



Report on the application of the LED under Article 62 LED

Questions to Data Protection Authorities/the European Data Protection Board (2025)

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Background

The Data Protection Law Enforcement Directive (LED)[1] applies to domestic and cross-border processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of preventing, investigating, detecting or prosecuting criminal offences and executing criminal penalties, including safeguarding against and preventing threats to public security. The LED takes a comprehensive approach to data protection in the field of law enforcement, including by regulating 'domestic' processing.

In 2022, the European Data Protection Board provided a consolidated contribution[2] of the individual replies of the DPAs to the questionnaire circulated in preparation of the 2022 Commission's first report. Following the Commission's presentation to the European Parliament and to the Council of the first report on the evaluation and review of the Directive in 2022[3], it is required to present a report every four years thereafter[4]. The Commission will present the second report in May 2026. Following the review the Commission shall, if necessary, submit appropriate proposals for amendments, in particular taking account of developments in information technology and in the light of the state of progress in the information society[5].

The LED stipulates that the Commission shall take into account the positions and findings of the European Parliament, of the Council and of other relevant bodies or sources[6]. The Commission may also request information from Member States and supervisory authorities. The Commission intends to consult Member States through the Council Working party on Data Protection. The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), is also conducting research based on interviews with competent authorities/prosecutors and Data Protection Authorities on the practical implementation of the LED.

For the purpose of the evaluation and review of the Directive, the Commission shall in particular examine the application and functioning of the LED provisions on international data transfers[7]. This questionnaire also

seeks to cover other aspects with particular relevance for the supervisory authorities, such as the exercise of their tasks and powers and their cooperation with each other, as well as the consistent application of the LED in the EU.

As this questionnaire intends to contribute to evaluating the LED, in your replies please provide information which falls under the scope of the LED. The reporting period covers the period from January 2022 to the 31 of August 2025. Please note that the European Commission intends to send out a version of this questionnaire on a yearly basis. Future versions will be aligned to the extent possible to the annual questionnaire on the GDPR.

The Commission would be grateful to receive the **individual replies to this questionnaire in its online form in English**, and the EDPB contribution to the LED review by 16 January 2026. In order for the EDPB to compile its contribution to the LED review, individual DPA replies should be submitted by 15 October 2025 eob.

Please note that your replies may be made public or may be disclosed in response to access to documents requests in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

When there are several DPAs in your Member State, please provide a consolidated reply at national level.

When replying, please take into account that the questions below concern the period from January 2022 to 31 August 2025.

Following the input from other stakeholders, it is not excluded that the Commission might have additional questions at a later stage.

Deadline of submissions of the answers to the questions by DPAs: **15 October 2025 eob.**

[1] Directive (EU) 2016/680 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data by competent authorities for the purposes of the prevention, investigation, detection or prosecution of criminal offences or the execution of criminal penalties, and on the free movement of such data.

[2] https://www.edpb.europa.eu/sites/default/files/files/file1/edpb_contributiongdprevaluation_20200218.pdf

[3] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council - [First report](#) on application and functioning of the Data Protection Law Enforcement Directive (EU) 2016/680 ('LED'), 25.7.2022 COM(2022) 364 final. Individual replies from data protection supervisory authorities to the European Commission's first evaluation of the LED in 2022 can be found [here](#).

[4] Article 62(1) LED

[5] Article 62(5) LED.

[6] Article 62(4) LED.

[7] Article 62(2) LED.

Please save your submission ID (by either downloading the PDF version of the submission or by copying it after the submission) in order to be able to later amend your submission.

If you would like to work on a submission before finalising it, please use the "Save as draft" button on the right-side panel of the published survey tab. You will be able to continue working on the submission with the given draft link. If you need to change a submission, please go to [Edit contribution](#). You will find all the required information on the [Help page for participants](#).

Questionnaire

We kindly ask the countries that have more than one SA to send us one consolidated reply.

* Please select your SA:

France

Please describe your role and function in your DPA.

(Ideally the person answering this questionnaire works on the LED on a regular basis).

Legal advisor within the European and International department, in charge of BTLE and CSC, with the help of a legal advisor within the Compliance Directorate, Public affairs department.

1 Scope

1.1 Have you ever raised a query/issued a decision relating to a competent authority's determination that a processing activity falls outside the scope of Union law (such as on the basis of national security) in accordance with Article 2(3)(a) LED?

Yes
 No

1.1.a What was the subsequent outcome?

Although most of the discussions focus on the application of either the GDPR or the LED, the CNIL has already raised a query relating to a competent authority's determination that a processing activity falls outside the scope of EU law.

Such an issue was discussed during the last modification of the N-SIS database (national data system which communicates with the central Schengen Information System – SIS), on which the CNIL issued an opinion (CNIL, Plenary, April 11th 2024, opinion on draft decree, N-SIS, No. 2024-032, published).

- The draft decree submitted for opinion provided that the processing of data contained in certain N-SIS alerts would be governed neither by the GDPR nor by the provisions transposing the LED, but by the provisions of Title IV of the French Data Protection Act (applicable to the processing carried out in the context of activities not covered by EU law, which concern national security or defense). However, SIS regulations provide that processing carried out by the competent national authorities is governed either by the LED or GDPR provisions, define specific rules for exercising rights that differ from those provided for in the relevant provisions of Title IV, and do not provide for the application of other data protection rules. As a result, the CNIL questioned the applicability of Title IV of the French Data Protection Act to the N-SIS and invited the Ministry to consider the possibility of making the processing subject only to Titles II and III of this Act (i.e. GDPR or LED).

- The Government did not follow the CNIL's recommendation, considering that the N-SIS contains certain data relating to national security, governed by the Title IV of the Data Protection Act. Also, this position was based on the reference to national law contained in the provisions of the SIS regulation governing the relevant alerts.

Moreover, the CNIL has provided clarification on the compliance of personal data processing partly implemented within an activity falling outside the scope of EU law and thus governed by multiple legal frameworks (GDPR, LED, Title IV of the French Data Protection Act). For instance, the CNIL recalled the importance of implementing specific markers to precisely determine which data are considered relevant to national security. Such identification allows the data controller receiving a request to exercise rights under Title III of the French Data Protection Act (transposing the LED) to exclude from their response only data identified in advance, and on the basis of specific criteria, as falling under the regime of Title IV (in this regard, see, for example, CNIL, Plenary, October 5th 2023, opinion on draft decree, ODIINUC, No. 2023-108, published).

2 Exercise of data subjects' rights through the DPA

2.1 Has Article 17 LED been implemented into your national law?

Yes

No

2.1.a Please indicate per year how many requests under Article 17 LED have you received from January 2022 to 31 August 2025? (Please also include complaints lodged under Article 52 LED which your DPA decided to subsequently handle as an Article 17 LED request).

	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
Number of requests (numbers only)	407	1524	2239	1787

2.2 Is there an increase / decrease since the [last review](#)?

- Increase
- Decrease

3 Consultations and advisory powers

3.1 Have competent authorities utilised the prior consultation procedure in accordance with Article 28 (1)(a) or (b) LED from January 2022 to 31 August 2025? In this context, did you provide written advice and/or use your corrective powers pursuant to Article 28(5) LED?

- Yes
- No

3.1.a In how many cases – please indicate this per year?

	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
Number of cases (numbers only)	0	0	0	1

3.2 From January 2022 to 31 August 2025, have you established a list of processing operations that are subject to prior consultation pursuant to Article 28(3) LED or have you updated your previous list?

The CNIL has published on its website a list of types of processing operations for which a data protection impact assessment is required.

3.3 With respect to the requirements set down in Article 28(2) LED, has your DPA been consulted systematically, from January 2022 to 31 August 2025?

An investigation performed in 2022 revealed the existence of a data processing within the LED frame, implemented by the French authorities without having been authorized by law and prior to the mandatory consultation of the CNIL. Consequently, the CNIL issued an order to bring the processing into compliance to the authorities.

3.4 Please indicate the types of issues/topics on which you have been approached for advice thereby distinguishing between Article 28(1) LED and Article 28(2) LED (e.g. deployment of facial recognition cameras during identity checks based on existing laws, draft of legislative/regulatory measure for the deployment of facial recognition for a purpose under the LED, access to data in criminal investigations etc.)?

Concerning Article 28 (1) LED, the CNIL has been approached once on the basis of Article 28(1)(b). In that context, the CNIL issued a prior opinion on the use by a municipality of behavioural analysis algorithms, combined with surveillance cameras, to detect prohibited behaviour (trespassing and presence in public parks closed at night), in order to trigger police intervention.

Concerning Article 28 (2) LED, the CNIL has been approached regarding the following topics (non-exhaustive list):

- access to data for the purposes of criminal investigations (e.g. automated fingerprints database « FAED » ; exchange of information between judicial police departments - “DIO” databases) ;
- emergency communications and interventions by national police and gendarmerie units (PEGASE II and GSI databases) ;
- video devices to combat criminal offenses, for instance an experimentation with algorithmic processing from video devices during the 2024 Olympic Games ;
- the fight against document fraud, for instance a processing to facilitate the verification of the validity of identity documents issued by French authorities ;
- the fight against tax and customs fraud, for instance the implementation of a system enabling tax and customs administrations to collect and use freely accessible content that has been clearly made public by users on platforms and social networks to search for certain breaches and offenses.

4 Data breach notifications

4.1 Does your DPA make a distinction between what constitutes a breach under the LED and a breach under the GDPR?

Yes
 No

5 International transfers

5.1 Have you encountered cases where a controller transferred personal data pursuant to Article 37(1)(a) LED?

Yes
 No

5.2 Have you encountered cases where a controller transferred personal data based on a ‘self-assessment’ pursuant to Article 37(1)(b) LED?

Yes
 No

5.3 Have you carried out any investigations into data transfers based on derogations, in particular those set out in Article 38(1)(c) LED and Article 38(1)(d) LED?

Yes
 No

5.4 Have you carried out activities to promote the awareness of controllers/processors (specifically) with respect to their obligations under Chapter V of the LED?

- Yes
- No

5.4.b What prevented the carrying out of such activities to promote awareness?

The CNIL has carried out activities to promote awareness to Chapter V of the GDPR, targeting a broader audience but not specifically controllers/processors under the LED. Questions relating to Chapter V LED are usually addressed in the context of our advisory mission (see question 5.5).

5.5 Have you advised law enforcement competent authorities about their obligations with respect to data transfers under Chapter V (Articles 35-40) of the LED, for instance as regards the appropriate safeguards required under Article 37(1)(a), (b) LED? Have you issued any guidelines, recommendations and/or best practices in this regard?

When relevant, the CNIL recalls the applicable provisions of the LED for the transfers envisaged under Chapter V. For example, the CNIL issued an opinion on the modification of a processing aimed at facilitating the verification of the validity of identity documents. In this context, the Ministry of the Interior was requested to include an explicit prohibition on data transfers in the standard agreement established for use of the system and to submit this agreement to the ministerial DPO for review. The CNIL emphasized the importance of such a measure given that the processing involves the identity data of almost the entire French population and residents with the right of residence (CNIL, Plenary, December 12th 2024, DOCVERIF, No. 2024-099, published).

5.6 Have you received/handled complaints (by data subjects and/or bodies, organisations or associations in accordance with Article 55 LED) specifically addressing the issue of data transfers?

We have not received complaints addressing the issue of data transfers under the LED.

5.7 Have you exercised your investigative and/or enforcement powers with respect to data transfers? In particular, have you ever imposed (temporary or definitive) limitations, including a ban, on data transfers?

We have not exercised that kind of investigative or enforcement powers under the LED.

5.8 Have there been cases in which you have cooperated with foreign data protection authorities (for instance, exchange of information, complaint referral, mutual assistance)? Are there existing mechanisms on which you can rely for such cooperation?

There have been no such cases under the LED.

6 Awareness-raising, training and guidance

6.1 From January 2022 to 31 August 2025, have you issued guidance and/or practical tools supporting competent authorities or processors to comply with their obligations?

- Yes
- No

6.1.a Please list them:

Please note that some of the tools listed below are relevant to both GDPR and LED processing.

March 2025: Recommandation relative à l'authentification multifacteur (recommendation on multi factor identification) : https://www.cnil.fr/sites/default/files/2025-05/recommandation_relative_a_l_authentification_multifacteur.pdf

November 2024: Mettre en place des dispositifs vidéo conformes (summary sheets on video devices in public spaces, notably for municipalities) : https://www.cnil.fr/sites/default/files/2024-11/guide_rgpd_video_collectivites_territoriales.pdf

March 2024: Guide de la sécurité des données personnelles (Practical Guide on Security) : https://www.cnil.fr/sites/default/files/2024-03/cnil_guide_securite_personnelle_2024.pdf

July 2022: Recommandation relative aux mots de passe et autres secrets partagés, et abrogeant la délibération n°2017-012 du 19 janvier 2017 (Recommendation on Passwords) : https://www.cnil.fr/sites/default/files/atoms/files/deliberation-2022-100-du-21-juillet-2022_recommandation-aux-mots-de-passe.pdf

The CNIL can support controllers planning to implement processing under the LED, either upstream of a request for prior opinion, or as part of the related request for an opinion.

7 Competence

7.1 Have you faced any difficulties stemming from your national law or practical difficulties in supervising processing operations pursuant to Article 45 LED? Have you faced difficulties as regards the supervision of processing operations by courts when they do not act in their judicial capacity?

The CNIL does not monitor the processing of personal data carried out by the courts in their judicial function. The Law of 21 May 2024 aimed at securing and regulating the digital space recently created three dedicated supervisory authorities within the three French judicial orders. This law aimed to bring French law in compliance with the decision of the CJEU C-245/20 of 24 March 2022. Discussions on the implementing decree of this law reveal difficulties relating to the definition of the scope of the jurisdictional function of the courts and, by extension, the competence of supervisory authorities (including the CNIL). The CNIL has issued an opinion on this law (opinion of the 20 April 2023) and on the draft implementing decree (opinion of 2 September 2025).

7.2 For which independent judicial authorities, other than courts, are you not competent pursuant to Article 45 (2) LED, to supervise their processing operations?

N/A

8 Powers

8.1 With respect to your investigative powers, do you consider them effective?

- Yes
- No

8.2 Has your answer substantially changed since the [last review](#) (from 2018-2021)?

- Yes
- No

8.3 Please indicate, per year (January 2022 to 31 August 2025), how many investigations and/or inspections you have conducted:

	2022	2023	2024	2025 (Until August)
On your own initiative (numbers only)	15	28	21	18
On the basis of complaints (numbers only)	0	1	11	2

8.4 Did you face any difficulties in exercising your investigative powers?

- Yes
- No

8.5 Have there been any changes since the [last review](#) with respect to your corrective powers listed under Article 47(2)(a), (b – including rectification, erasure, restriction) and (c) LED?

- Yes
- No

8.6 Do you consider your corrective powers effective?

- Yes
- No

8.7 With respect to the effectiveness of your corrective powers, has your answer substantially changed since the [last review](#)?

- Yes
- No

8.8 From January 2022 to 31 August 2025, please indicate, per year, which corrective powers you have applied and in how many cases. Please list the powers used according to Article 47(2)(a) LED (warnings). Amongst those cases, how many were related to the supervision of SIS[1] and VIS[2]?

[1] Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, Regulation (EU) 2018/1860, Regulation (EU) 2018/1861, Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 (as of March 2023).

[2] Council Decision 2008/633/JHA, Regulation (EC) 767/2008 (as of March 2023).

47(2)(a)	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
SIS	0	0	0	0
VIS	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0

8.9 From January 2022 to 31 August 2025, please indicate, per year, which corrective powers you have applied and in how many cases. Please list the powers used according to Article 47(2)(b) LED (compliance orders). Amongst those cases, how many were related to the supervision of SIS[1] and VIS[2]?

[1] Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, Regulation (EU) 2018/1860, Regulation (EU) 2018/1861, Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 (as of March 2023).

[2] Council Decision 2008/633/JHA, Regulation (EC) 767/2008 (as of March 2023).

47(2)(b)	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
SIS (please also specify whether you ordered the controller to provide access/delete data)	0	1	0	0
VIS (please also specify whether you ordered the controller to provide access/delete data)	0	0	0	0
Other (please also specify whether you ordered the controller to provide access /delete data)	1	15	18	6

8.10 From January 2022 to 31 August 2025, please indicate, per year, which corrective powers have you applied and in how many cases. Please list the powers used according to article 47(2)(c) LED (limitation of processing). Amongst those cases, how many were related to the supervision of SIS[1] and VIS[2]?

[1] Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, Regulation (EU) 2018/1860, Regulation (EU) 2018/1861, Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 (as of March 2023).

[2] Council Decision 2008/633/JHA, Regulation (EC) 767/2008 (as of March 2023).

47(2)(c)	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
SIS	0	0	0	0
VIS	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0

8.11 Have the competent authorities or processors complied with decisions issued since the [last review](#) where you exercised your corrective powers?

- Yes
- No

8.12 If you have not used any of your corrective powers since the [last review](#), please provide reasons

N/A

8.13 Do you have the ability to impose an administrative fine?

- Yes
- No

8.13.a Are there any limitations on your ability to impose an administrative fine?

- Yes
- No

8.13.b Please list the limitations

The French data protection act provides that no administrative fine could be imposed for processing where the controller is the State (e.g. Ministries). However, it is possible for the CNIL to impose a fine where the controller is a public body, but distinct from the State (e.g. municipality or a company operating a public service like transportation).

8.14 Total amount of fines imposed (from January 2022 until August 2025, numbers only, in €)

0

8.15 Amount of the highest fine imposed (from January 2022 until August 2025, numbers only, in €)

0

8.16 Average amount of the fines imposed (from January 2022 until August 2025, numbers only, in €)

0

9 Power pursuant to Article 47(5) LED

9.1 From January 2022 to 31 August 2025, have you exercised your power to bring infringements of your national law(s) transposing the LED to the attention of judicial authorities?

- Yes
- No

9.2 From January 2022 to 31 August 2025, have you exercised your power to commence or otherwise engage in legal proceedings?

- Yes
- No

9.3 Which difficulties, if any, did you face in exercising this power? (such as procedural difficulties in your national law, because it would create an outcry from your national parliament etc.) Please also state if you do not have the power to carry out either or both of these actions.

N/A

10 Cooperation

10.1 Please indicate the number of Mutual Assistance requests under Article 50 LED (please indicate per year)

	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
Launched	0	0	0	0
Received	0	0	0	0

10.1.a Please indicate the subject matter of the requests (including the type of cooperation – e.g. request for info, to carry out an investigation, inspection etc.)

N/A

10.2 Have you encountered any obstacles (e.g. of an administrative nature) when requesting or providing assistance to another DPA?

- Yes
- No

10.3 Which EDPB guidelines have proven helpful for your work under the LED and/or of the controllers?

Guidelines 3/2019 on processing of personal data through video devices and Guidelines 07/2020 on the concepts of controller and processor in the GDPR have proven helpful for our work under the LED.

10.4 What are the topics that should be covered by future EDPB guidelines to foster the consistent application of the LED?

11 Complaints

11.1 How many complaints have you received during this reporting period (i.e. from January 2022 to 31 August 2025)? Please state the number per year. How many of these were lodged by bodies, organisations or associations in accordance with Article 55 LED?

	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
Total of complaints	no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data
Total of complaints lodged by bodies, organisations or associations in accordance with Article 55 LED	no available data	no available data	no available data	no available data

11.2 Has there been an increase in complaints following the [last review](#) (i.e. from January 2022 to 31 August 2025) in your Member State?

- Yes
- No

11.3 From January 2022 to 31 August 2025, please indicate the issues raised most often in these complaints (multiple choices are possible):

- The respect of the proportionality and necessity principle
- The respect of the purpose limitation principle, including for subsequent processing (Article 4 (1) (b) LED)
- Data minimisation principle (Article 4 (1) (c) LED)
- Accuracy of the data (Article 4 (1) (d) LED)
- Storage limitation principle (Article 4 (1) (e) LED) and appropriate time limits (Article 5 LED)
- Accountability of the controller (Article 4 (4) LED)
- The determination of the legal basis (Article 8/Article 10 LED)
- The conditions related to the processing of special categories of personal data (Article 10 LED)
- Automated individual decision-making, including the right to obtain human intervention in automated individual decision - making (Article 11 LED)
- Modalities for exercising the rights (Article 12 LED)
- The right to information (Article 13 LED)
- Right of access by the data subject and limitations to this right (Articles 14 and 15 LED)
- The right to rectification or erasure of personal data (Article 16 LED)
- Exercise of the data subject's rights in the context of joint controllership (Article 21 LED)
- Data protection by design and by default (Article 20 LED)
- The obligation to keep track of the logs and purposes of processing regarding the logs (Article 25 LED)
- The obligation to conduct a data protection impact assessment (Article 27 LED)
- The obligation to ensure the security of processing, including data breaches (Articles 4 (1) (f), 29 LED)
- Other:

11.4 With respect to complaints made regarding the processing of special categories of personal data, what are the main infringements you have found with respect to the conditions set down in Article 10 LED (i.e., that the processing was not strictly necessary, including whether the competent authorities have demonstrated strict necessity, that the processing was not authorised by law, where you determined that the data hasn't been made manifestly public etc)? Has recent CJEU case-law (eg C-205/21, C-80/23) changed your approach?

12 Judicial review – contested decisions

12.1 Please indicate the number of decisions/inactions per year (from January 2022 to 31 August 2025) that were challenged in court

	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
Total number of decisions	0	0	0	0
Total number of inactions	0	0	0	0

12.1.a Please indicate, per year and per outcome, how many actions in court are pending, were considered to be inadmissible, or led to the DPA's decision being (partially) upheld - **Decisions**:

Decisions	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
Pending judicial proceeding	0	0	0	0
Inadmissible action	0	0	0	0
DPA's decision upheld/partially upheld etc	0	0	0	0

12.1.b Please indicate, per year and per outcome, how many actions in court are pending, were considered to be inadmissible, or led to the DPA's decision being (partially) upheld - **Inactions:**

Inactions	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
Pending judicial proceeding	0	0	0	0
Inadmissible action	0	0	0	0
DPA's decision upheld/partially upheld etc	0	0	0	0

12.1.c What were the main aspects challenged (e.g., a decision of a DPA may be challenged on more administrative issues' aspects, such as the fine amount or just concern a more LED-related issue, e.g., the right to erasure - either substantial matters or administrative matters for the DPAs' decision) and by who (competent authority /processor/ data subject)?

N/A

13 Human, financial and technical resources

13.1 Please indicate the number of full-time equivalents working on the LED. Please provide data per year (from January 2022 to 31 August 2025). What percentage of overall staff does this represent (per year)?

	2022	2023	2024	2025 (until August)
Full-time equivalents working on the LED.	12.4	11.8	14	13
Percentage of overall staff	4.5%	4.1%	4.7%	4.3%

13.2 How would you assess your DPA's resources for its work on the LED from a human and financial point of view?

- Sufficient
- Insufficient

13.2.a Please explain why:

The number of agents dedicated to the LED cannot really be assessed in terms of "Full Time Equivalents", as the agents working on the LED are not working full-time on this sole subject. However, given the increase in terms of tasks and missions brought by the LED, the HR of the CNIL for its work on the LED may generally be considered as not enough.

Financial resources are generally up to the needs in this context, however they imply an ongoing vigilance to be maintained.

Technical resources are taken into account in the context of a pluriannual IT master plan which allows the CNIL to answer the requirements it is facing.

13.3 Do you face any specific challenges when supervising competent authorities in terms of expertise (criminal law / new technologies) and IT resources?

- Yes
- No

13.4 Have you used the EDPB Support Pool of Experts for LED related tasks?

- Yes
- No

13.4.b Please provide more details:

14 Horizontal questions

14.1 Have you identified any significant problems regarding the transposition of the LED in your Member State that were not mentioned in the [last review](#)?

- Yes

No

14.2 Have there been any amendments to your national law implementing the LED from January 2022 to 31 August 2025?

Yes
 No

14.3 Is there anything else you would like to mention relevant for the LED evaluation that is not covered in this questionnaire?

Yes
 No

14.3.a Please clarify:

Please note that the statistics provided in question 8.3 also include investigations on processing covered by different legal regimes including the LED (e.g. Eurodac).

Concerning question 11.1: IT tools for complaints management do not allow for the identification of LED related complaints therefore we were not able to answer this question, as well as question 11.2.

14.4 Please add the topics and/or policy messages you would like to include in the EDPB report. Elaborate the reasons why, in your view, such topics should be included.

In its Report, the EDPB could mention the growing number of LED-related information systems in Europe (both at EU and national levels), as well as the question of interoperability of those information systems, potentially causing serious interferences with fundamental rights, thus requiring a growing implication from European SAs, sometimes with constant resources. Another topic of interest that is linked to the growing number of LED-related information system is the interplay between the LED and those new regulations (as well as the AI Act). The EDPB could also use this opportunity to remind the Commission about our recent statement regarding the conclusions of the HLG on access to data by Law enforcement authorities and underline our vigilance about this topic.

Contact

[Contact Form](#)

