



Regional Seminar on MRTDs and Traveller Identification Management Madrid, Spain, 25 to 27 June 2014

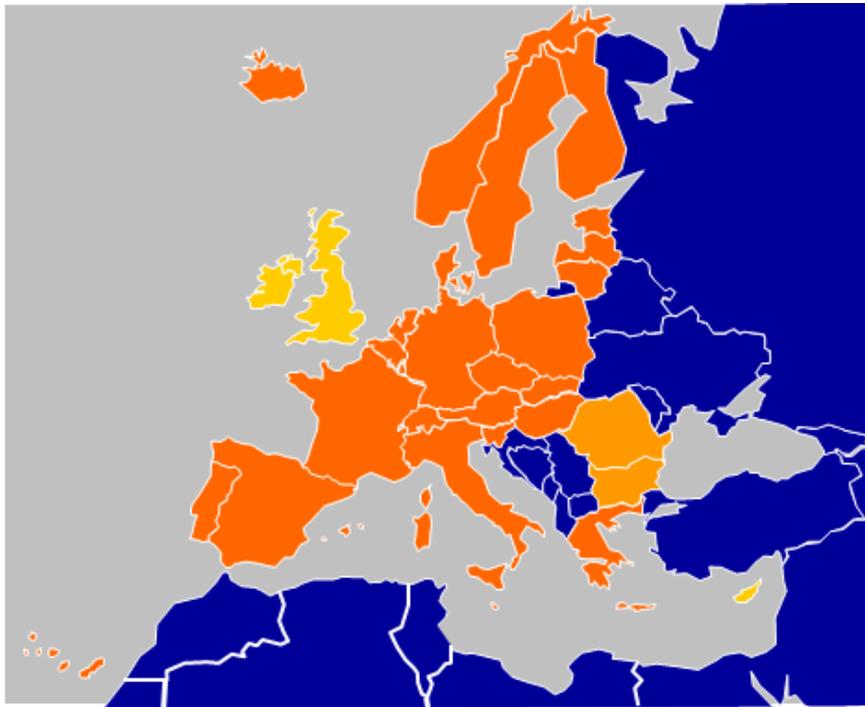
SmartBorders EES & RTP

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Ana Herrera de la Casa

**European Commission – Directorate-General HOME
Unit C3 – TransEuropean Networks for Freedom and Security
& relations with eu-LISA**

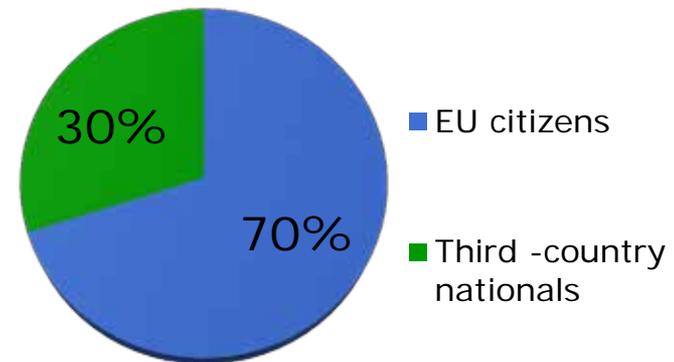
EU / Schengen Borders – Facts & Figures



Extensive & Heterogeneous

- 42 673 km of sea borders
- 7 721 km of land borders
- ~ 1800 border crossing points

Over 700 millions crossings / year



Air: 400 mio passengers (2011)
720 mio passengers (2030 - est)

Trend = substantial growth

Calculate this person's stay!



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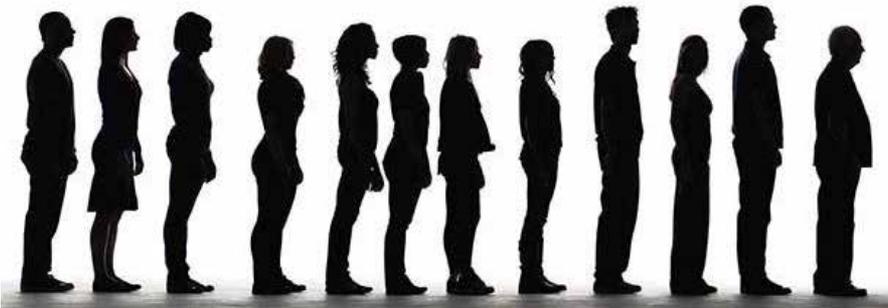


Border guards are confronted to greater and greater difficulties in following the rules laid down in the Schengen Border Code

...calculation of stay



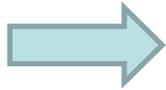
... queues at major crossing points



Police struggles with undocumented migrants

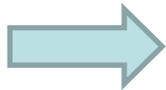


Modernisation of the border check procedures



Facilitate the work of border guards for the calculation of the duration of permitted stay

+



Detect those TCN who remain beyond their permitted stay ('overstayers')

Faster processing of frequent prevetted travellers



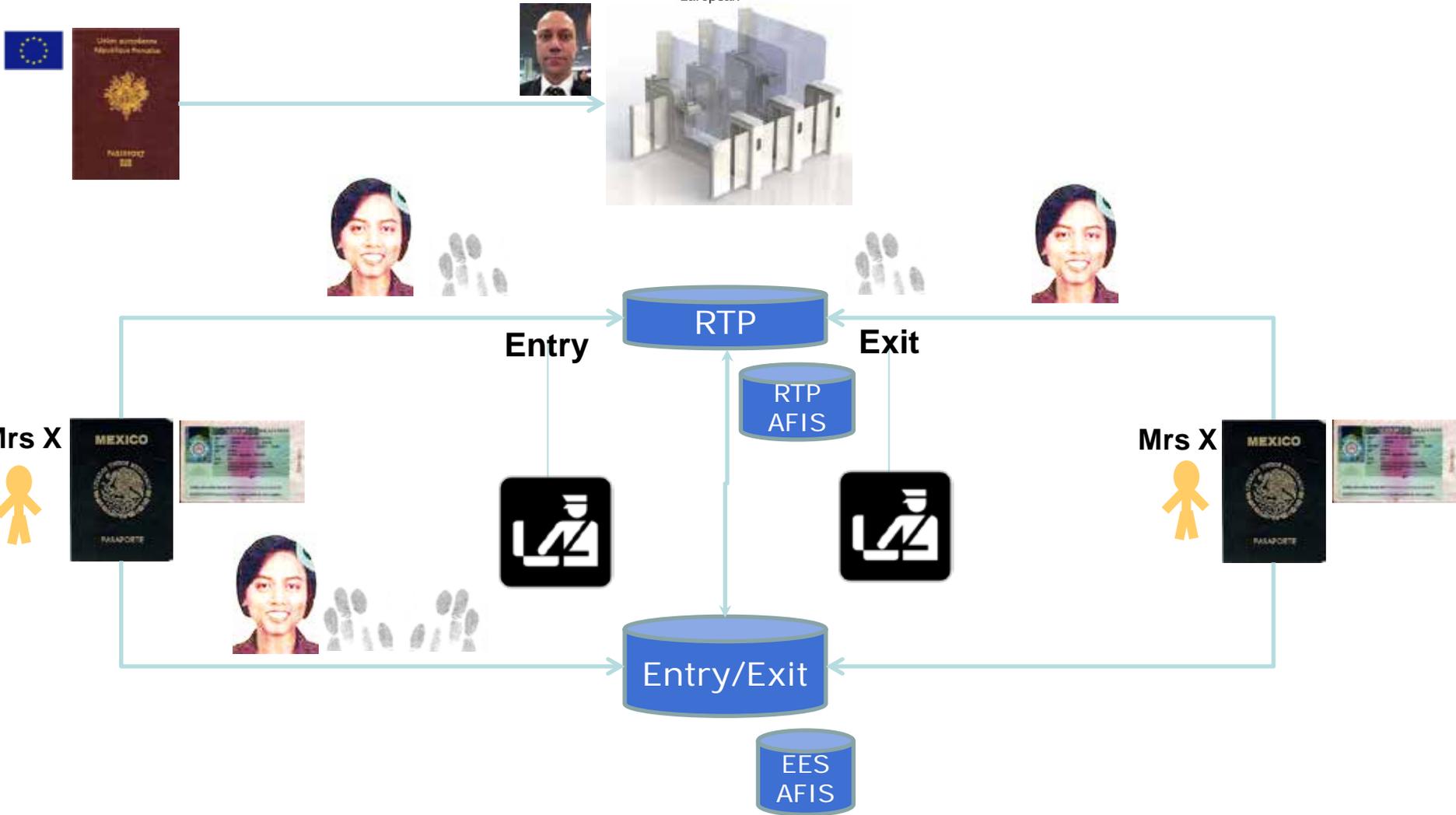
Modern tools for meeting these challenges



$$SB = EES + RTP^*$$



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* + adaptation of the Schengen Border Code



- *Will replace the current practice of calculation of authorised stay based on stamps in passports with an **electronic registry** of the dates and places of **entry & exit** for short stays*
 - *accurate and reliable **calculation** of authorised stay*
- *Will apply to both **visa holders** and **visa-exempted** third country nationals at all external borders*
- *Alphanumeric and, after 3 years, biometrics (fingerprints; VE only) stored in a **centralised EES database***
- ***Alert** issued to the national competent authorities when there is no exit record on the expiry of the authorised stay*
- *Will provide solid **statistics** on migration ◦ more evidence-based policymaking, for example, in the domain of visa policy and visa facilitation*

Registered Traveller Programme (RTP)



- *Faster and simpler border check process for **pre-vetted** and **pre-screened** frequent **third country nationals** at all external borders*
- *Voluntary programme for TCN: both **visa holders** and **visa-exempted** third country nationals are eligible*
- ***Use of an Additional separate token***
- *biometric (fingerprints) stored in a **Central AFIS***
- *RTPs can use Automated Border Control systems (i.e. **automatic gates**) when available*
- *No **further questions** or formalities in case of manual border check*

Principal points of discussion



Law Enforcement Access (EES)

- Would enable law enforcement authorities to trace back the *travel record* of a *person suspected of terrorism or serious crime*
- **Not included in the proposal**
 - No sufficient evidence that such an interference to protection of personal data is necessary and proportionate
 - Evaluation after a period of 2 yrs of operation, taking into account
 - Experience of LEA in VIS
 - Operation of EES

Data protection (RTP & EES)

- Package follows the principle of '*privacy by design*' (e.g. token)
- *Retention period of data* commensurate to the border and migration management purposes of the systems (e.g. *max 6 months in EES*)
- Both proposals contain provisions on liability, rights of persons, remedies and supervision of lawfulness of the data processing.

Principal points of discussion



Biometrics (EES)

- *Transitional period of 3 yrs proposed for implementing biometrics in EES - Same approach was followed with the VIS and it has so far proven wise.*
- *How to capture 10 fingerprints at entry, without creating additional delays and queues?*
- *How to deal with land-borders?: Trains, cars/buses/trucks*
- *Why is the Facial Image not included?*

Additional separate token for RTP

Data

- *Required data set = MRZ data?*
- *Additional optional data required?*

Application processes for RTP

Cost!

The Scope of the Study

20 Thematic Files



Biometrics

- TF1. Biometric identifiers for EES
- TF2. Biometric identifiers for RTP
- TF3. Impact of transition period

Data

- TF11. Privacy by design
- TF12. Retention period
- TF13. Law enforcement access
- TF14. Output of EES and RTP systems

Other

- TF19. Cost Analysis of the Various Options and the Pilot
- TF20. Statistics on Border crossing

Impact on Border Control Processes

- TF4. Visa holders, visa exempt travellers, residence permits
- TF5. Border processing time
- TF6. EES process: 1st border crossing / subsequent crossings
- TF7. RTP enrolment process
- TF8. Process at exit
- TF9. Process accelerators
- TF10. Alternative options to the token

Architecture

- TF15. EES and RTP: 1 or 2 systems
- TF16. EES, RTP and VIS (compatibility of processes / synergies)
- TF17. Interaction with other IT systems / interoperability
- TF18. Existing national systems: re-utilisation / integration

Where are we today with this study?



- Thematic Files for Border Control Processes and Biometrics almost finished
 - **Intermediate report containing these chapters has been distributed to MS**
- Thematic Files on Data are well advanced (except LEA)
- Thematic Files on Architecture have started
 - **Additional input required from MS and EU-LISA**
- Border Crossing count performed, results being integrated in the study
- The analysis of Border Control Processes and Biometrics has already led to a provisional draft list of possible Pilot options

Draft list for the Pilot options



Use of biometrics (quality and metrics)

- Enrolling 4-8-10 fingerprints at border (for EES)
- Capture photo from e-MRTD and verify to live photo taken

Process accelerators

- Use of self service kiosk (for registering data, biometrics and make initial checks)
- Automated exit for TCN travellers
- Separation of TCNVE and TCNVH queues

Technology

- Enrol 8 fingerprints using "contact less scanner"
- Enrol fingerprints with handheld equipment
- Enrol facial image with handheld equipment
- Searching VIS based on document number, not using the visa sticker number
- Check feasibility of integrating national entry-exit systems

Process considerations

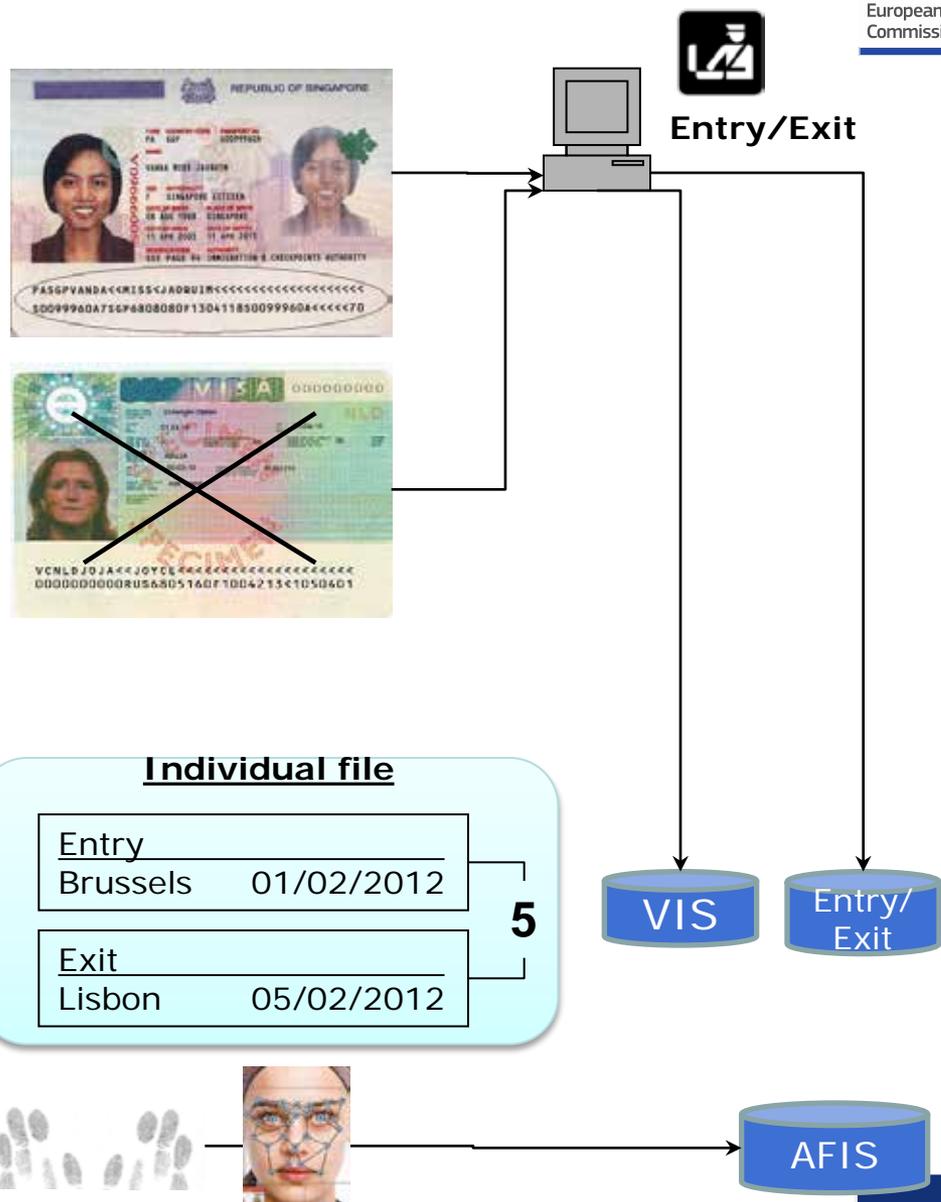
- Handling family members without their own passport (VE & VH)

EES

How it could work...



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At entry:

- § Passport **MRZ details** used to search EES. And if applicable VIS
- § If person does not exist in EES, individual file is created in EES with passport MRZ data, with live fingerprints (**10 or less, VE only**) + facial image taken from chip
 - § If person **DOES** exist in EES, do fingerprint or facial match
- § Entry record created with date and time of entry and MS BCP and linked to individual file

At exit:

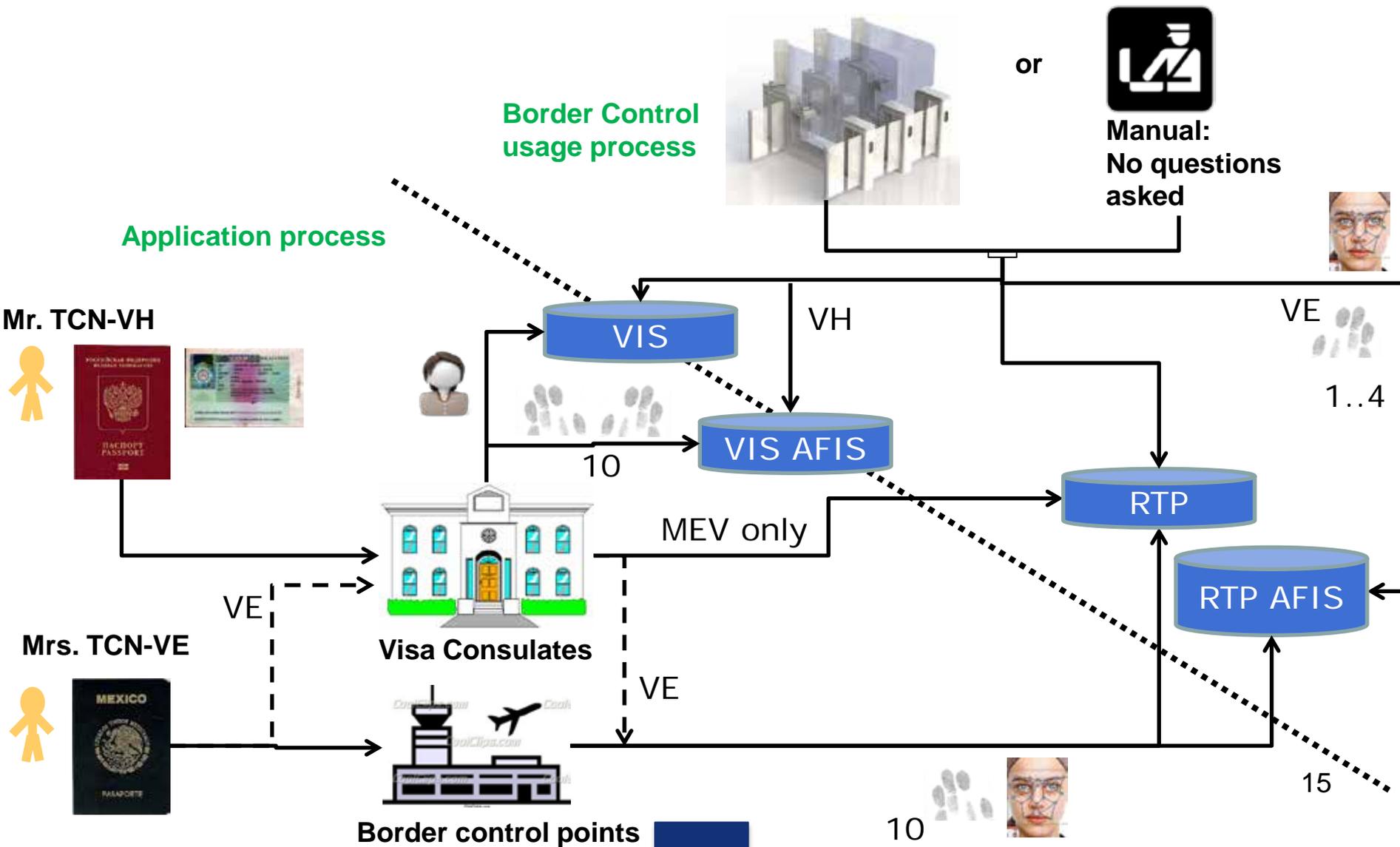
- § Passport MRZ details used to search EES
 - § **Fingerprint or facial match** performed
- § Exit record created with date and time of exit and MS BCP and linked to individual file

At entry/exit:

- § Previous days of stay calculated

RTP

How it could work...



Usage of eMRTD for EES & RTP



The EES & RTP processes rely on the use of an MRTD or eMRTD in the following way:

- MRZ of an MRTD is used to search for and to create the individual file in the EES
- The digital facial image from the eMRTD is extracted and stored in the individual file in EES (by 2020 ICAO expects all passports to be eMRTD)
- The RTP member will only be able to use an ABC-gate with an eMRTD
- The RTP member without an eMRTD will use manual border check (minimum check)
- In all cases (EES and RTP) we propose a Passive-Authentication check to authenticate the correctness and authenticity of all data

SmartBorders Timeline





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Thank you