

## VOTING LIST

### Jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition of decisions and acceptance of authentic instruments in matters of parenthood and on the creation of a European Certificate of Parenthood

**2022/0402 (CNS)**

**Rapporteur: Maria-Manuel Leitão-Marques**

**Draft report: Fdr 1280713 – PE 749.919 v01-00**

**Amendments: Fdr 1284452 - PE 751.834 v02-00**

**Fdr 1283644 - PE 751.871 v01-00**

**Fdr 1284007 - PE 751.872 v01-00**

**LIBE FdR 1287687**

**FEMM FdR 1286053**

25 October 2023 at 18:14

Concerned text	AM	Tabled by	Remarks	Rap p	Vote
	<b>CAs BLOC K VOTE</b>	Rapporteur	Vote together CA 1-12 and CA A-L  <b>If adopted go to the final vote</b>	+	
Articles 1-5	CA 1	Rapporteur	If adopted, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, LIBE 21, FEMM 12, LIBE 22, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, LIBE 23, LIBE 24, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, LIBE 25, 284, 285, LIBE 26, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 12, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 13, 302, 303 and 14 fall <i>If adopted go to CA 2</i>		
Article 1 – paragraph 1	268	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 1 – paragraph 1	269	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		

Article 1 – paragraph 1	270	Basso	<b>Fall if CA 1 adopted Identical</b>		
	271	Sofu, Stancanelli			
Article 1 – paragraph 1	272	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 1 – paragraph 1	273	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 1 paragraph 1	LIBE 21		<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 1 – paragraph 1	FEMM 12		<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 2 – paragraph 1	LIBE 22		<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 2 – paragraph 1	274	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 2 – paragraph 1	275	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 2 – paragraph 1 a (new)	276	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 2 – paragraph 2	277	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		

Article 2 – paragraph 2 a (new)	278	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 1a (new)	LIBE 23		<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point a	LIBE 24		<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point a	279	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point a a (new)	280	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point b	281	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point b	282	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point e a (new)	283	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point h	LIBE 25		<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – point i	284	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 2 a (new)	285	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová,	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		

		Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht			
Article 3 – paragraph 3	LIBE 26		<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 3 – paragraph 3	286	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1	287	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1	288	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1	289	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1	290	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1	12	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA 1 adopted Identical</b>		
	FEMM 13				
	LIBE 27				
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)	291	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 1 a (new)	292	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		

Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 2	293	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 2	294	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 4	295	Manders, Pospíšil, Walsmann	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – point a (new)	296	Manders, Pospíšil, Walsmann	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 4 – point b (new)	297	Manders, Pospíšil, Walsmann	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 5	298	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – introductory part	299	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 6 – point b a (new)	300	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 7	301	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 4 – paragraph 1 – point 9 a (new)	13	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		

Article 5 – paragraph 1	302	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Article 5 – paragraph 1	303	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Fall if CA 1 adopted Identical</b>		
	LIBE 28				
Article 5 – paragraph 1	14	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 1 adopted</b>		
Articles 6-15	<b>CA 2</b>		<b>If adopted, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, LIBE 29, 320, 321, 15, LIBE 30, 322, 16, LIBE 31, 323, 17 and LIBE 32 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 3</i>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	304	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	305	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point a	306	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point a	307	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point b	308	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point b	309	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		

Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point c	310	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point d	311	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point e	312	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 6 – paragraph 1 – point f	313	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 7	314	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 8	315	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 9 – paragraph 1	316	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 10 – paragraph 1	317	Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		

Article 10 – paragraph 2	318	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 10 – paragraph 2	319	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 10 – paragraph 2 a (new)	LIBE 29		<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 12 – paragraph 1	320	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – title	321	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – title	15	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – title	LIBE 30		<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – paragraph 1	322	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – paragraph 1	16	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – paragraph 1	LIBE 31		<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – paragraph 2	323	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – paragraph 2	17	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Article 15 – paragraph 2	LIBE 32		<b>Falls if CA 2 adopted</b>		
Articles 16-21	<b>CA 3</b>		<b>If adopted, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, FEMM 14, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342 and 343 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 4</i>		
Article 16	324	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 16 – paragraph 1	325	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		

Article 17 – paragraph 1	326	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 17 – paragraph 1	327	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 17 – paragraph 1	328	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 17 – paragraph 2	329	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 17 – paragraph 2	330	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 17 – paragraph 2	331	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 17 – paragraph 2 a (new)	FEMM 14		<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 18 – paragraph 1 – point a	332	Manders, Pospíšil, Walsmann	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		

Article 18 – paragraph 1 – point a	333	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 18 – paragraph 1 – point b	334	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 18 – paragraph 1 – point b	335	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 19 – paragraph 1	336	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 20 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	337	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 20 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	338	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 20 – paragraph 1 – point a	339	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 20 – paragraph 1 – point b	340	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 20 – paragraph 1 – point c	341	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		

Article 20 – paragraph 2	342	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 21 – paragraph 1	343	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 3 adopted</b>		
Article 22	<b>CA 4</b>		<b>If adopted, 344, LIBE 33, LIBE 34, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, FEMM 15, 350 and 351 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 5</i>		
Article 22	344	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Fall if CA 4 adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	18	Leitão-Marques			
Article 22 – title	LIBE 33		<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		
Article 22 – paragraph 1	LIBE 34		<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		
Article 22 – paragraph 1	345	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		
Article 22 – paragraph 2	346	Dzhambazki	<b>Fall if CA 4 adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	LIBE 35				
Article 22 – paragraph 2	347	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		
Article 22 – paragraph 2	348	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		
Article 22 – paragraph 2	349	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		
Article 22 – paragraph 2	FEMM 15		<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		
Article 22 – paragraph 2	350	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		

Article 22 – paragraph 2 a (new)	351	Karleskind, Melchior, Vázquez Lázara, Rinzema	<b>Falls if CA 4 adopted</b>		
Articles 24-30	<b>CA 5</b>		<b>If adopted, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, LIBE 36, 19, 371, 372, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, LIBE 70, 581 and 582 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 6</i>		
Article 24 – paragraph 1	352	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 24 – paragraph 1	353	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 24 – paragraph 1	354	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 24 – paragraph 1	355	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 24 – paragraph 2	356	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 24 – paragraph 2	357	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 24 – paragraph 3	358	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 24 – paragraph 3	359	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 25 – paragraph 1	360	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen,	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		

		Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli			
Article 26 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	361	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 26 – paragraph 1 – point a	362	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 26 – paragraph 2	363	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 26 – paragraph 3	364	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 27	365	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 27 – paragraph 1	366	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 28 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	367	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 28 – paragraph 1 – point a	368	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli			
Article 28 – paragraph 1 – point b	369	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 29 – paragraph 1	370	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 29 – paragraph 2	LIBE 36		<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 29 – paragraph 2	19	Leitão-Marque s	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 29 – paragraph 2	371	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 29 – paragraph 4	372	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Article 31	<b>CA 6</b>		<b>If adopted, 373, 374, 376, FEMM 16, 375, 377, 378, 379, LIBE 38, 21, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388, 389 and 390 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 7</i>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	373	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point a	374	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Fall if CA 6 adopted Identical</b>		
	20	Leitão-Marque s			
	LIBE 37				
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point a	376	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		

Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point a	FEMM 16		<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point a	375	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point b	377	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point c	378	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point c	379	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point c	LIBE 38		<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point c	21	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point d	380	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point e	381	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 1 – point e a (new)	382	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli			
Article 31 – paragraph 1 a (new)	383	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 2	384	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Fall if CA 6 adopted Identical</b>		
	22	Leitão-Marque s			
	LIBE 39				
	385	Dzhambazki			
Article 31 – paragraph 2	386	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 2	387	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 2	388	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 2 a (new)	389	Karleskind, Melchior, Vázquez Lázara, Rinzema	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Article 31 – paragraph 3	390	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 6 adopted</b>		
Articles 32-34	<b>CA 7</b>		<b>If adopted, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400,</b>		

			<b>23, 401, 402, 403 and 404 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 8</i>		
Article 32 – paragraph 1	391	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 32 – paragraph 2	392	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 32 – paragraph 2	393	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 32 – paragraph 4	394	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 32 – paragraph 5	395	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 32 – paragraph 6	396	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 32 – paragraph 6	397	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 32 – paragraph 7 – introductory part	398	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Fall if CA 7 adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	LIBE 40				
Article 32 – paragraph 7 – point b	399	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 33 – paragraph 1	400	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 33 – paragraph 1	23	Leitão-Marquess	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 33 – paragraph 2	401	Buxadé Villalba,	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		

		Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli			
Article 34 – paragraph 1	402	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 34 – paragraph 1 – point a (new)	403	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Article 34 – paragraph 1 – point b (new)	404	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 7 adopted</b>		
Articles 35-43	<b>CA 8</b>		<b>If adopted, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 24, 419, LIBE 41, 420, 421, 422, FEMM 17, 423, 424, LIBE 43, 425, 426, 427, 26, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 27, 435, LIBE 45, 436, 437, 438, 28, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, LIBE 71, 600, 141 and 142 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 9</i>		
Chapter IV – Section 3 – title	405	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 35 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	406	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		

Article 35 – paragraph 1 – point a	407	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 35 – paragraph 1 – point b	408	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 36 – paragraph 1	409	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 36 – paragraph 1	410	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 36 – paragraph 1	411	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 36 – paragraph 1	412	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 1	413	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 1	414	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 1	415	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 2 – introductory part	416	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 2 – point a	417	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 2 – point b	418	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 3	24	Leitão-Marquês	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		

Article 37 – paragraph 3	419	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 3	LIBE 41		<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 37 – paragraph 5	420	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	421	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point a	422	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Fall if CA 8 adopted Identical</b>		
	25	Leitão-Marques			
	LIBE 42				
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point a	FEMM 17		<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point a	423	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point a	424	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point b	LIBE 43		<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point c	425	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 1 – point d	426	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 1 a (new)	427	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea, Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec,	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		

		Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht			
Article 39 – paragraph 2	26	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA 8 adopted Identical</b>		
	428	Lagodinsky, Hautala			
	LIBE 44				
	429	Dzhambazki			
Article 39 – paragraph 2	430	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 2	431	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 2	432	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 2	433	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 2 a (new)	434	Karleskind, Melchior, Vázquez Lázara, Rinzema	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 3	27	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 3	435	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 3	LIBE 45		<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 3	436	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 39 – paragraph 3	437	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		

Article 40	438	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 40 – paragraph 1	28	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA 8 adopted Identical</b>		
	439	Lebreton, Garraud			
	LIBE 46				
	440	Lagodinsky, Hautala			
Article 40 – paragraph 1	441	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 41	442	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 41 – paragraph 1	443	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 41 – paragraph 1	444	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 41 – paragraph 1	445	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 41 a (new)	446	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 43 – paragraph 1	447	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Article 44-45	<b>CA 9</b>		<b>If adopted, 448, 449, 450, 451, 29, 453, 454, 455, 456, FEMM 18, 457, 458, 459, 601, 602, LIBE 72, 141 and 142 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 10</i>		
Chapter V – title	448	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 44	449	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli			
Article 44 – paragraph 1	450	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 45	451	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 45 – paragraph 1	29	Leitão-Marque s	<b>Fall if CA 9 adopted Identical</b>		
	452	Lagodinsky, Hautala			
	LIBE 47				
Article 45 – paragraph 1	453	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 45 – paragraph 1	454	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 45 – paragraph 2	455	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Fall if CA 9 adopted Identical</b>		
	30	Leitão-Marque s			
	LIBE 48				
Article 45 – paragraph 2	456	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 45 – paragraph 2	FEMM 18		<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 45 – paragraph 2	457	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 45 – paragraph 2	458	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Article 45 – paragraph 2 a (new)	459	Karleskind, Melchior, Vázquez Lázara, Rinzema	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Articles 46-57	<b>CA 10</b>		<b>If adopted, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 31, LIBE 50, 470, 471, 472, 473,</b>		

			474, 475, 476, 477, LIBE 51, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, FEMM 19, 32, LIBE 53, 484, 485, 33, 486, LIBE 54, 487, 488, 489, 490, 34, 492, LIBE 55, 491, 493, 494, 495, 35, LIBE 56, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, LIBE 57, 503, LIBE 58, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 36, 512, 513, 514, 37, 38, 515, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 39, 523, 524, 525, LIBE 59, 526, 40, 527, 528, LIBE 60, 41, 529, 530, 531, 532, 42, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, LIBE 73, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, LIBE 74, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645 and 646 fall <i>If adopted go to CA 11</i>		
Chapter VI – title	460	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 46	461	Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 46	462	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 46 – paragraph 1	463	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 46 – paragraph 2	464	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 46 – paragraph 3	465	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 46 – paragraph 3	466	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 47	467	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 47	468	Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Article 47 – paragraph 1	31	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA 10 adopted Identical</b>		
	469	Lagodinsky, Hautala			
	LIBE 49				
Article 47 – paragraph 1 a (new)	LIBE 50		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 48	470	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 48	471	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 48 – paragraph 1	472	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49	473	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 1	474	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 2	475	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – introductory part	476	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point a	477	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point c	LIBE 51		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point c	478	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point d	479	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point e	480	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point e	481	Didier	<b>Fall if CA 10 adopted Identical</b>		
	LIBE 52				
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point f	482	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point f	483	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 – point h a (new)	FEMM 19		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 a (new)	32	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 49 – paragraph 3 a (new)	LIBE 53		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 50	484	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 50 – paragraph 1	485	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Article 50 – paragraph 1	33	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 50 – paragraph 1	486	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 50 – paragraph 1	LIBE 54		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 50 – paragraph 2	487	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 50 – paragraph 3	488	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51	489	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 1	490	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1	34	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1	492	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1	LIBE 55		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1	491	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 1	493	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

– subparagraph 1					
Article 51 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2 – point b a (new)	494	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 2	495	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 2 a (new)	35	Leitão-Marquess	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 51 – paragraph 2 a ( new)	LIBE 56		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52	496	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52 – paragraph 1	497	Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point a	498	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point b	499	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point b	500	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point e	501	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point f	502	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point h	LIBE 57		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point h	503	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 52 – paragraph 1 – point h a (new)	LIBE 58		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 53	504	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 53 – paragraph 1	505	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 53 – paragraph 1	506	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 53 – paragraph 1	507	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 53 – paragraph 2	508	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 53 – paragraph 3	509	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 53 – paragraph 3	510	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli			
Article 53 – paragraph 3	36	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA 10 adopted Identical</b>		
	511	Lagodinsky, Hautala			
Article 53 a (new)	512	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 54	513	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 54 – paragraph 1	514	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 54 – paragraph 1	37	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 54 – paragraph 1 a (new)	38	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 55	515	Basso	<b>Fall if CA 10 adopted Identical</b>		
	516	Sofo, Stancanelli			
Article 55 – paragraph 1	517	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 55 – paragraph 2	518	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 55 – paragraph 2	519	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 55 – paragraph 2	520	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 55 – paragraph 3	521	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 55 – paragraph 3	522	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Article 55 – paragraph 3 a (new)	39	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56	523	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56 – paragraph 1	524	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 2	525	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 3	LIBE 59		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1	526	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1	40	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1	527	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2	528	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 56 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2	LIBE 60		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Article 56 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2	41	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 57	529	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 57 – paragraph 1	530	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 57 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)	531	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 57 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 (new)	532	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Article 57 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 2 a (new)	42	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Articles 58-62	<b>CA 11</b>		<b>If adopted, 43, 533, LIBE 61, 534, 535, 536, 44, 537, 538, 539, 540, 45, 46, 47, 48, 541, 542 and 543 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA 12</i>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	43	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	533	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 –	LIBE 61		<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		

introductory part					
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – introductory part	534	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – point a	535	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – point a	536	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – point a	44	Leitão-Marquess	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – point b	537	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – point b	538	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – point b	539	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – point b	540	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 – point b	45	Leitão-Marquess	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 1 a (new)	46	Leitão-Marquess	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 58 – paragraph 2	47	Leitão-Marquess	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		

Article 58 a (new)	48	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 61	541	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 61 – paragraph 1	542	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Article 61 – paragraph 3	543	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 11 adopted</b>		
Articles 63-72	<b>CA 12</b>		<b>If adopted, 544, 545, 546, LIBE 62, 547, 548, 549, 550, LIBE 63, 551, 552, 553, LIBE 64, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 49, 559, 560, LIBE 65, 50, FEMM 20, 561, 51, 562, LIBE 66, 563, 564, FEMM 21, 565, 52, LIBE 67, 566, 567, LIBE 68, 568, LIBE 69, 53, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574 and 575 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA A</i>		
Chapter VIII – title	544	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 63	545	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 63 – paragraph 1	546	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 63 – paragraph 1	LIBE 62		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 64	547	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		

Article 66 – paragraph 1	548	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 66 – paragraph 2	549	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 67 a (new)	550	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 67 a (new)	LIBE 63		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 68 – paragraph 1	551	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 68 – paragraph 1	552	Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 68 – paragraph 1	553	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 69 – paragraph – subparagraph 1	LIBE 64		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 69 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – point a	554	Buda	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 69 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1 – point b	555	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 69 – paragraph 3	556	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofa, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 69 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1	557	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		

Article 69 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1	558	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 69 – paragraph 3 – subparagraph 1	49	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 69 – paragraph 3 a (new)	559	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 1	560	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 1	LIBE 65		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 1	50	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 1	FEMM 20		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – introductory part	561	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – introductory part	51	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point -a (new)	562	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point -a (new)	LIBE 66		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		

Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point a	563	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point a	564	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point a	FEMM 21		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point a a (new)	565	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point a a (new)	52	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point a a (new)	LIBE 67		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point c	566	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point c	567	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point c	LIBE 68		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 – point d	568	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 70 – paragraph 2 a (new)	LIBE 69		<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		

Article 70 – paragraph 2 a (new)	53	Leitão-Marquess	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 71 – paragraph 1 – point a	569	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 71 – paragraph 1 – point b	570	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 71 – paragraph 1 – point c	571	Buxadé Villalba	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 71 – paragraph 1 – point c	572	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 71 – paragraph 1 – point d	573	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 71 – paragraph 1 – point d	574	Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Article 72 – paragraph 2	575	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA 12 adopted</b>		
Annex I – title	576	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Annex I – subtitle	577	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu,	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		

		Stancanelli, Terheş			
Annex I – point 5.3	578	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Annex I – point 5.6	579	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Annex I – point 6.5	580	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Annex I – box 7	LIBE 70		<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Annex I – point 7.5	581	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Annex I – point 9	582	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 5 adopted</b>		
Annex II – title	583	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – subtitle	584	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		

Annex II – point 2.1	585	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 2.2	586	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 2.3	587	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 2.4	588	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 2.5	589	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 2.6	590	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 5	591	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş			
Annex II – point 5.1	592	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 5.2	593	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 5.4	594	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 5.4 – title	595	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 6	596	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 6.3	597	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 6.6	598	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş			
Annex II – point 7.5	599	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – box 8	LIBE 71		<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex II – point 8.5	600	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 8 adopted</b>		
Annex III – title	601	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Annex III – subtitle	602	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Annex III – box 3	LIBE 72		<b>Falls if CA 9 adopted</b>		
Annex IV	603	Basso	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV	604	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 3	605	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 3	606	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 3.2.3	607	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo,	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

		Stancanelli, Terheş			
Annex IV – point 3.4	608	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 4	609	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 4.6	610	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 4.8	611	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 4.9	612	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 4.10	613	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Annex IV – point 4.11	614	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 5.5	615	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – box 6	LIBE 73		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 6.5	616	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 7	617	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 7.3.1	618	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 7.3.3	619	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Annex IV – point 8	620	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex IV – point 8	621	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V	622	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 2	623	Didier	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 2	624	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 2.2.3	625	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 4	626	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 5.3	627	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 5.5	628	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş			
Annex V – point 5.6	629	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 5.9	630	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – Box 6	LIBE 74		<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.1.5	631	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.1.7.1	632	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.1.7.2	633	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.1.7.2.1	634	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo,	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

		Stancanelli, Terheş			
Annex V – point 6.1.7.2.2	635	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.1.7.2.3	636	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.1.7.2.4	637	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.2.5	638	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.2.7.1	639	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.2.7.2	640	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		

Annex V – point 6.2.7.2.1	641	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.2.7.2.2	642	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.2.7.2.3	643	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 6.2.7.2.4	644	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 7.2.4	645	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Annex V – point 7.3.4	646	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli, Terheş	<b>Falls if CA 10 adopted</b>		
Citation 1 a (new)	55	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Withdrawn</b>		

Citation 1 b (new)	56	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Withdrawn</b>		
Citation 4 a (new)	54	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Withdrawn</b>		
Recitals 1-5	<b>CA A</b>		<b>If adopted, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, FEMM 1, 63, 64, 65, LIBE 1 and LIBE 6 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA B</i>		
Recital 1	57	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 1	58	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 2	59	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 2	60	Buda	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 2	61	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 2	62	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 4 a (new)	FEMM 1		<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 5	63	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 5	64	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea,	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		

		Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht			
Recital 5	65	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 5a (new)	LIBE 1		<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recitals 7-12	<b>CA B</b>		<b>If adopted, 66, 68, 67, 1, 69, 70, LIBE 2, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, FEMM 2, 76, 2, 77, 78, 79, FEMM 10 and FEMM 11 fall <i>If adopted go to CA C</i></b>		
Recital 7	66	Buda	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 8	68	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 8	67	Basso	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 8	1	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 8	69	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 8	70	Buda	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 8	LIBE 2		<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 9	71	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 10	72	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 10	73	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 10	74	Buda	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 10	75	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 11	FEMM 2		<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		

Recital 11	76	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 11 a (new)	2	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 12	77	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 12	78	Basso	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 12	79	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recitals 13-14a	<b>CA C</b>		<b>If adopted, 80, 81, 82, 83, 3, FEMM 3, LIBE 3, 84, 4 and LIBE 19 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA D</i>		
Recital 13	80	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 14	81	Basso	<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 14	82	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 14	83	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 14	3	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 14	FEMM 3		<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 14	LIBE 3		<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 14 a (new)	84	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 14 a (new)	4	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recitals 15 – 27	<b>CA D</b>		<b>If adopted, 85, 86, 87, LIBE 4, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 96, 95, 97, 98, 99, LIBE 5, 100, 101, 104, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115 and 116 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA E</i>		
Recital 15	85	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		

Recital 16	86	Buda	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 17	87	Buda	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 17 a (new)	LIBE 4		<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 18	88	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 18	89	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 18	90	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 18	91	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 18 a (new)	92	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 20	93	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 20	94	Basso	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 21	96	Basso	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 21	95	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 21	97	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 21	98	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi,	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		

		Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht			
Recital 21	99	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 21	LIBE 5		<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 22	100	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 22	101	Basso	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 22	104	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 22	102	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 22	103	Buda	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 23	105	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 24	106	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 24	107	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 24	108	Basso	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 24	109	Buda	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 24	110	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler,	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		

		Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht			
Recital 24	LIBE 6		<b>Falls if CA A adopted</b>		
Recital 24 a (new)	111	Basso	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 25	112	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 25	113	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Fall if CA D adopted Identical</b>		
	114	Basso			
Recital 25	115	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA D adopted</b>		
Recital 26	116	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Fall if CA D adopted Identical</b>		
	117	Basso			
Recitals 28-32	<b>CA E</b>		<b>If adopted, 118, 119, 120, 121, LIBE 8, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129 and LIBE 9 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA F</i>		
Recital 28	118	Buda	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 28	119	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 29	120	Buda	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 29	121	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli			
Recital 30	LIBE 8		<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 30	122	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 30	123	Buda	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 31	124	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 31	125	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 31	126	Basso	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 31	127	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 31	128	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recital 32 a (new)	129	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA E adopted</b>		
Recitals 33-48	<b>CA F</b>		<b>If adopted, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, FEMM 4, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, FEMM 5, 152, 153, 5, 154, 155, LIBE 9, 156, 157, 158 and 159 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA G</i>		
Recital 33	130	Buda	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		

Recital 34	131	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 34	132	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 34	133	Buda	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 34	134	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 34	135	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 35	136	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 35	137	Buda	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 35	138	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 36	139	Buda	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 36	140	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 36	FEMM 4		<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 38	141	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA 8, CA 9 or CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 38	142	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA 8, CA 9 or CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 38	143	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 38	144	Didier	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		

Recital 38	145	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 39	146	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 39	147	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 40	148	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 40	149	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 41	150	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 42	151	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 42	FEMM 5		<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 43	152	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		

Recital 43	153	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 44 a (new)	5	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 45	154	Basso	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 45	155	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 45a (new)	LIBE 9		<b>Falls if CA E or CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 46	156	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 46	157	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 47	158	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recital 48	159	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA F adopted</b>		
Recitals 49 – 55	<b>CA G</b>		<b>If adopted, 6, LIBE 10, 160, FEMM 6, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 172, 173 and 174 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA H</i>		
Recital 49	6	Leitão-Marques	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 49	LIBE 10		<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 49	160	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 49	FEMM 6		<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 49	161	Buda	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 50	162	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 50	163	Didier	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 51	164	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen,	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		

		Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli			
Recital 51	165	Buda	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 51	166	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 52	167	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 52	168	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 53	169	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Fall if CA G adopted Identical</b>		
	170	Lebreton, Garraud			
	171	Basso			
Recital 54	172	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 54	173	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recital 55	174	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA G adopted</b>		
Recitals 56 – 57	<b>CA H</b>		<b>If adopted, 7, LIBE 11, 177, FEMM 7, 178, 180 and 181 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA I</i>		
Recital 56	7	Leitão-Marque s	<b>Fall if CA H adopted Identical</b>		

	175	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli			
	176	Lagodinsky, Hautala			
Recital 56	LIBE 11		<b>Falls if CA H adopted</b>		
Recital 56	177	Karleskind, Melchior, Vázquez Lázara, Rinzema	<b>Falls if CA H adopted</b>		
Recital 56	FEMM 7		<b>Falls if CA H adopted</b>		
Recital 56	178	Lebreton, Garraud	<b>Fall if CA H adopted Identical</b>		
	179	Dzhambazki			
Recital 56	180	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA H adopted</b>		
Recital 57	181	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofó, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA H adopted</b>		
Recitals 58 – 74	<b>CA I</b>		<b>If adopted, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, FEMM 8, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 196, 8, 197, LIBE 13, 198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216 and 217 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA J</i>		

Recital 58	182	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 58	183	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 59	184	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 59	185	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 59	186	Manders, Pospíšil	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 60	187	Buda	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 60	188	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 60 a (new)	FEMM 8		<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 61	189	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 62	190	Buda	<b>Fall if CA I adopted Identical</b>		
	191	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli			
Recital 63	192	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli			
Recital 64	193	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 65	194	Buda	<b>Fall if CA I adopted Identical</b>		
	195	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli			
Recital 65	196	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 66	8	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA I adopted Identical</b>		
	LIBE 12				
Recital 66	197	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 67	LIBE 13		<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 67	198	Buda	<b>Fall if CA I adopted Identical</b>		
	199	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli			
Recital 67	200	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 67	201	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 68	202	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen,	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		

		Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli			
Recital 68	203	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 68	204	Basso	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 69	205	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 69	206	Basso	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 69	207	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 70	208	Didier	<b>Fall if CA I adopted Identical</b>		
	209	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli			
Recital 71	210	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 71	211	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 72	212	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 72	213	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 73	214	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 73	215	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		

Recital 74	216	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 74	217	Didier	<b>Falls if CA I adopted</b>		
Recital 75	<b>CA J</b>		<b>If adopted, 9, LIBE 14, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224 and FEMM 9 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA K</i>		
Recital 75	9	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA J adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	218	Lagodinsky, Hautala			
Recital 75	LIBE 14		<b>Falls if CA J adopted</b>		
Recital 75	219	Karleskind, Melchior, Vázquez Lázara, Rinzema	<b>Falls if CA J adopted</b>		
Recital 75	220	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA J adopted</b>		
Recital 75	221	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA J adopted</b>		
Recital 75	222	Basso	<b>Falls if CA J adopted</b>		
Recital 75	223	Buda	<b>Falls if CA J adopted</b>		
Recital 75	224	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA J adopted</b>		
Recital 75	FEMM 9		<b>Falls if CA J adopted</b>		

Recitals 76 – 81	<b>CA K</b>		<b>If adopted, 225, 228, LIBE 15, 229, 232, 235, 236, 238, 240, 241, 10, 244 and 245 fall</b> <i>If adopted go to CA L</i>		
Recital 76	225	Dzhambazki	<b>Fall if CA K adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	226	Basso			
	227	Sofu, Stancanelli			
Recital 76	228	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA K adopted</b>		
Recital 76	LIBE 15		<b>Falls if CA K adopted</b>		
Recital 77	229	Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Fall if CA K adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	230	Basso			
	231	Dzhambazki			
Recital 78	232	Basso	<b>Fall if CA K adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	233	Sofu, Stancanelli			
	234	Dzhambazki			
Recital 78	235	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA K adopted</b>		
Recital 79	236	Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Fall if CA K adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	237	Basso			
Recital 80	238	Basso	<b>Fall if CA K adopted</b> <b>Identical</b>		
	239	Sofu, Stancanelli			
Recital 80	240	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki,	<b>Falls if CA K adopted</b>		

		Sofo, Stancanelli			
Recital 81	241	Dzhambazki	<b>Fall if CA K adopted Identical</b>		
	242	Sofo, Stancanelli			
	243	Basso			
Recital 81	10	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA K adopted Identical</b>		
	LIBE 16				
Recital 81	244	Buda	<b>Falls if CA K adopted</b>		
Recital 81	245	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA K adopted</b>		
Recitals 82 – 99	<b>CA L</b>		<b>If adopted, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 11, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, LIBE 18, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266 and 267 fall <i>If adopted go to the final vote</i></b>		
Recital 82	246	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 83	247	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 83	248	Basso	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 83	249	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 83	250	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 83	11	Leitão-Marques	<b>Fall if CA L adopted Identical</b>		
	LIBE 17				
Recital 84	251	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 85	252	Dzhambazki	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		

Recital 86	253	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 86	254	Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 86	255	Basso	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 87	256	Basso	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 89 a (new)	257	Lagodinsky, Hautala	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 89 a (new)	LIBE 18		<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 89 b (new)	LIBE 19		<b>Falls if CA C adopted</b>		
Recital 90	258	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 90	259	Zarzalejos, Bellamy, Benjumea Benjumea, Hölvényi, Šojdrová, Ressler, Štefanec, Vincze, Lexmann, Olbrycht	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 90	260	Basso	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 92	261	Basso	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 92	262	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofu, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		

Recital 92	263	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 93	264	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 95	265	Buxadé Villalba, Ruissen, Dzhambazki, Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 95	266	Basso	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 95	267	Sofo, Stancanelli	<b>Falls if CA L adopted</b>		
Recital 99 a (new)	FEMM 10		<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
Recital 99 b (new)	FEMM 11		<b>Falls if CA B adopted</b>		
<b>Final vote – Draft as amended (Roll-call vote)</b>					

**Jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition of decisions and acceptance of authentic instruments in matters of parenthood and on the creation of a European Certificate of Parenthood  
2022/0402 (CNS)**

**Final Compromise amendments covering articles**

**COMP 1 Articles 1-5**

Related amendments - 12-14; 268-303, FEMM 12, 13, LIBE 21-28

*Article 1*

**Subject matter**

This Regulation lays down common rules on jurisdiction and applicable law for the establishment of parenthood in a Member State in cross-border situations; common rules for the *mutual (amd 273 EPP, LIBE 21)* recognition or, as the case may be, acceptance in a Member State of court decisions on parenthood given, and authentic instruments on parenthood drawn up or registered, in another Member State; and creates a European Certificate of Parenthood.

*Article 2*

**Relationship with other provisions of Union law**

1. This Regulation shall not affect the rights that a child derives from Union law, in particular the rights that a child enjoys under Union law on free movement, including Directive 2004/38/EC. In particular, this Regulation shall not affect the limitations relating to the use of public policy as a justification to refuse the recognition of parenthood where, under Union law on free movement, Member States are obliged to recognise a document establishing a parent-child relationship issued by the authorities of another Member State for the purposes of rights derived from Union law.
2. This Regulation shall not affect Regulation (EU) 2016/1191, in particular as regards public documents, as defined in that Regulation, on birth, parenthood and adoption.

*Article 3*

**Scope**

1. This Regulation shall apply to civil matters of parenthood in cross-border situations.
2. This Regulation shall not apply to:
  - (a) the existence, validity or recognition of a marriage or of a relationship deemed by the law applicable to such relationship to have comparable effects, such as a registered partnership;
  - (b) parental responsibility matters;
  - (c) the legal capacity of natural persons;
  - (d) emancipation;
  - (e) intercountry adoption;
  - (f) maintenance obligations;
  - (g) trusts or succession;

- (h) nationality;
  - (i) the legal requirements for the recording of parenthood in a register of a Member State, and the effects of recording or failing to record parenthood in a register of a Member State.
3. This Regulation shall not apply to the recognition of court decisions establishing parenthood given in a third State, or to the recognition or, as the case may be, acceptance of authentic instruments establishing or proving parenthood drawn up or registered in a third State.

#### Article 4 Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

1. 'parenthood' means the **child-parent-child** ~~(amd 12 horizontal, FEMM 13. LIBE 27)~~ relationship established in law. It includes the legal status of being the child of a particular parent or parents;
2. 'child' means a person of any age whose parenthood is to be established, recognised or proved;
3. 'establishment of parenthood' means the determination in law of the relationship between a child and each parent, including the establishment of parenthood following a claim contesting a parenthood established previously;
4. 'court' means any **judicial authority and all other authorities in** of a Member State ~~that exercises judicial functions with jurisdiction~~ in matters of parenthood **which exercise judicial functions or act pursuant to a delegation of power by a judicial authority or act under the control of a judicial authority, provided that such other authorities offer guarantees with regard to the impartiality and the right of all parties to be heard and provided that their decisions under the law of the Member State in which they operate:**
  - a) may be made the subject of an appeal to or review by a judicial authority; and
  - b) have a similar force and effect as a decision of a judicial authority on the same matter. **(amd 295,296,297 EPP)**
5. 'court decision' means a **final** ~~(inspired by amd 298 ECR and others)~~ decision of a court of a Member State, including a decree, order or judgment, concerning matters of parenthood ;
6. 'authentic instrument' means a document that has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument in any Member State in matters of parenthood and the authenticity of which:
  - (a) relates to the signature and the content of the instrument; and
  - (b) has been established by a public authority or other authority empowered for that purpose by the Member State of origin;
7. 'Member State of origin' means the Member State in which the court decision on parenthood has been given, the authentic instrument on parenthood has been formally drawn up or registered, or the European Certificate of Parenthood has been issued;
8. 'decentralised IT system' means an IT system as defined in point (4) of Article 2 of [the Digitalisation Regulation];
9. 'European electronic access point' means an interoperable access point as defined in point (5) of Article 2 of [the Digitalisation Regulation].
- 9a. **"videoconferencing" means using audiovisual transmission technology tools enabling persons in a cross-border judicial procedure to participate remotely. (amd 13)**

*Article 5*

**Competence in matters of parenthood within the Member States**

This Regulation shall not affect the competence of the authorities of the Member States to deal with parenthood matters *without any cross-border dimension. (amd 14, 303 Greens/EFA, LIBE 28)*

**COMP 2 Articles 6-15**

related amendments 16-17, 304-323, LIBE 29-32

*Article 6*

**General jurisdiction**

In matters relating to parenthood, jurisdiction shall lie with the courts of the Member State:

- (a) of the habitual residence of the child at the time the court is seised, or
- (b) of the nationality of the child at the time the court is seised, or
- (c) of the habitual residence of the respondent at the time the court is seised, or
- (d) of the habitual residence of either parent at the time the court is seised, or
- (e) of the nationality of either parent at the time the court is seised, or
- (f) of birth of the child.

*Article 7*

**Jurisdiction based on the presence of the child**

Where jurisdiction cannot be determined on the basis of Article 6, the courts of the Member State where the child is present shall have jurisdiction.

*Article 8*

**Residual jurisdiction**

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to Articles 6 or 7, jurisdiction shall be determined, in each Member State, by the laws of that Member State.

*Article 9*

**Forum necessitatis**

Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to other provisions of this Regulation, the courts of a Member State may, on an exceptional basis, rule on parenthood matters if proceedings cannot reasonably be brought or conducted or would be impossible in a third State with which the case is closely connected.

The case must have a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised.

*Article 10*

**Incidental questions**

1. If the outcome of proceedings in a matter not falling within the scope of this Regulation before a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question relating to parenthood, a court in that Member State may determine that question for the purposes of those proceedings even if that Member State does not have jurisdiction under this Regulation.

2. The determination of an incidental question pursuant to paragraph 1 shall produce effects only in the proceedings for which that determination was made.

*Article 11*  
**Seising of a court**

A court shall be deemed to be seised:

- (a) at the time when the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document is lodged with the court, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he or she was required to take to have service effected on the respondent;
- (b) if the document has to be served before being lodged with the court, at the time when it is received by the authority responsible for service, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take the steps he or she was required to take to have the document lodged with the court; or
- (c) if the proceedings are instituted of the court's own motion, at the time when the decision to institute the proceedings is taken by the court, or, where such a decision is not required, at the time when the case is registered by the court.

*Article 12*  
**Examination as to jurisdiction**

Where a court of a Member State is seised of a case over which it has no jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter under this Regulation and over which a court of another Member State has jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter under this Regulation, it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction. ~~*with the case immediately being referred to the competent court. (and 320 EPP)*~~

*Article 13*  
**Examination as to admissibility**

1. Where a respondent habitually resident in a State other than the Member State where the proceedings were instituted does not enter an appearance, the court with jurisdiction shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the respondent has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in sufficient time to enable the respondent to arrange for a defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to this end.
2. Article 22 of Regulation (EU) 2020/1784 shall apply instead of paragraph 1 of this Article if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted from one Member State to another pursuant to that Regulation.
3. Where Regulation (EU) 2020/1784 is not applicable, Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters shall apply if the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document had to be transmitted abroad pursuant to that Convention.

*Article 14*  
***Lis pendens***

1. Where proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties are brought before courts of different Member States, any court other than the court first

seised shall of its own motion stay its proceedings until such time as the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established.

2. In the cases referred to in paragraph 1, upon request by a court seised of the dispute, any other court seised shall without delay inform the requesting court of the date when it was seised.
3. Where the jurisdiction of the court first seised is established, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of the court first seised.

#### *Article 15*

### **Right of ~~children~~ *the child* to express their views and be heard (amd 15, 321 Greens/EFA, LIBE 30)**

1. When exercising their jurisdiction under this Regulation, the courts of the Member States shall, in accordance with national law and procedure, ***support and*** provide ~~children~~ ***a child*** below the age of 18 years whose parenthood is to be established and who are capable of forming their own views, with a genuine and effective opportunity to express their views, ~~*emotions and wishes*~~ either directly or through a representative or an appropriate body ***in proceedings covered by this Regulation. (amd 16, 322 Greens/EFA, LIBE 31)***
2. Where the court, in accordance with national law and procedure, gives ***a child*** ~~children~~ below the age of 18 years an opportunity to express their views in accordance with this Article, the court shall give due weight to the views, ~~*emotions and wishes*~~ of the ***child*** ~~children~~ in accordance with their age and maturity. ***(amd 17, 323 Greens /EFA, LIBE 32)***

## **COMP 3 Articles 16-21**

related amendments 324-343, FEM 14

#### *Article 16*

### **Universal application**

Any law designated as applicable by this Regulation shall be applied whether or not it is the law of a Member State.

#### *Article 17*

### **Applicable law**

1. The law applicable to the establishment of parenthood shall be the law of the State of the habitual residence of the person giving birth at the time of birth or, where the habitual residence of the person giving birth at the time of birth cannot be determined, the law of the State of birth of the child.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where the applicable law pursuant to paragraph 1 results in the establishment of parenthood as regards only one parent, the law of the State of nationality of that parent or of the second parent, or the law of the State of birth of the child, may apply to the establishment of parenthood as regards the second parent.

#### Article 18

##### Scope of the applicable law

The law designated by this Regulation as the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood shall govern, in particular:

- (a) the procedures and *conditions* to establish or contest ~~*conditions for establishing or contesting (amd 332 EPP)*~~ parenthood;
- (b) the binding legal effect and/or the evidentiary effects of authentic instruments;
- (c) the standing of persons in proceedings involving the establishment or contestation of parenthood;
- (d) any time limits to establish or contest parenthood.

#### Article 19

##### Change of applicable law

Where parenthood has been established in a Member State pursuant to this Regulation, a subsequent change of the applicable law shall not affect the parenthood already established.

#### Article 20

##### Formal validity

1. A unilateral act intended to have legal effect on the establishment of parenthood shall be valid as to form where it meets the requirements of one of the following laws:
  - (a) the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood pursuant to Article 17;
  - (b) the law of the State in which the person doing the act has the habitual residence; or
  - (c) the law of the State in which the act was done.
2. An act intended to have legal effect on the establishment of parenthood may be proved by any mode of proof recognised by the law of the forum or by any of the laws referred to in paragraph 1 under which that act is formally valid, provided that such mode of proof can be administered by the forum.

#### Article 21

##### Exclusion of renvoi

The application of the law of any State specified by this Regulation means the application of the rules of law in force in that State other than its rules of private international law.

## COMP 4 Article 22

related amendments 18; 343-351, FEMM 15, LIBE 33-35

#### Article 22

##### Public policy (*ordre public*)

1. The application of a provision of the law of any State specified by this Regulation may be refused only if such application is manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the forum, **taking into account the best interests of the child. (amd 345 EPP)**
2. Paragraph 1 shall be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States ~~in observance of~~ **in accordance with (amd 350 EPP)** the fundamental rights and

principles laid down in the Charter, in particular Article 21 thereof on the right to non-discrimination.

- 2a. When an appeal against the application of paragraph 1 is brought by an applicant is formed by an applicant, who is seeking recognition of a parenthood relation already established in another Member State, against the application of paragraph 1, the decision of the court establishing the parenthood shall stand ~~be binding~~ until all legal remedies at national and ~~European~~ Union level remedies have been exhausted and a final ruling has been delivered on the public policy exception. (amd 351 Renew)*

## **COMP 5 Articles 24-30**

related amendments 19; 352-372, LIBE 36, amd 576-582, LIBE 70 (Annex I)

### *Article 24*

#### **Recognition of a court decision**

1. A court decision on parenthood given in a Member State shall be recognised in all other Member States without any special procedure being required.
2. In particular, no special procedure shall be required for updating the civil-status records of a Member State on the basis of a court decision on parenthood given in another Member State and against which no further appeal lies under the law of that Member State.
3. Where the recognition of a court decision is raised as an incidental question before a court of a Member State, that court may determine that issue.

### *Article 25*

#### **Decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition**

1. Any interested party may, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Articles 32 to 34, apply for a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition referred to in Article 31.
2. The local jurisdiction of the court communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 71 shall be determined by the law of the Member State in which proceedings in accordance with paragraph 1 are brought.

### *Article 26*

#### **Documents to be produced for recognition**

1. A party who wishes to invoke in a Member State a court decision given in another Member State shall produce the following:
  - (a) a copy of the court decision that satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity; and
  - (b) the appropriate attestation issued pursuant to Article 29.
2. The court or other competent authority before which a court decision given in another Member State is invoked may, where necessary, require the party invoking it to provide a translation or transliteration of the translatable content of the free text fields of the attestation referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. The court or other competent authority before which a court decision given in another Member State is invoked may require the party to provide a translation or transliteration of the court decision in addition to a translation or transliteration of the translatable content

of the free text fields of the attestation if it is unable to proceed without such a translation or transliteration.

#### *Article 27*

##### **Absence of documents**

1. If the documents specified in Article 26(1) are not produced, the court or other competent authority before which a court decision given in another Member State is invoked may specify a time for its production, accept equivalent documents or, if it considers that it has sufficient information before it, dispense with its production.
2. If the court or other competent authority before which a court decision given in another Member State is invoked so requires, a translation or transliteration of such equivalent documents shall be produced.

#### *Article 28*

##### **Stay of proceedings**

The court before which a court decision given in another Member State is invoked may stay its proceedings, in whole or in part, where:

- (a) an ordinary appeal against that court decision has been lodged in the Member State of origin; or
- (b) an application has been submitted for a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition referred to in Article 25 or for a decision that the recognition is to be refused on the basis of one of those grounds.

#### *Article 29*

##### **Issuance of the attestation**

1. The court of a Member State of origin as communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 71 shall, upon application by a party, issue an attestation for a court decision on parenthood using the form set out in Annex I.
2. The attestation shall be completed and issued in the language of the court decision. ***Upon request of a party***, The attestation ~~may~~ ***shall*** also be issued in another official language of the institutions of the European Union requested ***by the party***. ~~This does not create any obligation for the court issuing the attestation to provide a translation or transliteration of the translatable content of the free text fields.~~ ***Member States are to decide whether such a translation or transliteration is to be provided by the court and/or a public administration body. (amd 19, 371, LIBE 36)***
3. The attestation shall contain a statement informing Union citizens and their family members that the attestation does not affect the rights that a child derives from Union law and that, for the exercise of such rights, proof of the parent-child relationship can be presented by any means.
4. No challenge shall lie against the issuance of the attestation.

#### *Article 30*

##### **Rectification of the attestation**

1. The court of a Member State of origin as communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 71 shall, upon application, and may, of its own motion, rectify the attestation where, due to a material error or omission, there is a discrepancy between the court decision to be recognised and the attestation.

2. The law of the Member State of origin shall apply to the procedure for rectification of the attestation.

## **COMP 6 Article 31**

related amendments 20-22; 373-390, FEMM 16, LIBE 37-39

### *Article 31*

#### **Grounds for refusal of recognition**

1. The recognition of a court decision shall be refused:
  - (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to the public policy of the Member State in which recognition is invoked, taking into account ***the best interests of (amd 375 EPP) the child's interests***;
  - (b) where it was given in default of appearance if the persons in default were not served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable those persons to arrange for their defence unless it is determined that such persons have accepted the court decision unequivocally;
  - (c) upon application ***and presentation of evidence*** by any person ***with a legitimate interest under the procedural law of the Member State in which the proceedings are brought*** claiming that the court decision infringes ~~his fatherhood or her motherhood~~ ***their parenthood*** over the child if it was given without such person having been given an opportunity to be heard ***and present evidence; (amd 21, 378 ECR, 379 Greens /EFA, LIBE 38)***
  - (d) if and to the extent that it is irreconcilable with a later court decision relating to parenthood given in the Member State in which recognition is invoked;
  - (e) if and to the extent that it is irreconcilable with a later court decision relating to parenthood given in another Member State provided that the later court decision fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State in which recognition is invoked.
2. Point (a) of paragraph 1 shall be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States in ~~observance of~~ ***accordance with (amd 388 EPP) the fundamental rights and principles laid down in the Charter, in particular Article 21 thereof on the right to non-discrimination.***
- 2a. When an appeal against the application of point (a) of paragraph 1 is brought formed by an applicant, who is seeking recognition of a parenthood ~~relation~~ already established in another Member State, ~~against the application paragraph 1,~~ the decision of the court establishing the parenthood shall ~~be binding~~ stand until ~~all~~ legal remedies at national and ~~European~~ Union level remedies have been exhausted and a final ruling has been delivered on the public policy exception. (amd 389 Renew)***
3. The recognition of a court decision in matters of parenthood may be refused if it was given without children having been given an opportunity to express their views, unless this is against the interest of the child. Where children were below the age of 18 years, this provision shall apply where the children were capable of forming their views in accordance with Article 15.

## **COMP 7 Articles 32-34**

related amendments 23; 391-404. LIBE 40

### *Article 32*

#### **Application for refusal of recognition**

1. The procedure for making an application for refusal of recognition shall, in so far as it is not covered by this Regulation, be governed by the law of the Member State in which proceedings for non-recognition are brought.
2. The recognition of a court decision in matters of parenthood shall be refused if one of the grounds for refusal of recognition referred to in Article 31 is found to exist.
3. The local jurisdiction of the court communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 71 shall be determined by the law of the Member State in which proceedings for non-recognition are brought.
4. The applicant shall provide the court with a copy of the court decision and, where applicable and possible, the appropriate attestation issued pursuant to Article 29.
5. The court may, where necessary, require the applicant to provide a translation or transliteration of the translatable content of the free text fields of the appropriate attestation issued pursuant to Article 29.
6. If the court is unable to proceed without a translation or transliteration of the court decision, it may require the applicant to provide such a translation or transliteration.
7. The court *shall* ~~(amd 398 Greens/EFA)~~ may dispense with the production of the documents referred to in paragraph 4 if:
  - (a) it already possesses them; or
  - (b) it considers it unreasonable to require the applicant to provide them.
8. The party seeking the refusal of the recognition of a court decision given in another Member State shall not be required to have a postal address in the Member State in which proceedings for non-recognition are brought. That party shall be required to have an authorised representative in the Member State in which proceedings for non-recognition are brought only if such a representative is mandatory under the law of the Member State in which proceedings for non-recognition are brought irrespective of the nationality of the parties.

### *Article 33*

#### **Challenge or appeal**

1. Any party *with an established legitimate interest* ~~(amd 23, 400 Greens/EFA)~~ may challenge or appeal against a court decision on the application for refusal of recognition.
2. The challenge or appeal shall be lodged with the court communicated by the Member States to the Commission pursuant to Article 71 as the court with which such a challenge or appeal is to be lodged.

### *Article 34*

#### **Further challenge or appeal**

A court decision given on the challenge or appeal may only be contested by a challenge or appeal where the courts with which any further challenge or appeal is to be lodged have been communicated by the Member State concerned to the Commission pursuant to Article 71.

## COMP 8 Articles 35-43

Related amendments 24-28; 405-447, FEMM 17, LIBE 41- 47, amds 583-600, LIBE 71 (Annex II)

### *Article 35*

#### **Scope**

This Section shall apply to authentic instruments establishing parenthood that:

- (a) have been formally drawn up or registered in a Member State assuming jurisdiction under Chapter II; and
- (b) have binding legal effect in the Member State where they have been formally drawn up or registered.

### *Article 36*

#### **Recognition of authentic instruments**

Authentic instruments establishing parenthood with binding legal effect in the Member State of origin shall be recognised in other Member States without any special procedure being required. Sections 1 and 2 of this Chapter shall apply accordingly, unless otherwise provided for in this Section.

### *Article 37*

#### **Attestation**

1. The competent authority of the Member State of origin as communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 71 shall, upon application by a party, issue an attestation for an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect using the form set out in Annex II.
2. The attestation may be issued only if the following conditions are met:
  - (a) the Member State which empowered the public authority or other authority to formally draw up or register the authentic instrument establishing parenthood had jurisdiction under Chapter II; and
  - (b) the authentic instrument has binding legal effect in that Member State.
3. The attestation shall be completed in the language of the authentic instrument. ~~Upon request of a party, it may shall~~ also be issued in another official language of the institutions of the European Union requested by the party. ~~This does not create any obligation for the competent authority issuing the attestation to provide a translation or transliteration of the translatable content of the free text fields.~~ **Member States are to decide whether such a translation or transliteration is to be provided by the court and/or a public administration body. (amd 24, 419 Greens/EFA, LIBE 41)**
4. The attestation shall contain a statement informing Union citizens and their family members that the attestation does not affect the rights that a child derives from Union law and that, for the exercise of such rights, proof of the parent-child relationship can be presented by any means.
5. If the attestation is not produced, the authentic instrument shall not be recognised in another Member State.

Article 38

**Rectification and withdrawal of the attestation**

1. The competent authority of the Member State of origin as communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 71 shall, upon application, and may, of its own motion, rectify the attestation where, due to a material error or omission, there is a discrepancy between the authentic instrument and the attestation.
2. The competent authority referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, upon application or of its own motion, withdraw the attestation where it was wrongly granted, having regard to the requirements laid down in Article 37.
3. The procedure, including any appeal, with regard to the rectification or withdrawal of the attestation shall be governed by the law of the Member State of origin.

Article 39

**Grounds for refusal of recognition**

1. The recognition of an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect shall be refused:
  - (a) if such recognition is manifestly contrary to the public policy of the Member State in which recognition is invoked, taking into account the *best child's interests of the child*; *(amd 423 EPP)*
  - (b) upon application by any person claiming that the authentic instrument infringes ~~his fatherhood or her motherhood~~ *their parenthood (LIBE 43)* over the child, if the authentic instrument was formally drawn up or registered without that person having been involved;
  - (c) if and to the extent that it is irreconcilable with a later court decision relating to parenthood given, or a later authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect drawn up or registered, in the Member State in which recognition is invoked;
  - (d) if and to the extent that it is irreconcilable with a later court decision relating to parenthood given, or a later authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect drawn up or registered, in another Member State provided that the later court decision or authentic instrument fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State in which recognition is invoked.
2. Point (a) of paragraph 1 shall be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States in ~~observance of~~ *accordance with (433 EPP)* the fundamental rights and principles laid down in the Charter, in particular Article 21 thereof on the right to non-discrimination.
  - 2a. *When an appeal against the application of point (a) of paragraph 1 is brought formed by an applicant, who is seeking recognition of a parenthood relation already established in another Member State, against the application of point (a) paragraph 1, the recognition of the authentic instrument and the rights derived from it shall stand remain unaltered until all legal remedies at national and European Union level remedies have been exhausted and a final ruling has been delivered. (amd 434 Renew)*
3. The recognition of an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect may *in exceptional circumstances* be refused if it was formally drawn up or registered without *the child* ~~children~~ having been given an opportunity to express their views *pursuant to Article 15*. ~~Where the children were below the age of 18 years, this provision shall apply where the children were capable of forming their views. (amd 27, 436 Greens/EFA, LIBE 45)~~

*Article 40*

**Prohibition of review of jurisdiction of the court of origin**

The jurisdiction of the court of the Member State of origin establishing parenthood may not be reviewed. The test of public policy referred to in point (a) of Article 31(1) may not be applied to the rules relating to jurisdiction set out in Articles 6 to 9.

*Article 41*

**Non-review as to substance**

Under no circumstances may a court decision given in another Member State, or an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect in the Member State of origin, be reviewed as to their substance.

*Article 42*

**Costs**

This Chapter shall also apply to the determination of the amount of costs and expenses of proceedings under this Regulation.

*Article 43*

**Legal aid**

1. An applicant who, in the Member State of origin, has benefited from complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses shall be entitled, in the proceedings provided for in Article 25(1) and Article 32, to benefit from the most favourable legal aid or the most extensive exemption from costs and expenses provided for by the law of the Member State in which proceedings are brought. ~~*The competent authority in the Member State of origin shall provide such statement free of cost and within two weeks after receiving a request from the party. (amd 447 Greens)*~~
2. An applicant who, in the Member State of origin, has benefited from free proceedings before an administrative authority communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 71 shall be entitled, in any procedures provided for in Articles 25(1) and 32, to benefit from legal aid in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article. To that end, that party shall present a statement from the competent authority in the Member State of origin to the effect that he or she fulfils the financial requirements to qualify for the grant of complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs or expenses. *The competent authority in the Member State of origin shall provide such statement free of cost and within two weeks after receiving a request from the party. (amd 447 Greens/EFA)*

**COMP 9 Articles 44-45**

Related amendments 29-30; 448-459, FEMM 18, LIBE 48, amds 601-602, LIBE 72 (Annex III)

*Article 44*

**Scope**

This Chapter shall apply to authentic instruments which have no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which have evidentiary effects in that Member State.

## Article 45

### Acceptance of authentic instruments

1. An authentic instrument which has no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin shall have the same evidentiary effects in another Member State as it has in the Member State of origin, or the most comparable effects, provided that this is not manifestly contrary to public policy (*ordre public*) in the Member State where it is presented.
2. The public policy (*ordre public*) referred to in paragraph 1 shall be applied by the courts and other competent authorities of the Member States ~~in observance of~~ ***in accordance with (amd 458 EPP)*** the fundamental rights and principles laid down in the Charter, in particular Article 21 thereof on the right to non-discrimination.
  - 2a. ***When an appeal against the application of paragraph 1 is brought formed by an applicant, who is seeking recognition of a parenthood relation already established in another Member State, against the application of paragraph 1, the evidentiary effect of the authentic instrument and the rights derived from it shall stand remain unaltered until all legal remedies at national and European Union level remedies have been exhausted and a final ruling has been delivered. (amd 459 Renew)***
3. A person wishing to use such an authentic instrument in another Member State may ask the authority that has formally drawn up or registered the authentic instrument in the Member State of origin to fill in the form in Annex III describing the evidentiary effects which the authentic instrument produces in the Member State of origin.
4. The attestation shall contain a statement informing Union citizens and their family members that the attestation does not affect the rights that a child derives from Union law and that, for the exercise of such rights, proof of the parent-child relationship can be presented by any means.
5. Any challenge relating to the authenticity of such an authentic instrument shall be made before the courts of the Member State of origin and shall be decided upon under the law of that Member State. The authentic instrument challenged shall not produce any evidentiary effect in another Member State as long as the challenge is pending before the competent court.
6. Any challenge relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in such an authentic instrument shall be made before the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation and shall be decided upon under the law applicable pursuant to Chapter III. The authentic instrument challenged shall not produce any evidentiary effect in a Member State other than the Member State of origin as regards the matter being challenged as long as the challenge is pending before the competent court.
7. If the outcome of proceedings in a court of a Member State depends on the determination of an incidental question relating to the legal acts or legal relationships recorded in such an authentic instrument, that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.

## COMP 10 Articles 46-57

Related amendments 31-42; 460-532, FEMM 19, LIBE 49-60, amds 603-646, LIBE 73, 74 (Annex IV, V)

### *Article 46*

#### **Creation of a European Certificate of Parenthood**

1. This Regulation creates a European Certificate of Parenthood ('the Certificate') which shall be issued for use in another Member State and shall produce the effects listed in Article 53.
2. The use of the Certificate shall not be mandatory.
3. The Certificate shall not take the place of internal documents used for similar purposes in the Member States. However, once issued for use in another Member State, the Certificate shall also produce the effects listed in Article 53 in the Member State whose authorities issued it in accordance with this Chapter.

### *Article 47*

#### **Purpose of the Certificate**

The Certificate is for use by a child or a legal representative who, in another Member State, needs to invoke the child's parenthood status. ~~(amd 31, 469 Greens/EFA)~~

### *Article 48*

#### **Competence to issue the Certificate**

1. The Certificate shall be issued in the Member State in which parenthood was established and whose courts, as defined in Article 4(4), have jurisdiction under Article 6, Article 7 or Article 9.
2. The issuing authority, as communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 71, of the Member State referred to in paragraph 1 shall be:
  - (a) a court as defined in Article 4(4); or
  - (b) another authority which, under national law, has competence to deal with parenthood matters.

### *Article 49*

#### **Application for a Certificate**

1. The Certificate shall be issued upon application by the child ('the applicant') or, where applicable, a legal representative.
2. For the purposes of submitting an application, the applicant **shall (amd 475 ECR)** ~~may~~ use the form established in Annex IV.
3. The application shall contain the information listed below, to the extent that such information is within the applicant's knowledge and is necessary in order to enable the issuing authority to certify the elements which the applicant wants certified, and shall be accompanied by all relevant documents either in the original or by way of copies which satisfy the conditions necessary to establish their authenticity, without prejudice to Article 50(2):
  - (a) details concerning the applicant: surname(s) (if applicable, surname(s) at birth), given name(s), sex, date and place of birth, nationality (if known), identification number (if applicable), address;

- (b) if applicable, details concerning the legal representative of the applicant: surname(s) (if applicable, surname(s) at birth), given name(s), address and representative capacity;
- (c) details concerning each parent: surname(s) (if applicable, surname(s) at birth), given name(s), date and place of birth, nationality, identification number (if applicable), address;
- (d) the place and Member State where the parenthood of the child is registered;
- (e) the elements on which the applicant founds parenthood, appending the original or a copy of the document(s) establishing parenthood with binding legal effect or providing evidence of the parenthood;
- (f) the contact details of the Member State's court that established parenthood, of the competent authority that issued an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect, or of the competent authority that issued an authentic instrument with no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but with evidentiary effects in that Member State;
- (g) a declaration stating that, to the applicant's best knowledge, no dispute is pending relating to the elements to be certified;
- (h) any other information which the applicant deems useful for the purposes of the issuance of the Certificate.

**3a. Where a Member State provides digital access to the information referred to in paragraph 3, the applicant shall be provided with access to a digital version of the form established in Annex IV, which shall be automatically completed by the competent authorities in its entirety or partially, depending on the information available. The applicant or, where applicable, the legal representative of the applicant shall be able to add any missing information to the form before submitting the application. (amd 32, LIBE 53)**

#### *Article 50*

#### **Examination of the application**

1. Upon receipt of the application, the issuing authority shall verify the information and declarations and the documents and other evidence provided by the applicant. It shall carry out the enquiries necessary for that verification of its own motion where this is provided for or authorised by its national law, or shall invite the applicant to provide any ~~further evidence which it deems necessary~~ **information that the authority considers to be missing, in order to issue a Certificate. (amd 33, 486 Greens/EFA, LIBE 54)**
2. Where the applicant has been unable to produce copies of the relevant documents which satisfy the conditions necessary to establish their authenticity, the issuing authority may decide to accept other forms of evidence.
3. Where this is provided for by its national law and subject to the conditions laid down therein, the issuing authority may require that declarations be made on oath or by a statutory declaration in lieu of an oath.
4. For the purposes of this Article, the competent authority of a Member State shall, upon request, provide the issuing authority of another Member State with information held, in particular, in the civil, personal or population registers and other registers recording facts of relevance for the parenthood of the applicant, where that competent authority would be authorised, under national law, to provide another national authority with such information.

#### *Article 51*

## Issuance of the Certificate

1. The issuing authority shall issue the Certificate without delay ***and not later than two weeks 15 days following receipt of a request, (amd 34, 492 Greens/EFA, 493 EPP, LIBE 55)*** in accordance with the procedure laid down in this Chapter when the elements to be certified have been established under the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood. It shall use the form in Annex V.

The issuing authority shall not issue the Certificate in particular if:

- (a) the elements to be certified are being challenged; or
  - (b) the Certificate would not be in conformity with a court decision covering the same elements.
2. The fee collected for issuing a Certificate shall not be higher than the fee collected for issuing a ***birth certificate nor a (amd 495 Greens/EFA)*** certificate under national law providing evidence of the parenthood of the applicant.
- 2a. The Certificate shall be available in both paper and electronic versions. (amd 35, LIBE 56)***

## Article 52

### Contents of the Certificate

The Certificate shall contain the following information, as applicable:

- (a) the name, address and contact details of the Member State's issuing authority;
- (b) if different, the name, address and contact details of the Member State's court that established parenthood, of the competent authority that issued an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect, or of the competent authority that issued an authentic instrument with no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but with evidentiary effects in that Member State;
- (c) the reference number of the file;
- (d) the date and place of issue;
- (e) the place and Member State where the parenthood of the child is registered;
- (f) details concerning the applicant: surname(s) (if applicable, surname(s) at birth), given name(s), sex, date and place of birth, nationality (if known), identification number (if applicable), address;
- (g) if applicable, details concerning the legal representative of the applicant: surname(s) (if applicable, surname(s) at birth), given name(s), address and representative capacity;
- (h) details concerning each parent: surname(s) (if applicable, surname(s) at birth), given name(s), date and place of birth, nationality, identification number (if applicable), address;
- (i) the elements on the basis of which the issuing authority considers itself competent to issue the Certificate;
- (j) the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood and the elements on the basis of which that law has been determined;
- (k) a statement informing Union citizens and their family members that the Certificate does not affect the rights that a child derives from Union law and that, for the exercise of such rights, proof of the parent-child relationship can be presented by any means;
- (l) signature and/or stamp of the issuing authority.

*Article 53*  
**Effects of the Certificate**

1. The Certificate shall produce its effects in all Member States without any special procedure being required.
2. The Certificate shall be presumed to demonstrate accurately elements which have been established under the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood. The person mentioned in the Certificate as the child of a particular parent or parents shall be presumed to have the status mentioned in the Certificate.
3. The Certificate shall constitute a valid document for the recording of parenthood in the relevant register of a Member State, without prejudice to point (i) of Article 3(2). (~~amd 36, 511 Greens/EFA~~)

*Article 54*  
**Certified copies of the Certificate**

1. The issuing authority shall keep the original of the Certificate and shall issue one or more certified copies to the applicant or a legal representative, ***subject only to the condition that the applicant or, where applicable, the legal representative, submit documents to prove their identity, in accordance with the national law of the Member State issuing the Certificate.*** (~~amd 37~~)
  - 1a. ***Electronic copies of the Certificate shall be made available through the European electronic access point established on the European e-Justice Portal pursuant to Article 4 of Regulation (EU) .../... [the Digitalisation Regulation] and through relevant existing national IT portals.*** (~~amd 38~~)
2. The issuing authority shall, for the purposes of Articles 55(3) and 57(2), keep a list of persons to whom certified copies have been issued pursuant to paragraph 1.

*Article 55*  
**Rectification, modification or withdrawal of the Certificate**

1. The issuing authority shall, at the request of any person demonstrating a legitimate interest or of its own motion, rectify ~~***without any delay immediately***~~ (~~amd 517 Greens/EFA~~) the Certificate in the event of a clerical error.
2. The issuing authority shall, at the request of any person demonstrating a legitimate interest or, where this is possible under national law, of its own motion, ***without any delay*** (~~amd 519~~) modify or withdraw the Certificate where it has been established that the Certificate or individual elements thereof are not accurate.  
~~***A person's legitimate interest shall be established in accordance with the procedural law of the issuing Member State.***~~ (~~amd 518 ECR~~)
3. The issuing authority shall inform without delay ***and at least within two weeks after its decision*** (~~amd, 521 Greens/EFA~~) all persons to whom certified copies of the Certificate have been issued pursuant to Article 54(1) of any rectification, modification or withdrawal thereof.
  - 3a. ***Where the Certificate is rectified, modified or withdrawn, the original Certificate and all previous certified copies shall lose their effects.*** (~~amd 39~~)

*Article 56*  
**Redress procedures**

1. Decisions taken by the issuing authority pursuant to Article 51 may be challenged by the applicant for a Certificate or a legal representative.  
Decisions taken by the issuing authority pursuant to Article 55 and point (a) of Article 57(1) may be challenged by any person demonstrating a legitimate interest.  
~~*A person's legitimate interest shall be established in accordance with the procedural law of the issuing Member State. (amd 525 ECR)*~~  
The challenge shall be lodged before a court in the Member State of the issuing authority in accordance with the law of that Member State.
2. If, as a result of a challenge as referred to in paragraph 1, it is established that the Certificate issued is not accurate, the competent court shall rectify, modify or withdraw the Certificate or ensure that it is rectified, modified or withdrawn by the issuing authority ***without delay. (amd 40, 526 Greens/EFA)***  
If, as a result of a challenge as referred to in paragraph 1, it is established that the refusal to issue the Certificate was unjustified, the competent court shall issue the Certificate or ensure that the issuing authority re-assesses the case and makes a fresh decision ~~*without delay and at least within two weeks after its decision. (amd 41, 528 Greens/EFA, LIBE 60)*~~

#### *Article 57*

#### **Suspension of the effects of the Certificate**

1. The effects of the Certificate may be suspended by:
  - (a) the issuing authority, at the request of any person demonstrating a legitimate interest, pending a modification or withdrawal of the Certificate pursuant to Article 55; or
  - (b) the court, at the request of any person entitled to challenge a decision taken by the issuing authority pursuant to Article 56, pending such a challenge.~~*A person's legitimate interest shall be established in accordance with the procedural law of the issuing Member State. (amd 532 ECR)*~~
2. The issuing authority or, as the case may be, the court shall without delay inform all persons to whom certified copies of the Certificate have been issued pursuant to Article 54(1) of any suspension of the effects of the Certificate.  
During the suspension of the effects of the Certificate no further certified copies of the Certificate may be issued.  
***The certified copies of the Certificate already issued shall have no effects during the suspension of the effect of the Certificate. (amd 42)***

### **COMP 11 Articles 58-62**

Related amendments 43-48; 533-543, LIBE 61

#### *Article 58*

#### **Communication through the European electronic access point**

1. ***It shall be possible to use*** ~~the~~ European electronic access point established on the European e-Justice Portal pursuant to Article 4 of [the Digitalisation Regulation] ~~may be used~~ for electronic communication between ~~natural applicants~~ ***persons*** or their legal representatives and Member State courts or other competent authorities in connection with ~~the following~~ ***proceedings covered by this Regulation.***

- ~~(a) proceedings for a decision that there are no grounds for the refusal of recognition of a court decision or an authentic instrument on parenthood, or proceedings for the refusal of recognition of a court decision or an authentic instrument on parenthood;~~  
~~(b) the application for, issuance, rectification, modification, withdrawal, suspension or redress procedures of the European Certificate of Parenthood. (amd 43, 44, 45, 533 Greens/EFA, 534 EPP, 535 Greens/EFA, 538 ECR, 539 Greens/EFA, LIBE 61)~~

**1a. The European electronic access point established on the European e-Justice Portal pursuant to Article 4 of [the Digitalisation Regulation] shall be used for electronic communication between competent authorities in connection with the following:**

- (a) all proceedings and applications referred in paragraph 1;**  
**(b) *lis pendens* (amd 46)**
2. Articles 4(3), 5(2) and (3), 6, 9(1) and 3, and 10 of [the Digitalisation Regulation] shall apply to electronic communications pursuant to paragraph 1 **and 1a. (amd 47)**

#### **Article 58a**

##### ***Use of videoconferencing or other distance communication technology***

- 1. It shall be possible to use videoconferencing or other distance communication technology for hearings related to the proceedings covered by this Regulation in accordance with Regulation (EU) .../... [the Digitalisation Regulation].**
- 2. Pursuant to Article 15, the courts of a Member State may allow on a case-by-case basis the hearing of child who is capable of forming their own views via videoconferencing or other distance communication technology. When deciding whether to hear a child through videoconferencing or other distance communication technology, the competent authority shall be guided primarily by the best interests of the child. (amd 48)**

#### **Article 59**

##### **Adoption of implementing acts by the Commission**

1. For the purposes of electronic communications pursuant to Article 58(1), the Commission shall adopt implementing acts setting out the following:
  - (a) the technical specifications defining the methods of communication by electronic means;
  - (b) the technical specifications for communication protocols;
  - (c) the information security objectives and relevant technical measures ensuring minimum information security standards and a high level of cybersecurity for the processing and communication of information;
  - (d) the minimum availability objectives and possible related technical requirements for electronic communication through the decentralised IT system.
2. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 62(2).
3. The implementing acts referred to in paragraph 1 shall be adopted by [2 years after the entry into force of this Regulation].

#### **Article 60**

##### **Reference implementation software**

1. The Commission shall be responsible for the creation, maintenance and development of reference implementation software which Member States may choose to apply as their back-end system instead of a national IT system. The creation, maintenance and

development of the reference implementation software shall be financed from the general budget of the Union.

2. The Commission shall provide, maintain and support on a free-of-charge basis the reference implementation software.

#### *Article 61*

### **Costs of the decentralised IT system, European electronic access point and national IT portals**

1. Each Member State shall bear the costs of the installation, operation and maintenance of the decentralised IT system's access points which are located on their territory.
2. Each Member State shall bear the costs of establishing and adjusting its national IT systems to make them interoperable with the access points, and shall bear the costs of administering, operating and maintaining those systems.
3. Member States shall not be prevented from applying for grants to support the activities referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 under the relevant Union financial programmes.
4. The Commission shall bear all costs related to introducing support for electronic communications through the European electronic access point pursuant to Article 58(1).

#### *Article 62*

### **Committee procedure**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>36</sup>.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council shall apply.

## **COMP 12 Articles 63-72**

Related amds 49-53; 544-575, FEMM 20, 21. LIBE 62- 69

#### *Article 63*

### **Delegation of powers**

The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 64 concerning the amendment of Annexes I to V in order to update or make technical changes to those Annexes. *The preparation and drawing-up of delegated acts shall be preceded by and take into account consultations with stakeholders, including relevant civil society organisations and academic experts. (546 Greens/EFA, LIBE 62)*

#### *Article 64*

### **Exercise of the delegation**

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Article 63 shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [*date of entry into force of this Regulation*].
3. The delegation of power referred to in Article 63 may be revoked at any time by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.
4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.
5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it to the Council.
6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Article 63 shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the Council has informed the Commission that it will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the Council.
7. The European Parliament shall be informed of the adoption of delegated acts by the Commission, of any objection formulated to them, or of the revocation of the delegation of powers by the Council.

#### *Article 65*

#### **Legalisation or other similar formality**

No legalisation or other similar formality shall be required in the context of this Regulation.

#### *Article 66*

#### **Relationship with existing international conventions**

1. This Regulation shall not affect the international conventions to which one or more Member States are party at the time when this Regulation is adopted and which lay down provisions on matters governed by this Regulation.
2. However, this Regulation shall, as between Member States, take precedence over conventions concluded exclusively between two or more of them in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.
3. This Regulation shall not affect the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption.
4. This Regulation shall not affect Conventions No 16, No 33 and No 34 of the International Commission on Civil Status.

#### *Article 67*

#### **List of Conventions**

1. By [*six months before the date of application of this Regulation*], Member States shall notify the Commission of the conventions referred to in Article 66(1). After that date, Member States shall notify the Commission of all denunciations of such conventions.
2. Within six months of receipt of the notifications referred to in paragraph 1, the Commission shall publish in the European e-Justice Portal:
  - (a) a list of the conventions referred to in paragraph 1;
  - (b) the denunciations referred to in paragraph 1.

*Article 67a*  
**Supportive measures**

- 1. The Commission shall develop guidelines on the application and enforcement of this Regulation, which shall be available six months prior to the application date referred to in article 72.**
- 2. Member States shall complement the Commission guidelines where relevant with guidelines for all relevant professionals as well as for children and parents concerned, taking into account the specificities of their national administrative and legal systems. These guidelines shall be available at the latest by the application date referred to in article 72.**
- 3. The Commission and Member States shall regularly review the guidelines referred to in paragraph 1 and 2, and update them whenever relevant.**
- 4. Member States shall provide easily accessible and user-friendly information about the procedures covered by this Regulation, including via a public website.**
- 5. Member States, with the support of the Commission and the European Judicial Training Network, shall organise trainings for all relevant professionals, in particular judges, lawyers, and public administration officials on the application of this Regulation. (amd 550 Greens/EFA, LIBE 63)**

*Article 68*  
**Data protection**

1. The personal data required for the application of this Regulation shall be processed by Member State courts or other competent authorities for the purposes of the establishment of parenthood in cross-border situations and of the recognition of parenthood, in connection with the establishment of parenthood pursuant to Chapter II, the issuance of attestations pursuant to Articles 29, 37 and 45, the issuance of a European Certificate of Parenthood pursuant to Article 51, the presentation of the documents for the recognition of parenthood pursuant to Article 26, the obtaining of a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition of parenthood pursuant to Article 25, or the application for refusal of recognition of parenthood pursuant to Article 32.
2. Processing of personal data under this Regulation shall be limited to the extent necessary for the purposes set out in paragraph 1, without prejudice to further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest in accordance with Articles 5(1)(b) and 89 of the GDPR.
3. For the purposes of this Regulation, Member State courts or other competent authorities shall be regarded as data controllers within the meaning of Article 4, point 7 of the GDPR.
4. The personal data required for the application of this Regulation shall be processed by the Commission in connection with the electronic communication between natural persons or their legal representatives and Member State courts or other competent authorities through the European electronic access point in the context of the decentralised IT system.
5. Processing of personal data under this Regulation shall be limited to the extent necessary for the purposes set out in paragraph 4.
6. For the purposes of this Regulation, the Commission shall be regarded as controller within the meaning of Article 3, point 8 of the EUDPR.

*Article 69*

## Transitional provisions

1. This Regulation shall apply to legal proceedings instituted and to authentic instruments formally drawn up or registered on or after [*date of application of this Regulation*].
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where the parenthood was established in conformity with one of the laws designated as applicable under Chapter III in a Member State whose courts had jurisdiction under Chapter II, Member States shall recognise:
  - (a) a court decision establishing parenthood in another Member State in legal proceedings instituted prior to [*date of application of this Regulation*], and
  - (b) an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect in the Member State of origin which was formally drawn up or registered prior to [*date of application of this Regulation*].Chapter IV shall apply to the court decisions and authentic instruments referred to in this paragraph.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, Member States shall accept an authentic instrument which has no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which has evidentiary effects in that Member State, provided that this is not manifestly contrary to the public policy (*ordre public*) of the Member State in which acceptance is sought. Chapter V shall apply to the authentic instruments referred to in this paragraph.

## Article 70 Review

1. By [~~5~~ **3** years from date of application of this Regulation] **and thereafter every 5 years**, the Commission shall present to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee a report on the application of this Regulation, including an evaluation of ***convergences and divergences between Member States and*** any practical problems encountered, supported by information supplied by the Member States. The report shall be accompanied, where necessary, by a legislative proposal. (***amd 50, 560 Greens/EFA, LIBE 65***)
2. The Member States shall provide the Commission ~~upon request, where available,~~ with information relevant for the evaluation of the operation and application of this Regulation, ~~in particular at least~~ on:
  - (a) the number of applications for the refusal of recognition of a court decision or of an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect in the Member State of origin pursuant to Article 32, and the number of cases in which the refusal of recognition was granted;  
***(aa) the number of applications for the establishment recognition of parenthood submitted under this Regulation and the number of applications that were rejected accompanied by an overview of the reasons for rejection;***  
***(aaa) for cases of refusal to apply provisions of this Regulation due to their incompatibility with the public policy of a Member State, an explanation of the rationale for each case as well as information on any appeals brought against its use;***
  - (b) the number of appeals lodged pursuant to Articles 33 and 34, respectively;
  - (c) the number of applications challenging the contents of an authentic instrument which has no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which has evidentiary effects in that Member State, and the number of cases in which the challenge was successful;

*(ca) the number of applications for the recognition of a court decision or of an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect in the Member State of origin pursuant to Article 32, and the number of cases in which the recognition was granted;*

(d) the number of European Certificates of Parenthood issued; and

(e) the costs incurred under Article 61(2) of this Regulation. *(amd 51, 52, 561 Greens/EFA, 565 EPP, LIBE 66, 67, 68)*

*2a. The Commission shall establish a dialogue with relevant stakeholders, ~~including the persons concerned if they so wish and their representatives~~, to contribute to the preparation of the evaluation report referred to in paragraph 1. (amd 53, 560 Greens/EFA, LIBE 69)*

#### *Article 71*

#### **Information to be communicated to the Commission**

1. The Member States shall communicate to the Commission the following:
  - (a) the authorities empowered to draw up or register authentic instruments in matters of parenthood as referred to in Article 4, point (6);
  - (b) the courts and authorities competent to issue attestations as referred to in Article 29, Article 37 and Article 45, and the courts and authorities competent to rectify attestations as referred to in Article 38;
  - (c) the courts competent to deal with applications for a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition in accordance with Article 25, and the courts competent to deal with applications for refusal of recognition in accordance with Article 32 and with appeals against court decisions on such applications for refusal in accordance with Articles 33 and 34, respectively; and
  - (d) the courts and authorities competent to issue the European Certificate of Parenthood pursuant to Article 51, and the courts competent to deal with the redress procedures referred to in Article 56.
2. The Member States shall communicate the information referred to in paragraph 1 to the Commission by *[6 months after the date of entry into force of this Regulation]*.
3. The Member States shall communicate to the Commission any changes to the information referred to in paragraph 1.
4. The Commission shall make the information referred to in paragraph 1 publicly available through appropriate means, including through the European e-Justice Portal.

#### *Article 72*

#### **Entry into force and application**

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

It shall apply from *[the first day of the month following a period of 18 months from the date of entry into force of this Regulation]*.

However, Article 71 shall apply from *[date of entry into force of this Regulation]*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

## Final Compromise amendments covering recitals

### COMP A Recitals 1-5

Related amendments 57-65, LIBE 1, 6

Whereas:

- (1) The Union has set itself the objective of creating, maintaining and developing an area of freedom, security and justice in full respect of fundamental rights in which the free movement of persons and access to justice are ensured, ***according to the Treaties and Charter of Fundamental Rights***. For the gradual establishment of such an area, the Union is to adopt measures aimed at ensuring the mutual recognition between Member States of judgments and decisions in extrajudicial cases in civil matters and the compatibility of the rules applicable in the Member States concerning conflict of laws and jurisdiction in civil matters.
- (2) This Regulation concerns the recognition in a Member State of the parenthood of a child as established in another Member State. ***All Member States are bound to act in the best interest of a child, including by safeguarding the fundamental right of every child to family life and the prohibition to discriminate a child on the basis of their parents' marital status or sexual orientation, or the way the child was conceived. Therefore, this Regulation*** ~~aims~~ to protect the fundamental rights and other rights of children in matters concerning their parenthood in cross-border situations, including their right to an identity<sup>1</sup>, to non-discrimination<sup>2</sup> and to a private and family life<sup>3</sup>, taking ***into account the full respect of the principle of*** the best interests of the child as a primary consideration<sup>4</sup>. This Regulation also aims to provide legal certainty and predictability and to reduce litigation costs and burden for families, national courts and other competent authorities in connection with proceedings for the recognition of parenthood in another Member State ***so that the child does not lose the rights derived from the parenthood established in one Member States in a cross-border situation***. To attain these aims, this Regulation should require Member States to recognise for all purposes the parenthood of a child as established in another Member State. ***(amd 59 Greens, amd 60 EPP, LIBE 6)***
- (3) Articles 21, 45, 49 and 56 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) confer on Union citizens the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States. They comprise the right of Union citizens not to face any obstacles and the right to equal treatment with nationals in the exercise of free movement, including as regards certain social advantages, defined as any advantage which will likely facilitate mobility<sup>5</sup>. This right also applies to family members of Union citizens as defined by Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>6</sup> in matters related to scholarships, admission to education, reductions in public transportation costs for large families, reduced student fares for public transport and reduced museum entrance fees<sup>7</sup>. The protection afforded by the Treaty provisions on free movement also includes the right to have a name lawfully attributed in a Member State recognised in other Member States<sup>8</sup>.
- (4) The Court of Justice of the European Union ('the Court of Justice') has ruled that a Member State is required to recognise a parent-child relationship for the purposes of permitting a child to exercise without impediment, with each parent, the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States as guaranteed in Article 21(1)

TFEU, and to exercise all the rights that the child derives from Union law<sup>9</sup>. The case-law of the Court of Justice does not, however, require Member States to recognise, for purposes other than the exercise of the rights that the child derives from Union law, the parent-child relationship between the child and the persons mentioned on the birth certificate drawn up by the authorities of another Member State as being the child's parents.

- (5) ***Pursuant to Article 67(1) of TFEU, the Union shall constitute an area of freedom, security and justice with respect for fundamental rights and the different legal systems and traditions of the Member States. (amd 63 ECR, amd 64 EPP).*** Under the Treaties, the ***exclusive (amd 65 ECR)*** competence to adopt substantive rules on family law, such as rules on the definition of family and rules on the establishment of the parenthood of a child, lies with the Member States. However, pursuant to Article 81(3) TFEU, the Union can adopt measures concerning family law with cross-border implications, in particular rules on international jurisdiction, on applicable law and on the recognition of parenthood.

## **COMP B Recitals 7-12**

Related amendments 1-2, 66-79, FEMM 2, 10,11, LIBE 2

- (7) In 2010 the Commission published a Green Paper entitled 'Less bureaucracy for citizens: promoting free movement of public documents and recognition of the effects of civil status records' by which it launched a broad consultation on matters relating to the free movement of public documents and the recognition of the effects of civil status records. Among others, it considered the possibility of introducing a European civil status certificate that would facilitate the cross-border recognition of civil status in the Union. The consultation aimed to gather contributions from interested parties and the general public with a view to developing Union policy in these areas and the relevant legislative proposals. In 2016, the Union legislator adopted Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 on promoting the free movement of citizens by simplifying the requirements for presenting certain public documents in the European Union<sup>10</sup>, including documents on birth, parenthood and adoption.
- (8) While the Union has competence to adopt measures on family law with cross-border implications such as rules on international jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition of parenthood between Member States, to date the Union has not adopted provisions in those areas as regards parenthood. The Member States' provisions currently applicable in these areas differ ***thus leading to legal gaps and creating legal uncertainty for children exercising their rights in cross-border situations which may lead to discrimination and disrespect for fundamental rights. (amd 1, amd 69 Greens, amd 70 EPP)***
- (9) At Union level, a number of Union instruments deal with certain rights of children in cross-border situations, in particular Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009<sup>11</sup>, Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>12</sup> and Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111<sup>13</sup>. However, these Regulations do not include provisions on the establishment or the recognition of parenthood. For its part, Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>14</sup> includes public documents on birth, parenthood and adoption in its scope, but this Regulation deals with the authenticity and the language of such documents and not with the recognition of their contents or effects in another Member State.

(10) As a result of the absence of Union provisions on international jurisdiction and applicable law for the establishment of parenthood in cross-border situations and on the recognition of parenthood between Member States, families ~~may~~ **(amd 75 Greens)** encounter difficulties in having the parenthood of their children recognised for all purposes within the Union, including when they move to another Member State or return to their Member State of origin.

(11) Children derive a number of rights from parenthood, including the right to an identity, a name, nationality (where governed by *ius sanguinis*), custody and access rights by their parents, maintenance rights, succession rights and the right to be legally represented by their parents. The non-recognition in a Member State of the parenthood established in another Member State can have serious adverse consequences on children's fundamental rights and on the rights that they derive from national law. This may prompt families to start litigation to have the parenthood of their child recognised in another Member State, although those proceedings have uncertain results and involve significant time and costs for both families and the Member States' judicial systems. Ultimately, families may be deterred from exercising their right to free movement for fear that the parenthood of their child will not be recognised in another Member State for the purposes of rights derived from national law.

***(11a) The non-recognition by a Member State of parenthood established in another Member State particularly affects rainbow families (LGBTIQ+ families) as well as other types of families that do not fit the nuclear family model. This is especially the case where there is no biological link between the parents and the child. This Regulation should ensure that children enjoy their rights and maintain their legal status in cross-border situations irrespective of their family situation and without discrimination. (amd 2, FEMM 2, FEMM 10, FEMM 11, 79 Greens)***

(12) In 2020 the Commission announced measures<sup>15</sup> to ensure that the parenthood established in a Member State would be recognised in all other Member States. This initiative was included in the 2020 EU LGBTIQ Equality Strategy<sup>16</sup> and the 2021 EU Strategy on the rights of the child<sup>17</sup> as a key action to support equality and the rights of children. The European Parliament welcomed the Commission's initiative in its 2021 Resolution on LGBTIQ rights in the EU<sup>18</sup> and in its 2022 Resolution on the protection of the rights of the child in civil, administrative and family law proceedings<sup>19</sup>.

## **COMP C Recitals 13- 14a**

Related amendments 3-4, 80-84, FEMM 1, 3, LIBE 3, 19

(13) This Regulation should not affect the rights that a child derives from Union law, in particular the rights that a child enjoys under Union law on free movement, including Directive 2004/38/EC. For instance, Member States must already today recognise a parent-child relationship for the purposes of permitting children to exercise, with ~~each of their two~~ **their** parents, the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States without impediment, and to exercise all the rights that the child derives from Union law. This Regulation does not provide for any additional conditions or requirements for the exercise of such rights. **(amd 80 Greens)**

(14) Under Article 21 TFEU and secondary legislation relating thereto as interpreted by the Court of Justice, the respect of a Member State's national identity under Article 4(2) TEU and a Member State's public policy cannot serve as justification to refuse to recognise a

parent-child relationship between children and their same-sex parents for the purposes of exercising the rights that a child derives from Union law. ***To that end, Member States should ensure that this Regulation is implemented correctly and that public policy is not used to circumvent the obligations laid down in this Regulation and is interpreted in accordance with the ECJ CJEU jurisprudence. (amd 3, amd 83 Greens, amd FEMM 1, FEMM 3)*** In addition, for the purposes of exercising such rights, proof of parenthood can be presented by any means<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, a Member State is not entitled to require that a person presents either the attestations provided for in this Regulation accompanying a court decision or an authentic instrument on parenthood, or the European Certificate of Parenthood created by this Regulation, where the person invokes, in the context of the exercise of the right to free movement, rights that a child derives from Union law. This should not, however, prevent a person from choosing to present in such cases also the relevant attestation or the European Certificate of Parenthood provided for in this Regulation. To ensure that Union citizens and their family members are informed that the rights that a child derives from Union law are not affected by this Regulation, the forms of the attestations and of the European Certificate of Parenthood annexed to this Regulation should include a statement specifying that the relevant attestation or the European Certificate of Parenthood do not affect the rights that a child derives from Union law, in particular the rights that a child enjoys under Union law on free movement, and that, for the exercise of such rights, proof of the parent-child relationship can be presented by any means.

***(14a) It is important that Member States, supported by the Commission and the European Judicial Training Network, organise trainings for judges, legal professionals and relevant state authorities to ensure the proper implementation and application of this Regulation (amd 4, amd 84 Greens and LIBE 19)***

## **COMP D Recitals 15- 27**

Related amendments 85-117, LIBE 4, 5

- (15) This Regulation should not affect Regulation (EU) 2016/1191 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>21</sup> in respect of public documents on birth, parenthood and adoption, in particular as regards the presentation by citizens of certified copies and the use by Member State authorities of the Internal Market Information System ('IMI') if they have a reasonable doubt as to the authenticity of a public document on birth, parenthood or adoption or their certified copy presented to them.
- (16) Article 2 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 ('UN Convention on the Rights of the Child') requires States Parties to respect and ensure the rights of children without discrimination of any kind, and to take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the circumstances of the child's parents. Under Article 3 of the said Convention, in all actions by, amongst others, courts and administrative authorities, the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration ***and the child's rights must be respected in all situations and circumstances. (amd 86 EPP)***
- (17) Any reference to the 'best interests of the child' in this Regulation should apply to children within the meaning of Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 ('UN Convention on the Rights of the Child'), that is, children below the age of 18 years unless under the ~~*national (amd 87 EPP)*~~ law applicable

to the child, majority is attained earlier. Any reference to the ‘best interests of the child’ in this Regulation should also be interpreted in the light of Article 24 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (‘the Charter’) and of Articles 3 and 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as implemented by national law. Any reference to the ‘child’s interests’ in this Regulation should be understood as referring to the best interests of the child and to the interests of children whichever their age.

***(17a) The best interests of the child should be the primary consideration. ~~always prevail.~~ The European Court of Human Rights has expressly stated that the best interests of the child reduces the margin of appreciation of the State Parties in the recognition of the child-parent relationship<sup>1</sup>, and that it entails the legal identification of the persons responsible for raising them, meeting their needs and ensuring their welfare, as well as the possibility for the child to live and develop in a stable environment<sup>2</sup>. According to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the European Convention on Human Rights, children have the right to private and family life. (LIBE 4)***

(18) Article 8 of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 4 November 1950 (‘European Convention of Human Rights’) lays down the right to respect for private and family life, while Article 1 of Protocol No. 12 to the said Convention provides that the enjoyment of any right set forth by law must be secured without discrimination on any ground, including birth. The European Court of Human Rights has interpreted Article 8 of the Convention as requiring all States within its jurisdiction to recognise the legal parent-child relationship established abroad between a child born out of surrogacy and the biological intended parent, and to provide for a mechanism for the recognition in law of the parent-child relationship with the non-biological intended parent (for example through the adoption of the child)<sup>22</sup>. ***While this Regulation builds on this case law and ensures that the child - parent relationship as established in one Member State should be recognised in all Member States, this Regulation ~~should~~ cannot be interpreted as obliging a Member State to change their substantive family law in order to accept the practice of surrogacy. Member States competences must be respected in this regard. (amd 88 EPP, 89 ECR, 276 EPP)***

(19) The Court of Justice has confirmed that the essential characteristics of Union law have given rise to a structured network of principles, rules and mutually interdependent legal relations linking the Union and its Member States, and its Member States with each other. This legal structure is based on the fundamental premiss that each Member State shares with all the other Member States, and recognises that they share with it, a set of common values on which the Union is founded, as stated in Article 2 TEU. That premiss implies and justifies the existence of mutual trust between the Member States that those values will be recognised.

(20) Pursuant to Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (‘TEU’), equality and non-discrimination are amongst the values on which the Union is founded and which are common to the Member States. Article 21 of the Charter prohibits discrimination on grounds of, amongst others, birth. Article 3 TEU and Article 24 of the Charter provide for the protection of the rights of the child, and Article 7 of the Charter provides for everyone’s right to respect for their private and family life.

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<sup>1</sup> ECtHR, Judgment 22.11.2022 [Section III], *D.B. and Others v. Switzerland* - 58252/15 and 58817/15

<sup>2</sup> ECtHR, 10.4.2019 [GC], *Advisory opinion requested by the French Court of Cassation*

- (21) In conformity with the provisions of international conventions and Union law, this Regulation should ensure that children enjoy their rights and maintain their legal status in cross-border situations without discrimination. To that effect, and in the light of the case law of the Court of Justice, including on mutual trust between Member States, and of the European Court on Human Rights, this Regulation should cover the recognition in a Member State of the parenthood established in another Member State irrespective of how the child was conceived or born and irrespective of the child's type of family, and including domestic adoption. Therefore, subject to the application of the rules on applicable law of this Regulation, this Regulation should cover the recognition in a Member State of the parenthood established in another Member State of a child with same-sex parents *or other types of families that do not fit the nuclear family model*. This Regulation should also cover the recognition in a Member State of the parenthood of a child adopted domestically in another Member State under the rules governing domestic adoption in that Member State. *(amd 99 Greens, LIBE 5)*
- (22) To achieve its aims, it is necessary and appropriate for this Regulation to bring together common rules on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition or, as the case may be, acceptance of court decisions and authentic instruments on parenthood as well as rules on the creation of a European Certificate of Parenthood in a Union legal instrument which is binding and directly applicable.
- (23) This Regulation covers 'civil matters', which includes civil court proceedings and the resulting decisions on parenthood, and authentic instruments on parenthood. The term 'civil matters' should be interpreted autonomously, in accordance with the established case law of the Court of Justice. It should be regarded as an independent concept to be interpreted by referring, first, to the objectives and scheme of this Regulation and, second, to the general principles that stem from the corpus of the national legal systems. The term 'civil matters' should therefore be interpreted as capable of extending also to measures that, from the point of view of the legal system of a Member State, might fall under public law.
- (24) For the purposes of this Regulation, parenthood, also referred to as filiation, may be biologic, genetic, by adoption or by operation of law. Also for the purposes of this Regulation, parenthood should mean the parent-child relationship established in law, and should cover the legal status of being the child of a particular parent or parents. This Regulation should cover the parenthood established in a Member State of both minors and adults, including a deceased child and a child not yet born, whether to a single parent, a de facto couple, a married couple or a couple in a relationship which, under the law applicable to such relationship, has comparable effects, such as a registered partnership. This Regulation should apply regardless of the nationality of the child whose parenthood is to be established, and regardless of the nationality of the parents of the child. The term 'parent' in this Regulation should be understood, as applicable, as referring to the legal parent, the intended parent, the person who claims to be a parent or the person in respect of whom the child claims parenthood.
- (25) This Regulation should not apply to the establishment of parenthood in a Member State in a domestic situation with no cross-border elements. This Regulation should not therefore include provisions on jurisdiction or applicable law for the establishment of parenthood in domestic cases, such as the parenthood of a child further to a domestic adoption in a Member State. However, in order to safeguard children's rights without discrimination in cross-border situations as laid down in the Charter, in application of the

principle of mutual trust between Member States as confirmed by the Court of Justice, the provisions of this Regulation on the recognition or, as the case may be, acceptance of court decisions and authentic instruments on parenthood should also apply to the recognition of parenthood established in a Member State in domestic situations, such as the parenthood established in a Member State further to a domestic adoption in that Member State. The provisions of this Regulation concerning the relevant attestation and the European Certificate of Parenthood should therefore also apply as regards the parenthood established in a Member State in domestic situations, such as further to a domestic adoption in a Member State.

- (26) For the purposes of this Regulation, a domestic adoption in a Member State is that in which the child and the adoptive parent or parents have their habitual residence in the same Member State and where the adoption creates a permanent parent-child relationship. In order to take account of the different legal traditions of the Member States, this Regulation should cover domestic adoption in a Member State where the adoption results in the termination of the legal relationship between the child and the family of origin (full adoption) as well as domestic adoption in a Member State which does not result in the termination of the legal relationship between the child and the family of origin (simple adoption).
- (27) Inter-country adoption, where the child and the adoptive parent or parents have their habitual residence in different States, is governed by the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption, to which all Member States are party. This Regulation should not apply to inter-country adoption, irrespective of whether it involves two Member States or a Member State and a third State, and irrespective of whether or not an inter-country adoption is covered by the Hague Convention.

## **COMP E Recitals 28- 32**

Related amendments 118-129, LIBE 8, 9

- (28) While the establishment and the recognition of parenthood in conformity with this Regulation is relevant for other areas of civil law, the scope of this Regulation should be limited to jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition of decisions and acceptance of authentic instruments concerning parenthood. For reasons of clarity, other areas of civil law which could be seen as having a link with parenthood should be explicitly excluded from the scope of this Regulation.
- (29) In particular, the rules on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition of decisions and acceptance of authentic instruments set out in this Regulation should not apply to maintenance rights, governed by Council Regulation (EC) No 4/2009<sup>23</sup>; succession rights, governed by Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>24</sup>; or parental responsibility matters, governed by Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111<sup>25</sup>. However, as the question of the parenthood of a child must be resolved as a preliminary question before resolving matters of parental responsibility, maintenance or succession as regards the child, this Regulation should facilitate the application of the above-mentioned Union instruments on family law and succession.
- (30) This Regulation should not apply to preliminary questions such as the existence, validity or recognition of a marriage or a relationship deemed by the *national (amd 123 EPP)* law

applicable to it as having comparable effects, *such as registered partnership, (amd 122 EPP, LIBE 8)* which should continue to be governed by the national law of the Member States, including their rules of private international law and, where relevant, by the case law of the Court of Justice on free movement.

(31) The requirements for the recording of parenthood in a register should be excluded from the scope of this Regulation. It should therefore be the law of the Member State in which the register is kept that should determine under what legal conditions and how the recording must be carried out, and which authorities are in charge of checking that all requirements are met and that the documentation presented or established is sufficient or contains the necessary information. In order to avoid duplication of documents, the national registration authorities should accept the documents drawn up in another Member State by the competent authorities whose circulation is provided for by this Regulation. In particular, the European Certificate of Parenthood issued under this Regulation should constitute a valid document for the recording of parenthood in a register of a Member State. As the procedure for the issuance of the European Certificate of Parenthood and its contents and effects should be uniform in all Member States as set out in this Regulation, and the European Certificate of Parenthood should be issued in conformity with the rules on jurisdiction and applicable law laid down in this Regulation, the authorities involved in the registration should not require that the European Certificate of Parenthood be first transposed into a national document on parenthood. This should not preclude the authorities involved in the registration from confirming the conditions necessary to establish the authenticity of the European Certificate of Parenthood or from asking the person applying for registration to provide such additional information as required under the law of the Member State in which the register is kept, provided that information is not already included in the European Certificate of Parenthood. The competent authority may indicate to the person applying for registration how the missing information can be provided. The effects of recording the parenthood in a register (for example, depending on the national law, whether registration establishes parenthood or only provides evidence of the parenthood already established) should also be excluded from the scope of this Regulation and be determined by the law of the Member State in which the register is kept.

(32) This Regulation should not cover the recognition of court decisions on parenthood given in a third State or the recognition or, as the case may be, acceptance of authentic instruments on parenthood drawn up or registered in a third State. The recognition or acceptance of such documents should remain subject to the national law of each Member State.

### **COMP F Recitals 33- 48**

Related amendments 5, 130-159, FEMM 4, 5

(33) The establishment of parenthood should mean the legal determination of the legal relationship between a child and each parent, and should be understood to include the establishment of parenthood following a claim contesting a parenthood established previously. Where relevant, this Regulation should also apply to the extinction or termination of parenthood.

- (34) Notwithstanding the differences in national laws, parenthood is typically established by operation of law or by an act of a competent authority. Examples of the establishment of parenthood by operation of law include parenthood by birth as regards the person giving birth, and parenthood by legal presumption as regards the spouse or the registered partner of the person giving birth. Examples of the establishment of parenthood by an act of a competent authority include the establishment of parenthood by a court decision (such as in adoption, or in proceedings where parenthood is contested, or in proceedings where parenthood is claimed, for example by proving a possession of state), by a notarial deed (for example, in adoption or where the child is not yet born), by an administrative decision (for example, after an acknowledgment of paternity) or by registration. Parenthood is typically registered in the civil, personal or population register. Evidence of parenthood can be provided by the document establishing the parenthood (such as the court decision, the notarial deed or the administrative decision establishing parenthood). However, evidence of parenthood is most often provided by the registration of the parenthood in the register itself, by an extract from the relevant register or by a certificate containing the information registered in the relevant register (such as a birth certificate or a parenthood certificate).
- (35) The smooth and correct functioning of a Union area of justice with respect for the Member States' different legal systems and traditions is fundamental for the Union. In that regard, mutual trust in one another's justice systems should be further enhanced.
- (36) In order to facilitate the recognition of court decisions and authentic instruments on parenthood matters, this Regulation should lay down uniform jurisdiction rules for the establishment of parenthood with a cross-border element. This Regulation should also clarify the right of children below the age of 18 years to be provided with an opportunity to express their views in proceedings to which they are subject *in accordance with the age and maturity of the child as laid down in Article 12 of the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child. (amd FEMM 4)*
- (37) This Regulation should not affect the question of which authorities within each Member State are competent to deal with parenthood matters (for example, courts, administrative authorities, notaries, registrars or other authorities).
- (38) This Regulation should respect the different systems for dealing with parenthood matters in the Member States. As regards 'authentic instruments', Member States often empower authorities, such as notaries, administrative authorities or registrars to draw up authentic instruments establishing parenthood with binding legal effect in the Member State in which they have been drawn up or registered ('authentic instruments with binding legal effect'), or to draw up authentic instruments which have no binding legal effect in the Member State in which they have been drawn up or registered but which have evidentiary effects in that Member State ('authentic instruments with no binding legal effect'). The term 'empowerment' in this Regulation is to be interpreted autonomously in accordance with the definition of 'authentic instrument' used horizontally in Union instruments and in the light of the objectives of this Regulation.
- (39) To safeguard the child's interests, jurisdiction should be determined according to the criterion of proximity. Consequently, where possible jurisdiction should lie with the Member State of the habitual residence of the child. However, in order to facilitate the child's access to justice in a Member State, alternative jurisdiction should also be granted to the Member State of the nationality of the child, to the Member State of the habitual

residence of the respondent (for example, the person in respect of whom the child claims parenthood), to the Member State of the habitual residence of any of the parents, to the Member State of the nationality of any of the parents or to the Member State of the child's birth.

- (40) In accordance with the case law of the Court of Justice, the child's place of habitual residence must be established on the basis of all the circumstances specific to each individual case. In addition to the physical presence of the child in the territory of a Member State, other factors must be chosen which are capable of showing that that presence is not in any way temporary or intermittent and that it reflects some degree of integration of the child into a social and family environment, which is the place which, in practice, is the centre of that child's life. Such factors include the duration, regularity, conditions and reasons for the child's stay on the territory of the Member State concerned and the child's nationality, with the relevant factors varying according to the age of the child concerned. They also include the place and conditions of the child's attendance at school, and the family and social relationships of the child in the Member State. The intention of the parents to settle with the child in a given Member State may also be taken into account where that intention is manifested by tangible steps, such as the purchase or lease of a residence in the Member State concerned. By contrast, the nationality of the person giving birth or the previous residence of this person in the Member State of the court seised is not relevant, whereas the fact that the child was born in that Member State and holds the nationality of that Member State is insufficient.
- (41) Where this Regulation refers to nationality as a connecting factor for the purposes of jurisdiction or applicable law, the question of how to consider a child or a parent having multiple nationalities is a preliminary question which falls outside the scope of this Regulation and should be left to national law, including, where applicable, international conventions, in full observance of the general principles of the Union. For the purposes of this Regulation, a child or a parent possessing multiple nationalities may choose the court or the law of any of the Member States whose nationality he or she possesses at the time of seising the court or at the time the parenthood is established.
- (42) Where jurisdiction cannot be established based on the general alternative jurisdiction grounds, the courts of the Member State where the child is present should have jurisdiction. This presence rule should, in particular, allow the courts of a Member State to exercise jurisdiction in respect of third-country national children, including applicants for or beneficiaries of international protection such as refugee children, ~~and~~ children internationally displaced **and victims of trafficking in human beings (FEMM 5)** because of disturbances occurring in their State of habitual residence.
- (43) Where no court of a Member State has jurisdiction pursuant to this Regulation, jurisdiction should be determined, in each Member State, by the laws of that Member State, including the international instruments in force in that Member State.
- (44) In order to remedy situations of denial of justice, this Regulation should provide a *forum necessitatis* allowing a court of a Member State, on an exceptional basis, to rule on a parenthood matter which is closely connected with a third State. Such an exceptional basis may be deemed to exist when proceedings prove impossible in the third State in question, for example because of civil war, or when the child or another interested party cannot reasonably be expected to initiate or conduct proceedings in that State. Jurisdiction based

on *forum necessitatis* should, however, be exercised only if the case has a sufficient connection with the Member State of the court seised.

***(44a) In order to facilitate the establishment of filiation between a child and parent or parents in a cross-border situation and to facilitate recognition of court decisions and authentic instruments relating to filiation, and in order to contribute to the implementation of this Regulation, Member States should, in full respect of their national court structure, consider concentrating jurisdiction for such proceedings in as limited a number of courts as possible. (amd 5)***

(45) In the interests of procedural economy and procedural efficiency, if the outcome of proceedings before a court of a Member State not having jurisdiction under this Regulation depends on the determination of an incidental question falling within the scope of this Regulation, the courts of that Member State should not be prevented by this Regulation from determining that question. Therefore, if the object of the proceedings is, for instance, a succession dispute in which the parent-child relationship between the deceased and the child must be established for the purposes of those proceedings, the Member State having jurisdiction for the succession dispute should be allowed to determine that question for the pending proceedings, regardless of whether it has jurisdiction for parenthood matters under this Regulation. Any such determination should be made in accordance with the applicable law designated by this Regulation and should only produce effects in the proceedings for which it was made.

(46) In the interests of the harmonious functioning of justice, the giving of irreconcilable court decisions in different Member States should be avoided. To that end, this Regulation should provide for general procedural rules similar to those of other Union instruments in the area of judicial cooperation in civil matters.

(47) One such procedural rule is the *lis pendens* rule, which should come into play if the same case on parenthood is brought before different courts in different Member States. That rule should determine which court should proceed to deal with the case on parenthood.

(48) This Regulation should define at what time a court is deemed to be seised for the purposes of this Regulation. In the light of the two different systems existing in the Member States, which either require the document instituting the proceedings to be served upon the respondent first, or to be lodged with the court first, it should be sufficient for the first step under national law to have been taken, provided that the applicant has not subsequently failed to take any steps that he or she was required to take under national law in order to have the second step effected.

## **COMP G Recitals 49 - 55**

Related amendments 6, 160-174, FEMM 6, LIBE 10

***(49) In accordance with Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and Article 24(1) of the Charter, all children have the right to express their views, ~~feelings and wishes~~ in all matters affecting them, and to have them ~~their views~~ considered and taken seriously. A child should be provided with the opportunity to be heard in any judicial or administrative proceedings affecting that child. Thus, during proceedings***

under this Regulation, as a basic *principle and where applicable, a child who is* subject to *such* proceedings and who *is* capable of forming their own views, *should be provided* with a genuine and effective opportunity to express their views, *which shall include their feelings and wishes*, and, when assessing the best interests of the child, due weight should be given to those views. This Regulation should, however, leave the question of who will hear the child and how the child will be heard to be determined by the national law and procedure of the Member States. In addition, while remaining a right of the child, hearing the child should not constitute an absolute obligation, *especially if considered against the best interests of the child*, although it should be assessed taking into account the best interests of the child. *(amd 6, amd 160 Greens, 161 EPP, FEMM 6, LIBE 10)*

- (50) This Regulation should provide legal certainty and predictability by providing common rules on the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood in cross-border situations. Such common rules aim to avoid conflicting decisions depending on which Member State's courts or other competent authorities establish parenthood and to facilitate, in particular, the acceptance of authentic instruments which have no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which have evidentiary effects in that Member State.
- (51) As a rule, the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood in cross-border situations should be the law of the State of the habitual residence of the person giving birth at the time of birth. This connecting factor should ensure that the applicable law can be determined in the vast majority of cases, including as regards a new-born, whose habitual residence may be difficult to establish. The time of birth should be interpreted strictly, referring to the most frequent situation in which parenthood is established upon birth by operation of law and registered in the relevant register within a few days following birth. That law should apply both to situations in which the person giving birth has the habitual residence in the State of birth (as would be the typical situation) and also to situations in which the person giving birth has the habitual residence in a State other than the State of birth (for example, when birth occurs while travelling). The law of the State of the habitual residence of the person giving birth at the time of birth should apply, by analogy, where the parenthood of the child needs to be established before the child is born. To ensure that the applicable law can be determined in all circumstances, the law of the State of birth of the child should apply in the rare cases where the habitual residence of the person giving birth at the time of birth cannot be established (for example, in the case of a refugee or an internationally displaced mother).
- (52) By way of exception, where the law applicable as a rule results in the establishment of parenthood as regards only one parent (for example, only the genetic parent in a same-sex couple), either of two subsidiary laws, namely the law of the State of nationality of either parent or the law of the State of birth of the child, may be applied to establish parenthood as regards the second parent (for example, the non-genetic parent in a same-sex couple). Given that, in those cases, both the parenthood as regards one parent and the parenthood as regards the other parent would be established in accordance with one of the laws designated as applicable by this Regulation, the parenthood as regards each parent, including where established by the authorities of different Member States, should be recognised in all other Member States under the rules of this Regulation where the parenthood as regards each parent has been established by the authorities of a Member State whose courts have jurisdiction under this Regulation.
- (53) Any of the laws designated as applicable by this Regulation should apply even if it is not the law of a Member State.

- (54) To ensure legal certainty and the continuity of parenthood, where parenthood has been established in a Member State in accordance with one of the laws designated as applicable by this Regulation, the change of applicable law as a result of a change of the habitual residence of the person who gave birth or of the nationality of either parent should not affect the parenthood already established.
- (55) An interested party may do a unilateral act intended to have legal effect on a parenthood established or to be established, for example, an acknowledgment of paternity or the giving of consent by a spouse to the use of assisted reproductive technology. Such an act should be formally valid if it satisfies the formal requirements of the law designated as applicable by this Regulation, or the law of the State in which the person doing the act has the habitual residence, or the law of the State in which the act was done.

### **COMP H Recital 56 - 57**

Related amendmetns 7, 175-180, FEMM 7, LIBE 11

- (56) Considerations of public interest should allow courts and other competent authorities establishing parenthood in the Member States to disregard, in exceptional circumstances, certain provisions of a foreign law where, in a given case, applying such provisions would be manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the Member State concerned. However, the courts or other competent authorities should not be able to apply the public policy exception in order to set aside the law of another State when doing so would be contrary to the Charter and, in particular, Article 21 thereof, which prohibits discrimination. ***When the public policy exception has been raised by the courts or other competent authorities of the Member State, the decision of the court establishing the parenthood should stand ~~the legal effect of this exception shall be suspended until all legal remedies at national and Union level has been exhausted and a final ruling has been made~~ delivered on the public policy exception. (amd 177 Renew)***
- (57) Since there are States in which two or more systems of law or sets of rules concerning the matters governed by this Regulation may coexist, a provision should govern the extent to which this Regulation applies in the different territorial units of those States.

### **COMP I Recitals 58 - 74**

Relate amendments 8, 182-217, FEMM 8, LIBE 12, 13

- (58) This Regulation should provide for the recognition of court decisions and authentic instruments establishing parenthood with binding legal effect issued in another Member State.
- (59) Depending on the national law, an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect in the Member State of origin can be, for example, a notarial deed of adoption or an administrative decision establishing parenthood following an acknowledgment of paternity. This Regulation should also provide for the acceptance of authentic instruments which have no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which have evidentiary effects in that Member State. Depending on the national law, such an authentic instrument can be, for example, a birth certificate or a parenthood certificate providing evidence of the parenthood established in the Member State of origin (whether

the parenthood has been established by operation of law or by an act of a competent authority, such as a court decision, a notarial deed, an administrative decision or registration).

- (60) Mutual trust in the administration of justice in the Union justifies the principle that court decisions, ~~which is binding (inspired by the 298 ECR and others)~~, establishing parenthood in a Member State should be recognised in all Member States without the need for any recognition procedure. In particular, when presented with a court decision given in another Member State establishing parenthood that can no longer be challenged in the Member State of origin, the competent authorities of the requested Member State should recognise the court decision by operation of law without any special procedure being required and update the records on parenthood in the relevant register accordingly.
- (61) It should be left to national law whether the grounds for refusal may be raised by a party or *ex officio*. This should not preclude any interested party who wishes to raise the recognition of a court decision on parenthood given in another Member State as the principal issue in a dispute from applying to a court for a court decision stating that there are no grounds for a refusal of the recognition of that court decision. It should be for the national law of the Member State where such application is made to determine who can be considered as an interested party entitled to make such application.
- (62) The recognition in a Member State of court decisions on parenthood matters given in another Member State should be based on the principle of mutual trust. Therefore, the grounds for non-recognition should be kept to the minimum in the light of the underlying aim of this Regulation, which is to facilitate the recognition of parenthood and to protect effectively children's rights and the best interests of the child in cross-border situations.
- (63) The recognition of a court decision should be refused only if one or more of the grounds for refusal of recognition provided for in this Regulation are present. The list of grounds for refusal of recognition in this Regulation is exhaustive. It should not be possible to invoke, as grounds for refusal, grounds which are not listed in this Regulation such as, for example, a violation of the *lis pendens* rule. A later court decision should always supersede an earlier court decision to the extent that they are irreconcilable.
- (64) As regards the opportunity given to children below the age of 18 years to express their views, it should be for the court of origin to decide about the appropriate method for hearing the child. Therefore, it should not be possible to refuse recognition of a court decision on the sole ground that the court of origin used a different method to hear the child than a court in the Member State of recognition would use.
- (65) Authentic instruments with binding legal effect in the Member State of origin should be treated as equivalent to 'court decisions' for the purposes of the rules on recognition of this Regulation.
- (66) ~~Although the obligation to provide children below the age of 18 years with the opportunity to express their views under this Regulation should not apply to authentic instruments with binding legal effect,~~ The right of **the child** ~~children~~ to express their views should however be taken into consideration pursuant to Article 24 of the Charter and in the light of Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child as implemented by national law and procedure **also in respect of authentic instruments with binding legal effect. However,** the fact that ~~the child children~~ **who is below the age of 18 years is** ~~were~~ not given the opportunity to express their views should not automatically be a ground for

refusal of recognition of authentic instruments with binding legal effect. (*amd 8, LIBE 12*)

- (67) The recognition in a Member State under this Regulation of a court decision establishing parenthood given in another Member State, or of an authentic instrument establishing parenthood with binding legal effect drawn up or registered in another Member State, should not imply the recognition of the possible marriage or registered partnership of the parents of the child whose parenthood has been or is to be established.
- (68) In order to take into account the different systems of dealing with parenthood in the Member States, this Regulation should guarantee the acceptance in all Member States of authentic instruments which have no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which have evidentiary effects in that Member State. Such authentic instruments can have evidentiary effects as regards parenthood already established or as regards other facts. Depending on the national law, authentic instruments providing evidence of parenthood already established can be, for example, a birth certificate, a parenthood certificate or an extract from the civil register on birth. Authentic instruments providing evidence of other facts can be, for example, a notarial or administrative document recording an acknowledgment of paternity, a notarial or administrative document recording the consent of a mother or of a child to the establishment of parenthood, a notarial or administrative document recording the consent of a spouse to the use of assisted reproductive technology, or a notarial or administrative document recording a possession of state.
- (69) Authentic instruments which have no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which have evidentiary effects in that Member State should have the same evidentiary effects in another Member State as they have in the Member State of origin, or the most comparable effects. When determining the evidentiary effects of such an authentic instrument in another Member State or the most comparable effects, reference should be made to the nature and the scope of the evidentiary effects of the authentic instrument in the Member State of origin. The evidentiary effects which such an authentic instrument should have in another Member State will therefore depend on the law of the Member State of origin.
- (70) The ‘authenticity’ of an authentic instrument which has no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which has evidentiary effects in that Member State should be an autonomous concept covering elements such as the genuineness of the instrument, the formal prerequisites of the instrument, the powers of the authority drawing up the instrument and the procedure under which the instrument is drawn up. It should also cover the factual elements recorded in the authentic instrument. A party wishing to challenge the authenticity of such an authentic instrument should do so before the competent court in the Member State of origin of the authentic instrument under the law of that Member State.
- (71) The term ‘legal act’ (for example, an acknowledgment of paternity or the giving of consent) or ‘legal relationship’ (for example, the parenthood of a child) recorded in an authentic instrument which has no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which has evidentiary effects in that Member State should be interpreted as referring to the contents as to substance recorded in the authentic instrument. A party wishing to challenge a legal act or a legal relationship recorded in the authentic instrument should do so before the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation, which should decide on the challenge in accordance with the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood designated by this Regulation.

- (72) If a question relating to the legal act or legal relationship recorded in an authentic instrument which has no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which has evidentiary effects in that Member State is raised as an incidental question in proceedings before a court of a Member State, that court should have jurisdiction over that question.
- (73) Where an authentic instrument which has no binding legal effect in the Member State of origin but which has evidentiary effects in that Member State is being challenged, it should not produce any evidentiary effects in a Member State other than the Member State of origin as long as the challenge is pending. If the challenge concerns only a specific matter relating to the legal act or legal relationships recorded in the authentic instrument, the authentic instrument in question should not produce any evidentiary effects in a Member State other than the Member State of origin with regard to the matter being challenged as long as the challenge is pending. An authentic instrument which has been declared invalid as a result of a challenge should cease to produce any evidentiary effects.
- (74) Should an authority, in application of this Regulation, be presented with two incompatible authentic instruments which do not establish parenthood with binding legal effect but which have evidentiary effects in their respective Member State of origin, it should assess the question of which authentic instrument, if any, should be given priority taking into account the circumstances of the particular case. Where it is not clear from those circumstances which of such authentic instruments, if any, should be given priority, the question should be determined by the courts having jurisdiction under this Regulation or, where the question is raised as an incidental question in the course of proceedings, by the court seised of those proceedings.

## **COMP J Recital 75**

Related amendments 9, 218-224, FEMM 9, LIBE 14

- (75) Considerations of public interest should allow Member State courts or other competent authorities to refuse, in exceptional circumstances, to recognise or, as the case may be, accept a court decision or authentic instrument on the parenthood established in another Member State where, in a given case, such recognition or acceptance would be manifestly incompatible with the public policy (*ordre public*) of the Member State concerned. However, the courts or other competent authorities should not be able to refuse to recognise or, as the case may be, accept a court decision or an authentic instrument issued in another Member State when doing so would be contrary to the Charter and, in particular, Article 21 thereof, which prohibits discrimination. ***When the public policy exception policy has been raised by the courts or competent authorities of the Member States, the decision of the court establishing the parenthood shall stand until all legal remedies at national and Union level have been exhausted and a final ruling has been delivered on the public policy exception. (amd 219 Renew)***

## **COMP K Recitals 76 - 81**

Related amendments 10, 225- 245, LIBE 15,16

- (76) In order for the recognition of the parenthood established in a Member State to be settled speedily, smoothly and efficiently, children or their parent(s) should be able to demonstrate easily the children's status in another Member State. ***It is an important step to reduce***

***bureaucracy and increase access to free movement in the European Union as a means of promoting equality.***-(LIBE 15) To enable them to do so, this Regulation should provide for the creation of a uniform certificate, the European Certificate of Parenthood, to be issued for use in another Member State. In order to respect the principle of subsidiarity, the European Certificate of Parenthood should not take the place of internal documents which may exist for similar purposes in the Member States.

(77) The authority that issues the European Certificate of Parenthood should have regard to the formalities required for the registration of parenthood in the Member State in which the register is kept. For that purpose, this Regulation should provide for an exchange of information on such formalities between the Member States.

(78) The use of the European Certificate of Parenthood should not be mandatory. This means that persons entitled to apply for a European Certificate of Parenthood, namely the child or a legal representative, should be under no obligation to do so and should be free to present the other instruments available under this Regulation (a court decision or an authentic instrument) when requesting recognition in another Member State. However, no authority or person presented with a European Certificate of Parenthood issued in another Member State should be entitled to request that a court decision or an authentic instrument be presented instead of the European Certificate of Parenthood.

(79) The European Certificate of Parenthood should be issued in the Member State in which parenthood was established and whose courts have jurisdiction under this Regulation. It should be for each Member State to determine in its internal legislation which authorities are to have competence to issue the European Certificate of Parenthood, whether they be courts or other authorities with competence in matters of parenthood, such as, for example, administrative authorities, notaries or registrars. The Member States should communicate to the Commission the relevant information concerning the authorities empowered under national law to issue the European Certificate of Parenthood in order for that information to be made publicly available.

(80) Whilst the contents and the effects of national authentic instrument providing evidence of parenthood (such as a birth certificate or a parenthood certificate) vary depending on the Member State of origin, the European Certificate of Parenthood should have the same contents and produce the same effects in all Member States. It should have evidentiary effects and should be presumed to demonstrate accurately elements which have been established under the law applicable to the establishment of parenthood designated by this Regulation. The evidentiary effects of the European Certificate of Parenthood should not extend to elements which are not governed by this Regulation, such as the civil status of the parents of the child whose parenthood is concerned. Whilst the language of a national authentic instrument providing evidence of parenthood is issued in the language of the Member State of origin, the European Certificate of Parenthood form annexed to this Regulation is available in all Union languages.

(81) The court or other competent authority should issue the European Certificate of Parenthood upon request ***of the child (“applicant”) or a legal representative, where applicable.***(amd 10, LIBE 16) The original of the European Certificate of Parenthood should remain with the issuing authority, which should issue one or more certified copies of the European Certificate of Parenthood to the applicant or a legal representative. Given the stability of parenthood status in the vast majority of cases, the validity of the copies of the European Certificate of Parenthood should not be limited in time, without prejudice to

the possibility to rectify, modify, suspend or withdraw the European Certificate of Parenthood as necessary. This Regulation should provide for redress against decisions of the issuing authority, including decisions to refuse to issue a European Certificate of Parenthood. Where the European Certificate of Parenthood is rectified, modified, suspended or withdrawn, the issuing authority should inform the persons to whom certified copies have been issued so as to avoid a wrongful use of such copies.

## **COMP L Recitals 82- 99**

Related amendments 11, 246- 267 and LIBE 17, 18, 20

- (82) This Regulation should provide for a modern means of access to justice making it possible for natural persons or their legal representatives and Member State courts or other competent authorities to communicate electronically through the European electronic access point established on the European e-Justice Portal by Regulation (EU) .../...[the Digitalisation Regulation]. Consistency with [the Digitalisation Regulation] should be ensured. It is therefore appropriate for this Regulation to refer to [the Digitalisation Regulation] as necessary, including as regards the definitions of ‘decentralised IT system’ and ‘European electronic access point’. The European electronic access point is part of a decentralised IT system. The decentralised IT system should be comprised of the back-end systems of Member States and interoperable access points, including the European electronic access point, through which they should be interconnected. The access points of the decentralised IT system should be based on the e-CODEX system established by Regulation (EU) 2022/850. The European Interoperability Framework provides the reference concept for interoperable policy implementation<sup>26</sup>.
- (83) The European electronic access point should allow **applicants** ~~natural persons~~ or their legal representatives to launch a request for a European Certificate of Parenthood and to receive and send that Certificate electronically. It should also allow them to communicate electronically with Member State courts or other competent authorities in proceedings **governed by this Regulation. (amd 11, 250 Greens, LIBE 17)** ~~for a decision that there are no grounds for the refusal of recognition of a court decision or an authentic instrument on parenthood, or proceedings for the refusal of recognition of a court decision or an authentic instrument on parenthood.~~ Member State courts or other competent authorities should communicate with citizens through the European electronic access point only where the citizen has given prior express consent to the use of this means of communication.
- (84) This Regulation should not affect the application of Conventions No 16, No 33 and No 34 of the International Commission on Civil Status (‘ICCS’) in respect of the plurilingual extracts and certificates of birth as between Member States or between a Member State and a third State.
- (85) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation as regards the establishment of the decentralised IT system for the purposes of this Regulation, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>27</sup>.
- (86) In order to ensure that the attestations provided for in Chapters IV and V and the European Certificate of Parenthood provided for in Chapter VI of this Regulation are kept up to date, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be

delegated to the Commission to amend Annexes I to V to this Regulation. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making<sup>28</sup>. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the Council receives all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

(87) Respect for international commitments entered into by the Member States means that this Regulation should not affect the application of international conventions to which one or more Member States are party at the time when this Regulation is adopted. To make the rules more accessible, the Commission should publish the list of the relevant conventions in the European e-Justice Portal on the basis of the information supplied by the Member States. Consistency with the general objectives of this Regulation requires, however, that this Regulation take precedence, as between Member States, over conventions concluded exclusively between two or more Member States in so far as such conventions concern matters governed by this Regulation.

(88) For agreements with one or more third States concluded by a Member State before the date of its accession to the Union, Article 351 TFEU applies.

(89) The Commission should make publicly available through the European e-Justice Portal and update the information communicated by the Member States.

***(89a) Whenever there will be doubt as regards the interpretation of a provision of this Regulation, national judges should use the preliminary ruling mechanism in order to obtain a uniformly applicable interpretation from the Court of Justice of the European Union. (amd 257 Greens)***

(90) This Regulation respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in the Charter. In particular, this Regulation seeks to promote the application of Article 7 on everyone's right to respect for their private and family life, Article 21 prohibiting discrimination, and Article 24 on the protection of the rights of the child.

(91) This Regulation should be applied in compliance with Union data protection law and respecting the protection of privacy as enshrined in the Charter. Any processing of personal data under this Regulation should be undertaken in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>29</sup> (the General Data Protection Regulation, 'GDPR'), Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>30</sup> (the EU Data Protection Regulation, 'EUDPR') and Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>31</sup>.

(92) In applying this Regulation, Member State courts or other competent authorities may need to process personal data for the purposes of the establishment of parenthood in cross-border situations and of the recognition of parenthood between Member States. This entails the processing of personal data for the establishment of parenthood in a cross-border situation, the issuance of the attestations accompanying court decisions or authentic instruments, the issuance of a European Certificate of Parenthood, the presentation of documents for the recognition of parenthood, the obtaining of a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition of parenthood, or the application for

refusal of recognition of parenthood. Personal data processed by Member State courts or other competent authorities pursuant to this Regulation are contained in the documents handled by Member State courts or other competent authorities for the above purposes. Personal data processed will in particular concern children, their parents and their legal representatives. The personal data handled by Member State courts or other competent authorities should be processed in accordance with applicable data protection legislation, in particular the GDPR. In addition, in applying this Regulation, the Commission may need to process personal data in connection with the electronic communication between natural persons or their legal representatives and Member State courts or other competent authorities to request, receive and send a European Certificate of Parenthood, or in proceedings concerning the recognition or the refusal of recognition of parenthood, through the European electronic access point in the context of the decentralised IT system. The personal data handled by the Commission should be processed in accordance with the EUDPR.

- (93) This Regulation should provide the legal basis for the processing of personal data by Member State courts or other competent authorities in accordance with Article 6(1) and (3) of the GDPR and by the Commission in accordance with Article 5(1) and (2) of the EUDPR. The processing of special categories of personal data under this Regulation meets the requirements of Article 9(2) of the GDPR as data will be processed by courts acting in their judicial capacity in conformity with point (f), or the processing will be necessary for reasons of substantial public interest on the basis of this Regulation, which aims to facilitate the recognition of court decisions and authentic instruments on parenthood in another Member State to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights and other rights of children in cross-border situations within the Union, in conformity with point (g). Similarly, the processing of special categories of personal data under this Regulation meets the requirements of Article 10(2) of the EUDPR as the processing of data will be necessary for the establishment, exercise or defence of legal claims in conformity with point (f), or the processing will be necessary for reasons of substantial public interest on the basis of this Regulation, in conformity with point (g).
- (94) Personal data should be processed under this Regulation only for the specific purposes set out therein, without prejudice to further processing for archiving purposes in the public interest in accordance with Articles 5(1)(b) and 89 of the GDPR given that, once parenthood has been established in a cross-border situation or has been recognised, Member State courts or other competent authorities may need to process personal data for archiving purposes in the public interest. As this Regulation concerns the cross-border aspects of parenthood, which is a matter of civil status that may continue to be relevant for an indeterminate period of time, this Regulation should not limit the storage period of information and personal data processed.
- (95) For the purposes of the establishment of parenthood in a cross-border situation, the issuance of the attestations accompanying court decisions or authentic instruments, the issuance of a European Certificate of Parenthood, the presentation of documents for the recognition of parenthood, the obtaining of a decision that there are no grounds for refusal of recognition of parenthood, or the application for refusal of recognition of parenthood, Member State courts or other competent authorities empowered by the Member States to apply this Regulation should be regarded as controllers within the meaning of Article 4, point 7 of the GDPR. For the purposes of the technical management, development, maintenance, security and support of the European electronic access point, and of the communication between natural persons or their legal representatives and Member State

courts or other competent authorities through the European electronic access point and the decentralised IT system, the Commission should be regarded as controller within the meaning of Article 3, point 8 of the EUDPR. Controllers should ensure the security, integrity, authenticity and confidentiality of the data processed for the above purposes.

- (96) The European Data Protection Supervisor was consulted in accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1725 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>32</sup> and delivered an opinion on [date]<sup>33</sup>.
- (97) [In accordance with Articles 1, 2 and 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, Ireland is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.] OR
- (97a) [In accordance with Article 3 and Article 4a(1) of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Ireland has notified[, by letter of ...,] its wish to take part in the adoption and application of this Regulation.]
- (98) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the TEU and to the TFEU, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Regulation and is not bound by it or subject to its application.
- (99) Since the objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States because of the differences between national rules governing jurisdiction, applicable law and the recognition of court decisions and authentic instruments, but can rather, by reason of the direct applicability and binding nature of this Regulation, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,