

2. If the answer to the first question is in the negative, is a national provision with the aforementioned content compatible with Directive 98/59/EC in particular and, more generally, Articles 49 TFEU and 63 TFEU if there are serious social reasons, such as an acute economic crisis and very high unemployment?

⁽¹⁾ Council Directive 98/59/EC of 20 July 1998 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to collective redundancies (OJ 1998 L 225, p. 16).

Request for a preliminary ruling from the Kamarrätten i Stockholm (Sweden) lodged on 4 May 2015 — Tele2 Sverige AB v Post- och telestyrelsen

(Case C-203/15)

(2015/C 221/06)

Language of the case: Swedish

Referring court

Kamarrätten i Stockholm

Parties to the main proceedings

Applicant: Tele2 Sverige AB

Defendant: Post- och telestyrelsen

Questions referred

- 1) Is a general obligation to retain traffic data covering all persons, all means of electronic communication and all traffic data without any distinctions, limitations or exceptions for the purpose of combating crime (as described [below under points 1-6]) compatible with Article 15(1) of Directive 2002/58/EC ⁽¹⁾, taking account of Articles 7, 8 and 15(1) of the Charter?
- 2) If the answer to question 1 is in the negative, may the retention nevertheless be permitted where:
 - a) access by the national authorities to the retained data is determined as [described below under paragraphs 7-24], and
 - b) security requirements are regulated as [described below under paragraphs 26-31], and
 - c) all relevant data are to be retained for six months, calculated as from the day the communication is ended, and subsequently deleted as [described below under paragraphs 25]?

⁽¹⁾ Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) (OJ 2002 L 201, p. 37).