p>	<p>democratic society, taking into account the particular importance accorded to the freedom of expression and information, <i>as well as the freedom of the press and pluralism of the media</i>, which constitutes one of the essential foundations of a pluralist, democratic society, and is one of the values on which the Union is founded. Measures constituting interference in the freedom of expression and information should be strictly targeted, in the sense that they must serve to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content, but without thereby affecting the right to lawfully receive and impart information, taking into account the central role of hosting service providers in facilitating public debate and the distribution and receipt of facts, opinions and ideas in accordance with the law.</p>	<p>receive and impart information, the freedom to conduct a business, and the principle of non-discrimination. Competent authorities and hosting service providers should only adopt measures which are necessary, appropriate and proportionate within a democratic society, taking into account the particular importance accorded to the freedom of expression and information, <i>as well as the freedom of the press and pluralism of the media</i>, which constitutes one of the essential foundations of a pluralist, democratic society, and <i>are</i> is one of the values on which the Union is founded. Measures constituting interference in <i>affecting</i> the freedom of expression and information should be strictly targeted, in the sense that they must serve to prevent <i>address</i> the dissemination of terrorist content, but without thereby affecting the right to lawfully receive and impart information, taking into</p>
--	--	---	--

		<p>debate and the distribution and receipt of facts, opinions and ideas in accordance with the law.</p> <p><i>Effective online counterterrorism measures and the protection of freedom of expression are not conflicting, but complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.</i></p>		<p>account the central role of hosting service providers in facilitating public debate and the distribution and receipt of facts, opinions and ideas in accordance with the law. <u>Effective online counterterrorism measures and the protection of freedom of expression are not conflicting, but complementary and mutually reinforcing goals.</u></p>
21.	<p>(8) The right to an effective remedy is enshrined in Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Each natural or legal person has the right to an effective judicial remedy before the competent national court against any of the measures taken pursuant to this Regulation, which can adversely affect the rights of that person. The right includes, in particular the possibility for hosting service providers and content providers to effectively contest the removal orders before the court of the Member State whose authorities issued the removal order.</p>	<p>AM 11</p> <p>(8) The right to an effective remedy is enshrined in Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Each natural or legal person has the right to an effective judicial remedy before the competent national court against any of the measures taken pursuant to this Regulation, which can adversely affect the rights of that person. The right includes, in particular the possibility for hosting service providers and content providers to effectively contest the removal</p>	<p>(8) The right to an effective remedy is enshrined in Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Each natural or legal person has the right to an effective judicial remedy before the competent national court against any of the measures taken pursuant to this Regulation, which can adversely affect the rights of that person. The right includes, in particular the possibility for hosting service providers and content providers to effectively contest the removal orders before the court of the Member State whose authorities issued the removal order <i>and for hosting service providers to contest a decision imposing proactive measures or penalties</i></p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(8) The right to an effective remedy is enshrined in Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Each natural or legal person has the right to an effective judicial remedy before the competent national court against any of the measures taken pursuant to this Regulation, which can adversely affect the rights of that person. The right includes, in particular the</p>

		<p>orders before the court of the Member State whose authorities issued the removal order <i>and the possibilities for content providers to contest the specific measures taken by the hosting provider.</i></p>	<p><i>before the court of the Member State where they are established or have a legal representative.</i></p>	<p>possibility for hosting service providers and content providers to effectively contest the removal orders before the court of the Member State whose authorities issued [or <u>take a decision on -</u> depends on the final wording of Art. 4a and Art. 9a.] the removal order and for hosting service providers to contest a decision imposing concerning proactive specific measures or penalties before the court of the Member State where they are established or have a legal representative. This right also includes the possibilities for content providers to contest the removal of content and the specific measures taken by the hosting service provider.</p> <p>The Presidency proposes to move this recital as recital (24b) after recital (24a) on transparency.</p>
22.	(9) In order to provide clarity about the actions that both hosting service	AM 12	(9) In order to provide clarity about the actions that both hosting service	<i>The Presidency suggests splitting the corresponding</i>

<p>providers and competent authorities should take to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content online, this Regulation should establish a definition of terrorist content for preventative purposes drawing on the definition of terrorist offences under Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴. Given the need to address the most harmful terrorist propaganda online, the definition should capture material and information that incites, encourages or advocates the commission or contribution to terrorist offences, provides instructions for the commission of such offences or promotes the participation in activities of a terrorist group. Such information includes in particular text, images, sound recordings and videos. When assessing whether content constitutes terrorist content within the meaning of this Regulation, competent authorities as well as hosting service providers should take into account factors such as the nature and wording of the statements, the context in which the statements were made and their potential to lead to harmful</p>	<p>(9) In order to provide clarity about the actions that both hosting service providers and competent authorities should take to prevent tackle the dissemination of terrorist content online, this Regulation should establish a definition of terrorist content for preventative purposes drawing on the definition of terrorist offences under Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹. Given the need to address tackle the most harmful terrorist propaganda content online, the definition should capture material and information that incites, encourages or advocates solicits the commission or contribution to of terrorist offences, provides instructions for the commission of such offences or promotes the participation in activities of a terrorist group thereby causing danger that one or more such offences may be committed intentionally. The definition should also cover content that provides guidance for the</p>	<p>providers and competent authorities should take to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content online, this Regulation should establish a definition of terrorist content for preventative purposes drawing on the definition of terrorist offences under Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council³. Given the need to address the most harmful terrorist propaganda online, the definition should capture material and information that incites, encourages or advocates the commission or contribution to terrorist offences, provides instructions for the commission of such offences or promotes the participation in activities of a terrorist group. In addition, the definition includes content that provides guidance for the making and use of explosives, firearms or other weapons or noxious or hazardous substances as well as CBRN substances, or on other methods and techniques, including the selection of targets, for the purpose of committing terrorist offences. Such information material includes in particular text, images, sound recordings and videos.</p>	<p><i>recital (9) into two recitals and to add a new recital (9b)</i> (9) In order to provide clarity about the actions that both hosting service providers and competent authorities should take to prevent address the dissemination of terrorist content online, this Regulation should establish a definition of terrorist content for preventative purposes drawing on the definition of terrorist offences under Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴. Given the need to address the most harmful terrorist propaganda online, the definition should capture material and information that incites, encourages or advocates solicits the commission of or the contribution to terrorist offences, provides</p>
---	---	--	---

³ Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA (OJ L 88, 31.3.2017, p. 6).

⁴ Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA (OJ L 88, 31.3.2017, p. 6).

<p>consequences, thereby affecting the security and safety of persons. The fact that the material was produced by, is attributable to or disseminated on behalf of an EU-listed terrorist organisation or person constitutes an important factor in the assessment. Content disseminated for educational, journalistic or research purposes should be adequately protected. Furthermore, the expression of radical, polemic or controversial views in the public debate on sensitive political questions should not be considered terrorist content.</p>	<p><i>making and the use of explosives, firearms, any other weapons, noxious or hazardous substances as well as Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) substances and any guidance on other methods and techniques, including the selection of targets, for the purpose of committing terrorist offences.</i> Such information includes in particular text, images, sound recordings and videos. When assessing whether content constitutes terrorist content within the meaning of this Regulation, competent authorities as well as hosting service providers should take into account factors such as the nature and wording of the statements, the context in which the statements were made and their potential to lead to harmful consequences, thereby affecting the security and safety of persons. The fact that the material was produced by, is attributable to or disseminated on behalf of an EU-listed terrorist organisation or person constitutes an important factor in the assessment. Content disseminated for educational, journalistic or research purposes</p>	<p>When assessing whether content constitutes terrorist content within the meaning of this Regulation, competent authorities as well as hosting service providers should take into account factors such as the nature and wording of the statements, the context in which the statements were made and their potential to lead to harmful consequences, thereby affecting the security and safety of persons. The fact that the material was produced by, is attributable to or disseminated on behalf of an EU-listed terrorist organisation or person constitutes an important factor in the assessment. Content disseminated for educational, journalistic, counter-narrative or research purposes should be adequately protected, <i>striking a fair balance between fundamental rights including in particular the freedom of expression and information and public security needs. Where the disseminated material is published under the editorial responsibility of the content provider, any decision as to the removal of such content should take into account the journalistic standards established by press or media regulation consistent with the law of the Union and the right to freedom of expression and the right to freedom and pluralism of the media as</i></p>	<p><u>instructions for the commission of such offences or solicits promotes the participation in activities of a terrorist group or glorifies terrorist activities, including by disseminating material depicting a terrorist attack. In addition, †The definition includes content that provides guidance for the making and use of explosives, firearms or other weapons or noxious or hazardous substances as well as CBRN substances, or on other methods and techniques, including the selection of targets, for the purpose of committing terrorist offences. Such information material includes in particular text, images, sound recordings and videos, as well as of live transmissions of terrorist offences thereby causing a danger that further such offences may be committed.</u> When assessing whether content constitutes terrorist content within the meaning of this</p>
--	---	--	--

		<p><i>or for awareness-raising purposes against terrorist activity</i> should be adequately protected. <i>Especially in cases where the content provider holds an editorial responsibility, any decision as to the removal of the disseminated material should take into account the journalistic standards established by press or media regulation consistent with the law of the Union and the Charter of Fundamental Rights.</i> Furthermore, the expression of radical, polemic or controversial views in the public debate on sensitive political questions should not be considered terrorist content.</p>	<p><i>enshrined in Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights.</i> Furthermore, the expression of radical, polemic or controversial views in the public debate on sensitive political questions should not be considered terrorist content.</p>	<p>Regulation, competent authorities as well as hosting service providers should take into account factors such as the nature and wording of the statements, the context in which the statements were made and their potential to lead to harmful consequences, thereby affecting the security and safety of persons. The fact that the material was produced by, is attributable to or disseminated on behalf of an EU-listed terrorist organisation or person constitutes an important factor in the assessment.</p> <p>(9a) Content disseminated for educational, journalistic, artistic or research purposes or for awareness-raising purposes against terrorist activity should be adequately protected. When determining whether information provided by a content provider constitutes ‘terrorist content’ within this Regulation account should</p>
--	--	---	--	--

be taken of in particular the freedom of expression and information, the freedom of the arts and sciences, and the freedom and pluralism of the media. Especially in cases where the content provider holds an editorial responsibility, any decision as to the removal of the disseminated material should take into account the journalistic standards established by press or media regulation consistent with the law of the Union and the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

Furthermore, the expression of radical, polemic or controversial views in the public debate on sensitive political questions should not be considered terrorist content.

(9b) In line with this Regulation's objective of effectively addressing the risks to internet users and society at large associated with terrorist content, whilst safeguarding fundamental rights as

				<p>protected under Union law, in particular the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU ('the Charter'), such as the freedom of expression and information, the freedom of the arts and sciences and the freedom and pluralism of the media. Information should not be considered as terrorist content where its dissemination entails the genuine exercise of one or more of those rights. In this regard, the objective of the dissemination as stated by the content provider should not, in itself, be decisive. Instead, a case-by-case assessment that takes account of all relevant elements is required to determine whether any of those rights is legitimately being exercised, bearing in mind that activities or acts aimed at the destruction of the rights and freedoms recognised in the Charter, or at their limitation to a greater extent than is</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				provided for therein, are not protected.
23.	⁴ Directive (EU) 2017/541 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on combating terrorism and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/475/JHA and amending Council Decision 2005/671/JHA (OJ L 88, 31.3.2017, p. 6).			
24.	<p>(10) In order to cover those online hosting services where terrorist content is disseminated, this Regulation should apply to information society services which store information provided by a recipient of the service at his or her request and in making the information stored available to third parties, irrespective of whether this activity is of a mere technical, automatic and passive nature. By way of example such providers of information society services include social media platforms, video streaming services, video, image and audio sharing services, file sharing and other cloud services to the extent they make the information available to third parties and websites where users can make comments or post reviews. The Regulation should also apply to hosting service providers established outside the Union but offering services within the Union, since a significant proportion of hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content on their</p>	<p>AM 13</p> <p>(10) In order to cover those online hosting services where terrorist content is disseminated, this Regulation should apply to information society services which store information provided by a recipient of the service at his or her request and in making the information stored available to third parties the public, irrespective of whether this activity is of a mere technical, automatic and passive nature. By way of example such providers of information society services include social media platforms, video streaming services, video, image and audio sharing services, file sharing and other cloud services to the extent they make the information available to third parties the public and websites where users can make comments or post reviews. The Regulation</p>	<p>(10) In order to cover those online hosting services where terrorist content is disseminated, this Regulation should apply to information society services which store information and material provided by a recipient of the service at his or her request and in making the information and material stored available to third parties, irrespective of whether this activity is of a mere technical, automatic and passive nature. This Regulation applies to the activity of providing hosting services, rather than to the specific provider or its dominant activity, which might combine hosting services with other services that are not in the scope of this Regulation. Storing content consists of holding data in the memory of a physical or virtual server; this excludes mere conduits and other electronic communication services within the meaning of [European Electronic Communication Code] or providers of caching services from scope, or other services provided in</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p><i>Recital based on a Commission compromise proposal</i></p> <p>(10) In order to effectively address cover those online hosting services where terrorist content is disseminated online, while ensuring respect for the private life of individuals, this Regulation should apply to providers of information society services which store and disseminate to the public information provided by a recipient of the service at his or her request and in making the information stored available to third parties, irrespective of whether this activity is of a mere technical, automatic and passive nature. By way</p>

<p>services are established in third countries. This should ensure that all companies operating in the Digital Single Market comply with the same requirements, irrespective of their country of establishment. The determination as to whether a service provider offers services in the Union requires an assessment whether the service provider enables legal or natural persons in one or more Member States to use its services. However, the mere accessibility of a service provider's website or of an email address and of other contact details in one or more Member States taken in isolation should not be a sufficient condition for the application of this Regulation.</p>	<p>should also apply to hosting service providers established outside the Union but offering services within the Union, since a significant proportion of hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content on their services are established in third countries. This should ensure that all companies operating in the Digital Single Market comply with the same requirements, irrespective of their country of establishment. The determination as to whether a service provider offers services in the Union requires an assessment whether the service provider enables legal or natural persons in one or more Member States to use its services. However, the mere accessibility of a service provider's website or of an email address and of other contact details in one or more Member States taken in isolation should not be a sufficient condition for the application of this Regulation. <i>It should not apply to cloud services, including business-to-business cloud services, with respect to which the service provider has no contractual rights concerning what content is stored or how it</i></p>	<p><i>other layers of the Internet infrastructure, such as registries and registrars, DNS (domain name system) or adjacent services, such as payment services or DDoS (distributed denial of service) protection services. Further, the information has to be stored at the request of the content provider; only those services for which the content provider is the direct recipient are in scope. Finally, the information stored is made available to third parties, understood as any third user who is not the content provider. Interpersonal communication services that enable direct interpersonal and interactive exchange of information between a finite number of persons, whereby the persons initiating or participating in the communication determine its recipient(s), are not in scope.</i> By way of example such <i>hosting service providers</i> <i>of information society services</i> include social media platforms, video streaming services, video, image and audio sharing services, file sharing and other cloud <i>and storage</i> services <i>to the extent they make the information available to third parties and websites where users can make comments or post reviews.</i> <i>This Regulation applies to the activity of providing hosting services, rather than to the specific provider or its dominant activity,</i></p>	<p>of example such providers of information society services include social media platforms, video streaming services, video, image and audio sharing services, file sharing and other cloud services to the extent they make the information available to third parties and websites where users can make comments or post reviews. The Regulation should also apply to hosting service providers established outside the Union but offering services within the Union, since a significant proportion of hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content on their services are established in third countries. This should ensure that all companies operating in the Digital Single Market comply with the same requirements, irrespective of their country of establishment. The determination as to whether a service provider offers services in the Union requires an assessment</p>
---	---	--	---

		<p><i>is processed or made publicly available by its customers or by the end-users of such customers, and where the service provider has no technical capability to remove specific content stored by their customers or the end-users of their services.</i></p>	<p><i>which might combine hosting services with other services that are not in the scope of this Regulation.</i></p>	<p>whether the service provider enables legal or natural persons in one or more Member States to use its services. However, the mere accessibility of a service provider's website or of an email address and of other contact details in one or more Member States taken in isolation should not be a sufficient condition for the application of this Regulation. <u>The concept of "storage" should be understood as holding data in the memory of a physical or virtual server. Providers of "mere conduit" or "caching" services as well as of other services provided in other layers of the internet infrastructure, which do not involve such storage, such as registries and registrars as well as providers of domain name systems (DNS), payment or distributed denial of service (DdoS) protection services therefore fall outside the scope of this Regulation.</u></p>
--	--	---	--	---

25.			<p>(10a) The Regulation should also apply to hosting service providers established outside the Union but offering services within the Union, since a significant proportion of hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content on their services are established in third countries. This should ensure that all companies operating in the Digital Single Market comply with the same requirements, irrespective of their country of establishment. The determination as to whether a service provider offers services in the Union requires an assessment whether the service provider enables legal or natural persons in one or more Member States to use its services. However, the mere accessibility of a service provider's website or of an email address and of other contact details in one or more Member States taken in isolation should not be a sufficient condition for the application of this Regulation.</p>	<p><i>Commission proposal to clarify the concept of "dissemination to the public"</i></p> <p><u>(10a) The concept of "dissemination to the public" should entail the making available of information to a potentially unlimited number of persons that is, making the information easily accessible to users in general without further action by the content provider being required, irrespective of whether those persons actually access the information in question. Accordingly, the mere possibility to create groups of users of a given service does not, in itself, mean that this Regulation does not apply. However, the Regulation does not apply to closed groups consisting of a finite number of pre-determined persons. Interpersonal communication services, as defined in [the Telecommunications Code</u></p>
-----	--	--	---	--

			<p><u>(Dir. 2018/1972)] such as emails or private messaging services, fall outside the scope of this Regulation. Information should be considered stored and disseminated to the public within the meaning of this Regulation only where such activities are performed upon direct request by the content provider. Consequently, providers of services such as cloud infrastructure, which are provided at the request of other parties than the content providers and only indirectly benefit the latter, should not be covered by this Regulation. By way of example, included in the scope of this Regulation are providers of social media, video, image and audio-sharing, as well as file-sharing and other cloud services, in as far as those services are used to make the stored information available to the public at the direct</u></p>
--	--	--	---

request of the content provider. Where a service provider offers several services, this Regulation should be applied only in respect of the services that fall within its scope.

Concerning the 2nd sentence, this is the Commission compromise based on wording proposed by the EP during the last political trilogue:
"Accordingly, where access to information requires registration or admittance to a group of users, it should be considered to be disseminated to the public only where any requesting user is automatically registered or admitted without a human decision or selection of whom to grant access"

(10b) Terrorist content is often disseminated to the public through services provided by service providers established in third countries. In order

			<p><u>to protect users in the Union and to ensure that all service providers operating in the Digital Single Market are subject to the same requirements, this Regulation should apply to all providers of relevant services offered in the Union, irrespective of their country of main establishment. The determination as to whether a service provider offers services in the Union requires an assessment whether it enables legal or natural persons in one or more Member States to use its services and has a substantial connection to that Member State or Member States. However, the mere accessibility of a service provider's website or of an email address or of other contact details in one or more Member States, taken in isolation, should not be a sufficient condition for the application of this Regulation.</u></p>
--	--	--	--

26.	<p>(11) A substantial connection to the Union should be relevant to determine the scope of this Regulation. Such a substantial connection to the Union should be considered to exist where the service provider has an establishment in the Union or, in its absence, on the basis of the existence of a significant number of users in one or more Member States, or the targeting of activities towards one or more Member States. The targeting of activities towards one or more Member States can be determined on the basis of all relevant circumstances, including factors such as the use of a language or a currency generally used in that Member State, or the possibility of ordering goods or services. The targeting of activities towards a Member State could also be derived from the availability of an application in the relevant national application store, from providing local advertising or advertising in the language used in that Member State, or from the handling of customer relations such as by providing customer service in the language generally used in that Member State. A substantial connection should also be assumed where a service provider directs its activities towards one or more Member State as set out in Article 17(1)(c) of</p>	<p>AM 14</p> <p>(11) A substantial connection to the Union should be relevant to determine the scope of this Regulation. Such a substantial connection to the Union should be considered to exist where the service provider has an establishment in the Union or, in its absence, on the basis of the existence of a significant number of users in one or more Member States, or the targeting of activities towards one or more Member States. The targeting of activities towards one or more Member States can be determined on the basis of all relevant circumstances, including factors such as the use of a language or a currency generally used in that Member State, or the possibility of ordering goods or services. A substantial connection should also be assumed where a service provider directs its activities towards one or more Member State as set out in Article 17(1)(c) of Regulation 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰. On the other hand, provision of the service in view of</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(11) A substantial connection to the Union should be relevant to determine the scope of this Regulation. Such a substantial connection to the Union should be considered to exist where the service provider has an establishment in the Union or, in its absence, on the basis of the existence of a significant number of users in one or more Member States, or the targeting of activities towards one or more Member States. The targeting of activities towards one or more Member States can be determined on the basis of all relevant circumstances, including factors such as the use of a language or a currency generally used in that Member State, or the possibility of ordering goods or services. A substantial connection should also be assumed where a service provider directs its activities towards</p>
-----	--	---	--

	<p>Regulation 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵. On the other hand, provision of the service in view of mere compliance with the prohibition to discriminate laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/302 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶ cannot, on that ground alone, be considered as directing or targeting activities towards a given territory within the Union.</p>	<p>mere compliance with the prohibition to discriminate laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/302 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹ cannot, on that ground alone, be considered as directing or targeting activities towards a given territory within the Union.</p>		<p>one or more Member State as set out in Article 17(1)(c) of Regulation 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council. On the other hand, provision of the service in view of mere compliance with the prohibition to discriminate laid down in Regulation (EU) 2018/302 of the European Parliament and of the Council cannot, on that ground alone, be considered as directing or targeting activities towards a given territory within the Union.</p>
27.	<p>⁵ Regulation (EU) 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1).</p>			
28.	<p>⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/302 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 February 2018 on addressing unjustified geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment within the internal market and amending Regulations (EC) No 2006/2004 and (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC (OJ L 601, 2.3.2018, p. 1).</p>			
29.	<p>(12) Hosting service providers should apply certain duties of care, in</p>	<p>AM 15</p>	<p>(12) Hosting service providers should apply certain duties of care, in</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p>

<p>order to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content on their services. These duties of care should not amount to a general monitoring obligation. Duties of care should include that, when applying this Regulation, hosting services providers act in a diligent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner in respect of content that they store, in particular when implementing their own terms and conditions, with a view to avoiding removal of content which is not terrorist. The removal or disabling of access has to be undertaken in the observance of freedom of expression and information.</p>	<p>(12) Hosting service providers should apply certain duties of care, in order to prevent tackle the dissemination of terrorist content on their services to the public. These duties of care should not amount to a general monitoring obligation on hosting service providers to monitor the information which they store, nor to a general obligation to actively seek facts or circumstances indicating illegal activity. Duties of care should include that, when applying this Regulation, hosting services providers act in a transparent, diligent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner in respect of content that they store, in particular when implementing their own terms and conditions, with a view to avoiding removal of content which is not terrorist. The removal or disabling of access has to be undertaken in the observance of freedom of expression and, the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society and the freedom and pluralism of the media.</p>	<p>order to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content on their services. These duties of care should not amount to a general monitoring obligation. Duties of care should include that, when applying this Regulation, hosting services providers act in a diligent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner in respect of content that they store, in particular when implementing their own terms and conditions, with a view to avoiding removal of content which is not terrorist content. The removal or disabling of access has to be undertaken in the observance of freedom of expression and information.</p>	<p><i>Corresponding recital to Articles 8 and Article X(1). Recitals (12), (16), (17), (18) and (19) relate to Article X. Depending on the final outcome of the text, they are subject to further consideration.</i></p> <p>(12) Hosting service providers should apply certain duties of care, in order to prevent address the dissemination of terrorist content to the public on their services. These duties of care should not amount to a general monitoring obligation on hosting service providers to monitor the information which they transmit or store, nor a general obligation to actively seek facts or circumstances indicating illegal activity. Duties of care should include that, when applying this Regulation, hosting services providers act in a diligent, transparent proportionate and non-discriminatory manner in</p>
---	--	--	--

				<p>respect of content that they store, in particular when implementing their own terms and conditions, with a view to avoiding removal of content which is not terrorist <i>content</i>. The removal or disabling of access has to be undertaken in the observance of freedoms as protected under the EU-Charter of Fundamental Rights of expression and information.</p>
30.	<p>(13) The procedure and obligations resulting from legal orders requesting hosting service providers to remove terrorist content or disable access to it, following an assessment by the competent authorities, should be harmonised. Member States should remain free as to the choice of the competent authorities allowing them to designate administrative, law enforcement or judicial authorities with that task. Given the speed at which terrorist content is disseminated across online services, this provision imposes obligations on hosting service providers to ensure that terrorist content identified in the removal order is removed or access to it is disabled within one hour from receiving the removal order. It is for the hosting</p>	<p>AM 16</p> <p>(13) The procedure and obligations resulting from legal removal orders requesting hosting service providers to remove terrorist content or disable access to it, following an assessment by the competent authorities, should be harmonised. Member States should remain free as to the choice of the competent authorities allowing them to designate a judicial authority or a functionally independent administrative or law enforcement or judicial authorities authority with that task. Given the speed at which</p>	<p>(13) The procedure and obligations resulting from legal orders requesting hosting service providers to remove terrorist content or disable access to it, following an assessment by the competent authorities, should be harmonised. Member States should remain free as to the choice of the competent authorities allowing them to designate administrative, law enforcement or judicial authorities with that task. Given the speed at which</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(13) The procedure and obligations resulting from legal removal orders requesting requiring hosting service providers to remove terrorist content or disable access to it, following an assessment by the competent authorities, should be harmonised. Member States should remain free as to the choice of the competent authorities allowing them to designate administrative, law enforcement or judicial authorities with that task. Given the speed at which</p>

	<p>service providers to decide whether to remove the content in question or disable access to the content for users in the Union.</p>	<p>terrorist content is disseminated across online services, this provision imposes obligations on hosting service providers to ensure that terrorist content identified in the removal order is removed or access to it is disabled within one hour from receiving the removal order. It is for the hosting service providers to decide whether to remove the content in question or disable access to the content for users in the Union.</p>	<p><i>the requirement to preserve data under Article 7 of this Regulation, or under the [draft e-evidence legislation],</i> it is for the hosting service providers to decide whether to remove the content in question or disable access to the content for users in the Union. <i>This should have the effect of preventing access or at least of making it difficult to achieve and of seriously discouraging internet users who are using their services from accessing the content to which access was disabled.</i></p>	<p>terrorist content is disseminated across online services, this provision imposes obligations on hosting service providers to ensure that terrorist content identified in the removal order is removed or access to it is disabled at least in all Member States within one hour from receiving the removal order. <u>In duly justified emergency cases, the competent authority may issue the first removal order to a hosting service provider without having provided information on procedures and applicable deadlines 12 hours in advance. Such emergency cases occur where a removal of or disabling of access to the content later than one hour after notification would result in serious harm, such as in a situations of an imminent threat to life or the physical integrity of a person or events depicting ongoing harm to life or physical integrity. It is for</u></p>
--	---	--	--	---

				<p>the competent authority to establish such an emergency case and provide the necessary justification. In case the hosting service provider cannot comply with the removal order within one hour, because of force majeure or of de facto impossibility, it should inform the authorities as soon as possible and comply with the removal order as soon as the reasons for the impossibility are no longer present. Such reasons could also be of technical nature.</p>
31.			<p><i>(13a) The removal order should include a classification of the relevant content as terrorist content and contain sufficient information so as to locate the content, by providing a URL and any other additional information, such as a screenshot of the content in question. If requested, the competent authority should provide a supplementary statement of reasons, as to why the content is considered terrorist content. The reasons provided need not contain sensitive information which could jeopardise investigations.</i></p>	<p>DE Pres proposal:</p> <p>(13a) The removal order should include a classification of the relevant content as terrorist content and contain sufficient information so as to locate the content, by providing an exact URL and, where necessary, any other additional information, such as a screenshot of the</p>

			<p><i>The statement of reasons should however allow the hosting service provider and, ultimately, the content provider to effectively exercise their right to judicial redress.</i></p>	<p>content in question. The reasons provided need not contain sensitive information which could jeopardise investigations. The statement of reasons should however allow the hosting service provider and, ultimately, the content provider to effectively exercise their right to judicial redress.</p> <p><i>Adjusted due to the deletion of Art. 4(4).</i></p>
<p>32.</p>	<p>(14) The competent authority should transmit the removal order directly to the addressee and point of contact by any electronic means capable of producing a written record under conditions that allow the service provider to establish authenticity, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order, such as by secured email and platforms or other secured channels, including those made available by the service provider, in line with the rules protecting personal data. This requirement may notably be met by the use of qualified electronic registered delivery services as provided for by Regulation (EU) 910/2014 of the</p>	<p>AM 17</p> <p>(14) The competent authority should transmit the removal order directly to the addressee and contact point of contact the hosting service provider and where the hosting service provider's main establishment is in another Member State, to the competent authority of that Member State by any electronic means capable of producing a written record under conditions that allow the service provider to establish authenticity, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order, such as by secured email</p>	<p>(14) The competent authority should transmit the removal order directly to the addressee and point of contact by any electronic means capable of producing a written record under conditions that allow the service provider to establish authenticity, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order, such as by secured email and platforms or other secured channels, including those made available by the service provider, in line with the rules protecting personal data. This requirement may notably be met by the use of qualified electronic registered delivery services as provided for by Regulation (EU) 910/2014 of the</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(14) The competent authority should transmit the removal order directly to the addressee and contact point of contact of the hosting service provider by any electronic means capable of producing a written record under conditions that allow the service provider to establish authenticity, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order, such as by secured email and platforms or other secured channels, including those made</p>

	European Parliament and of the Council ⁷ .	and platforms or other secured channels, including those made available by the service provider, in line with the rules protecting personal data. This requirement may notably be met by the use of qualified electronic registered delivery services as provided for by Regulation (EU) 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹² .	European Parliament and of the Council ⁷ .	available by the service provider, in line with the rules protecting personal data. This requirement may notably be met by the use of qualified electronic registered delivery services as provided for by Regulation (EU) 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council. <u>Where the hosting service provider's main establishment is in another Member State, a copy of that order should at the same time be transmitted to the competent authority of that Member State.</u>
33.	⁷ 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).			
34.	(15) Referrals by the competent authorities or Europol constitute an effective and swift means of making hosting service providers aware of specific content on their services. This mechanism of alerting hosting service providers to information that may be considered terrorist content, for the	AM 18 <i>deleted</i>	(15) Referrals by the competent authorities or Europol constitute an effective and swift means of making hosting service providers aware of specific content on their services. <i>These referral</i> mechanism of alerting hosting service providers to information <i>and material</i> that may be	<i>The Presidency proposes to delete recital (15) and capture the existing instrument of referrals used by Member States and Europol by a new recital to</i>

	<p>provider's voluntary consideration of the compatibility its own terms and conditions, should remain available in addition to removal orders. It is important that hosting service providers assess such referrals as a matter of priority and provide swift feedback about action taken. The ultimate decision about whether or not to remove the content because it is not compatible with their terms and conditions remains with the hosting service provider. In implementing this Regulation related to referrals, Europol's mandate as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/794⁸ remains unaffected.</p>		<p>considered terrorist content, for the provider's voluntary consideration of the compatibility <i>with</i> its own terms and conditions, <i>constitutes a particularly effective, and swift and proportionate means of making hosting service providers aware of specific content on their services;</i> should remain available in addition to removal orders. It is important that hosting service providers assess such referrals as a matter of priority and provide swift feedback about action taken. The ultimate decision about whether or not to remove the content because it is not compatible with their terms and conditions remains with the hosting service provider. In implementing this Regulation related to referrals, Europol's mandate as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/794⁸ remains unaffected.</p>	<p><i>be inserted after recital (30), based on EP AM 31.</i></p>
35.	<p>⁸ Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53).</p>	<p><i>Deleted</i></p>	<p>⁸ Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53).</p>	
36.	<p>(16) Given the scale and speed necessary for effectively identifying and removing terrorist content, proportionate proactive measures,</p>	<p>AM 19</p> <p>(16) Given the scale and speed necessary for effectively</p>	<p>(16) Given the scale and speed necessary for effectively identifying and removing terrorist content, proportionate proactive measures,</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i> (16) Given the scale and speed necessary for effectively identifying and</p>

<p>including by using automated means in certain cases, are an essential element in tackling terrorist content online. With a view to reducing the accessibility of terrorist content on their services, hosting service providers should assess whether it is appropriate to take proactive measures depending on the risks and level of exposure to terrorist content as well as to the effects on the rights of third parties and the public interest of information. Consequently, hosting service providers should determine what appropriate, effective and proportionate proactive measure should be put in place. This requirement should not imply a general monitoring obligation. In the context of this assessment, the absence of removal orders and referrals addressed to a hosting provider, is an indication of a low level of exposure to terrorist content.</p>	<p>identifying and removing terrorist content, proportionate proactive specific measures, including by using automated means in certain cases, are an essential element in tackling terrorist content online. With a view to reducing the accessibility of terrorist content on their services, hosting service providers should assess whether it is appropriate to take proactive specific measures depending on the risks and level of exposure to terrorist content as well as to the effects on the rights of third parties and the public interest of to receive and impart information, <i>in particular where there is a substantial level of exposure to terrorist content and receipt of removal orders.</i> Consequently, hosting service providers should determine what appropriate, <i>targeted</i>, effective and proportionate proactive specific measure should be put in place. This requirement should not imply a general monitoring obligation. <i>Those specific measures may include regular reporting to the competent authorities, increase of human resources dealing with measures to protect the services against</i></p>	<p>including by using automated means in certain cases, are an essential element in tackling terrorist content online. With a view to reducing the accessibility of terrorist content on their services, hosting service providers should assess whether it is appropriate to take proactive measures depending on the risks and level of exposure to terrorist content as well as to the effects on the rights of third parties and the public interest of information. Consequently, hosting service providers should determine what appropriate, effective and proportionate proactive measure should be put in place. This requirement should not imply a general monitoring obligation. In the context of this assessment, the absence of removal orders and referrals addressed to a hosting provider, is an indication of a low risk or level of exposure to terrorist content.</p>	<p>removing terrorist content, proportionate and effective specific proactive measures, including by using automated means in certain cases, are an essential element in tackling terrorist content online. With a view to reducing the accessibility of terrorist content on their services, hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content should assess whether it is appropriate to take proactive specific measures taking into account the risks and level of exposure to terrorist content as well as to the effects on the rights of third parties and the public interest of information. Consequently, the hosting service providers should determine what appropriate, effective and proportionate proactive specific measure should be put in place to detect, identify and remove, where appropriate, terrorist content. This requirement should not imply a general</p>
--	--	---	--

		<p><i>public dissemination of terrorist content, and exchange of best practices.</i> In the context of this assessment, the absence of removal orders and referrals addressed to a hosting provider, is an indication of a low level of exposure to terrorist content.</p>		<p>monitoring obligation. Specific measures may include operational measures such as human resources dealing with measures to protect the services against terrorist content, technical means, including the use of reliable tools to identify new terrorist content as well as content which has been previously identified as terrorist content, mechanisms for users to report or flag alleged terrorist content or any other measure the hosting service provider considers appropriate and effective. In the context of this assessment, the absence of removal orders and referrals addressed to a hosting provider, is an indication of a low risk or level of exposure to terrorist content.</p>
37.	<p>(17) When putting in place proactive measures, hosting service providers should ensure that users' right to freedom of expression and information - including to freely receive and impart information - is preserved. In addition</p>	<p>AM 20</p> <p>(17) When putting in place proactive specific measures, hosting service providers should</p>	<p>(17) When putting in place proactive measures, hosting service providers should ensure that users' right to freedom of expression and information - including to freely receive and impart information - is preserved. In addition</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(17) When putting in place proactive specific measures, hosting service providers should ensure that users'</p>

<p>to any requirement laid down in the law, including the legislation on protection of personal data, hosting service providers should act with due diligence and implement safeguards, including notably human oversight and verifications, where appropriate, to avoid any unintended and erroneous decision leading to removal of content that is not terrorist content. This is of particular relevance when hosting service providers use automated means to detect terrorist content. Any decision to use automated means, whether taken by the hosting service provider itself or pursuant to a request by the competent authority, should be assessed with regard to the reliability of the underlying technology and the ensuing impact on fundamental rights.</p>	<p>ensure that users' right to freedom of expression and information— <i>including to freely</i> freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society is preserved. In addition to any requirement laid down in the law, including the legislation on protection of personal data, hosting service providers should act with due diligence and implement safeguards, including notably human oversight and verifications, where appropriate, to avoid any unintended and erroneous decision leading to removal of content that is not terrorist content. This is of particular relevance when hosting service providers use automated means to detect terrorist content. Any decision to use automated means, whether taken by the hosting service provider itself or pursuant to a request by the competent authority, should be assessed with regard to the reliability of the underlying technology and the ensuing impact on fundamental rights.</p>	<p>to any requirement laid down in the law, including the legislation on protection of personal data, hosting service providers should act with due diligence and implement safeguards, including notably human oversight and verifications, where appropriate, to avoid any unintended and erroneous decision leading to removal of content that is not terrorist content. This is of particular relevance when hosting service providers use automated means to detect terrorist content. Any decision to use automated means, whether taken by the hosting service provider itself or pursuant to a request by the competent authority, should be assessed with regard to the reliability of the underlying technology and the ensuing impact on fundamental rights.</p>	<p>right to freedom of expression and information as well as the freedom and pluralism of the media as protected under the EU-Charter —including to freely receive and impart information— is preserved. In addition to any requirement laid down in the law, including the legislation on protection of personal data, hosting service providers should act with due diligence and implement safeguards, including notably human oversight and verifications, where appropriate, to avoid any unintended and erroneous decision leading to removal of content that is not terrorist content. This is of particular relevance when hosting service providers use automated means to detect terrorist content. Any decision to use automated means, whether taken by the hosting service provider itself or pursuant to a request by the competent authority, should be assessed with regard to the</p>
---	---	---	---

				reliability of the underlying technology and the ensuing impact on fundamental rights.
38.	<p>(18) In order to ensure that hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content take appropriate measures to prevent the misuse of their services, the competent authorities should request hosting service providers having received a removal order, which has become final, to report on the proactive measures taken. These could consist of measures to prevent the re-upload of terrorist content, removed or access to it disabled as a result of a removal order or referrals they received, checking against publicly or privately-held tools containing known terrorist content. They may also employ the use of reliable technical tools to identify new terrorist content, either using those available on the market or those developed by the hosting service provider. The service provider should report on the specific proactive measures in place in order to allow the competent authority to judge whether the measures are effective and proportionate and whether, if automated means are used, the hosting service provider has the necessary abilities for human oversight and verification. In assessing the</p>	<p>AM 21</p> <p>(18) In order to ensure that hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content take appropriate measures to prevent the misuse of their services, the competent authorities authority should request hosting service providers having received a substantial number of final removal orders order, which has become final, to report on the proactive specific measures taken. These could consist of measures to prevent the re-upload of terrorist content, removed or access to it disabled as a result of a removal order or referrals they received, checking against publicly or privately held tools containing known terrorist content. They may also employ the use of reliable technical tools to identify new terrorist content, either using those available on the market or those developed by the hosting service provider. The service provider should report on</p>	<p>(18) In order to ensure that hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content take appropriate measures to prevent the misuse of their services, the competent authorities should request hosting service providers having received a removal order, which has become final, to report on the proactive measures taken. These could consist of measures to prevent the re-upload of terrorist content, removed or access to it disabled as a result of a removal order or referrals they received, checking against publicly or privately-held tools containing known terrorist content. They may also employ the use of reliable technical tools to identify new terrorist content, either using those available on the market or those developed by the hosting service provider. The service provider should report on the specific proactive measures in place in order to allow the competent authority to judge whether the measures are effective and proportionate and whether, if automated means are used, the hosting service provider has the necessary abilities for human oversight and verification. In assessing the</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(18) In order to ensure that hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content take appropriate measures to prevent the misuse of their services, the competent authorities should request hosting service providers having received a removal order, which has become final, to report on the proactive measures taken. These could consist of measures to prevent the re-upload of terrorist content, removed or access to it disabled as a result of a removal order or referrals they received, checking against publicly or privately held tools containing known terrorist content. They may also employ the use of reliable technical tools to identify new terrorist content, either using those available on the market or those developed</p>

<p>effectiveness and proportionality of the measures, competent authorities should take into account relevant parameters including the number of removal orders and referrals issued to the provider, their economic capacity and the impact of its service in disseminating terrorist content (for example, taking into account the number of users in the Union).</p>	<p>the proactive specific measures in place in order to allow the competent authority to judge whether the measures are necessary, effective and proportionate and whether, if automated means are used, the hosting service provider has the necessary abilities for human oversight and verification. In assessing the effectiveness, necessity and proportionality of the measures, competent authorities should take into account relevant parameters including the number of removal orders and referrals issued to the provider, their size and economic capacity and the impact of its service in disseminating terrorist content (for example, taking into account the number of users in the Union), as well as the safeguards put in place to protect the freedom of expression and information and the number of incidents of restrictions on legal content.</p>	<p>effectiveness and proportionality of the measures, competent authorities should take into account relevant parameters including the number of removal orders and referrals issued to the provider, their economic capacity and the impact of its service in disseminating terrorist content (for example, taking into account the number of users in the Union).</p>	<p>by the hosting service provider. The hosting service provider should report on the proactive specific measures in place in order to allow the competent authority to judge whether the measures are effective and proportionate and whether, if automated means are used, the hosting service provider has the necessary abilities for human oversight and verification. In assessing the effectiveness and proportionality of the measures, competent authorities should take into account relevant parameters including the number of removal orders and referrals issued to the provider, their size and economic capacity and the impact of its service in disseminating terrorist content (for example, taking into account the number of users in the Union) as well as the safeguards put in place to address the misuse of their services for</p>
---	--	---	---

				<u>the dissemination of terrorist content online.</u>
39.	<p>(19) Following the request, the competent authority should enter into a dialogue with the hosting service provider about the necessary proactive measures to be put in place. If necessary, the competent authority should impose the adoption of appropriate, effective and proportionate proactive measures where it considers that the measures taken are insufficient to meet the risks. A decision to impose such specific proactive measures should not, in principle, lead to the imposition of a general obligation to monitor, as provided in Article 15(1) of Directive 2000/31/EC. Considering the particularly grave risks associated with the dissemination of terrorist content, the decisions adopted by the competent authorities on the basis of this Regulation could derogate from the approach established in Article 15(1) of Directive 2000/31/EC, as regards certain specific, targeted measures, the adoption of which is necessary for overriding public security reasons. Before adopting such decisions, the competent authority should strike a fair balance between the public interest objectives and the fundamental rights involved, in particular, the freedom of</p>	<p>AM 22</p> <p>(19) Following the request, the competent authority should enter into a dialogue with the hosting service provider about the necessary proactive specific measures to be put in place. If necessary, the competent authority should impose request the hosting provider to re-evaluate the measures needed or request the adoption of appropriate, effective and proportionate proactive specific measures where it considers that the measures taken do not respect the principles of necessity and proportionality or are insufficient to meet the risks. The competent authority should only request specific measures that the hosting service provider can reasonably be expected to implement, taking into account, among other factors, the hosting service provider's financial and other resources. A decision to impose request to implement such specific proactive measures should not, in principle, lead to</p>	<p>(19) Following the request, the competent authority should enter into a dialogue with the hosting service provider about the necessary proactive measures to be put in place. If necessary, the competent authority should impose the adoption of appropriate, effective and proportionate proactive measures where it considers that the measures taken are insufficient to meet the risks. A decision to impose such specific proactive measures should not, in principle, lead to the imposition of a general obligation to monitor, as provided in Article 15(1) of Directive 2000/31/EC. Considering the particularly grave risks associated with the dissemination of terrorist content, the decisions adopted by the competent authorities on the basis of this Regulation could derogate from the approach established in Article 15(1) of Directive 2000/31/EC, as regards certain specific, targeted measures, the adoption of which is necessary for overriding public security reasons. Before adopting such decisions, the competent authority should strike a fair balance between the public interest objectives and the fundamental rights involved, in particular, the freedom of expression and information and the</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(19) Following the request, the competent authority should enter into a dialogue with the hosting service provider about the necessary proactive measures to be put in place. If necessary, the competent authority should impose <u>request</u> the adoption of appropriate, effective and proportionate proactive <u>specific</u> measures where it considers that the measures taken are insufficient to meet the risks. A decision to impose <u>The request to implement</u> such proactive <u>specific</u> measures should not lead to the imposition of a general obligation to monitor, as provided in Article 15(1) of Directive 2000/31/EC <u>nor a general obligation to use automated tools. Hosting service providers may however decide to use automated tools if they consider this appropriate</u></p>

	<p>expression and information and the freedom to conduct a business, and provide appropriate justification.</p>	<p>the imposition of a general obligation to monitor, as provided in Article 15(1) of Directive 2000/31/EC. Considering the particularly grave risks associated with the dissemination of terrorist content, the decisions adopted by the competent authorities on the basis of this Regulation could derogate from the approach established in Article 15(1) of Directive 2000/31/EC, as regards certain specific, targeted measures, the adoption of which is necessary for overriding public security reasons. Before adopting such decisions, the competent authority should strike a fair balance between the public interest objectives and the fundamental rights involved, in particular, the freedom of expression and information and the freedom to conduct a business, and provide appropriate justification.</p>	<p>freedom to conduct a business, and provide appropriate justification.</p>	<p><u>and necessary to effectively address the misuse of their services for the dissemination of terrorist content.</u> Considering the particularly grave risks associated with the dissemination of terrorist content, the decisions adopted by the competent authorities on the basis of this Regulation could derogate from the approach established in Article 15(1) of Directive 2000/31/EC, as regards certain specific, targeted measures, the adoption of which is necessary for overriding public security reasons. Before adopting such decisions, the competent authority should strike a fair balance between the public interest objectives and the fundamental rights involved, in particular, the freedom of expression and information and the freedom to conduct a business, and provide appropriate justification.</p>
--	---	--	--	---

<p>40.</p>	<p>(20) The obligation on hosting service providers to preserve removed content and related data, should be laid down for specific purposes and limited in time to what is necessary. There is need to extend the preservation requirement to related data to the extent that any such data would otherwise be lost as a consequence of the removal of the content in question. Related data can include data such as ‘subscriber data’, including in particular data pertaining to the identity of the content provider as well as ‘access data’, including for instance data about the date and time of use by the content provider, or the log-in to and log-off from the service, together with the IP address allocated by the internet access service provider to the content provider.</p>	<p>AM 23</p> <p>(20) The obligation on hosting service providers to preserve removed content and related data, should be laid down for specific purposes and limited in time to what is necessary. There is need to extend the preservation requirement to related data to the extent that any such data would otherwise be lost as a consequence of the removal of the content in question. Related data can include data such as ‘subscriber data’, including in particular data pertaining to the identity of the content provider as well as ‘access data’, including for instance data about the date and time of use by the content provider, or the log-in to and log-off from the service, together with the IP address allocated by the internet access service provider to the content provider.</p>	<p>(20) The obligation on hosting service providers to preserve removed content and related data, should be laid down for specific purposes and limited in time to what is necessary. There is need to extend the preservation requirement to related data to the extent that any such data would otherwise be lost as a consequence of the removal of the content in question. Related data can include data such as ‘subscriber data’, including in particular data pertaining to the identity of the content provider ‘transactional data’ and as well as ‘access data’, including for instance data about the date and time of use by the content provider, or the log-in to and log-off from the service, together with the IP address allocated by the internet access service provider to the content provider.</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(20) The obligation on hosting service providers to preserve removed content and related data, should be laid down for specific purposes and limited in time to what is necessary. There is need to extend the preservation requirement to related data to the extent that any such data would otherwise be lost as a consequence of the removal of the content in question. Related data can include data such as ‘subscriber data’, including in particular data pertaining to the identity of the content provider, ‘transactional data’ and as well as ‘access data’, including for instance data about the date and time of use by the content provider, or the log-in to and log-off from the service, together with the IP address allocated by the internet access service provider to the content provider.</p>
------------	---	---	---	--

<p>41.</p>	<p>(21) The obligation to preserve the content for proceedings of administrative or judicial review is necessary and justified in view of ensuring the effective measures of redress for the content provider whose content was removed or access to it disabled as well as for ensuring the reinstatement of that content as it was prior to its removal depending on the outcome of the review procedure. The obligation to preserve content for investigative and prosecutorial purposes is justified and necessary in view of the value this material could bring for the purpose of disrupting or preventing terrorist activity. Where companies remove material or disable access to it, in particular through their own proactive measures, and do not inform the relevant authority because they assess that it does not fall in the scope of Article 13(4) of this Regulation, law enforcement may be unaware of the existence of the content. Therefore, the preservation of content for purposes of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences is also justified. For these purposes, the required preservation of data is limited to data that is likely to have a link with terrorist offences, and can therefore contribute to prosecuting terrorist</p>	<p>AM 24</p> <p>(21) The obligation to preserve the content for proceedings of administrative, or judicial review <i>or remedy</i> is necessary and justified in view of ensuring the effective measures of redress for the content provider whose content was removed or access to it disabled as well as for ensuring the reinstatement of that content as it was prior to its removal depending on the outcome of the review procedure. The obligation to preserve content for investigative and prosecutorial purposes is justified and necessary in view of the value this material could bring for the purpose of disrupting or preventing terrorist activity. Where companies remove material or disable access to it, in particular through their own proactive <i>specific</i> measures, and do not <i>they should</i> inform the relevant authority because they assess that it does not fall in the scope of Article 13(4) of this Regulation, <i>competent</i> law enforcement may be unaware of the existence of the content. Therefore, <i>authorities promptly</i>.</p>	<p>(21) The obligation to preserve the content for proceedings of administrative or judicial review is necessary and justified in view of ensuring the effective measures of redress for the content provider whose content was removed or access to it disabled as well as for ensuring the reinstatement of that content as it was prior to its removal depending on the outcome of the review procedure. The obligation to preserve content for investigative and prosecutorial purposes is justified and necessary in view of the value this material could bring for the purpose of disrupting or preventing terrorist activity. Where companies remove material or disable access to it, in particular through their own proactive measures, and do not inform the relevant authority because they assess that it does not fall in the scope of Article 13(4) of this Regulation, law enforcement may be unaware of the existence of the content. Therefore, the preservation of content for purposes of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences is also justified. For these purposes, the required preservation of data is limited to data that is likely to have a link with terrorist offences, and can therefore contribute to prosecuting terrorist</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(21) The obligation to preserve the content for proceedings of administrative or judicial review <i>or remedy</i> is necessary and justified in view of ensuring the effective measures of redress for the content provider whose content was removed or access to it disabled as well as for ensuring the reinstatement of that content as it was prior to its removal depending on the outcome of the review procedure. The obligation to preserve content for investigative and prosecutorial purposes is justified and necessary in view of the value this material could bring for the purpose of disrupting or preventing terrorist activity. Where companies remove material or disable access to it, in particular through their own proactive measures, and do not inform the relevant authority because they assess that it does not</p>
------------	--	---	--	---

	<p>offences or to preventing serious risks to public security.</p>	<p>Therefore, The preservation of content for purposes of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences is also justified. For these purposes, <i>the terrorist content and the related data should be stored only for a specific period allowing the law enforcement authorities to check the content and decide whether it would be needed for those specific purposes. This period should not exceed six months. For the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences,</i> the required preservation of data is limited to data that is likely to have a link with terrorist offences, and can therefore contribute to prosecuting terrorist offences or to preventing serious risks to public security.</p>	<p>offences or to preventing serious risks to public security.</p>	<p>fall in the scope of Article 13(4) of this Regulation, law enforcement may be unaware of the existence of the content.⁵ Therefore, the preservation of content for purposes of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences is also justified. For these purposes, <u>the terrorist content and the related data should be stored only for a specific period allowing the law enforcement authorities to check the content and decide whether it would be needed for those specific purposes. This period should not exceed six months. For the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences,</u> the required preservation of data is limited to data that is likely to have a link with terrorist offences, and can therefore contribute to prosecuting terrorist offences or to preventing serious risks to</p>
--	--	---	--	---

⁵ The first part of this sentence is captured by the last sentence of the recital.

				<p>public security. Where companies remove material or disable access to it, in particular through their own proactive specific measures, and do not they should inform the relevant competent authorities promptly about content that contains information leading to or resulting in an imminent threat to life or a suspected terrorist offence.</p>
42.	<p>(22) To ensure proportionality, the period of preservation should be limited to six months to allow the content providers sufficient time to initiate the review process and to enable law enforcement access to relevant data for the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences. However, this period may be prolonged for the period that is necessary in case the review proceedings are initiated but not finalised within the six months period upon request by the authority carrying out the review. This duration should be sufficient to allow law enforcement authorities to preserve the necessary evidence in relation to investigations,</p>	<p>AM 25</p> <p>(22) To ensure proportionality, the period of preservation should be limited to six months to allow the content providers sufficient time to initiate the review process and or to enable law enforcement authorities' access to relevant data for the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences. However, this period may be prolonged for the period that is necessary in case the review or remedy proceedings are initiated but not finalised within the six months period upon request by the authority carrying out the review. This duration should also</p>	<p>(22) To ensure proportionality, the period of preservation should be limited to six months to allow the content providers sufficient time to initiate the review process and to enable law enforcement access to relevant data for the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences. However, this period may be prolonged for the period that is necessary in case the review proceedings are initiated but not finalised within the six months period upon request by the authority carrying out the review. This duration should be sufficient to allow law enforcement authorities to preserve the necessary evidence in relation to investigations, while ensuring the balance with the fundamental rights concerned.</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(22) To ensure proportionality, the period of preservation should be limited to six months to allow the content providers sufficient time to initiate the review process and or to enable law enforcement authorities' access to relevant data for the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences. However, this period may be prolonged for the period that is necessary in case the review or remedy proceedings are initiated but not finalised</p>

	while ensuring the balance with the fundamental rights concerned.	be sufficient to allow law enforcement authorities to preserve the necessary evidence material in relation to investigations and prosecutions , while ensuring the balance with the fundamental rights concerned.		within the six months period upon request by the authority carrying out the review. This duration should be sufficient to allow law enforcement authorities to preserve the necessary evidence material in relation to investigations and prosecutions , while ensuring the balance with the fundamental rights concerned.
43.	(23) This Regulation does not affect the procedural guarantees and procedural investigation measures related to the access to content and related data preserved for the purposes of the investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences, as regulated under the national law of the Member States, and under Union legislation.			
44.	(24) Transparency of hosting service providers' policies in relation to terrorist content is essential to enhance their accountability towards their users and to reinforce trust of citizens in the Digital Single Market. Hosting service providers should publish annual transparency reports containing meaningful information about action taken in relation to the detection,	AM 26 (24) Transparency of hosting service providers' policies in relation to terrorist content is essential to enhance their accountability towards their users and to reinforce trust of citizens in the Digital Single Market. Only hosting service providers which	(24) Transparency of hosting service providers' policies in relation to terrorist content is essential to enhance their accountability towards their users and to reinforce trust of citizens in the Digital Single Market. Hosting service providers, exposed to terrorists content , should publish annual transparency reports containing meaningful information about action taken in relation to the detection,	<i>DE Pres proposal:</i> <i>Changes necessary to align the recital to Art. 8(2).</i> (24) Transparency of hosting service providers' policies in relation to terrorist content is essential to enhance their accountability towards their users and to reinforce trust

	<p>identification and removal of terrorist content.</p>	<p><i>are subject to removal orders for that year should be obliged to publish annual transparency reports containing meaningful information about action taken in relation to the detection, identification and removal of terrorist content.</i></p>	<p>identification and removal of terrorist content, <i>where it does not defeat the purpose of measures put in place.</i></p>	<p>of citizens in the Digital Single Market. Hosting service providers that have taken action against or were required to take action pursuant to this Regulation on the dissemination of terrorist content in a given calendar year, should publish annual transparency reports containing meaningful information about action taken in relation to the detection, identification and removal of terrorist content; <i>where it does not defeat the purpose of measures put in place</i></p>
<p>45.</p>		<p>AM 27</p> <p><i>(24 a) The authorities competent to issue removal order should also publish transparency reports containing information on the number of removal orders, the number of refusals, the number of identified terrorist content which led to investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and the number of cases of content wrongly identified as terrorist.</i></p>		<p><i>The Presidency proposes to add this new recital in order to capture the wording of the new Art. 8a.</i></p> <p>(24a) The competent authorities of the Member States should publish transparency reports containing information on the number of removal orders, the number of refusals and the number of decisions concerning specific measures, the</p>

				<p>number of decisions imposing penalties and the number of cases subject to administrative or judicial review.</p> <p><i>Moved from recital (8); corresponding recital to the new Art. 9a.</i></p> <p>(24b) The right to an effective remedy is enshrined in Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. Each natural or legal person has the right to an effective judicial remedy before the competent national court against any of the measures taken pursuant to this Regulation, which can adversely affect the rights of that person. The right includes, in particular the possibility for hosting service providers and content providers to effectively contest the removal orders before the court of the Member State whose authorities issued [or take a decision on⁶] the</p>
--	--	--	--	---

⁶ Depends on the final wording of Art. 4a.

				<p>removal order and for hosting service providers to contest a decision imposing proactive specific measures or penalties before the court of the Member State where they are established or have a legal representative. This right also includes the possibilities for content providers to contest the removal of content and the specific measures taken by the hosting service provider where applicable, according to the Regulation 1215/2012 (Brussels Ia).</p>
<p>46.</p>	<p>(25) Complaint procedures constitute a necessary safeguard against erroneous removal of content protected under the freedom of expression and information. Hosting service providers should therefore establish user-friendly complaint mechanisms and ensure that complaints are dealt with promptly and in full transparency towards the content provider. The requirement for the hosting service provider to reinstate the content where it has been removed in error, does not affect the possibility of hosting service providers to enforce</p>	<p>AM 28</p> <p>(25) Complaint procedures constitute a necessary safeguard against erroneous removal of content protected under the freedom of expression and <i>freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society</i>. Hosting service providers should therefore establish user-friendly complaint mechanisms and ensure that complaints are dealt with</p>	<p>(25) Complaint procedures constitute a necessary safeguard against erroneous removal of content, <i>as a consequence of measures taken pursuant to the hosting service providers' terms and conditions</i> protected under the freedom of expression and information. Hosting service providers should therefore establish user-friendly complaint mechanisms and ensure that complaints are dealt with promptly and in full transparency towards the content provider. The requirement for the hosting service provider to reinstate the content where it has been removed in</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(25) Complaint procedures constitute a necessary safeguard against erroneous removal of content protected under the freedom of expression and information. Hosting service providers should therefore establish user-friendly complaint mechanisms and ensure that complaints are dealt with promptly and in full</p>

	<p>their own terms and conditions on other grounds.</p>	<p>promptly and in full transparency towards the content provider. The requirement for the hosting service provider to reinstate the content where it has been removed in error, does not affect the possibility of hosting service providers to enforce their own terms and conditions on other grounds.</p>	<p>error, does not affect the possibility of hosting service providers to enforce their own terms and conditions on other grounds. <i>Furthermore, content providers, whose content has been removed following a removal order, should have a right to an effective remedy in accordance with Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</i></p>	<p>transparency towards the content provider. The requirement for the hosting service provider to reinstate the content where it has been removed in error, does not affect the possibility of hosting service providers to enforce their own terms and conditions on other grounds. Furthermore, content providers, whose content has been removed following a removal order, should have a right to an effective remedy.</p>
<p>47.</p>	<p>(26) Effective legal protection according to Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union requires that persons are able to ascertain the reasons upon which the content uploaded by them has been removed or access to it disabled. For that purpose, the hosting service provider should make available to the content provider meaningful information enabling the content provider to contest the decision. However, this does not necessarily require a notification to the content provider. Depending on the circumstances, hosting service providers may replace content which is</p>	<p>AM 29</p> <p>(26) Effective legal protection according to Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union requires that persons are able to ascertain the reasons upon which the content uploaded by them has been removed or access to it disabled. For that purpose, the hosting service provider should make available to the content provider meaningful information <i>such as the reasons for the removal or disabling of access, the legal</i></p>	<p>(26) <i>More generally, e</i>Effective legal protection according to Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union requires that persons are able to ascertain the reasons upon which the content uploaded by them has been removed or access to it disabled. For that purpose, the hosting service provider should make available to the content provider meaningful information enabling the content provider to contest the decision. However, this does not necessarily require a notification to the content provider. Depending on the circumstances, hosting service providers may replace content which is</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(26) More generally, eEffective legal protection according to Article 19 TEU and Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union requires that persons are able to ascertain the reasons upon which the content uploaded by them has been removed or access to it disabled. For that purpose, the hosting service provider should make available to the content provider meaningful</p>

	<p>considered terrorist content, with a message that it has been removed or disabled in accordance with this Regulation. Further information about the reasons as well as possibilities for the content provider to contest the decision should be given upon request. Where competent authorities decide that for reasons of public security including in the context of an investigation, it is considered inappropriate or counter-productive to directly notify the content provider of the removal or disabling of content, they should inform the hosting service provider.</p>	<p><i>basis for the action</i> enabling the content provider to contest the decision. However, this does not necessarily require a notification to the content provider. Depending on the circumstances, hosting service providers may replace content which is considered terrorist content, with a message that it has been removed or disabled in accordance with this Regulation. Further information about the reasons as well as possibilities for the content provider to contest the decision should be given upon request. Where competent authorities decide that for reasons of public security including in the context of an investigation, it is considered inappropriate or counter-productive to directly notify the content provider of the removal or disabling of content, they should inform the hosting service provider.</p>	<p>considered terrorist content, with a message that it has been removed or disabled in accordance with this Regulation. Further information about the reasons as well as possibilities for the content provider to contest the decision should be given upon request. Where competent authorities decide that for reasons of public security including in the context of an investigation, it is considered inappropriate or counter-productive to directly notify the content provider of the removal or disabling of content, they should inform the hosting service provider.</p>	<p>information enabling the content provider to contest the decision. However, this does not necessarily require a notification to the content provider. Depending on the circumstances, hosting service providers may replace content which is considered terrorist content, with a message that it has been removed or disabled in accordance with this Regulation. Further information about the reasons as well as possibilities for the content provider to contest the decision should be given upon request. Where competent authorities decide that for reasons of public security including in the context of an investigation, it is considered inappropriate or counter-productive to directly notify the content provider of the removal or disabling of content, they should inform the hosting service provider.</p>
48.	(27) In order to avoid duplication and possible interferences with	AM 30	(27) In order to avoid duplication and possible interferences with	

<p>investigations, the competent authorities should inform, coordinate and cooperate with each other and where appropriate with Europol when issuing removal orders or sending referrals to hosting service providers. In implementing the provisions of this Regulation, Europol could provide support in line with its current mandate and existing legal framework.</p>	<p>(27) In order to avoid duplication and possible interferences with investigations and to minimise the expenses of the affected service providers, the competent authorities should inform, coordinate and cooperate with each other and where appropriate with Europol when issuing removal orders or sending referrals to hosting service providers. In implementing the provisions of this Regulation, Europol could provide support in line with its current mandate and existing legal framework.</p>	<p>investigations, the competent authorities should inform, coordinate and cooperate with each other and where appropriate with Europol when before issuing removal orders or when sending referrals to hosting service providers. In implementing the provisions of this Regulation, Europol could provide support in line with its current mandate and existing legal framework. Where a competent authority is informed by a competent authority in another Member State of an existing removal order, a duplicate order should not be issued. When deciding upon issuing a removal order, the competent authority should give due consideration to any notification of an interference with an investigative interests ('de-confliction'). Where a competent authority is informed by a competent authority in another Member State of an existing removal order, a duplicate order should not be issued. In implementing the provisions of this Regulation, Europol could provide support in line with its current mandate and existing legal framework.</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(27) In order to avoid duplication and possible interferences with investigations and to minimise the expenses of the affected service providers, the competent authorities should inform, coordinate and cooperate with each other and where appropriate with Europol when before issuing removal orders or when sending referrals to hosting service providers. When deciding upon issuing a removal order, the competent authority should give due consideration to any notification of an interference with an investigative interests ('de-confliction'). Where a competent authority is informed by a competent authority in another Member State of an existing removal order, a duplicate order should not be issued. In implementing the provisions of this Regulation, Europol could</p>
--	--	--	--

				provide support in line with its current mandate and existing legal framework.
49.		AM 31 <i>(27 a) Referrals by Europol constitute an effective and swift means of making hosting service providers aware of specific content on their services. This mechanism of alerting hosting service providers to information that may be considered terrorist content, for the provider's voluntary consideration of the compatibility with its own terms and conditions, should remain available in addition to removal orders. For that reason it is important that hosting service providers cooperate with Europol and assess Europol's referrals as a matter of priority and provide swift feedback about action taken. The ultimate decision about whether or not to remove the content because it is not compatible with their terms and conditions remains with the hosting service provider. In implementing this Regulation, Europol's mandate as laid down</i>		

		<i>in Regulation (EU) 2016/794^{1a} remains unaffected.</i>		
50.		<i>^{1a} Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA (OJ L 135, 24.5.2016, p. 53).</i>		
51.	(28) In order to ensure the effective and sufficiently coherent implementation of proactive measures, competent authorities in Member States should liaise with each other with regard to the discussions they have with hosting service providers as to the identification, implementation and assessment of specific proactive measures. Similarly, such cooperation is also needed in relation to the adoption of rules on penalties, as well as the implementation and the enforcement of penalties.	<p>AM 32</p> <p>(28) In order to ensure the effective and sufficiently coherent implementation of proactive measures by hosting service providers, competent authorities in Member States should liaise with each other with regard to the discussions they have with hosting service providers as to removal orders and the identification, implementation and assessment of specific proactive measures. Similarly, Such cooperation is also needed in relation to the adoption of rules on penalties, as well as the implementation and the enforcement of penalties.</p>	(28) In order to ensure the effective and sufficiently coherent implementation of proactive measures, competent authorities in Member States should liaise with each other with regard to the discussions they have with hosting service providers as to the identification, implementation and assessment of specific proactive measures. Similarly, such cooperation is also needed in relation to the adoption of rules on penalties, as well as the implementation and the enforcement of penalties. The Commission should facilitate such coordination and cooperation.	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(28) In order to ensure the effective and sufficiently coherent implementation of proactive specific measures taken by hosting service providers, competent authorities in Member States should liaise with each other with regard to the discussions they have with hosting service providers as to removal orders and the identification, implementation and assessment of specific proactive measures. Similarly, such cooperation is also needed in relation to the adoption of rules on</p>

				penalties, as well as the implementation and the enforcement of penalties. The Commission should facilitate such coordination and cooperation.
52.	(29) It is essential that the competent authority within the Member State responsible for imposing penalties is fully informed about the issuing of removal orders and referrals and subsequent exchanges between the hosting service provider and the relevant competent authority. For that purpose, Member States should ensure appropriate communication channels and mechanisms allowing the sharing of relevant information in a timely manner.	AM 33 (29) It is essential that the competent authority within the Member State responsible for imposing penalties is fully informed about the issuing of removal orders and referrals and subsequent exchanges between the hosting service provider and the relevant competent authority authorities in other Member States . For that purpose, Member States should ensure appropriate and secure communication channels and mechanisms allowing the sharing of relevant information in a timely manner.	(29) It is essential that the competent authority within the Member State responsible for imposing penalties is fully informed about the issuing of removal orders and referrals and subsequent exchanges between the hosting service provider and the relevant competent authority. For that purpose, Member States should ensure appropriate communication channels and mechanisms allowing the sharing of relevant information in a timely manner.	<i>DE Pres proposal:</i> (29) It is essential that the competent authority within the Member State responsible for imposing penalties is fully informed about the issuing of removal orders and referrals and subsequent exchanges between the hosting service provider and the relevant competent authority ies in other Member States . For that purpose, Member States should ensure appropriate and secure communication channels and mechanisms allowing the sharing of relevant information in a timely manner.
53.	(30) To facilitate the swift exchanges between competent authorities as well as with hosting service providers, and to avoid duplication of effort, Member States	(30) To facilitate the swift exchanges between competent authorities as well as with hosting service providers, and to avoid duplication of effort, Member	(30) To facilitate the swift exchanges between competent authorities as well as with hosting service providers, and to avoid duplication of effort, Member States may are encouraged to make	<i>DE Pres proposal:</i> (30) To facilitate the swift exchanges between competent authorities as well as with hosting service

	<p>may make use of tools developed by Europol, such as the current Internet Referral Management application (IRMa) or successor tools.</p>	<p>States may make use of tools developed by Europol, such as the current Internet Referral Management application (IRMa) or successor tools.</p>	<p>use of <i>the dedicated</i> tools developed by Europol, such as the current Internet Referral Management application (IRMa) or successor tools.</p>	<p>providers, and to avoid duplication of effort, Member States may are encouraged to make use of the dedicated tools developed by Europol, such as the current Internet Referral Management application (IRMa) or successor tools.</p> <p><i>The Presidency proposes to add the below recital (30a) in order to reflect Art. 13(4) and the use of the existing tool of referrals used by Member States and Europol.</i></p> <p>(30a) Referrals by Member States and Europol have proven to be an effective and swift means of increasing the hosting service providers' awareness of specific content on their services and enabling them to take swift action. This mechanism of alerting hosting service providers to information that may be considered terrorist content, for the provider's voluntary consideration of</p>
--	--	---	--	--

				<p><u>the compatibility with its own terms and conditions, should remain available in addition to removal orders. For that reason it is important that hosting service providers cooperate with Member States and Europol and assess Member States' or Europol's referrals as a matter of priority and provide swift feedback about action taken. The ultimate decision about whether or not to remove the content because it is not compatible with their terms and conditions remains with the hosting service provider. In implementing this Regulation, Europol's mandate as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/7941 remains unaffected. Therefore, nothing in this Regulation should be understood as precluding Europol from using referrals as an instrument to address terrorist content.</u></p>
--	--	--	--	---

54.	<p>(31) Given the particular serious consequences of certain terrorist content, hosting service providers should promptly inform the authorities in the Member State concerned or the competent authorities where they are established or have a legal representative, about the existence of any evidence of terrorist offences that they become aware of. In order to ensure proportionality, this obligation is limited to terrorist offences as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541. The obligation to inform does not imply an obligation on hosting service providers to actively seek any such evidence. The Member State concerned is the Member State which has jurisdiction over the investigation and prosecution of the terrorist offences pursuant to Directive (EU) 2017/541 based on the nationality of the offender or of the potential victim of the offence or the target location of the terrorist act. In case of doubt, hosting service providers may transmit the information to Europol which should follow up according to its mandate, including forwarding to the relevant national authorities.</p>		<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(31) Given the particular serious consequences of certain terrorist content, hosting service providers should promptly inform the authorities in the Member State concerned or the competent authorities where they are established or have a legal representative, about <u>content that contains information leading to or resulting in an imminent threat to life or a suspected terrorist offence</u> about the existence of any evidence of terrorist offences that they become aware of. In order to ensure proportionality, this obligation is limited to terrorist offences as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541. The obligation to inform does not imply an obligation on hosting service providers to actively seek any such evidence. The Member State concerned is the Member State which has jurisdiction over the</p>
-----	---	--	--

				<p>investigation and prosecution of the terrorist offences pursuant to Directive (EU) 2017/541 based on the nationality of the offender or of the potential victim of the offence or the target location of the terrorist act. In case of doubt, hosting service providers may transmit the information to Europol which should follow up according to its mandate, including forwarding to the relevant national authorities.</p>
55.	<p>(32) The competent authorities in the Member States should be allowed to use such information to take investigatory measures available under Member State or Union law, including issuing a European Production Order under Regulation on European Production and Preservation Orders for electronic evidence in criminal matters⁹.</p>			<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p><i>Part of the recital should appear in brackets since the file on e-Evidence is still under negotiation.</i></p> <p>(32) The competent authorities in the Member States should be allowed to use such information to take investigatory measures available under Member State or Union law [, including issuing a European Production Order under Regulation on European Production and</p>

				Preservation Orders for electronic evidence in criminal matters ⁹ .]
56.	⁹ COM(2018)225 final.			
57.	(33) Both hosting service providers and Member States should establish points of contact to facilitate the swift handling of removal orders and referrals. In contrast to the legal representative, the point of contact serves operational purposes. The hosting service provider's point of contact should consist of any dedicated means allowing for the electronic submission of removal orders and referrals and of technical and personal means allowing for the swift processing thereof. The point of contact for the hosting service provider does not have to be located in the Union and the hosting service provider is free to nominate an existing point of contact, provided that this point of contact is able to fulfil the functions provided for in this Regulation. With a view to ensure that terrorist content is removed or access to it is disabled within one hour from the receipt of a removal order, hosting service providers should ensure that the point	AM 34 (33) Both hosting service providers and Member States should establish points of contact to facilitate the <i>swift expeditious</i> handling of removal orders and referrals . In contrast to the legal representative, the point of contact serves operational purposes. The hosting service provider's point of contact should consist of any dedicated means allowing for the electronic submission of removal orders and referrals and of technical and personal means allowing for the <i>swift expeditious</i> processing thereof. The point of contact for the hosting service provider does not have to be located in the Union and the hosting service provider is free to nominate an existing point of contact, provided that this point of contact	(33) Both hosting service providers and Member States should establish points of contact to facilitate the swift handling of removal orders and referrals. In contrast to the legal representative, the point of contact serves operational purposes. The hosting service provider's point of contact should consist of any dedicated means , <i>inhouse or outsourced</i> , allowing for the electronic submission of removal orders and referrals and or of technical and personal means allowing for the swift processing thereof. The point of contact for the hosting service provider does not have to be located in the Union and the hosting service provider is free to nominate an existing point of contact, provided that this point of contact is able to fulfil the functions provided for in this Regulation. With a view to ensure that terrorist content is removed or access to it is disabled within one hour from the receipt of a removal order, hosting service providers	<i>DE Pres proposal:</i> (33) Both h Hosting service providers and Member States⁷ should establish points of contact to facilitate the <i>swift expeditious</i> handling of removal orders and referrals . In contrast to the legal representative, the point of contact serves operational purposes. The hosting service provider's point of contact should consist of any dedicated means, inhouse or outsourced , allowing for the electronic submission of removal orders and referrals and of technical and or personal means allowing for the <i>swift expeditious</i> processing thereof. The point of contact for the hosting service provider does not have to be located

⁷ Presidency suggests to delete Member States in this recital, since Article 14 covers only contact points of the Hosting Service Providers after revisions.

<p>of contact is reachable 24/7. The information on the point of contact should include information about the language in which the point of contact can be addressed. In order to facilitate the communication between the hosting service providers and the competent authorities, hosting service providers are encouraged to allow for communication in one of the official languages of the Union in which their terms and conditions are available.</p>	<p>is able to fulfil the functions provided for in this Regulation. With a view to ensure that terrorist content is removed or access to it is disabled within one hour from the receipt of a removal order, hosting service providers should ensure that the point of contact is reachable 24/7. The information on the point of contact should include information about the language in which the point of contact can be addressed. In order to facilitate the communication between the hosting service providers and the competent authorities, hosting service providers are encouraged to allow for communication in one of the official languages of the Union in which their terms and conditions are available.</p>	<p><i>exposed to terrorist content, evidenced by the receipt of a removal order,</i> should ensure that the point of contact is reachable 24/7. The information on the point of contact should include information about the language in which the point of contact can be addressed. In order to facilitate the communication between the hosting service providers and the competent authorities, hosting service providers are encouraged to allow for communication in one of the official languages of the Union in which their terms and conditions are available.</p>	<p>in the Union and the hosting service provider is free to nominate an existing point of contact, provided that this point of contact is able to fulfil the functions provided for in this Regulation. With a view to ensure that terrorist content is removed or access to it is disabled within one hour from the receipt of a removal order, <i>it is necessary that</i> the point of contact of hosting service providers <i>exposed to terrorist content, evidenced by the receipt of a removal order,</i> is reachable 24/7. The information on the point of contact should include information about the language in which the point of contact can be addressed. In order to facilitate the communication between the hosting service providers and the competent authorities, hosting service providers are encouraged to allow for communication in one of the official languages of the Union in which their</p>
---	--	---	--

				terms and conditions are available.
58.	<p>(34) In the absence of a general requirement for service providers to ensure a physical presence within the territory of the Union, there is a need to ensure clarity under which Member State's jurisdiction the hosting service provider offering services within the Union falls. As a general rule, the hosting service provider falls under the jurisdiction of the Member State in which it has its main establishment or in which it has designated a legal representative. Nevertheless, where another Member State issues a removal order, its authorities should be able to enforce their orders by taking coercive measures of a non-punitive nature, such as penalty payments. With regards to a hosting service provider which has no establishment in the Union and does not designate a legal representative, any Member State should, nevertheless, be able to issue penalties, provided that the principle of <i>ne bis in idem</i> is respected.</p>	<p>AM 35</p> <p>(34) In the absence of a general requirement for service providers to ensure a physical presence within the territory of the Union, there is a need to ensure clarity under which Member State's jurisdiction the hosting service provider offering services within the Union falls. As a general rule, the hosting service provider falls under the jurisdiction of the Member State in which it has its main establishment or in which it has designated a legal representative. Nevertheless, where another Member State issues a removal order, its authorities should be able to enforce their orders by taking coercive measures of a non-punitive nature, such as penalty payments. With regards to a hosting service provider which has no establishment in the Union and does not designate a legal representative, any Member State should, nevertheless, be able to issue penalties, provided that the</p>	<p>(34) In the absence of a general requirement for service providers to ensure a physical presence within the territory of the Union, there is a need to ensure clarity under which Member State's jurisdiction the hosting service provider offering services within the Union falls. As a general rule, the hosting service provider falls under the jurisdiction of the Member State in which it has its main establishment or in which it has designated a legal representative. Nevertheless, where another Member State issues a removal order, its authorities should be able to enforce their orders by taking coercive measures of a non-punitive nature, such as penalty payments. With regards to a hosting service provider which has no establishment in the Union and does not designate a legal representative, any Member State should, nevertheless, be able to issue penalties, provided that the principle of <i>ne bis in idem</i> is respected. <i>However, for reasons of effective implementation, urgency and public policy, any Member State should have jurisdiction for removal orders and referrals.</i></p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p><u>(34) In the absence of a general requirement for service providers to ensure a physical presence within the territory of the Union, there is a need to ensure clarity under which Member State's jurisdiction the hosting service provider offering services within the Union falls. As a general rule, the hosting service provider falls under the jurisdiction of the Member State in which it has its main establishment or in which it has designated a legal representative. That should be without prejudice to the rules on competence established for the purpose of removal orders and decisions confirming or refusing the confirmation thereof.</u> Nevertheless, where another Member State issues a removal order, its authorities should be able to enforce their orders by</p>

		<p>principle of <i>ne bis in idem</i> is respected.</p>		<p>taking coercive measures of a non-punitive nature, such as penalty payments. With regards to a hosting service provider which has no establishment in the Union and does not designate a legal representative, any Member State should, nevertheless, be able to issue penalties, provided that the principle of <i>ne bis in idem</i> is respected.</p>
<p>59.</p>	<p>(35) Those hosting service providers which are not established in the Union, should designate in writing a legal representative in order to ensure the compliance with and enforcement of the obligations under this Regulation.</p>	<p>AM 36</p> <p>(35) Those hosting service providers which are not established in the Union, should designate in writing a legal representative in order to ensure the compliance with and enforcement of the obligations under this Regulation. <i>Hosting service providers may make use of an existing legal representative, provided that this legal representative is able to fulfil the functions as set out in this Regulation.</i></p>	<p>(35) Those hosting service providers which are not established in the Union, should designate in writing a legal representative in order to ensure the compliance with and enforcement of the obligations under this Regulation. <i>Hosting service providers may make use of an existing legal representative, provided that this legal representative is able to fulfil the functions as set out in this Regulation.</i></p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(35) Those hosting service providers which are not established in the Union, should designate in writing a legal representative in order to ensure the compliance with and enforcement of the obligations under this Regulation. <u>Hosting service providers may make use of an existing legal representative, provided that this legal representative is able to fulfil the functions as set out in this Regulation.</u></p>

60.	(36) The legal representative should be legally empowered to act on behalf of the hosting service provider.			
61.	(37) For the purposes of this Regulation, Member States should designate competent authorities. The requirement to designate competent authorities does not necessarily require the establishment of new authorities but can be existing bodies tasked with the functions set out in this Regulation. This Regulation requires designating authorities competent for issuing removal orders, referrals and for overseeing proactive measures and for imposing penalties. It is for Member States to decide how many authorities they wish to designate for these tasks.	<p>AM 37</p> <p>(37) For the purposes of this Regulation, Member States should designate competent authorities a single judicial or functionally independent administrative authority. The This requirement to designate competent authorities does not necessarily require necessitate the establishment of new authorities a new authority but can be an an existing bodies body tasked with the functions set out in this Regulation. This Regulation requires designating authorities an authority competent for issuing removal orders, referrals and for overseeing proactive specific measures and for imposing penalties. It is for Member States to decide how many authorities they wish to designate for these tasks should communicate the competent authority designated under this Regulation to the Commission, which should publish online a compilation of the competent</p>	(37) For the purposes of this Regulation, Member States should designate competent authorities. The requirement to designate competent authorities does not necessarily require the establishment of new authorities but can be existing bodies tasked with the functions set out in this Regulation. This Regulation requires designating authorities competent for issuing removal orders, referrals and for overseeing proactive measures and for imposing penalties. It is for Member States to decide how many authorities they wish to designate for these tasks.	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p><i>Additions to reflect the changes to Articles 12 and 17 and the changes proposed to recital (13).</i></p> <p>(37) For the purposes of this Regulation, Member States should designate competent authorities. The requirement to designate competent authorities does not necessarily require the establishment of a new authorityies but can be an existing bodyies tasked with the functions set out in this Regulation. This Regulation requires designating authorities competent for issuing removal orders; referrals and for overseeing proactive specific measures and for imposing penalties. It is for Member States to decide how many authorities they wish to designate for these tasks allowing them to designate administrative, law</p>

		<p><i>authority of each Member State. The online registry should be easily accessible to facilitate the swift verification of the authenticity of removal orders by the hosting service providers.</i></p>		<p>enforcement or judicial authorities with that task. Member States should ensure that the competent authorities fulfill their tasks in an objective and non-discriminatory manner and do not seek or take instructions from any other body in relation to the exercise of the tasks assigned to them by this regulation. This does not prevent supervision in accordance with national constitutional law. Member States should communicate the competent authority designated under this Regulation to the Commission, which should publish on-line a compilation of the competent authority of each Member State. The online registry should be easily accessible to facilitate the swift verification of the authenticity of removal orders by the hosting service providers.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

<p>62.</p>	<p>(38) Penalties are necessary to ensure the effective implementation by hosting service providers of the obligations pursuant to this Regulation. Member States should adopt rules on penalties, including, where appropriate, fining guidelines. Particularly severe penalties shall be ascertained in the event that the hosting service provider systematically fails to remove terrorist content or disable access to it within one hour from receipt of a removal order. Non-compliance in individual cases could be sanctioned while respecting the principles of <i>ne bis in idem</i> and of proportionality and ensuring that such sanctions take account of systematic failure. In order to ensure legal certainty, the regulation should set out to what extent the relevant obligations can be subject to penalties. Penalties for non-compliance with Article 6 should only be adopted in relation to obligations arising from a request to report pursuant to Article 6(2) or a decision imposing additional proactive measures pursuant to Article 6(4). When determining whether or not financial penalties should be imposed, due account should be taken of the financial resources of the provider. Member States shall ensure that penalties do not encourage the removal</p>	<p>AM 38</p> <p>(38) Penalties are necessary to ensure the effective implementation by hosting service providers of the obligations pursuant to this Regulation. Member States should adopt rules on penalties, including, where appropriate, fining guidelines. Particularly severe Penalties shall should be ascertained in the event that the hosting service provider providers systematically fails to remove terrorist content or disable access to it within one hour from receipt of a removal order. Non-compliance in individual cases could be sanctioned while respecting the principles of <i>ne bis in idem</i> and of proportionality and ensuring that such sanctions take account of systematic failure. In order to ensure legal certainty, the regulation should set out to what extent the relevant and persistently fail to comply with their obligations can be subject to penalties under this Regulation. Penalties for non-compliance with Article 6 should only be adopted in relation to obligations</p>	<p>(38) Penalties are necessary to ensure the effective implementation by hosting service providers of the obligations pursuant to this Regulation. Member States should adopt rules on penalties, <i>which can be of an administrative or criminal nature</i>, including, where appropriate, fining guidelines. Particularly severe penalties shall be ascertained in the event that the hosting service provider systematically fails to remove terrorist content or disable access to it within one hour from receipt of a removal order. Non-compliance in individual cases could be sanctioned while respecting the principles of <i>ne bis in idem</i> and of proportionality and ensuring that such sanctions take account of systematic failure. In order to ensure legal certainty, the regulation should set out to what extent the relevant obligations can be subject to penalties. Penalties for non-compliance with Article 6 should only be adopted in relation to obligations arising from a request to report pursuant to Article 6(2) or a decision imposing additional proactive measures pursuant to Article 6(4). <i>When assessing the nature of the breach and deciding upon applying penalties, full respect should be given to fundamental rights, such as the freedom of expression.</i> When</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(38) Penalties are necessary to ensure the effective implementation by hosting service providers of the obligations pursuant to this Regulation. Member States should adopt rules on penalties, <u>which can be of an administrative or criminal nature</u>, including, where appropriate, fining guidelines. Particularly severe penalties shall should be ascertained in the event that the hosting service provider systematically fails to remove terrorist content or disable access to it within one hour from receipt of a removal order. Non-compliance in individual cases could be sanctioned while respecting the principles of <i>ne bis in idem</i> and of proportionality and ensuring that such sanctions take account of systematic failure. <u>Penalties can take different forms including formal warnings in cases of minor breaches or financial penalties in</u></p>
------------	---	--	---	--

<p>of content which is not terrorist content.</p>	<p>arising from a request to report pursuant to Article 6(2) or a decision imposing <i>for the implementation of</i> additional proactive <i>specific</i> measures pursuant to Article 6(4). When determining whether or not financial penalties should be imposed, due account should be taken of the financial resources of the provider. Moreover, the competent authority should take into account whether the hosting service provider is a start-up or a small and medium sized business and should determine on a case-by-case basis if it had the ability to adequately comply with the issued order. Member States shall should ensure that penalties do not encourage the removal of content which is not terrorist content.</p>	<p>determining whether or not financial penalties should be imposed, due account should be taken of the financial resources of the provider. Member States shall ensure that penalties do not encourage the removal of content which is not terrorist content.</p>	<p>relation to more severe or systematic breaches. In order to ensure legal certainty, the regulation should set out to what extent the relevant obligations can be subject to penalties. Penalties for non-compliance with Article 6 X should only be adopted in relation to obligations related to the adoption and implementation of terms of service pursuant to article X (1), related to the adoption of specific measures under article X (2), to the transmission of a arising from a request to report pursuant to Article 6X(25) or a decision imposing requiring additional specific proactive measures pursuant to Article 6X(46). When determining whether or not financial penalties should be imposed, due account should be taken of the financial resources of the provider. Moreover, the competent authority should take into account whether the hosting service provider is a start-</p>
---	--	--	---

				<p>up or a small and medium sized business. Additional circumstances such as whether the conduct of the hosting service provider was objectively imprudent or reprehensible or whether the infringement has been committed negligently or intentionally shall also be taken into account. Member States shall should ensure that penalties do not encourage the removal of content which is not terrorist content.</p>
63.	<p>(39) The use of standardised templates facilitates cooperation and the exchange of information between competent authorities and service providers, allowing them to communicate more quickly and effectively. It is particularly important to ensure swift action following the receipt of a removal order. Templates reduce translation costs and contribute to a high quality standard. Response forms similarly should allow for a standardised exchange of information, and this will be particularly important where service providers are unable to comply. Authenticated submission channels can guarantee the authenticity</p>			

	of the removal order, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order.			
64.	<p>(40) In order to allow for a swift amendment, where necessary, of the content of the templates to be used for the purposes of this Regulation 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 to amend Annexes I, II and III of this Regulation. In order to be able to take into account the development of technology and of the related legal framework, the Commission should also be empowered to adopt delegated acts to supplement this Regulation with technical requirements for the electronic means to be used by competent authorities for the transmission of removal orders. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations are conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making¹⁰. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all</p>			

	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.			
65.	¹⁰ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.			
66.	(41) Member States should collect information on the implementation of the legislation. A detailed programme for monitoring the outputs, results and impacts of this Regulation should be established in order to inform an evaluation of the legislation.	<p>AM 39</p> <p>(41) Member States should collect information on the implementation of the legislation <i>including information on the number of cases of successful detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences as a consequence of this Regulation.</i> A detailed programme for monitoring the outputs, results and impacts of this Regulation should be established in order to inform an evaluation of the legislation.</p>	(41) Member States should collect information on the implementation of the legislation. <i>Member States may make use of the hosting service providers' transparency reports and complement, where necessary, with more detailed information.</i> A detailed programme for monitoring the outputs, results and impacts of this Regulation should be established in order to inform an evaluation of the legislation.	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(41) Member States should collect information on the implementation of the legislation. <u>Member States may make use of the hosting service providers' transparency reports and complement, where necessary, with more detailed information, such as own transparency reports as a consequence of this Regulation.</u> A detailed programme for monitoring the outputs, results and impacts of this Regulation should be established in order to inform an evaluation of the legislation.</p>
67.	(42) Based on the findings and conclusions in the implementation report and the outcome of the monitoring exercise, the Commission	<p>AM 40</p> <p>(42) Based on the findings and conclusions in the</p>	(42) Based on the findings and conclusions in the implementation report and the outcome of the monitoring exercise, the Commission	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(42) <u>Based on the findings and conclusions in the implementation report and</u></p>

	<p>should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation no sooner than three years after its entry into force. The evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU added value. It will assess the functioning of the different operational and technical measures foreseen under the Regulation, including the effectiveness of measures to enhance the detection, identification and removal of terrorist content, the effectiveness of safeguard mechanisms as well as the impacts on potentially affected rights and interests of third parties, including a review of the requirement to inform content providers.</p>	<p>implementation report and the outcome of the monitoring exercise, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation no sooner than three years one year after its entry into force. The evaluation should be based on the five seven criteria of efficiency, necessity, proportionality, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU added value. It will should assess the functioning of the different operational and technical measures foreseen under the Regulation, including the effectiveness of measures to enhance the detection, identification and removal of terrorist content, the effectiveness of safeguard mechanisms as well as the impacts on potentially affected fundamental rights and, including the freedom of expression and freedom to receive and impart information, the freedom and pluralism of the media, the freedom to conduct a business and the rights to privacy and the protection of personal data. The Commission should also assess the impact on</p>	<p>should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation no sooner than three years after its entry into force. The evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU added value. It will assess the functioning of the different operational and technical measures foreseen under the Regulation, including the effectiveness of measures to enhance the detection, identification and removal of terrorist content, the effectiveness of safeguard mechanisms as well as the impacts on potentially affected rights and interests of third parties, including a review of the requirement to inform content providers.</p>	<p>the outcome of the monitoring exercise, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Regulation no sooner than three two years⁸ after its entry into force. The evaluation should be based on the five criteria of efficiency, necessity, proportionality, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU added value. It will should assess the functioning of the different operational and technical measures foreseen under the Regulation, including the effectiveness of measures to enhance the detection, identification and removal of terrorist content, the effectiveness of safeguard mechanisms as well as the impacts on potentially affected fundamental rights, including the freedom of expression and freedom to receive and impart information, the freedom and pluralism of the</p>
--	--	---	--	--

⁸ As agreed, see Article 23.

		<p><i>potentially affected</i> interests of third parties, including a review of the requirement to inform content providers.</p>		<p><u>media, the freedom to conduct a business and the rights to privacy and the protection of personal data. The Commission should also assess the impact on potentially affected</u> and interests of third parties, including a review of the requirement to inform content providers.</p>
<p>68.</p>	<p>(43) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely ensuring the smooth functioning of the digital single market by preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of the limitation, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on 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 that objective,</p>			<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>(43) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely ensuring the smooth functioning of the digital single market by preventing <u>addressing</u> the dissemination of terrorist content online, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of the limitation, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality,</p>

				as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective,
69.	HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:			
70.	SECTION I GENERAL PROVISIONS			
71.	<i>Article 1 Subject matter and scope</i>			
72.	1. This Regulation lays down uniform rules to prevent the misuse of hosting services for the dissemination of terrorist content online. It lays down in particular:	AM 41 1. This Regulation lays down <i>targeted</i> uniform rules to prevent <i>tackle</i> the misuse of hosting services for the <i>public</i> dissemination of terrorist content online. It lays down in particular:	1. This Regulation lays down uniform rules to prevent the misuse of hosting services for the dissemination of terrorist content online. It lays down in particular:	1. This Regulation lays down uniform rules to prevent <i>address</i> the misuse of hosting services for the dissemination to the public of terrorist content online. It lays down in particular:
73.	(a) rules on duties of care to be applied by hosting service providers in order to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content through their services and ensure, where necessary, its swift removal;	AM 42 (a) rules on <i>reasonable and proportionate</i> duties of care to be applied by hosting service providers in order to prevent <i>tackle</i> the <i>public</i> dissemination of terrorist content through their services and ensure, where necessary, its swift removal;	(a) rules on duties of care to be applied by hosting service providers in order to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content through their services and ensure, where necessary, its swift removal;	(a) rules on reasonable and proportionate duties of care to be applied by hosting service providers in order to prevent <i>address</i> the dissemination to the public of terrorist content through their services and ensure, where necessary, its swift removal;

74.	(b) a set of measures to be put in place by Member States to identify terrorist content, to enable its swift removal by hosting service providers and to facilitate cooperation with the competent authorities in other Member States, hosting service providers and where appropriate relevant Union bodies.	<p>AM 43</p> <p>(b) a set of measures to be put in place by Member States to identify terrorist content, to enable its swift removal by hosting service providers <i>in accordance with Union law providing suitable safeguards for freedom of expression and the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society</i> and to facilitate cooperation with the competent authorities in other Member States, hosting service providers and where appropriate relevant Union bodies.</p>	(b) a set of measures to be put in place by Member States to identify terrorist content, to enable its swift removal by hosting service providers and to facilitate cooperation with the competent authorities in other Member States, hosting service providers and where appropriate relevant Union bodies.	(b) a set of measures to be put in place by Member States, <u>in accordance with Union law and subject to suitable safeguards to protect fundamental rights, in particular the freedom of expression and information in an open and democratic society,</u> to identify terrorist content, to enable its swift removal by hosting service providers and to facilitate cooperation with the competent authorities in other Member States, hosting service providers and, where appropriate, relevant Union bodies.
75.	2. This Regulation shall apply to hosting service providers offering services in the Union, irrespective of their place of main establishment.	<p>AM 44</p> <p>2. This Regulation shall apply to hosting service providers offering services in the Union <i>to the public</i>, irrespective of their place of main establishment.</p>	2. This Regulation shall apply to hosting service providers offering services in the Union, irrespective of their place of main establishment.	2. This Regulation shall apply to hosting service providers offering services in the Union, irrespective of their place of main establishment, <u>which disseminate information to the public.</u>
76.		<p>AM 45</p> <p><i>2 a. This Regulation shall not apply to content which is disseminated for educational, artistic, journalistic or research</i></p>		<p><i>DE Pres proposal after technical meeting on 9.12.20</i></p> <p><u>(a) Material disseminated for educational, journalistic,</u></p>

purposes, or for awareness raising purposes against terrorist activity, nor to content which represents an expression of polemic or controversial views in the course of public debate.

artistic or research purposes or for the purposes of preventing or countering terrorism shall not be considered terrorist content including the content which represents an expression of polemic or controversial views in the course of public debate shall not be considered terrorist content. in as far as the dissemination of the information constitutes genuine exercise of the freedom of expression and information, the freedom of the arts and sciences as well as the freedom and pluralism of the media as protected under Union law.

(Proposed by COM) The assessment of the material shall include a determination to what extent the dissemination pursues a truly/genuine educational, journalistic, artistic or research purpose or the purpose of preventing and countering terrorism.

Or

(based on LS of Council):
An assessment shall determine the true purpose of dissemination and examine whether material is disseminated for the purposes referred to in this paragraph.

Presidency proposal:

2a Material disseminated for educational, journalistic, artistic or research purposes or for the purposes of preventing or countering terrorism shall not be considered terrorist content in as far as the dissemination of the information constitutes genuine exercise of the freedom of expression and information, the freedom of the arts and sciences as well as the freedom and pluralism of the media as protected under Union law.

EP proposal

				<p>2 a. This Regulation shall not apply to content which is disseminated for educational, <i>artistic</i>, journalistic or research purposes, or for awareness raising purposes against terrorist activity, nor to content which represents an expression of polemic or controversial views in the course of public debate.</p>
77.		<p>AM 46</p> <p><i>2 b. This Regulation shall not have the effect of modifying the obligation to respect the rights, freedoms and principles as referred to in Article 6 of the Treaty on the European Union, and shall apply without prejudice to fundamental principles in Union and national law relating to freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the freedom and pluralism of the media.</i></p>		<p><u>2 b. This Regulation shall not have the effect of modifying the obligation to respect the rights, freedoms and principles as referred to in Article 6 of the Treaty on the European Union, and shall apply without prejudice to fundamental principles relating to freedom of speech, freedom of the press and the freedom and pluralism of the media.</u></p>
78.		<p>AM 47</p> <p><i>2 c. This Regulation is without prejudice to Directive 2000/31/EC.</i></p>		<p><i>DE Pres proposal after technical meeting on 9.12.20</i></p> <p><u>(b) This Regulation shall be without prejudice to Directive 2000/31/EC and to Directive</u></p>

2010/13/EU. For audiovisual media services as defined in article 1 paragraph 1 (a) of Directive 2010/13/EU the Directive 2010/13/EU shall prevail.

+ new Recital 9c: Clarify in new Recital that Videosharingplatforms-Services are covered by TCO-Regulation.

Possible Recital 9c:


(9c) In case of conflict between this Regulation and the Directive 2010/13/EU (AVMS Directive) in relation to provisions governing audiovisual media services as defined in article 1 paragraph 1 (a), Directive 2010/13/EU (AVMS Directive) should prevail. This leaves the obligations of video sharing platforms under this Regulation unaffected.

EP proposal

				<p><i>This Regulation is without prejudice to Directive 2000/31/EC. For audiovisual media services as defined in article 1 paragraph 1 of Directive (EU) 2018/1808 Directive (EU) 2018/1808 shall prevail.</i></p> <p>Presidency proposal:</p> <p><u>This Regulation shall be without prejudice to Directive 2000/31/EC and to Directive 2010/13/EU. Where a provision of this Regulation conflicts with Article 3 of Directive 2010/13/EU governing specific aspects of exercise of activity with regard to audiovisual media services within the meaning of that Directive, that Article shall prevail and shall apply to those specific aspects of that activity.</u></p>
79.			<p><i>3. This Regulation shall not have the effect of modifying the obligation to respect fundamental rights and fundamental legal principles as enshrined in Article 6 of the Treaty on the European Union.</i></p>	<p>Covered by the new Art. 1, para 2b) (see line 77)</p>

80.	<i>Article 2 Definitions</i>			
81.	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:			
82.		AM 48 <i>(-1) ‘information society services’ means the services as referred to in point (a) of Article 2 of Directive 2000/31/EC.</i>		<u>(-1) ‘information society services’ means the services as referred to in point (a) of Article 2 of Directive 2000/31/EC.</u>
83.	(1) 'hosting service provider' means a provider of information society services consisting in the storage of information provided by and at the request of the content provider and in making the information stored available to third parties;	AM 49 (1) 'hosting service provider' means a provider of information society services consisting in the storage of information provided by and at the request of the content provider and in making the information stored available to third parties the public. This applies only to services provided to the public at the application layer. Cloud infrastructure providers and cloud providers are not considered hosting service providers. It does not apply either to electronic communications services as defined in Directive (EU) 2018/1972;	(1) 'hosting service provider' means a provider of information society services consisting in the storage of information provided by and at the request of the content provider and in making the information stored available to third parties;	(1) 'hosting service provider' means a provider of information society services consisting in the storage of information provided by and at the request of the content provider and in making the information stored available to third parties; EP comment: To be read in conjunction with Article 1 (defining the scope of the instrument and limited to services disseminating content to the public) and the corresponding recitals (10), (10a) and (10b).

84.	(2) 'content provider' means a user who has provided information that is, or that has been, stored at the request of the user by a hosting service provider;	AM 50 (2) 'content provider' means a user who has provided information that is, or that has been, stored <i>and made available to the public</i> at the request of the user by a hosting service provider;	(2) 'content provider' means a user who has provided information that is, or that has been, stored at the request of the user by a hosting service provider;	(2) 'content provider' means a user who has provided information that is, or that has been, stored <u>and made available to the public</u> at the request of the user by a hosting service provider;
85.	(3) 'to offer services in the Union' means: enabling legal or natural persons in one or more Member States to use the services of the hosting service provider which has a substantial connection to that Member State or Member States, such as		(3) 'to offer services in the Union' means: enabling legal or natural persons in one or more Member States to use the services of the hosting service provider which has a substantial connection to that Member State or Member States, such as <i>establishment of the hosting service provider in the Union</i>	(3) 'to offer services in the Union' means: enabling legal or natural persons in one or more Member States to use the services of the hosting service provider which has a substantial connection to that Member State or Member States, such as
86.			<i>In the absence of such an establishment, the assessment of a substantial connection shall be based on specific factual criteria, such as</i>	<u>Such a substantial connection shall be deemed to exist where the hosting service provider has an establishment in the Union. In the absence of such an establishment, the assessment of a substantial connection shall be based on specific factual criteria, such as</u>
87.	(a) establishment of the hosting service provider in the Union;	(a) establishment of the hosting service provider in the Union;		(a) establishment of the hosting service provider in the Union;

88.	(b) significant number of users in one or more Member States;	(b) significant number of users in one or more Member States;	(a) a significant number of users in one or more Member States;	(a) a significant number of users in one or more Member States;
89.	(c) targeting of activities towards one or more Member States.	(c) targeting of activities towards one or more Member States.	(b) or targeting of activities towards one or more Member States.	(b) or targeting of activities towards one or more Member States.
90.	(4) 'terrorist offences' means offences as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541;	AM 51 <i>deleted</i>	(4) 'terrorist offences' means one of the intentional acts listed offences as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541;	 (4) 'terrorist offences' means offences as defined in Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541
91.	(5) 'terrorist content' means one or more of the following information:	AM 52 (5) 'terrorist content' means one or more of the following information material :	(5) 'terrorist content' means one or more of the following information material which may contribute to the commission of the intentional acts, as listed in Article 3(1)(a) to (i) of the Directive 2017/541, by:	EP package proposal of February 2020: Corresponding recitals: (9), (9a) and (9b). (5) 'terrorist content' means one or more of the following information material :
92.			(aa) threatening to commit a terrorist offence;	<i>Council amendment (aa) moved as point (e)</i>
93.	(a) inciting or advocating, including by glorifying, the commission of terrorist offences, thereby causing a danger that such acts be committed;	AM 53 (a) inciting or advocating, including by glorifying, the commission of one of the offences listed in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541, where such conduct, directly or indirectly, such as by the	(a) inciting or advocating, including by glorifying, such as the glorification of terrorist acts , the commission of terrorist offences, thereby causing a danger that such acts be committed;	Presidency proposed to accept EP Proposal of February 2020 to Art. 2(5a): (a) inciting or advocating, including by glorifying, the commission of one of the offences referred to in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541,

		<i>glorification of terrorist acts, advocates</i> the commission of terrorist offences, thereby causing a danger that such acts <i>one or more such offences may</i> be committed <i>intentionally</i> ;		<u>where such material, directly or indirectly, such as by the glorification of terrorist acts, advocates</u> the commission of terrorist offences, thereby causing a danger that such acts <u>one or more such offences may</u> be committed;
94.	(b) encouraging the contribution to terrorist offences;	AM 54 (b) encouraging the contribution to terrorist <i>soliciting another person or group of persons to commit or contribute to the commission of one of the offences listed in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541, thereby causing a danger that one or more such offences may be committed intentionally</i> ;	(b) <i>soliciting persons or a group of persons to commit or</i> encouraging the contribution to terrorist offences;	EP package proposal of February 2020: This paragraph has been provisionally agreed between Council and EP (b) encouraging the contribution to terrorist <u>soliciting a person or a group of persons to commit or contribute to the commission of one of the offences referred to in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541,</u>
95.	(c) promoting the activities of a terrorist group, in particular by encouraging the participation in or support to a terrorist group within the meaning of Article 2(3) of Directive (EU) 2017/541;	AM 55 (c) promoting <i>soliciting another person or group of persons to participate in</i> the activities of a terrorist group, in particular by encouraging the participation in or support to a terrorist group <i>including by</i>	(c) promoting the activities of a terrorist group, in particular by <i>soliciting persons or a group of persons to</i> encouraging the participation in or support <i>the criminal activities of</i> to a terrorist group within the meaning of Article 2(3) of Directive (EU) 2017/541;	Presidency proposed to accept EP proposal to Art. 2 (5c) c) promoting the activities of a terrorist group, in particular by encouraging the participation in or support to <u>soliciting a person or a group of</u>

		<p><i>supplying information or material resources, or by funding its activities in any way within the meaning of Article 2(3) 4 of Directive (EU) 2017/541, thereby causing a danger that one or more such offences may be committed intentionally;</i></p>		<p><u>persons to participate in the activities of</u> a terrorist group [, <u>including in relation to supplying information or material resources, funding its activities in any way/</u> within the meaning of Article 2(34) of Directive (EU) 2017/541.</p> <p>Presidency: Since the part in square brackets is already mentioned in Article 4(b) of the Directive on Combatting Terrorism, it is suggested to delete it here.</p>
96.	<p>(d) instructing on methods or techniques for the purpose of committing terrorist offences.</p>	<p>AM 56</p> <p>(d) instructing on <i>providing instruction on the making or use of explosives, firearms or other weapons or noxious or hazardous substances, or on other specific</i> methods or techniques for the purpose of committing <i>or contributing to the commission of one of the</i> terrorist offences <i>listed in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541;</i></p>	<p>(d) instructing on methods or techniques for the purpose of committing terrorist offences.</p>	<p>(d) instructing on <u>providing instruction on the making or use of explosives, firearms or other weapons or noxious or hazardous substances, or on other specific</u> methods or techniques for the purpose of committing <u>or contributing to the commission of one of the</u> terrorist offences <u>referred to in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541;</u></p>

97.		<p>AM 57</p> <p><i>(d a) depicting the commission of one or more of the offences listed in points (a) to (i) of Article 3 (1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541, and thereby causing a danger that one or more such offences may be committed intentionally;</i></p>		<p>EP proposal</p> <p><i>(e) constituting a threat to commit one of the offences referred to in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541;</i></p> <p>+</p> <p><i>Moving depiction to a recital with the following text:</i></p> <p><i>In recital (9), in the middle of the recital:</i></p> <p><i>Such information material includes in particular text, images, sound recordings and videos, as well as of live transmissions of terrorist offences thereby causing a danger that further such offences may be committed.</i></p>
98.	<p>(6) ‘dissemination of terrorist content’ means making terrorist content available to third parties on the hosting service providers’ services;</p>	<p>AM 58</p> <p>(6) ‘dissemination of terrorist content’ means making terrorist content available to third parties the public on the hosting service providers’ services;</p>	<p>(6) ‘dissemination of terrorist content’ means making terrorist content available to third parties on the hosting service providers’ services;</p>	<p>‘dissemination <u>to the public</u> of terrorist content’ means <u>the making available of information, at the request of the content provider</u>, available to third parties on the hosting service providers’ services, <u>to a potentially</u></p>

				<u>unlimited number of persons.</u>
99.	(7) 'terms and conditions' means all terms, conditions and clauses, irrespective of their name or form, which govern the contractual relationship between the hosting service provider and their users;			
100.	(8) 'referral' means a notice by a competent authority or, where applicable, a relevant Union body to a hosting service provider about information that may be considered terrorist content, for the provider's voluntary consideration of the compatibility with its own terms and conditions aimed to prevent dissemination of terrorism content;	AM 59 <i>deleted</i>	(8) 'referral' means a notice by a competent authority or, where applicable, a relevant Union body to a hosting service provider about information that may be considered terrorist content, for the provider's voluntary consideration of the compatibility with its own terms and conditions aimed to prevent dissemination of terrorism content;	<i>Presidency:</i> <i>Deletion is accepted as part of the overall compromise</i>
101.	(9) 'main establishment' means the head office or registered office within which the principal financial functions and operational control are exercised.		(9) 'main establishment' means the head office or registered office within which the principal financial functions and operational control are exercised <i>in the Union</i> .	(9) 'main establishment' means the head office or registered office within which the principal financial functions and operational control are exercised.
102.		AM 60 <i>(9 a) 'competent authority' means a single designated judicial authority or functionally independent administrative authority in the Member State.</i>		<u>DE proposal -</u> <u>Not to adopt</u>

103.	<p>SECTION II MEASURES TO PREVENT THE DISSEMINATION OF TERRORIST CONTENT ONLINE</p>			<p>SECTION II MEASURES TO ADDRESS PREVENT THE DISSEMINATION OF TERRORIST CONTENT ONLINE</p>
104.	<p><i>Article 3</i> <i>Duties of care</i></p>			
105.	<p>1. Hosting service providers shall take appropriate, reasonable and proportionate actions in accordance with this Regulation, against the dissemination of terrorist content and to protect users from terrorist content. In doing so, they shall act in a diligent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner, and with due regard to the fundamental rights of the users and take into account the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression and information in an open and democratic society.</p>	<p>AM 61</p> <p>1. Hosting service providers shall take appropriate, reasonable and proportionate actions act in accordance with this Regulation; against the dissemination of terrorist content and to protect users from terrorist content. In doing so, They shall act do so in a diligent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner, and with due regard in all circumstances to the fundamental rights of the users and take into account the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression and, the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society and with a view to avoiding removal of content which is not terrorist.</p>	<p>1. Hosting service providers shall take appropriate, reasonable and proportionate actions in accordance with this Regulation, against the dissemination of terrorist content and to protect users from terrorist content. In doing so, they shall act in a diligent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner, and with due regard to the fundamental rights of the users and take into account the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression and information in an open and democratic society.</p>	<p>Articles 3, 6 and 9 ("Duties of care", "Proactive measures", and " Safeguards regarding the use and implementation of proactive measures") have been merged.</p> <p>The draft merged Article have been inserted in I.145 under Article 6.</p>
106.		<p>AM 62</p>		

		<p><i>1 a. These duties of care shall not amount to a general obligation on hosting service providers to monitor the information they transmit or store, nor to a general duty to actively seek facts or circumstances indicating illegal activity.</i></p>		
107.	<p>2. Hosting service providers shall include in their terms and conditions, and apply, provisions to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content.</p>	<p>AM 63</p> <p><i>Deleted</i></p>	<p>2. Hosting service providers shall include in their terms and conditions <i>that they will not store terrorist content</i>, and apply, provisions to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content.</p>	
108.		<p>AM 64</p> <p><i>2 a. Where hosting service providers obtain knowledge or awareness of terrorist content on their services, they shall inform the competent authorities of such content and remove it expeditiously.</i></p>		
109.		<p>AM 65</p> <p><i>2 b. Hosting service providers who meet the criteria of the definition of video-sharing platforms providers under Directive (EU) 2018/1808 shall</i></p>		

		<i>take appropriate measures to tackle the dissemination of terrorist content in accordance with Article 28b, paragraph 1(c) and paragraph 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/1808.</i>		
110.	<i>Article 4 Removal orders</i>			<i>Article 4 Removal orders</i>
111.	1. The competent authority shall have the power to issue a decision requiring the hosting service provider to remove terrorist content or disable access to it.	AM 66 1. The competent authority <i>of the Member State of main establishment of the hosting service provider</i> shall have the power to issue a decision removal order requiring the hosting service provider to remove terrorist content or disable access to it <i>in all Member States</i> .	1. The competent authority shall have the power to issue a decision removal order requiring the hosting service provider to remove terrorist content or disable access to it.	<i>DE Pres proposal:</i> 1. The competent authority <u>of any Member State</u> shall have the power to issue a decision <u>removal order</u> requiring the hosting service provider to remove terrorist content or disable access to it <u>[in all Member States.]</u>
112.		AM 67 <i>1 a. The competent authority of a Member State where the hosting service provider does not have its main establishment or does not have a legal representative may request access to be disabled to terrorist content and enforce this request within its own territory.</i>		<i>DE Pres proposal:</i> <u>1a. If the issuing competent authority is in a different Member State than where the hosting service provider is established or has its legal representative, Article 4a shall apply additionally.</u>

<p>113.</p>		<p>AM 68</p> <p><i>1 b. If the relevant competent authority has not previously issued a removal order to a hosting service provider it shall contact the hosting service provider, providing information on procedures and applicable deadlines, at least 12 hours before issuing a removal order.</i></p>		<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>Based on AM 68. Part of EP proposal of February 2020</p> <p><u>1b. If the relevant competent authority has not previously issued a removal order to a hosting service provider it shall provide the hosting service provider with information on procedures and applicable deadlines at least 12 hours before issuing a removal order except in duly justified emergency cases.</u></p>
<p>114.</p>	<p>2. Hosting service providers shall remove terrorist content or disable access to it within one hour from receipt of the removal order.</p>	<p>AM 69</p> <p>2. Hosting service providers shall remove terrorist content or disable access to it <i>as soon as possible and</i> within one hour from receipt of the removal order.</p>	<p>2. Hosting service providers shall remove terrorist content or disable access to it within one hour from receipt of the removal order.</p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>2. Hosting service providers shall remove terrorist content or disable access to it <u>in all Member States as soon as possible and in any event</u> within one hour from receipt of the removal order <u>pursuant to paragraph 1.</u></p>

115.	3. Removal orders shall contain the following elements in accordance with the template set out in Annex I:			
116.	(a) identification of the competent authority issuing the removal order and authentication of the removal order by the competent authority;	AM 70 (a) identification of the competent authority <i>via an electronic signature</i> issuing the removal order and authentication of the removal order by the competent authority;	(a) identification of the competent authority issuing the removal order and authentication of the removal order by the competent authority; a statement of reasons explaining why the content is considered terrorist content, <i>an assessment of the content</i> at least, by reference to the <i>relevant</i> categories of terrorist content listed in Article 2(5);	(a) identification of the competent authority <u>via an electronic signature</u> issuing the removal order and authentication of the removal order by the competent authority;
117.	(b) a statement of reasons explaining why the content is considered terrorist content, at least, by reference to the categories of terrorist content listed in Article 2(5);	AM 71 (b) a <i>detailed</i> statement of reasons explaining why the content is considered terrorist content, at least, by <i>and a specific</i> reference to the categories of terrorist content listed in Article 2(5);		<i>DE Pres proposal:</i> (b) a <u>sufficiently detailed</u> statement of reasons explaining why the content is considered terrorist content, at least, by <u>and a</u> reference to the <u>relevant</u> categories of terrorist content listed in Article 2(5);
118.	(c) a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and, where necessary, additional information enabling the identification of the content referred;	AM 72 (c) <i>a an exact</i> Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and, where necessary, additional information enabling the identification of the content referred;	(b) a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and, where necessary, additional information enabling the identification of the content referred;	(c) <u>a an exact</u> Uniform Resource Locator (URL) and, where necessary, additional information enabling the identification of the content referred;

119.	(d) a reference to this Regulation as the legal basis for the removal order;	(d) a reference to this Regulation as the legal basis for the removal order;	(c) a reference to this Regulation as the legal basis for the removal order;	(d) a reference to this Regulation as the legal basis for the removal order;
120.	(e) date and time stamp of issuing;	(e) date and time stamp of issuing;	(d) date and time stamp of issuing;	(e) date and time stamp of issuing;
121.	(f) information about redress available to the hosting service provider and to the content provider;	AM 73 (f) <i>easily understandable</i> information about redress available to the hosting service provider and to the content provider, <i>including redress with the competent authority as well as recourse to a court as well as deadlines for appeal</i> ;	(e) information about redress available to the hosting service provider and to the content provider;	(f) <u>easily understandable</u> information about redress available to the hosting service provider and to the content provider, <u>including redress with the competent authority as well as recourse to a court as well as deadlines for appeal</u> ;
122.	(g) where relevant, the decision not to disclose information about the removal of terrorist content or the disabling of access to it referred to in Article 11.	AM 74 (g) where relevant <i>necessary and proportionate</i> , the decision not to disclose information about the removal of terrorist content or the disabling of access to it referred to in Article 11.	(f) where relevant, the decision not to disclose information about the removal of terrorist content or the disabling of access to it referred to in Article 11.	(g) where relevant <u>necessary and proportionate</u> , the decision not to disclose information about the removal of terrorist content or the disabling of access to it referred to in Article 11.
123.	4. Upon request by the hosting service provider or by the content provider, the competent authority shall provide a detailed statement of reasons, without prejudice to the obligation of the hosting service provider to comply	AM 75 <i>deleted</i>	4. Upon request by the hosting service provider or by the content provider, the competent authority shall provide a detailed <i>supplementary</i> statement of reasons, <i>explaining why the content is considered terrorist</i>	<i>Deleted</i> Paragraph 4 has been incorporated into paragraph 3(b).

	with the removal order within the deadline set out in paragraph 2.		<i>content</i> without prejudice to the obligation of the hosting service provider to comply with the removal order within the deadline set out in paragraph 2.	
124.	5. The competent authorities shall address removal orders to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the hosting service provider pursuant to Article 16 and transmit it to the point of contact referred to in Article 14(1). Such orders shall be sent by electronic means capable of producing a written record under conditions allowing to establish the authentication of the sender, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order.	<p>AM 76</p> <p>5. The competent authorities <i>authority</i> shall address removal orders to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the hosting service provider pursuant to Article 16 and transmit it to the point of contact referred to in Article 14(1). Such orders shall be sent by electronic means capable of producing a written record under conditions allowing to establish the authentication of the sender, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order.</p>	5. The competent authorities shall address removal orders to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the hosting service provider pursuant to Article 16 and transmit it to the point of contact referred to in Article 14(1). Such orders shall be sent by electronic means capable of producing a written record under conditions allowing to establish the authentication of the sender, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order.	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>5. The competent authorities shall address removal orders to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the hosting service provider pursuant to Article 16 and transmit it to the point of contact referred to in Article 14(1). Such orders shall be sent by electronic means capable of producing a written record under conditions allowing to establish the authentication of the sender, including the accuracy of the date and the time of sending and receipt of the order.</p>
125.	6. Hosting service providers shall acknowledge receipt and, without undue delay, inform the competent authority about the removal of terrorist	<p>AM 77</p> <p>6. Hosting service providers shall inform <i>acknowledge receipt</i></p>	6. Without undue delay, h Hosting service providers shall acknowledge receipt and, without undue delay, inform the competent authority about	<p><i>DE Pres proposal:</i></p> <p>6. Hosting service providers shall inform acknowledge receipt and,</p>

	content or disabling access to it, indicating, in particular, the time of action, using the template set out in Annex II.	and , without undue delay, the competent authority about the removal of terrorist content or disabling access to it, indicating, in particular, the time of action, using the template set out in Annex II.	the removal of terrorist content or disabling access to it, indicating, in particular, the time of action, using the template set out in Annex II.	without undue delay, the competent authority about the removal of terrorist content or disabling access to it <u>in all Member States</u> , indicating, in particular, the time of action, using the template set out in Annex II.
126.	7. If the hosting service provider cannot comply with the removal order because of force majeure or of de facto impossibility not attributable to the hosting service provider, it shall inform, without undue delay, the competent authority, explaining the reasons, using the template set out in Annex III. The deadline set out in paragraph 2 shall apply as soon as the reasons invoked are no longer present.	AM 78 7. If the hosting service provider cannot comply with the removal order because of force majeure or of de facto impossibility not attributable to the hosting service provider, <i>including for technical or operational reasons</i> , it shall inform, without undue delay, the competent authority, explaining the reasons, using the template set out in Annex III. The deadline set out in paragraph 2 shall apply as soon as the reasons invoked are no longer present.	7. If the hosting service provider cannot comply with the removal order because of force majeure or of de facto impossibility not attributable to the hosting service provider, it shall inform, without undue delay, the competent authority, explaining the reasons, using the template set out in Annex III. The deadline set out in paragraph 2 shall apply as soon as the reasons invoked are no longer present.	<i>DE Pres proposal after technical meeting on 9.12.20</i> (7. If the hosting service provider cannot comply with the removal order because of force majeure or of de facto impossibility not attributable to the hosting service provider objectively, <u>including justifiable technical and operational reasons</u> , it shall inform, without undue delay, the competent authority, explaining the reasons, using the template set out in Annex III. The deadline set out in paragraph 2 shall apply as soon as the reasons invoked are no longer present.

127.	<p>8. If the hosting service provider cannot comply with the removal order because the removal order contains manifest errors or does not contain sufficient information to execute the order, it shall inform the competent authority without undue delay, asking for the necessary clarification, using the template set out in Annex III. The deadline set out in paragraph 2 shall apply as soon as the clarification is provided.</p>	<p>AM 79</p> <p>8. If the The hosting service provider cannot comply with may refuse to execute the removal order because if the removal order contains manifest errors or does not contain sufficient information to execute the order, it It shall inform the competent authority without undue delay, asking for the necessary clarification, using the template set out in Annex III. The deadline set out in paragraph 2 shall apply as soon as the clarification is provided.</p>	<p>8. If the hosting service provider cannot comply with the removal order because the removal order contains manifest errors or does not contain sufficient information to execute the order, it shall inform the competent authority without undue delay, asking for the necessary clarification, using the template set out in Annex III. The deadline set out in paragraph 2 shall apply as soon as the clarification is provided.</p>	<p>8. If the hosting service provider cannot comply with the removal order because the removal order contains manifest errors or does not contain sufficient information to execute the order, it shall inform the competent authority without undue delay, asking for the necessary clarification, using the template set out in Annex III. The deadline set out in paragraph 2 shall apply as soon as the clarification is provided.</p>
128.	<p>9. The competent authority which issued the removal order shall inform the competent authority which oversees the implementation of proactive measures, referred to in Article 17(1)(c) when the removal order becomes final. A removal order becomes final where it has not been appealed within the deadline according to the applicable national law or where it has been confirmed following an appeal.</p>	<p>AM 80</p> <p>9. The competent authority which issued the removal order shall inform the competent authority which oversees the implementation of proactive specific measures, referred to in Article 17(1)(c) when the removal order becomes final. A removal order becomes final where it has not been appealed within the deadline according to the applicable national law or where it has been confirmed following an appeal.</p>	<p>9. The competent authority which issued the removal order shall inform the competent authority which oversees the implementation of proactive measures, referred to in Article 17(1)(c) when the removal order becomes final. A removal order becomes final where it has not been appealed within the deadline according to the applicable national law or where it has been confirmed following an appeal.</p>	<p>9. The competent authority which issued the removal order shall inform the competent authority which oversees the implementation of proactive specific measures, referred to in Article 17(1)(c) when the removal order becomes final. A removal order shall become final upon the expiry of where it has not been appealed within the for appeal under according to the applicable national law or where it has</p>

				been confirmed following an appeal.
129.		<p>AM 81</p> <p><i>Article 4 a</i></p> <p><i>Consultation procedure for removal orders</i></p>	<p><i>Article 4(a)</i></p> <p><i>Consultation procedure for removal orders</i></p>	<p><i>Article 4(a)</i></p> <p><i>Procedure for cross-border removal orders</i></p>
130.		<p><i>1. The competent authority which issues a removal order under Article 4(1a) shall submit a copy of the removal order to the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(a) in which the main establishment of the hosting service provider is located at the same time it is transmitted to the hosting service provider in accordance with Article 4(5).</i></p>	<p><i>1. The issuing authority shall submit a copy of the removal order to the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(a) of the Member State in which the main establishment of the hosting service provider is located at the same time it is transmitted to the hosting service provider in accordance with Article 4(5).</i></p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal after technical meeting on 9.12.20</i></p> <p><i>1. Where the hosting service provider does not have its main establishment or legal representative in the Member State of the issuing competent authority, the issuing competent authority shall, at the same time, submit a copy of the removal order to the competent authority of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or legal representative.</i></p> <p><i>EP proposal of 7.12</i></p> <p><i>1. Where the hosting service provider does not have its main establishment or legal representative in the Member State of the</i></p>

				<p><i>issuing competent authority, the issuing competent authority shall, at the same time, submit a copy of the removal order to the competent authority of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or legal representative.</i></p>
<p>131.</p>		<p><i>2. In cases where the competent authority of the Member State in which the main establishment of the hosting service provider is located has reasonable grounds to believe that the removal order may impact fundamental interests of that Member State, it shall inform the issuing competent authority. The issuing authority shall take these circumstances into account and shall, where necessary, withdraw or adapt the removal order.</i></p>	<p><i>2. In cases where the competent authority of the Member State in which the main establishment of the hosting service provider is located has reasonable grounds to believe that the removal order may impact fundamental interests of that Member State, it shall inform the issuing competent authority.</i></p>	<p><i>DE Pres proposal after technical meeting on 9.12.20</i></p> <p><i>2. Where a hosting service provider receives a removal order covered by this Article, it shall take the measures required by Article 4 and, in addition, take the necessary measures to be able to reinstate, or re-able access to, the content in question, in accordance with paragraph 4.</i></p> <p><i>EP proposal of 7.12. 2020</i></p> <p><i>2. Where a hosting service provider receives a removal order covered by this Article, it shall take the</i></p>

				<p><i>measures required by Article 4 and, in addition, take the necessary measures to be able to reinstate, or re-able access to, the content in question, in accordance with paragraph 6.</i></p>
132.			<p><i>3. The issuing authority shall take these circumstances into account and shall, where necessary, withdraw or adapt the removal order.</i></p>	<p><i>Revised DE Pres proposal after technical meeting on 9.12.20 (revision received by email on 10.12.20)</i></p> <p><i>Revision in 3 and 4 subparagraph</i></p> <p><i>3. The competent authority of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or its legal representative may, within 72 hour from receiving the copy of the removal order pursuant to paragraph 1 scrutinise the removal order to determine whether or not it seriously or manifestly violates this Regulation or involves any serious or manifest breaches of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter and, where it finds</i></p>

			<p><i>that there are such violations or breaches, it shall adopt a reasoned decision to that effect.</i></p> <p><i>The competent authority shall, before adopting such a decision, inform the issuing competent authority on its intention to adopt the decision and the reasons for doing so.</i></p> <p><i>That competent authority shall be required, within 72 hours from receiving the request referred to in paragraph 5, to carry out that scrutiny and, where it finds that there are such violations or breaches, adopt a reasoned decision setting out its findings as to whether or not there are such violations or breaches.</i></p> <p><i>The competent authority shall, before adopting the decisions referred to in the first and second subparagraphs, inform the issuing competent authority on its intention to adopt the</i></p>
--	--	--	--

decision and the reasons for doing so.

EP proposal of 7.12.20

3. The competent authority of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or its legal representative shall be entitled, either on its own motion or pursuant to a request in accordance with paragraph 7, to scrutinise the removal order to determine whether it impacts fundamental interests of that Member State, violates this Regulation or contains any manifest errors or involves any serious or manifest breaches of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter.

DE Pres proposal after technical meeting on 9.12.20

4. Where the competent authority of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its

main establishment or its legal representative adopts a reasoned decision pursuant to paragraph 3, it shall, without delay, communicate that decision to the issuing authority, the hosting service provider and the content provider [and, in accordance with Article 13, to Europol,] following which the removal order shall cease to have legal effects.

The hosting service provider concerned shall, immediately, reinstate, or enable access to, the content in question, without prejudice to the possibility to enforce its terms and conditions in accordance with Union and national law.

EP proposal of 7.12.20

Deletion of para 4

DE Pres proposal after technical meeting on 9.12.20

5. A hosting service provider and a content provider shall be entitled to submit, within 48 hours from receiving the removal order or information pursuant to Article 11 (2) respectively, a reasoned request to the competent authorities of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or its legal representative to exercise the right of scrutiny referred to in paragraph 3.

+

***Proposed Recital (14a)
The competent authority of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or legal representative should have the possibility to scrutinise the removal order issued by competent***

			<p><i>authorities from another Member State to determine whether or not it seriously or manifestly violates the Regulation or involves serious or manifest breaches of fundamental rights as enshrined in the Charter. Both the content provider and the hosting service provider should have the right to request a review by the competent authority in the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or legal representative in which case the relevant authority is under an obligation to adopt a decision on whether or not the removal order contains such violations and breaches. Where the relevant authority finds such violations and breaches, the removal order should cease to have legal effects. The scrutiny should be carried out swiftly so as to ensure that erroneously removed content can be reinstated quickly.</i></p>
--	--	--	---

EP proposal of 7.12.20

5. Where the competent authority of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or its legal representative intends to scrutinise the removal order pursuant to paragraph 3, it shall, within 72 hours from the moment it received the copy of the removal order pursuant to paragraph 1, complete the scrutiny, adopt a reasoned decision as to whether the removal order shall cease to have legal effect, based on the fact that the removal order impacts fundamental interests of that Member State, violates this Regulation, contains manifest errors or involves serious or manifest breaches of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter, and communicate that decision to the issuing authority, the hosting

service provider concerned and Europol.

The competent authority may shall, before adopting such a decision, consult inform the issuing competent authority on its intention to adopt the decision and the reasons for doing so.

EP proposal of 7.12.20

6. The decision as referred to in paragraph 5 shall be binding on the issuing authority and the service provider concerned. After decision is adopted and communicated Upon receiving a reasoned decision containing a finding that the removal order contains manifest errors or involves serious and manifest breaches of the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Charter communicated in accordance with paragraph 5, the issuing authority shall, as soon as possible and in any event within 24 hours, withdraw the

~~removal order and inform the hosting service provider concerned accordingly. the removal order shall cease to have legal effect.~~

Upon receiving a reasoned decision stating that the removal order shall cease to have legal effect, the hosting service provider concerned shall, immediately, reinstate, or enable access to, the content in question, without prejudice to the possibility to enforce its terms and conditions in accordance with Union and national law.

EP proposal of 7.12.20

7. A hosting service provider and a content provider shall be entitled to submit, within 48 hours from receiving a removal order covered by this Article, a reasoned request to the competent authorities of the Member State where it has its main establishment or its legal representative or of the

				<i>Member State where the content provider resides to exercise the right of scrutiny referred to in paragraph 4. In that case, the competent authority shall, through a reasoned decision 48 hours of receiving the request, inform the hosting service provider or content provider of its decision on the request.</i>
133.		AM 82 <i>Article 4 b</i> <i>Cooperation procedure for issuing an additional removal order</i>		<i>The EP-compromise package from February combines Article 4a and 4b into a new Art. 4a. – changing the consultation mechanism into a cooperation mechanism.</i>
134.		<i>1. Where a competent authority has issued a removal order under Article 4(1a), that authority may contact the competent authority of the Member State where the hosting service provider has its main establishment in order to request that the latter competent authority also issue a removal order under Article 4(1).</i>		
135.		<i>2. The competent authority in the Member State where the main</i>		

		<i>establishment of the hosting service provider is located shall either issue a removal order or refuse to issue an order as soon as possible but no later than one hour of being contacted under paragraph 1 and shall inform the competent authority that issued the first order of its decision.</i>		
136.		<i>3. In cases where the competent authority in the Member State of main establishment needs more than one hour to make its own assessment of the content, it shall send a request to the hosting service provider concerned to disable temporarily the access to the content for up to 24 hours, during which time the competent authority shall make the assessment and send the removal order or withdraw the request to disable the access.</i>		
137.	<i>Article 5 Referrals</i>	AM 83 <i>deleted</i>	<i>Article 5 Referrals</i>	<i>deleted as part of overall compromise</i>
138.	1. The competent authority or the relevant Union body may send a referral to a hosting service provider.		1. The competent authority or the relevant Union body may send a referral to a hosting service provider.	
139.	2. Hosting service providers shall put in place operational and technical		2. Hosting service providers shall put in place operational and technical	

	measures facilitating the expeditious assessment of content that has been sent by competent authorities and, where applicable, relevant Union bodies for their voluntary consideration.		measures facilitating the expeditious assessment of content that has been sent by competent authorities and, where applicable, relevant Union bodies for their voluntary consideration.	
140.	3. The referral shall be addressed to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the service provider pursuant to Article 16 and transmitted to the point of contact referred to in Article 14(1). Such referrals shall be sent by electronic means.		3. The referral shall be addressed to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the service provider pursuant to Article 16 and transmitted to the point of contact referred to in Article 14(1). Such referrals shall be sent by electronic means.	
141.	4. The referral shall contain sufficiently detailed information, including the reasons why the content is considered terrorist content, a URL and, where necessary, additional information enabling the identification of the terrorist content referred.		4. The referral shall contain sufficiently detailed information, including on the reasons why the content is considered terrorist content, and provide a URL and, where necessary, additional information enabling the identification of the terrorist content referred.	
142.	5. The hosting service provider shall, as a matter of priority, assess the content identified in the referral against its own terms and conditions and decide whether to remove that content or to disable access to it.		5. The hosting service provider shall, as a matter of priority, assess the content identified in the referral against its own terms and conditions and decide whether to remove that content or to disable access to it.	
143.	6. The hosting service provider shall expeditiously inform the competent authority or relevant Union		6. The hosting service provider shall, without undue delay, expeditiously inform the competent	

	body of the outcome of the assessment and the timing of any action taken as a result of the referral.		authority or relevant Union body of the outcome of the assessment and the timing of any action taken as a result of the referral.	
144.	7. Where the hosting service provider considers that the referral does not contain sufficient information to assess the referred content, it shall inform without delay the competent authorities or relevant Union body, setting out what further information or clarification is required.		7. Where the hosting service provider considers that the referral does not contain sufficient information to assess the referred content, it shall inform without delay the competent authorities or relevant Union body, setting out what further information or clarification is required.	
145.	<i>Article 6</i> <i>Proactive measures</i>	AM 84 <i>Article 6</i> Proactive <i>Specific measures</i>	<i>Article 6</i> <i>Proactive measures</i>	Article X (merging Articles 3, 6 and 9) Proactive-Specific measures
146.	1. Hosting service providers shall, where appropriate, take proactive measures to protect their services against the dissemination of terrorist content. The measures shall be effective and proportionate, taking into account the risk and level of exposure to terrorist content, the fundamental rights of the users, and the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression and information in an open and democratic society.	AM 85 1. <i>Without prejudice to Directive (EU) 2018/1808 and Directive 2000/31/EC</i> hosting service providers shall, where appropriate, take proactive <i>may take specific</i> measures to protect their services against the <i>public</i> dissemination of terrorist content. The measures shall be effective, <i>targeted</i> and proportionate, taking into account <i>paying particular</i>	1. Hosting service providers shall, where appropriate <i>depending on the risk and level of exposure to terrorist content</i> , take proactive measures to protect their services against the dissemination of terrorist content. The measures shall be effective and proportionate, taking into account the risk and level of exposure to terrorist content, the fundamental rights of the users, and the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression and	<i>Text after technical meeting on 9.12.20</i> <i>1. Hosting service providers exposed to terrorist content shall, where applicable, include in their terms and conditions, and apply, provisions to address the misuse of their service for the dissemination to the public of terrorist content online. They shall do so in</i>

		<p><i>attention to</i> the risk and level of exposure to terrorist content, the fundamental rights of the users, and the fundamental importance of the <i>right to</i> freedom of expression and <i>the freedom to receive and impart</i> information <i>and ideas</i> in an open and democratic society.</p>	<p>information in an open and democratic society.</p>	<p><i>a diligent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner, and with due regard in all circumstances to the fundamental rights of the users and take into account the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression and information in an open and democratic society and with a view to avoiding the removal of material which is not terrorist content.</i></p> <p><i>2. Where a hosting service provider is exposed to terrorist content in accordance with paragraph 4, it shall take specific measures to protect their services against the dissemination to the public of terrorist content. The decision as to the choice of specific measures shall remain with the hosting service provider. Those measures may [shall] include one or more of the following:</i></p>
--	--	---	---	--

				<p>(a) <i>appropriate technical and operational measures or capacities such as appropriate staffing or technical means to detect, identify and expeditiously remove or disable access to terrorist content, including the terrorist content which has been previously removed or to which access has been disabled;</i></p> <p>(b) <i><u>easily accessible and user-friendly mechanisms for users to report or flag to the hosting service provider alleged terrorist content</u></i></p> <p>(c) <i><u>any other mechanisms to increase the awareness of terrorist content on its services such as mechanisms for user moderation.</u></i></p> <p>(d) <i><u>any other measure that the hosting service provider considers appropriate to address the availability of terrorist content on its services.</u></i></p> <p>3. <i>Any specific measure or measures that a</i></p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p><i>hosting service provider takes pursuant to paragraph 2 shall meet all of the following requirements:</i></p> <p><i>(a) they shall be effective in mitigating the level of exposure to terrorist content;</i></p> <p><i>(b) they shall be targeted and proportionate, taking into account, in particular, the seriousness of the level of exposure to terrorist content as well as the technical and operational capabilities, financial strength, the number of users of the hosting service provider and the amount of content they provide;</i></p> <p><i>(c) they shall be applied taking full account of the rights and legitimate interest of the users, in particular users' fundamental rights to freedom of expression and of information, to respect for private life and to protection of personal data;</i></p>
--	--	--	--	--

(d) they shall be applied in a diligent and non-discriminatory manner.

Where the hosting service provider chooses to use technical measures under this paragraph, appropriate and effective safeguards shall be provided to ensure accuracy and to avoid the removal of information that is not terrorist content, in particular through human oversight and verification .

4. For the purposes of paragraph 2, a hosting service provider shall be considered to be exposed to terrorist content, where the competent authority of the Member State of its main establishment has informed the hosting service provider, through a decision based on objective factors, such as the hosting service provider having received two or more final removal orders in the previous 12 months that it

				<p><i>considers the hosting service provider to be exposed to terrorist content.</i></p> <p><i>Explanation about “final” is already given in Art. 4 (9): A removal order shall become final upon the expiry of the deadline for appeal under national law or where it has been confirmed following an appeal.</i></p> <p><i>5. After having received the decision referred to in paragraph 4 and, where relevant, paragraph 6, a hosting service provider shall report to the competent authority on the specific measures it has taken and that it intends to take in order to comply with the requirement laid down in paragraphs 2 and 3. It shall do so within three months of receipt of the decision and on an annual basis thereafter. This obligation ceases once the competent authority has confirmed that the</i></p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p><i>hosting service provider is no longer obliged pursuant to paragraph 2 after a request pursuant to paragraph 7.</i></p> <p><i>6. Where, based on the reports referred to in paragraph 5 and, where relevant, any other objective factors, the competent authority considers that the measures that a hosting provider has taken do not meet the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 3, the competent authority shall address a decision to the hosting service provider requiring it to take the necessary measures so as to ensure that those requirements are met. The decision as to the choice of measures tools remains with the hosting service provider.</i></p> <p><i>7. A hosting service provider may, at any time, request the competent authority to review and, where appropriate, adjust</i></p>
--	--	--	--	--

or revoke the decisions referred to in paragraphs 4 and 6. The competent authority shall, within three months of receipt of the request, take a reasoned decision based on objective factors on the request and inform the hosting service provider accordingly.

8. *Any requirement to take measures pursuant to this Article shall be without prejudice to Article 15 of Directive 2000/31/EC and shall not entail a general obligation on hosting services providers to monitor the information, which they store, nor a general obligation to actively seek facts or circumstances indicating illegal activity ~~nor a general obligation to use automated tools~~ Any requirement to take measures pursuant to this Article shall not include an obligation to use automated tools by the host service provider.*

147.	2. Where it has been informed according to Article 4(9), the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) shall request the hosting service provider to submit a report, within three months after receipt of the request and thereafter at least on an annual basis, on the specific proactive measures it has taken, including by using automated tools, with a view to:	AM 86 <i>deleted</i>	2. Where it has been informed according to Article 4(9), the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) shall request the hosting service provider to submit a report, within three months after receipt of the request and thereafter at least on an annual basis, on the specific proactive measures it has taken, including by using automated tools, with a view to:	deleted
148.	(a) preventing the re-upload of content which has previously been removed or to which access has been disabled because it is considered to be terrorist content;		(a) preventing effectively address the reappearance -upload of content which has previously been removed or to which access has been disabled because it is considered to be terrorist content;	deleted
149.	(b) detecting, identifying and expeditiously removing or disabling access to terrorist content.		(b) detecting, identifying and expeditiously removing or disabling access to terrorist content.	deleted
150.	Such a request shall be sent to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the service provider.		Such a request shall be sent to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the service provider.	deleted
151.	The reports shall include all relevant information allowing the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) to assess whether the proactive measures are effective and proportionate, including to evaluate the functioning of any automated tools		The reports shall include all relevant information allowing the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) to assess whether the proactive measures are effective and proportionate, including to evaluate the functioning of any automated tools	deleted

	used as well as the human oversight and verification mechanisms employed.		used as well as the human oversight and verification mechanisms employed.	
152.	3. Where the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) considers that the proactive measures taken and reported under paragraph 2 are insufficient in mitigating and managing the risk and level of exposure, it may request the hosting service provider to take specific additional proactive measures. For that purpose, the hosting service provider shall cooperate with the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) with a view to identifying the specific measures that the hosting service provider shall put in place, establishing key objectives and benchmarks as well as timelines for their implementation.	AM 87 <i>deleted</i>	3. Where the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) considers that the proactive measures taken and reported under paragraph 2 are insufficient in mitigating and managing the risk and level of exposure, it may request the hosting service provider to take specific additional proactive measures. For that purpose, the hosting service provider shall cooperate with the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) with a view to identifying the specific measures that the hosting service provider shall put in place, establishing key objectives and benchmarks as well as timelines for their implementation.	deleted
153.	4. Where no agreement can be reached within the three months from the request pursuant to paragraph 3, the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) may issue a decision imposing specific additional necessary and proportionate proactive measures. The decision shall take into account, in particular, the economic capacity of the hosting service provider and the effect of such measures on the fundamental rights of the users and the fundamental importance of the freedom of	AM 88 4. Where no agreement can be reached within the three months from the request pursuant to paragraph 3, <i>After establishing that a hosting service provider has received a substantial number of removal orders,</i> the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) may issue a decision imposing specific	4. Where no agreement can be reached within the three months from the request pursuant to paragraph 3, the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) may issue a decision imposing specific additional necessary and proportionate proactive measures. The decision shall take into account, in particular, the economic capacity of the hosting service provider and the effect of such measures on the fundamental rights of the users and the fundamental importance of the freedom of	

	<p>expression and information. Such a decision shall be sent to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the service provider. The hosting service provider shall regularly report on the implementation of such measures as specified by the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c).</p>	<p>additional <i>send a request for</i> necessary and, proportionate <i>and effective additional</i> proactive <i>specific</i> measures <i>that the hosting service provider will have to implement. The competent authority shall not impose a general monitoring obligation, nor the use of automated tools.</i> The decision <i>request</i> shall take into account, in particular, the <i>technical feasibility of the measures, the size and</i> economic capacity of the hosting service provider and the effect of such measures on the fundamental rights of the users and the fundamental importance of the freedom of expression and <i>the freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society.</i> Such a <i>request</i> shall be sent to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the service provider. The hosting service provider shall regularly report on the implementation of such measures as specified by the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c).</p>	<p>expression and information. <i>It shall be to the discretion of the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) to decide on the nature and the scope of the proactive measures, in accordance with the aim of this Regulation.</i> Such a decision shall be sent to the main establishment of the hosting service provider or to the legal representative designated by the service provider. The hosting service provider shall regularly report on the implementation of such measures as specified by the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c).</p>	
154.	5. A hosting service provider may, at any time, request the competent	AM 89	5. A hosting service provider may, at any time, request the competent	

	authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) a review and, where appropriate, to revoke a request or decision pursuant to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 respectively. The competent authority shall provide a reasoned decision within a reasonable period of time after receiving the request by the hosting service provider.	5. A hosting service provider may, at any time, request the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) a review and, where appropriate, to revoke a request pursuant to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 respectively . The competent authority shall provide a reasoned decision within a reasonable period of time after receiving the request by the hosting service provider.	authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) a review and, where appropriate, to revoke a request or decision pursuant to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 respectively. The competent authority shall provide a reasoned decision within a reasonable period of time after receiving the request by the hosting service provider.	
155.	<i>Article 7 Preservation of content and related data</i>			
156.	1. Hosting service providers shall preserve terrorist content which has been removed or disabled as a result of a removal order, a referral or as a result of proactive measures pursuant to Articles 4, 5 and 6 and related data removed as a consequence of the removal of the terrorist content and which is necessary for:	AM 90 1. Hosting service providers shall preserve terrorist content which has been removed or disabled as a result of a removal order, a referral or as a result of proactive specific measures pursuant to Articles 4 and 6 and related data removed as a consequence of the removal of the terrorist content and which is necessary for:	1. Hosting service providers shall preserve terrorist content which has been removed or disabled as a result of a removal order, a referral or as a result of proactive measures pursuant to Articles 4, 5 and 6 and related data removed as a consequence of the removal of the terrorist content, and which is necessary for:	1. Hosting service providers shall preserve terrorist content which has been removed or disabled as a result of a removal order, a referral or as a result of proactive specific measures pursuant to Articles 4, 5 and 6 and related data removed as a consequence of the removal of the terrorist content and which is necessary for:
157.	(a) proceedings of administrative or judicial review,	AM 91	(a) proceedings of administrative or judicial review,	(a) proceedings for administrative or judicial review remedy, complaint-handling in respect of the

		(a) proceedings of administrative or , judicial review, or remedy		<u>decision to remove or disable access to terrorist content and related data,</u>
158.	(b) the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences.	AM 92 (b) the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution by law enforcement authorities of terrorist offences.	(b) the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences.	(b) the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences.
159.	2. The terrorist content and related data referred to in paragraph 1 shall be preserved for six months. The terrorist content shall, upon request from the competent authority or court, be preserved for a longer period when and for as long as necessary for ongoing proceedings of administrative or judicial review referred to in paragraph 1(a).	AM 93 2. The terrorist content and related data referred to in paragraph 1 (a) shall be preserved for six months and deleted after this period . The terrorist content shall, upon request from the competent authority or court, be preserved for a longer further specified period when only if , and for as long as necessary for ongoing proceedings of administrative or , judicial review or remedies referred to in paragraph 1(a). Hosting service providers shall preserve the terrorist content and related data referred to in paragraph 1(b) until the law enforcement authority reacts to the notification made by the hosting service provider in accordance	2. The terrorist content and related data referred to in paragraph 1 shall be preserved for six months. The terrorist content shall, upon request from the competent authority or court, be preserved for a longer period when and for as long as necessary for ongoing proceedings of administrative or judicial review referred to in paragraph 1(a).	2. The terrorist content and related data referred to in paragraph 1 shall be preserved for six months. The terrorist content shall, upon request from the competent authority or court, be preserved for a longer further specified period when only if , and for as long as necessary for ongoing proceedings of administrative or or judicial review or remedies referred to in paragraph 1(a).

		<i>with Article 13(4) but no later than six months.</i>		
160.	3. Hosting service providers shall ensure that the terrorist content and related data preserved pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 are subject to appropriate technical and organisational safeguards.			
161.	Those technical and organisational safeguards shall ensure that the preserved terrorist content and related data is only accessed and processed for the purposes referred to in paragraph 1, and ensure a high level of security of the personal data concerned. Hosting service providers shall review and update those safeguards where necessary.			
162.	SECTION III SAFEGUARDS AND ACCOUNTABILITY			
163.	<i>Article 8 Transparency obligations</i>	AM 94 <i>Article 8 Transparency obligations for hosting service providers</i>	<i>Article 8 Transparency obligations</i>	Art 8 Transparency obligations for hosting service providers
164.	1. Hosting service providers shall set out in their terms and conditions their policy to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content, including, where appropriate, a	AM 95 1. <i>Where applicable</i> , hosting service providers shall set out clearly in their terms and	1. Hosting service providers shall set out in their terms and conditions their policy to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content, including, where appropriate, a	(1) Hosting service providers shall set out clearly in their terms and conditions their policy to

	meaningful explanation of the functioning of proactive measures including the use of automated tools.	conditions their policy to prevent the dissemination of terrorist content, including, where appropriate applicable , a meaningful explanation of the functioning of proactive specific measures including the use of automated tools .	meaningful explanation of the functioning of proactive measures including the use of automated tools.	prevent the dissemination of terrorist content, including, where appropriate, a meaningful explanation of the functioning of proactive specific measures, including, where applicable , the use of automated tools.
165.	2. Hosting service providers shall publish annual transparency reports on action taken against the dissemination of terrorist content.	AM 96 2. Hosting service providers which are or have been subject to removal orders in that year , shall publish make publicly available annual transparency reports on action taken against the dissemination of terrorist content.	2. Hosting service providers, exposed to terrorist content , shall publish annual transparency reports on action taken against the dissemination of terrorist content.	2. <u>Any</u> Hosting service providers <u>that has taken action against the dissemination of terrorist content or has been required to take action pursuant to this Regulation in a given calendar year</u> , shall publish <u>make publicly available annual a</u> transparency reports on action taken against the dissemination of terrorist content <u>for that period. They shall publish those reports within 2 months from the end of that year.</u>
166.	3. Transparency reports shall include at least the following information:			
167.	(a) information about the hosting service provider's measures in			

	relation to the detection, identification and removal of terrorist content;			
168.	(b) information about the hosting service provider's measures to prevent the re-upload of content which has previously been removed or to which access has been disabled because it is considered to be terrorist content;	<p>AM 97</p> <p>(b) information about the hosting service provider's measures to prevent the re-upload of content which has previously been removed or to which access has been disabled because it is considered to be terrorist content, <i>in particular where automated technology has been used;</i></p>	(b) information about the hosting service provider's measures to prevent effectively address the re-upload appearance of content which has previously been removed or to which access has been disabled because it is considered to be terrorist content;	(b) information about the hosting service provider's measures to prevent address the re-upload re- appearance of content which has previously been removed or to which access has been disabled because it is considered to be terrorist content, in particular where automated tools have been used;
169.	(c) number of pieces of terrorist content removed or to which access has been disabled, following removal orders, referrals, or proactive measures, respectively;	<p>AM 98</p> <p>(c) number of pieces of terrorist content removed or to which access has been disabled, following removal orders; referrals, or proactive, or specific measures, respectively, and the number of orders where the content has not been removed in accordance with Article 4(7) and (8) together with reasons for refusal.</p>	(c) number of pieces of terrorist content removed or to which access has been disabled, following removal orders, referrals, or proactive measures, respectively;	(c) number of pieces of terrorist content removed or to which access has been disabled, following removal orders, referrals, or proactive, or specific measures, respectively, and the number of orders where the content has not been removed in accordance with Article 4(7) and (8) together with reasons for non-removal.
170.	(d) overview and outcome of complaint procedures.	<p>AM 99</p> <p>(d) overview number and outcome of complaint procedures and actions for</p>	(d) overview and outcome of complaint procedures.	d) overview number and outcome of complaints procedures processed by the hosting service provider, as well as number and outcome of

		<i>judicial review, including the number of cases in which it was established that content was wrongly identified as terrorist content.</i>		<u>actions for judicial or administrative remedy initiated by the hosting service provider, and number of cases in which the hosting service provider was required to reinstate the content as a result of a judicial or administrative remedy, or where the hosting service provider reinstated the content after examining a complaint by the content provider.</u>
171.		AM 100 <i>Article 8 a</i> <i>Transparency obligations for competent authorities</i>		<i>Article 8 a</i> <i>Transparency obligations for competent authorities</i>
172.		<i>Competent authorities shall publish annual transparency reports that shall include at least the following information:</i>		<u>1. Competent authorities shall publish annual transparency reports relating to their activities under this Regulation. Those reports shall include at least the following information in relation to the year covered:</u>
173.		<i>(a) number of removal orders issued, the number of removals</i>		<u>a) the total number of removal orders issued</u>

		<i>and the number of refused or ignored removal orders;</i>		<u>in accordance with Articles 4 and 4a, and information on the effects given to those orders by the hosting service providers concerned, including the number of instances in which the removal orders led to the removal of or disabling of access to terrorist content and the number of instances in which they did not;</u>
174.		<i>(b) number of identified terrorist content which led to investigation and prosecution and the number of cases of content wrongly identified as terrorist;</i>		<u>(b) the total number of decisions imposing specific measures taken in accordance with Article X(4) and information on the effects given to those decisions by hosting service providers, including a description of the measures imposed;</u>
175.		<i>(c) a description of measures requested by the competent authorities pursuant to Article 6 (4).</i>		<u>(c) the total number of instances in which removal orders and decisions imposing specific measures were subject to administrative or judicial review and information on</u>

				<p><u>the outcome of the relevant proceedings.</u></p> <p><u>(d) The total number of decisions imposing penalties, including a description of the type of penalty imposed.</u></p> <p><u>2. The transparency reports referred to in paragraph 1 shall not contain information that may affect ongoing activities for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of terrorist offences or national security interests.</u></p>
176.	<p><i>Article 9</i> <i>Safeguards regarding the use and implementation of proactive measures</i></p>	<p>AM 101</p> <p><i>Article 9</i> <i>Safeguards regarding the use and implementation of proactive specific measures</i></p>	<p><i>Article 9</i> <i>Safeguards regarding the use and implementation of proactive measures</i></p>	<p><i>Article 9</i></p> <p>Safeguards regarding the use and implementation of specific measures</p> <p>Now part of the merged Art. X.</p>
177.	<p>1. Where hosting service providers use automated tools pursuant to this Regulation in respect of content that they store, they shall provide effective and appropriate safeguards to</p>	<p>AM 102</p> <p>1. Where hosting service providers use automated tools</p>	<p>1. Where hosting service providers use automated tools pursuant to this Regulation in respect of content that they store, they shall provide effective and appropriate safeguards to ensure</p>	

	ensure that decisions taken concerning that content, in particular decisions to remove or disable content considered to be terrorist content, are accurate and well-founded.	pursuant to this Regulation in respect of content that they store, they shall provide effective and appropriate safeguards to ensure that decisions taken concerning that content, in particular decisions to remove or disable <i>access to</i> content considered to be terrorist content, are accurate and well-founded.	that decisions taken concerning that content, in particular decisions to remove or disable content considered to be terrorist content, are accurate and well-founded.	
178.	2. Safeguards shall consist, in particular, of human oversight and verifications where appropriate and, in any event, where a detailed assessment of the relevant context is required in order to determine whether or not the content is to be considered terrorist content.	AM 103 2. Safeguards shall consist, in particular, of human oversight and verifications where appropriate and, in any event, where a detailed assessment of the relevant context is required in order to determine whether or not the , <i>of the appropriateness of the decision to remove or deny access to content, in particular with regard to the right to freedom of expression and freedom to receive and impart information and ideas in an open and democratic society.</i>	2. Safeguards shall consist, in particular, of human oversight and verifications where appropriate and, in any event, where a detailed assessment of the relevant context is required in order to determine whether or not the content is to be considered terrorist content.	
179.		AM 104 <i>Article 9 a</i> <i>Effective remedies</i>		Article 9 a Effective remedies
180.		<i>Content providers, whose content has been removed or access to</i>		<i>DE Pres proposal after</i>

		<p><i>which has been disabled following a removal order, and hosting service providers that have received a removal order, shall have a right to an effective remedy. Member States shall put in place effective procedures for exercising this right.</i></p>		<p><i>Technical meeting on 9.12.20</i></p> <p><i>1. Hosting service providers that have received a removal order pursuant to Article 4(1), a decision pursuant to Article 4a(3) or a decision pursuant to Article X(4), (6) and (7) shall have a right to an effective remedy. This shall include a right to challenge that removal order issued pursuant to Article 4(1), or the decision pursuant to Article 4a(3), before the courts of the Member State that issued the removal order or took that decision.</i></p> <p><i>2. Content providers whose content has been removed or access to which has been disabled following a removal order shall have the right to an effective remedy. This shall include the right to challenge the removal order issued pursuant to Article 4(1), or the decision pursuant to Article 4a(3), before the courts of the Member State</i></p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p><i>that issued the removal order or took that decision.</i></p> <p>3. Member States shall put in place effective procedures for exercising the rights referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.</p>
181.	Article 10 Complaint mechanisms			
182.	1. Hosting service providers shall establish effective and accessible mechanisms allowing content providers whose content has been removed or access to it disabled as a result of a referral pursuant to Article 5 or of proactive measures pursuant to Article 6, to submit a complaint against the action of the hosting service provider requesting reinstatement of the content.	<p>AM 105</p> <p>1. Hosting service providers shall establish an effective and accessible mechanism allowing content providers whose content has been removed or access to it disabled as a result of a referral pursuant to Article 5 or of proactive specific measures pursuant to Article 6, to submit a complaint against the action of the hosting service provider requesting reinstatement of the content.</p>	1. Hosting service providers shall establish effective and accessible mechanisms allowing content providers whose content has been removed or access to it disabled as a result of a referral pursuant to Article 5 or of proactive measures pursuant to Article 6, to submit a complaint against the action of the hosting service provider requesting reinstatement of the content.	1. Hosting service providers shall establish an effective and accessible mechanism allowing content providers whose content has been removed or access to it disabled as a result of a referral pursuant to Article 5 or of specific proactive measures pursuant to Article 6, to submit a complaint against the action of the hosting service provider requesting reinstatement of the content.
183.	2. Hosting service providers shall promptly examine every complaint that they receive and reinstate the content without undue delay where the removal or disabling of access was unjustified.	<p>AM 106</p> <p>2. Hosting service providers shall promptly examine every complaint that they receive and reinstate the content without</p>	2. Hosting service providers shall promptly examine every complaint that they receive and reinstate the content without undue delay where the removal or disabling of access was unjustified.	2. Hosting service providers shall promptly examine every complaint that they receive and reinstate the content without undue delay where the removal or

	They shall inform the complainant about the outcome of the examination.	undue delay where the removal or disabling of access was unjustified. They shall inform the complainant about the outcome of the examination <i>within two weeks of the receipt of the complaint with an explanation in cases where the hosting service provider decides not to reinstate the content. A reinstatement of content shall not preclude further judicial measures against the decision of the hosting service provider or of the competent authority.</i>	They shall inform the complainant about the outcome of the examination.	disabling of access was unjustified. They shall inform the complainant about the outcome of the examination <u>within two weeks of the receipt of the complaint with an explanation in cases where the hosting service provider decides not to reinstate the content. A reinstatement of content shall not preclude administrative or judicial measures against the decision of the hosting service provider or of the competent authority.</u>
184.	<i>Article 11 Information to content providers</i>			
185.	1. Where hosting service providers removed terrorist content or disable access to it, they shall make available to the content provider information on the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content.	AM 107 1. Where hosting service providers removed terrorist content or disable access to it, they shall make available to the content provider <i>comprehensive and concise</i> information on the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content <i>and the possibilities to contest the decision, and shall provide him</i>	1. Where hosting service providers removed terrorist content or disable access to it, they shall make available to the content provider information on the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content.	1. Where hosting service providers removed terrorist content or disable access to it, they shall make available to the content provider information on the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content.

		<i>or her with a copy of the removal order issued in accordance with Article 4 upon request.</i>		
186.	2. Upon request of the content provider, the hosting service provider shall inform the content provider about the reasons for the removal or disabling of access and possibilities to contest the decision.	AM 108 <i>deleted</i>	2. Upon request of the content provider, the hosting service provider shall inform the content provider about the reasons for the removal or disabling of access and possibilities to contest the decision.	2. Upon request of the content provider, the hosting service provider shall inform the content provider about the reasons for the removal or disabling of access and possibilities to contest the decision <u>or shall provide the content provider a copy of the removal order issued in accordance with Article 4 or where appropriate confirmed in accordance with Article 4a.</u>
187.	3. The obligation pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply where the competent authority decides that there should be no disclosure for reasons of public security, such as the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of terrorist offences, for as long as necessary, but not exceeding [four] weeks from that decision. In such a case, the hosting service provider shall not disclose any information on the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content.	AM 109 3. The obligation pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply where the competent authority decides <i>based on objective evidence and considering the proportionality and necessity of such decision,</i> that there should be no disclosure for reasons of public security, such as the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of terrorist offences, for as long as	3. The obligation pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply where the competent authority decides that there should be no disclosure for reasons of public security, such as the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of terrorist offences, for as long as necessary, but not exceeding [four six] weeks from that decision. <i>This period can be prolonged once for another six weeks, where justified.</i> In such a case, the hosting service provider shall not disclose any	3. The obligation pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply where the competent authority decides, <u>considering the proportionality and necessity of such decision,</u> that there should be no disclosure for reasons of public security, such as the prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution of terrorist offences, for as long as necessary, but not

		necessary, but not exceeding four weeks from that decision. In such a case, the hosting service provider shall not disclose any information on the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content.	information on the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content.	exceeding four six weeks from that decision. In such a case, the hosting service provider shall not disclose any information on the removal or disabling of access to terrorist content. <i>This period can be prolonged once for another six weeks, where justified/where reasons continue to exist.</i>
188.	SECTION IV Cooperation between Competent Authorities, Union Bodies and Hosting Service Providers			
189.	<i>Article 12 Capabilities of competent authorities</i>			
190.	Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities have the necessary capability and sufficient resources to achieve the aims and fulfil their obligations under this Regulation.	AM 110 Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities have the necessary capability and sufficient resources to achieve the aims and fulfil their obligations under this Regulation, <i>with strong guarantees of independence.</i>	Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities have the necessary capability and sufficient resources to achieve the aims and fulfil their obligations under this Regulation.	1. Member States shall ensure that their competent authorities have the necessary capability and sufficient resources to achieve the aims and fulfil their obligations under this Regulation. <i>2. Member States shall ensure that their national competent authorities exercise their tasks in a</i>

				<i>manner that is objective, non-discriminatory and in full respect of fundamental rights. Competent authorities shall not seek or take instructions from any other body in relation to the exercise of the tasks assigned to them pursuant to Article 17(1). This shall not prevent supervision in accordance with national constitutional law.</i>
191.	<i>Article 13 Cooperation between hosting service providers, competent authorities and where appropriate relevant Union bodies</i>	AM 111 <i>Article 13 Cooperation between hosting service providers, competent authorities and where appropriate relevant competent Union bodies</i>	<i>Article 13 Cooperation between hosting service providers, competent authorities and where appropriate relevant competent Union bodies</i>	<i>Article 13 Cooperation between hosting service providers, competent authorities and where appropriate competent Union bodies</i>
192.	1. Competent authorities in Member States shall inform, coordinate and cooperate with each other and, where appropriate, with relevant Union bodies such as Europol with regard to removal orders and referrals to avoid duplication, enhance coordination and avoid interference with investigations in different Member States.	AM 112 1. Competent authorities in Member States shall inform, coordinate and cooperate with each other and, where appropriate, with relevant competent Union bodies such as Europol with regard to removal orders and referrals to avoid duplication, enhance coordination and avoid	1. Competent authorities in Member States shall inform, coordinate and cooperate with each other and, where appropriate, with relevant competent Union bodies such as Europol with regard to removal orders and referrals to avoid duplication, enhance coordination and avoid interference with investigations in different Member States.	1. Competent authorities in Member States shall inform, coordinate and cooperate with each other and, where appropriate, with relevant competent Union bodies such as Europol with regard to removal orders and referrals to avoid duplication, enhance coordination and avoid interference with

		interference with investigations in different Member States.		investigations in different Member States.
193.	<p>2. Competent authorities in Member States shall inform, coordinate and cooperate with the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) and (d) with regard to measures taken pursuant to Article 6 and enforcement actions pursuant to Article 18. Member States shall make sure that the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) and (d) is in possession of all the relevant information. For that purpose, Member States shall provide for the appropriate communication channels or mechanisms to ensure that the relevant information is shared in a timely manner.</p>	<p>AM 113</p> <p>2. Competent authorities in Member States shall inform, coordinate and cooperate with the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) and (d) with regard to measures taken pursuant to Article 6 and enforcement actions pursuant to Article 18. Member States shall make sure that the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) and (d) is in possession of all the relevant information. For that purpose, Member States shall provide for the appropriate <i>and secure</i> communication channels or mechanisms to ensure that the relevant information is shared in a timely manner.</p>	<p>2. Competent authorities in Member States shall inform, coordinate and cooperate with the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) and (d) with regard to measures taken pursuant to Article 6 and enforcement actions pursuant to Article 18. Member States shall make sure that the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) and (d) is in possession of all the relevant information. For that purpose, Member States shall provide for the appropriate communication channels or mechanisms to ensure that the relevant information is shared in a timely manner.</p>	<p>2. Competent authorities in Member States shall inform, coordinate and cooperate with the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) and (d) with regard to measures taken pursuant to Article 6 and enforcement actions pursuant to Article 18. Member States shall make sure that the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(c) and (d) is in possession of all the relevant information. For that purpose, Member States shall provide for the appropriate <i>and secure</i> communication channels or mechanisms to ensure that the relevant information is shared in a timely manner.</p>
194.	<p>3. Member States and hosting service providers may choose to make use of dedicated tools, including, where appropriate, those established by relevant Union bodies such as Europol, to facilitate in particular:</p>	<p>AM 114</p> <p>3. Member States and hosting service providers <i>may choose to</i> make use of dedicated tools, including, where</p>	<p>3. <i>For the effective implementation of this Regulation as well as to avoid duplication</i>, Member States and hosting service providers may choose to make use of dedicated tools, including, where appropriate, those established by relevant <i>competent</i></p>	<p>3. <u>For the effective implementation of this Regulation as well as to avoid duplication</u>, Member States and hosting service providers may choose to make use of dedicated tools,</p>

		appropriate, those established by relevant Union bodies such as Europol, to facilitate in particular:	Union bodies such as Europol, to facilitate in particular:	including where appropriate, those established by relevant competent Union bodies such as Europol, to facilitate in particular:
195.	(a) the processing and feedback relating to removal orders pursuant to Article 4;			
196.	(b) the processing and feedback relating to referrals pursuant to Article 5;	AM 115 <i>Deleted</i>	(b) the processing and feedback relating to referrals pursuant to Article 5;	Deleted as a part of overall compromise
197.	(c) co-operation with a view to identify and implement proactive measures pursuant to Article 6.	AM 116 (c) co-operation with a view to identify and implement proactive specific measures pursuant to Article 6.	(c) co-operation with a view to identify and implement proactive measures pursuant to Article 6.	(c) co-operation with a view to identify and implement specific measures pursuant to Article X.
198.	4. Where hosting service providers become aware of any evidence of terrorist offences, they shall promptly inform authorities competent for the investigation and prosecution in criminal offences in the concerned Member State or the point of contact in the Member State pursuant to Article 14(2), where they have their main establishment or a legal representative. Hosting service providers may, in case of doubt, transmit this information to Europol for appropriate follow up.	AM 117 4. Where hosting service providers become aware of any evidence of terrorist content they shall promptly inform authorities competent for the investigation and prosecution in criminal offences in the concerned Member State or . Where it is impossible to identify the Member State concerned, the hosting service provider shall	4. Where hosting service providers become aware of any evidence of terrorist offences, they shall promptly inform authorities competent for the investigation and prosecution in criminal offences in the concerned Member State(s) or the point of contact in the Member State pursuant to Article 14(2), where they have their main establishment or a legal representative. Where it is impossible to identify the Member State(s) concerned, the hHosting service providers may, in case of doubt, shall notify the point of	4. Where hosting service providers become aware of any evidence of terrorist offences of terrorist content involving an imminent threat to life , they shall promptly inform authorities competent for the investigation and prosecution in criminal offences in the concerned Member State(s) or the point of contact in the Member State pursuant to

		<p><i>notify</i> the point of contact in the Member State pursuant to Article 14(2) 17(2), where they have their main establishment or a legal representative. Hosting service providers may, in case of doubt, <i>and also</i> transmit this information to Europol for appropriate follow up.</p>	<p><i>contact in the Member State pursuant to Article 14(3), where they have their main establishment or a legal representative, and also</i> transmit this information to Europol for appropriate follow up.</p>	<p>Article 14(2), where they have their main establishment or a legal representative. <u>Where it is impossible to identify the Member State(s) concerned, the h</u>Hosting service providers may, in case of doubt, <u>shall notify the point of contact in the Member State pursuant to Article 17(1a), where they have their main establishment or a legal representative, and also</u> transmit this information to Europol for appropriate follow up.</p>
199.		<p>AM 118</p> <p><i>4 a. Hosting service providers shall cooperate with competent authorities.</i></p>		<p>[4 a. <i>Hosting service providers shall cooperate with competent authorities.</i>]</p> <p>The Presidency proposes to delete it although this paragraph has already been discussed and provisionally agreed during negotiations with EP. Alternative wording could be: Hosting service providers shall endeavour to cooperate with competent authorities and Europol.</p>

				<p>5. The competent authorities are encouraged to send copies of the removal orders to Europol allowing Europol to provide an annual report, including an analysis of the types of content subject to removal orders transmitted to the hosting service providers pursuant to this Regulation</p>
200.	<p>Article 14 Points of contact</p>			
201.	<p>1. Hosting service providers shall establish a point of contact allowing for the receipt of removal orders and referrals by electronic means and ensure their swift processing pursuant to Articles 4 and 5. They shall ensure that this information is made publicly available.</p>	<p>AM 119</p> <p>1. Hosting service providers <i>previously in receipt of one or more removal orders</i> shall establish a point of contact allowing for the receipt of removal orders and referrals by electronic means and ensure their swift <i>expeditious</i> processing pursuant to Articles 4 and 5. They shall ensure that this information is made publicly available.</p>	<p>1. Hosting service providers shall establish a point of contact allowing for the receipt of removal orders and referrals by electronic means and ensure their swift processing pursuant to Articles 4 and 5. They shall ensure that this information is made publicly available.</p>	<p>1. Hosting service providers shall establish a point of contact allowing for the receipt of removal orders and referrals by electronic means and ensure their swift <u>expeditious</u> processing pursuant to Articles 4 and 5. They shall ensure that this information is made publicly available.</p>
202.	<p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify the official language or languages (s) of the Union, as referred to in Regulation 1/58, in which the contact point can be</p>	<p>AM 120</p> <p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify the official language or languages (s)</p>	<p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify the official language or languages (s) of the Union, as referred to in Regulation 1/58, in which the contact point can be</p>	<p>2. The information referred to in paragraph 1 shall specify the official language or languages (s) of the Union, as referred to in</p>

	addressed and in which further exchanges in relation to removal orders and referrals pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 shall take place. This shall include at least one of the official languages of the Member State in which the hosting service provider has its main establishment or where its legal representative pursuant to Article 16 resides or is established.	of the Union, as referred to in Regulation 1/58, in which the contact point can be addressed and in which further exchanges in relation to removal orders and referrals pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 shall take place. This shall include at least one of the official languages of the Member State in which the hosting service provider has its main establishment or where its legal representative pursuant to Article 16 resides or is established.	addressed and in which further exchanges in relation to removal orders and referrals pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 shall take place. This shall include at least one of the official languages of the Member State in which the hosting service provider has its main establishment or where its legal representative pursuant to Article 16 resides or is established.	Regulation 1/58, in which the contact point can be addressed and in which further exchanges in relation to removal orders and referrals pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 shall take place. This shall include at least one of the official languages of the Member State in which the hosting service provider has its main establishment or where its legal representative pursuant to Article 16 resides or is established.
203.	3. Member States shall establish a point of contact to handle requests for clarification and feedback in relation to removal orders and referrals issued by them. Information about the contact point shall be made publicly available.	AM 121 <i>deleted</i>	3. Member States shall establish a point of contact to handle requests for clarification and feedback in relation to removal orders and referrals issued by them. Information about the contact point shall be made publicly available.	Moved to Art. 17
204.	SECTION V IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT			
205.	<i>Article 15 Jurisdiction</i>			
206.	1. The Member State in which the main establishment of the hosting service provider is located shall have	1. The Member State in which the main establishment of the hosting service provider is	1. The Member State in which the main establishment of the hosting service provider is located shall have	1. The Member State in which the main establishment of the hosting

	the jurisdiction for the purposes of Articles 6, 18, and 21. A hosting service provider which does not have its main establishment within one of the Member States shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the Member State where the legal representative referred to in Article 16 resides or is established.	located shall have the jurisdiction for the purposes of Articles 6, 18, and 21. A hosting service provider which does not have its main establishment within one of the Member States shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the Member State where the legal representative referred to in Article 16 resides or is established.	the jurisdiction for the purposes of Articles 6, 18, and 21. A hosting service provider which does not have its main establishment within one of the Member States shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the Member State where the legal representative referred to in Article 16 resides or is established. <i>Any Member State shall have jurisdiction for the purposes of Articles 4 and 5, irrespective of where the hosting service provider has its main establishment or has designated a legal representative.</i>	service provider is located shall have the jurisdiction for the purposes of Articles 6X , 18, and 21. A hosting service provider which does not have its main establishment within one of the Member States shall be deemed to be under the jurisdiction of the Member State where the legal representative referred to in Article 16 resides or is established.
207.	2. Where a hosting service provider fails to designate a legal representative, all Member States shall have jurisdiction.	AM 122 2. Where a hosting service provider <i>which does not have its main establishment within one of the Member States</i> fails to designate a legal representative, all Member States shall have jurisdiction. <i>Where a Member State decides to exercise this jurisdiction, it shall inform all other Member States.</i>	2. Where a hosting service provider fails to designate a legal representative, all Member States shall have jurisdiction. <i>Where a Member State decides to exercise jurisdiction, it shall inform all other Member States.</i>	2. Where a hosting service provider <u>which does not have its main establishment within one of the Member States</u> fails to designate a legal representative, all Member States shall have jurisdiction. <u>Where a Member State decides to exercise jurisdiction, it shall inform all other Member States.</u>
208.	3. Where an authority of another Member State has issued a removal order according to Article 4(1), that Member State has jurisdiction to take coercive measures according to its	AM 123 <i>deleted</i>	3. Where an authority of another Member State has issued a removal order according to Article 4(1), that Member State has jurisdiction to take coercive measures according to its	Deleted

	national law in order to enforce the removal order.		national law in order to enforce the removal order.	
209.	<i>Article 16 Legal representative</i>			
210.	1. A hosting service provider which does not have an establishment in the Union but offers services in the Union, shall designate, in writing, a legal or natural person as its legal representative in the Union for the receipt of, compliance with and enforcement of removal orders, referrals, requests and decisions issued by the competent authorities on the basis of this Regulation. The legal representative shall reside or be established in one of the Member States where the hosting service provider offers the services.	AM 124 1. A hosting service provider which does not have an establishment in the Union but offers services in the Union, shall designate, in writing, a legal or natural person as its legal representative in the Union for the receipt of, compliance with and enforcement of removal orders, referrals, requests and decisions issued by the competent authorities on the basis of this Regulation. The legal representative shall reside or be established in one of the Member States where the hosting service provider offers the services.		1. A hosting service provider which does not have a main establishment in the Union but offers services in the Union, shall designate, in writing, a legal or natural person as its legal representative in the Union for the receipt of, compliance with and enforcement of removal orders, referrals, requests and decisions issued by the competent authorities on the basis of this Regulation. The legal representative shall reside or be established in one of the Member States where the hosting service provider offers the services.
211.	2. The hosting service provider shall entrust the legal representative with the receipt, compliance and enforcement of the removal orders, referrals, requests and decisions referred to in paragraph 1 on behalf of the hosting service provider concerned.	AM 125 2. The hosting service provider shall entrust the legal representative with the receipt, compliance and enforcement of	2. The hosting service provider shall entrust the legal representative with the receipt, compliance and enforcement of the removal orders, referrals, requests and decisions referred to in paragraph 1 on behalf of the hosting service provider concerned.	2. The hosting service provider shall entrust the legal representative with the receipt, compliance and enforcement of the removal orders, referrals, and requests and decisions

	<p>Hosting service providers shall provide their legal representative with the necessary powers and resource to cooperate with the competent authorities and comply with these decisions and orders.</p>	<p>the removal orders, referrals, and requests and decisions referred to in paragraph 1 on behalf of the hosting service provider concerned. Hosting service providers shall provide their legal representative with the necessary powers and resource resources to cooperate with the competent authorities and comply with these decisions and orders.</p>	<p>Hosting service providers shall provide their legal representative with the necessary powers and resource to cooperate with the competent authorities and comply with these decisions and orders.</p>	<p>referred to in paragraph 1 on behalf of the hosting service provider concerned. Hosting service providers shall provide their legal representative with the necessary powers and resource resources to cooperate with the competent authorities and comply with these decisions and orders.</p>
212.	<p>3. The designated legal representative can be held liable for non-compliance with obligations under this Regulation, without prejudice to the liability and legal actions that could be initiated against the hosting service provider.</p>			
213.	<p>4. The hosting service provider shall notify the competent authority referred to in Article 17(1)(d) in the Member State where the legal representative resides or is established about the designation. Information about the legal representative shall be publicly available.</p>			
214.	<p>SECTION VI FINAL PROVISIONS</p>			

215.	<i>Article 17 Designation of competent authorities</i>			
216.	1. Each Member State shall designate the authority or authorities competent to	AM 126 1. Each Member State shall designate the <i>a judicial or a functionally independent administrative</i> authority or authorities competent to	1. Each Member State shall designate the authority or authorities competent to	1. Each Member State shall designate the authority or authorities competent to
217.	(a) issue removal orders pursuant to Article 4;			(a) issue removal orders pursuant to Articles 4 and 4a ;
218.	(b) detect, identify and refer terrorist content to hosting service providers pursuant to Article 5;	AM 127 <i>deleted</i>	(b) detect, identify and refer terrorist content to hosting service providers pursuant to Article 5;	<i>deleted</i>
219.	(c) oversee the implementation of proactive measures pursuant to Article 6;	AM 128 (c) oversee the implementation of proactive <i>specific</i> measures pursuant to Article 6;	(c) oversee the implementation of proactive measures pursuant to Article 6;	(c) oversee the implementation of proactive <i>specific</i> measures pursuant to Article 6 X ;
220.	(d) enforce the obligations under this Regulation through penalties pursuant to Article 18.			
221.		AM 129 <i>1 a. Member States shall designate a point of contact within the competent authorities</i>		<u>(1a) Member States shall designate a point of contact within the competent authorities to handle requests for clarification and feedback</u>

		<i>to handle requests for clarification and feedback in relation to removal orders issued by them. Information on the contact point shall be made publicly available.</i>		<u>in relation to removal orders issued by them. Information on the contact point shall be made publicly available.</u>
222.	2. By [six months after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest Member States shall notify the Commission of the competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall publish the notification and any modifications of it in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .	AM 130 2. By [six months after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest Member States shall notify the Commission of the competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall <i>set up an online register listing all those competent authorities and the designated contact point for each competent authority. The Commission shall</i> publish the notification and any modifications of it in the Official Journal of the European Union.	2. By [six twelve months after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest Member States shall notify the Commission of the competent <i>authority or</i> authorities referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall publish the notification and any modifications of it in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .	2. By [six twelve months after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest Member States shall notify the Commission of the competent <u>authority or</u> authorities referred to in paragraph 1. The Commission shall publish the notification and any modifications of it in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> . Presidency proposal of 29 September 2020 to add a new paragraph 2a, as follows: <u>(2a) By [six twelve months after the entry into force of this Regulation] at the latest the Commission shall set up an online register listing all those competent authorities and the designated contact point for each competent authority. The</u>

				<u>Commission shall publish any modifications regularly.</u>
223.	<i>Article 18 Penalties</i>			
224.	1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to breaches of the obligations by hosting service providers under this Regulation and shall take all necessary measures to ensure that they are implemented. Such penalties shall be limited to infringement of the obligations pursuant to:	AM 131 1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to <i>systematic and persistent</i> breaches of the obligations by hosting service providers under this Regulation and shall take all necessary measures to ensure that they are implemented. Such penalties shall be limited to infringement of the obligations pursuant to:	1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to breaches of the obligations by hosting service providers under this Regulation and shall take all necessary measures to ensure that they are implemented. Such penalties shall be limited to infringement of the obligations pursuant to:	1. Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to breaches of the obligations by hosting service providers under this Regulation and shall take all necessary measures to ensure that they are implemented. Such penalties shall be limited to infringement of the obligations pursuant to:
225.	(a) Article 3(2) (hosting service providers' terms and conditions);	AM 132 <i>deleted</i>	(a) Article 3(2) (hosting service providers' terms and conditions);	<i>deleted</i>
226.	(b) Article 4(2) and (6) (implementation of and feedback on removal orders);			(b) Article 4(2) and (6), <u>Article 4a(2), (3) and (4)</u> (implementation of and feedback on removal orders);
227.	(c) Article 5(5) and (6) (assessment of and feedback on referrals);	AM 133 <i>deleted</i>	(c) Article 5(5) and (6) (assessment of and feedback on referrals);	<i>deleted</i>

228.	(d) Article 6(2) and (4) (reports on proactive measures and the adoption of measures following a decision imposing specific proactive measures);	AM 134 (d) Article 6(2) and 6(4) (reports on proactive <i>specific</i> measures and the adoption of measures following a decision <i>request</i> imposing proactive <i>additional specific</i> measures);	(d) Article 6(2) and (4) (reports on proactive measures and the adoption of measures following a decision imposing specific proactive measures);	(d) Article X (1), (2), (3), (5) and (6) 6(2) and (4) (hosting service providers' terms and conditions, obligation to take specific measures, safeguard with regard to the implementation of specific measures , reports on specific proactive measures and the adoption of measures following a request decision imposing additional specific proactive measures);
229.	(e) Article 7 (preservation of data);			(e) Article 7 (preservation of data);
230.	(f) Article 8 (transparency);	AM 135 (f) Article 8 (transparency <i>for hosting service providers</i>)	(f) Article 8 (transparency);	(f) Article 8 (transparency for hosting service providers)
231.	(g) Article 9 (safeguards in relation to proactive measures);	AM 136 (g) Article 9 (safeguards in relation to <i>proactive with regard to the implementation of specific</i> measures);	(g) Article 9 (safeguards in relation to proactive measures);	<i>deleted</i>

232.	(h) Article 10 (complaint procedures);			(h) Article 10 (complaint procedures);
233.	(i) Article 11 (information to content providers);			(i) Article 11 (information to content providers);
234.	(j) Article 13 (4) (information on evidence of terrorist offences);	AM 137 (j) Article 13 (4) (information on evidence of terrorist offences content);	(j) Article 13 (4) (information on evidence of terrorist offences);	(j) Article 13 (4) (information on evidence of terrorist content offences);
235.	(k) Article 14 (1) (points of contact);			(k) Article 14 (1) (points of contact);
236.	(l) Article 16 (designation of a legal representative).			(l) Article 16 (designation of a legal representative).
237.	2. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, by [<i>within six months from the entry into force of this Regulation</i>] at the latest, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	AM 138 2. The penalties provided for pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, by [<i>within six months from the entry into force of this Regulation</i>] at the latest, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	2. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, by [<i>within six months from the entry into force of this Regulation</i>] at the latest, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.	2. The penalties provided for pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Member States shall, by [<i>within months from the entry into force of this Regulation</i>] at the latest, notify the Commission of those rules and of those measures and shall notify it, without delay, of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

238.	3. Member States shall ensure that, when determining the type and level of penalties, the competent authorities take into account all relevant circumstances, including:			3. Member States shall ensure that, when <i>deciding whether to impose a penalty and when</i> determining the type and level of penalties, the competent authorities take into account all relevant circumstances, including:
239.	(a) the nature, gravity, and duration of the breach;			(a) the nature, gravity, and duration of the breach;
240.	(b) the intentional or negligent character of the breach;			(b) the intentional or negligent character of the breach;
241.	(c) previous breaches by the legal person held responsible;	(c) previous breaches by the legal person held responsible;	(c) previous breaches by the legal <i>or natural</i> person held responsible;	(c) previous breaches by the legal <i>or natural</i> person held responsible;
242.	(d) the financial strength of the legal person held liable;	(d) the financial strength of the legal person held liable;	(d) the financial strength of the legal <i>or natural</i> person held liable;	(d) the financial strength of the legal <i>or natural</i> person held liable;
243.	(e) the level of cooperation of the hosting service provider with the competent authorities.	AM 139 (e) the level of cooperation of the hosting service provider with the competent authorities;	(e) the level of cooperation of the hosting service provider with the competent authorities.	(e) the level of cooperation of the hosting service provider with the competent authorities.
244.		AM 140		<i>(f) the nature and size of the hosting service providers, in particular for</i>

		<p><i>(e a) the nature and size of the hosting service providers, in particular for microenterprises or small-sized enterprises within the meaning of Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC.</i></p>		<p><i>microenterprises or small-sized enterprises within the meaning of Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC.</i></p> <p><i>(g) the degree of responsibility of the hosting service provider for the breach, taking into account the technical and organisational measures taken by the hosting service provider to comply with the relevant requirements of this Regulation.</i></p>
245.	<p>4. Member States shall ensure that a systematic failure to comply with obligations pursuant to Article 4(2) is subject to financial penalties of up to 4% of the hosting service provider's global turnover of the last business year.</p>	<p>AM 141</p> <p>4. Member States shall ensure that a systematic and persistent failure to comply with obligations pursuant to Article 4(2) is subject to financial penalties of up to 4% of the hosting service provider's global turnover of the last business year.</p>	<p>4. Member States shall ensure that a systematic failure to comply with obligations pursuant to Article 4(2) is subject to financial penalties of up to 4% of the hosting service provider's global turnover of the last business year.</p>	<p>4. Member States shall ensure that a systematic or persistent failure to comply with obligations pursuant to Article 4(2) is subject to financial penalties of up to 4% of the hosting service provider's global turnover of the last business year.</p> <p>EP package proposal</p> <p>4. Member States shall ensure that a systematic and persistent failure to comply with obligations pursuant to Article 4(2) is subject to financial penalties of up to</p>

				4% of the hosting service provider's global turnover of the last business year. <i>No penalties shall be imposed where providers cannot comply with removal orders within one hour for technical or operational reasons provided they comply without undue delay.</i> ”
246.	<i>Article 19 Technical requirements and amendments to the templates for removal orders</i>	AM 142 <i>Article 19</i> Technical requirements, <i>criteria for assessing significance</i> , and amendments to the templates for removal orders	<i>Article 19 Technical requirements and amendments to the templates for removal orders</i>	<i>Article 19 Technical requirements and amendments to the templates for removal orders</i>
247.	1. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 in order to supplement this Regulation with technical requirements for the electronic means to be used by competent authorities for the transmission of removal orders.	AM 143 1. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 in order to supplement this Regulation with <i>the necessary</i> technical requirements for the electronic means to be used by competent authorities for the transmission of removal orders.	1. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 in order to supplement this Regulation with technical requirements for the electronic means to be used by competent authorities for the transmission of removal orders.	1. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 in order to supplement this Regulation with <u>the necessary</u> technical requirements for the electronic means to be used by competent authorities for the transmission of removal orders.
248.		AM 144		

		<p><i>1a. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 in order to complement this Regulation with criteria and figures to be used by competent authorities for determining what corresponds to a significant number of uncontested removal orders as referred to in this Regulation.</i></p>		
249.	<p>2. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt such delegated acts to amend Annexes I, II and III in order to effectively address a possible need for improvements regarding the content of removal order forms and of forms to be used to provide information on the impossibility to execute the removal order.</p>			
250.	<p><i>Article 20</i> <i>Exercise of delegation</i></p>			
251.	<p>1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.</p>			
252.	<p>2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 19 shall be conferred on the Commission for an</p>			

	indeterminate period of time from [<i>date of application of this Regulation</i>].			
253.	3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 19 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 after 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.			
254.	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 on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016.			
255.	5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.			
256.	6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 19 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or 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.			
257.	<i>Article 21 Monitoring</i>			
258.	1. Member States shall collect from their competent authorities and the hosting service providers under their jurisdiction and send to the Commission every year by [31 March] information about the actions they have taken in accordance with this Regulation. That information shall include:			1. Member States shall collect from their competent authorities and the hosting service providers under their jurisdiction and send to the Commission every year by [31 March] information about the actions they have taken in accordance with this Regulation <u>in the previous calendar year.</u> That information shall include:
259.	(a) information about the number of removal orders and referrals issued, the number of pieces of terrorist content which has been removed or access to it disabled, including the corresponding timeframes pursuant to Articles 4 and 5;	AM 145 (a) information about the number of removal orders and referrals issued, the number of pieces of terrorist content which has been removed or access to it	(a) information about the number of removal orders and referrals issued, the number of pieces of terrorist content which has been removed or access to it disabled, including the corresponding timeframes pursuant to Articles 4 and 5;	(a) information about the number of removal orders and referrals issued, the number of pieces of terrorist content which has been removed or access to it disabled, including the

		disabled, including the corresponding timeframes pursuant to Articles 4 and 5, and information on the number of corresponding cases of successful detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences;		corresponding timeframes pursuant to Articles 4 and 5.
260.	(b) information about the specific proactive measures taken pursuant to Article 6, including the amount of terrorist content which has been removed or access to it disabled and the corresponding timeframes;	(b) information about the specific proactive measures taken pursuant to Article 6, including the amount of terrorist content which has been removed or access to it disabled and the corresponding timeframes;	(b) information about the specific proactive measures taken pursuant to Article 6, including the amount of terrorist content which has been removed or access to it disabled and the corresponding timeframes;	(b) information about the specific proactive measures taken pursuant to Article X, including the amount of terrorist content which has been removed or access to it disabled and the corresponding timeframes;
261.		AM 146 <i>(b a) information about the number of access requests issued by competent authorities regarding content preserved by hosting service providers pursuant to Article 7;</i>		(b a) information about the number of access requests issued by competent authorities regarding content preserved by hosting service providers pursuant to Article 7;
262.	(c) information about the number of complaint procedures initiated and actions taken by the hosting service providers pursuant to Article 10;			
263.	(d) information about the number of redress procedures initiated and decisions taken by the competent			

	authority in accordance with national law.			
264.	2. By [<i>one year from the date of application of this Regulation</i>] at the latest, the Commission shall establish a detailed programme for monitoring the outputs, results and impacts of this Regulation. The monitoring programme shall set out the indicators and the means by which and the intervals at which the data and other necessary evidence is to be collected. It shall specify the actions to be taken by the Commission and by the Member States in collecting and analysing the data and other evidence to monitor the progress and evaluate this Regulation pursuant to Article 23.			
265.	<i>Article 22 Implementation report</i>			
266.	By ... [<i>two years after the entry into force of this Regulation</i>], the Commission shall report on the application of this Regulation to the European Parliament and the Council. Information on monitoring pursuant to Article 21 and information resulting from the transparency obligations pursuant to Article 8 shall be taken into account in the Commission report. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information			

	necessary for the preparation of the report.			
267.	<i>Article 23 Evaluation</i>			
268.	No sooner than [<i>three years from the date of application of this Regulation</i>], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation including the functioning of the effectiveness of the safeguard mechanisms. Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by legislative proposals. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the report.	<p>AM 147</p> <p>No sooner than [<i>three years</i> One year from the date of application of this Regulation], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation including the functioning of of <i>and effectiveness of the safeguard mechanisms, as well as the impact on Fundamental Rights, and in particular on freedom of expression, freedom to receive and impart information and the right to respect for one's private life. In the context of this evaluation, the Commission shall also report on the necessity, the feasibility and the effectiveness of creating a European Platform on Terrorist Content Online, which would allow all Member States to use one secure communication channel to send removal orders for terrorist</i></p>	No sooner than [<i>three years from the date of application of this Regulation</i>], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation including the functioning of the effectiveness of the safeguard mechanisms. Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by legislative proposals. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the report.	<p>No sooner than [<i>three</i> [Two years from the date of application of this Regulation], the Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Regulation and submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation including the functioning of the effectiveness of the safeguard mechanisms, <u>the impact of the application of this Regulation on fundamental rights, in particular the freedom of expression and information, the respect for private life and the protection of personal data, and the contribution of this Regulation on the protection of public security.</u> Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by legislative proposals.</p>

		<p><i>content to hosting service providers.</i> Where appropriate, the report shall be accompanied by legislative proposals. Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the report.</p>		<p>Member States shall provide the Commission with the information necessary for the preparation of the report. <u>The Commission shall also assess the necessity and feasibility of establishing a European Platform on Terrorist Content Online, for facilitating communication and cooperation under this Regulation.</u></p>
269.	<p>Article 24 Entry into force</p>			
270.	<p>This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p>			
271.	<p>It shall apply from [6 months after its entry into force].</p>	<p>AM 148</p> <p>It shall apply from [6 12 months after its entry into force].</p>	<p>It shall apply from [6 12 months after its entry into force].</p>	<p>It shall apply from [6 12 months after its entry into force].</p>
272.	<p>This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.</p>			

273.	Done at Brussels,			
274.	<i>For the European Parliament</i> <i>For the Council</i>			
275.	The President The President			
276.	Annex I			
277.	REMOVAL ORDER FOR TERRORIST CONTENT (Article 4 Regulation (EU) xxx)			
278.	<p>Under Article 4 of Regulation (EU)... the addressee of the removal order shall remove terrorist content or disable access to it, within one hour from receipt of the removal order from the competent authority.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU) , addressees must preserve content and related data, which has been removed or access to it disabled, for six months or longer upon request from the competent authorities or courts.</p> <p>The removal order should be sent in one of the languages designated by the addressee pursuant to Article 14(2)</p>			<p>Under Article 4 and 4a of Regulation (EU)...⁹ the addressee of the removal order shall remove terrorist content or disable access to it, within one hour from receipt of the removal order from the competent authority.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 7 of Regulation (EU)¹⁰, addressees must preserve content and related data, which has been removed or access to it disabled, for six months or longer upon request from the competent authorities or courts.</p>

⁹ Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online (*OJ L ...*).

¹⁰ Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online (*OJ L ...*).

				The removal order should be sent in one of the languages designated by the addressee pursuant to Article 14(2)
279.	<p>SECTION A:</p> <p>Issuing Member State:</p> <p>NB: details of issuing authority to be provided at the end (Sections E and F)</p> <p>Addressee (legal representative)</p> <p>Addressee (contact point)</p> <p>Member State of jurisdiction of addressee: [if different to issuing state]</p> <p>Time and date of issuing the removal order</p> <p>Reference number of the removal order:</p>			
280.	SECTION B: Content to be removed or access to it disabled within one hour:	AM 162		SECTION B: Content to be removed or access to it disabled within one hour:

		SECTION B: Content to be removed or access to it disabled within one hour <i>without undue delay</i> :		
281.	A URL and any additional information enabling the identification and exact location of the content referred:			
282.	Reason(s) explaining why the content is considered terrorist content, in accordance with Article 2 (5) of the Regulation (EU) xxx. The content (tick the relevant box(es)):			
283.	incites, advocates or glorifies the commisison of terrorist offences (Article 2 (5) a)	AM 149 incites, advocates or glorifies <i>listed in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541</i> the commisison of terrorist offences (Article 2 (5) a);		incites, advocates or glorifies the commisison of terrorist offences (Article 2 (5) a)
284.	encourages the contribution to terrorist offences (Article 2 (5) b)	AM 150 encourages the contribution <i>solicits another person or group of persons to participate in commission of</i> to terrorist offences <i>listed in points (a) to (i)</i>		encourages the contribution to terrorist offences (Article 2 (5) b)

		<i>of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541 (Article 2 (5) b);</i>		
285.	promotes the activities of a terrorist group, encouraging participation in or support of the group (Article 2 (5) c)	<p>AM 151</p> <p>promotes <i>solicits another person or group of persons to participate in</i> the activities of a terrorist group, encouraging participation in or support of the <i>listed in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541</i> group (Article 2 (5) c);</p>		promotes solicits the activities of a terrorist group, encouraging participation in or support of the group (Article 2 (5) c)
286.	provides instructions or techniques for committing terrorist offences (Article 2 (5) d)	<p>AM 152</p> <p>provides instructions or techniques <i>on the making or use of explosives, firearms or other weapons or noxious or hazardous substances, or on other specific methods or techniques</i> for committing terrorist offences <i>listed in points (a) to (i) of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541</i> (Article 2 (5) d);</p>		provides instructions or techniques for committing terrorist offences (Article 2 (5) d)
287.		<p>AM 153</p> <p><i>depicting the commission of offences listed in points (a) to (i)</i></p>		<u>constitutes a threat to commit one of the terrorist offences (Article 2 (5) (e).</u>

		<i>of Article 3(1) of Directive (EU) 2017/541 (Article 2 (5) e).</i>		
288.	Additional information on the reasons why the content is considered terrorist content (optional):			
289.	<p>SECTION C: Information to content provider</p> <p>Please note that (tick, if applicable):</p> <p>for reasons of public security, the addressee must refrain from informing the content provider whose content is being removed or or to which access has been disabled.</p> <p>Otherwise: Details of possibilities to contest the removal order in the issuing Member State (which can be passed to the content provider, if requested) under national law; see Section G below:</p>			
290.	<p>SECTION D: Informing Member State of jurisdiction</p> <p>Tick if the state of jurisdiction of the addressee is other than the issuing Member State:</p> <p>a copy of the removal order is sent to the relevant competent authority of the state of jurisdiction</p>			

291.

SECTION E: Details of the authority which issued the removal order

The type of authority which issued this removal order (tick the relevant box):

judge, court, or investigating judge

law enforcement authority

other competent authority please complete also Section (F)

Details of the issuing authority and/or its representative certifying the removal order as accurate and correct:

Name of authority:

[Name of its representative]:

Post held (title/grade):

.....

File No:...

Address:.....

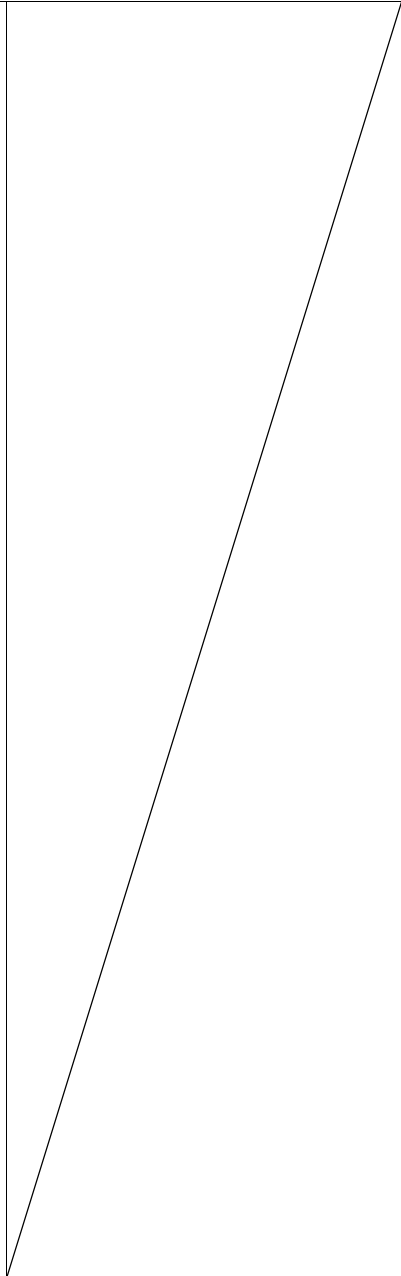
Tel. No: (country code) (area/city code)

Fax No: (country code) (area/city code)

Email:

Date:

.....

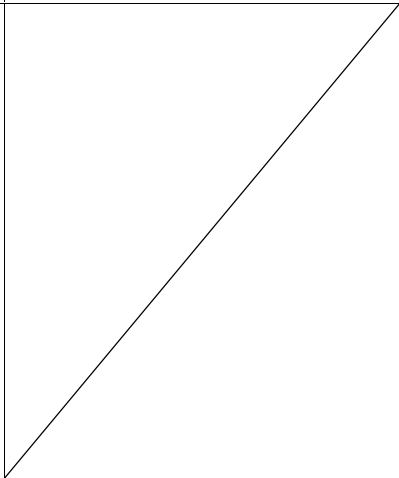


	<p>Official stamp (if available) and signature :</p> <p>...</p>			
292.	<p>SECTION F: Contact details for follow-up</p> <p>Contact details where issuing authority can be reached to receive feedback on time of removal or the disabling of access, or to provide further clarification :</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Contact details of the authority of the state of jurisdiction of the addressee [if different to the issuing Member State]</p> <p>.....</p>			
293.	<p>SECTION G: Information about redress possibilities</p> <p>Information about competent body or court, deadlines and procedures for contesting the removal order:</p> <p>Competent body or court to contest the removal order:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Deadline for contesting the decision:</p> <p>Xxx months starting from xxxx</p>	<p>AM 154</p> <p>SECTION G: Information about redress possibilities</p> <p>Information about competent body or court, deadlines and procedures <i>including formal requirements</i> for contesting the removal order:</p> <p>Competent body or court to contest the removal order:</p> <p>.....</p>		<p>SECTION G: Information about redress possibilities</p> <p>Information about competent body or court, deadlines and procedures for contesting the removal order:</p> <p>Competent body or court to contest the removal order:</p> <p>.....</p>

	<p>Link to provisions in national legislation:</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Deadline for contesting the decision:</p> <p>Xxx months starting from xxxx</p> <p>Link to provisions in national legislation:</p> <p>.....</p>		<p>Deadline for contesting the decision:</p> <p>Xxx months starting from xxxx</p> <p>Link to provisions in national legislation:</p> <p>.....</p>
294.	Annex II			
295.	<p><u>ANNEX II</u> FEEDBACK FORM FOLLOWING REMOVAL OR DISABLING OF TERRORIST CONTENT (Article 4 (5) of Regulation (EU) xxx)</p>			
296.	<p>SECTION A:</p> <p>Addressee of the removal order :</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Authority which issued the removal order:</p> <p>..</p> <p>File reference of the issuing authority</p> <p>.....</p> <p>File reference of the addressee:</p> <p>.....</p>			

	<p>Time and date of receipt of removal order: </p>			
297.	<p>SECTION B:</p> <p>The terrorist content/access to terrorist content, subject to the removal order has been (tick the relevant box):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">removed</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">disabled</p> <p>Time and date of removal or disabling access</p>			
298.	<p>SECTION C: Details of the addressee</p> <p>Name of the hosting service provider/ legal representative: </p> <p>Member State of main establishment or of establishment of the legal representative:</p> <p>Name of the authorised person: </p> <p>Details of contact point (Email): ...</p> <p>Date:</p>			
299.	Annex III			
300.	INFORMATION ON THE IMPOSSIBILITY TO EXECUTE THE			

	REMOVAL ORDER (Article 4 (6) and (7) of Regulation (EU) xxx)			
301.	<p>SECTION A:</p> <p>Addressee of the removal order:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Authority which issued the removal order:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>File reference of the issuing authority:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>File reference of the addressee:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Time and date of receipt of removal order:</p> <p>.....</p>			
302.	<p>SECTION B: Reasons for non-execution</p> <p>(i) The removal order cannot be executed or cannot be executed within the requested deadline for the following reason(s):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">force majeure or de facto impossibility not attributable to the addressee or the service provider</p>	<p>AM 155</p> <p>SECTION B: Reasons for non-execution</p> <p>(i) The removal order cannot be executed or cannot be executed within the requested deadline for the following reason(s):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">force majeure or de facto impossibility not attributable to</p>		<p>SECTION B: Reasons for non-execution</p> <p>(i) The removal order cannot be executed or cannot be executed within the requested deadline for the following reason(s):</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">force majeure or de facto impossibility not attributable to the addressee or the service provider</p>

	<p>the removal order contains manifest errors</p> <p>the removal order does not contain sufficient information</p> <p>(ii) Please provide further information as to the reasons for non-execution:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(iii) If the removal order contains manifest errors and/or does not contain sufficient information, please specify which errors and what further information or clarification is required:</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>the addressee or the service provider, <i>including for technical or operational reasons</i></p> <p>the removal order contains manifest errors</p> <p>the removal order does not contain sufficient information</p> <p>(ii) Please provide further information as to the reasons for non-execution:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(iii) If the removal order contains manifest errors and/or does not contain sufficient information, please specify which errors and what further information or clarification is required:</p>		<p>the removal order contains manifest errors</p> <p>the removal order does not contain sufficient information</p> <p>(ii) Please provide further information as to the reasons for non-execution:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>(iii) If the removal order contains manifest errors and/or does not contain sufficient information, please specify which errors and what further information or clarification is required:</p> <p>.....</p>
303.	<p>SECTION H: Details of the service provider / its legal representative</p> <p>Name of the service provider/ legal representative:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Name of the authorised person:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Contact details (Email):</p> <p>.....</p>			

	<p>Signature:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Time and date: ...</p>			
--	--	--	--	---