Ad-Hoc Query on the recent or planned developments in the field of identity documents and information systems

Requested by EE EMN NCP on 16th June 2014

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Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.

1. Background Information

The Police and Border Guard Board of Estonia is looking for information on the recent or planned developments in the field of identity documents and information systems. Estonia is working on a new information system containing personal data of Estonian citizens and aliens including permits for stay, work, study, data on acquisition of citizenship, identity documents etc. Moreover Estonia is developing new forms of identity documents and methods of issuance of identity documents. In this respect we would like to know if any other European Union Member State is currently dealing with innovative technologies with the goal to develop new databases or new identity documents. Also EMN NCPs are kindly requested to answer if there have been any developments in the field of supervision of fulfilment of conditions for legal stay either legal or practical.

1) Please note if there have been any new developments recently in the area of identity documents. If yes, please specify. Are there any types of new documents that are being issued in your country? Are there any developments in the design, security of configuration of the ID documents? We would appreciate if you could also inform about any developments planned for the next 2-3 years.

2) Please note if there have been any new developments recently in the area of procedural information system or database used in your migration administration in order to store and process data on regular and irregular migration. If yes, please specify. We would appreciate if you could also inform about any developments planned for the next 2-3 years.

3) Please note if there are any new judicial or procedural developments recently in the field of supervision of fulfilment of conditions for legal stay eg in case there is a certain condition to be fulfilled by a third country citizen in order to obtain or keep a residence permit in your country how is supervision of its fulfilment organized? If yes, please specify.

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We would very much appreciate your responses **by July 7th 2014**.

2. **Responses**[1]

	Austria	**Yes**	-
	Belgium	**Yes**	1. Belgium started testing the issuance of **electronic ID cards** for Belgian nationals in 2003 and for third country nationals in 2006. Since 2008 all ID cards issued are electronic cards. On 22 April 2013 Belgium started testing the use of **biometric ID cards** for third country nationals. Since **26 June 2014** biometric ID cards are delivered to third country nationals on the entire Belgian territory. **No new developments are foreseen in the coming years**. 2. There are **no new developments** in the area of the system and the database ("Evibel") used in the migration administration. The **latest** developments were in the **workflow** and concerned the link between Evibel and the Visa Information System and a new link to have better and faster communication with the Federal and Local Police (called "TARAP"), this happened in 2012 and 2013. 3. In the field of **supervision of fulfilment** of **conditions for legal stay** there are **no new developments**. The conditions for stay are checked with every **prolongation** of the residence permit. There are also **controls** e.g. by the Social Inspection (labour-related checks) where officials of the Immigration Office assist the inspectors in the field to **check the conditions of stay of the intercepted persons**. This is not laid down in the Aliens act or any other judicial ac but is regulated in**cooperation agreements** between the Social Inspection, the Federal Police and the Immigration Office (signed in 2001). Since June 2011 there is a **new procedure** in the Immigration Office to track third country nationals when there is **no fulfilment (anymore) of the conditions of stay**. The **SEFOR** – service (*Sensitisation, follow-up and return*) follows up on the orders to leave the territory. For more info on this service: http://www.sefor.be/en/vragen/] Source: Immigration Office
	Bulgaria	**Yes**	-
	Cyprus	**Yes**	-
	Czech Republic	**Yes**	-

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[1] If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

	Denmark	**Yes**	-
	Estonia	**Yes**	1. New travel documents are being issued in Estonia as of June 2nd 2014. The improvements concern design, security of configuration of the travel documents. There are also ongoing developments of new identity cards, residence permit cards and digital identity cards. The various possibilities of issuance of identity documents are under development as well, which in practice should provide more easily accessible services to the customers. 2. Estonia is working on a new information system containing personal data of Estonian citizens and aliens including permits for stay, work, study, data on acquisition of citizenship, identity documents, asylum etc. The information system is being renewed with the goal to make processing of different applications faster and more effective, reduce the number of unnecessary paperwork and ensure secure data control and exchange of information between authorities. 3. In practice risk assessment is being done on a regular basis in order to establish fields of legal stay (eg in the field of employment or family residence permits), which have a higher risk of misuse. According to the risk assessment officials of the Aliens Unit of the Police and Border Guard Board perform additional controls of the fulfilment of the conditions of stay and in case of any violations or reasonable doubt the Migration Surveillance inspectors perform additional control. Such practice is decided upon internally at the Police and Border Guard Board and is not regulated in detail by Aliens Act or any other judicial act.
	Finland	**Yes**	1) Developing the ID card system is very current issue in Finland at the moment when it comes to the design, security features and different uses of the card. Some changes will occur but it is too early to know what exactly. The Ministry of the Interior is planning on starting a legislative project in which the Act on ID cards would be amended. The exact content of the project is, however, still uncertain. In addition, the National Police Board is developing the license application processes and is also preparing for a call for tenders for the new ID card manufacturing contract (for example, drafting technical specifications), because the current contract period is coming to an end. Moreover, improvement of means of strong electronic identification is also on the national agenda and has also been recognized in the new Prime Minister Stubb's Government Programme (which states that an effective national electronic identification solution will be implemented). Design and security features: The newest ID cards were introduced in June 2011. New color coding for different card types (standard, ID card for a minor and ID card for a foreign citizen) was introduced then as well as some new security features (e.g. translucent window with a smaller picture of the holder). Some changes to the design and security features of ID cards are always made when a new contract period starts (contract periods are usually 4-5 years). At this point, there are no definite plans as to what kind of changes will be made (tender process begins probably in the late 2014). Improvement of the application process: The Finnish police has been developing its e-services for different license processes. A Government proposal concerning electronic application and renewal of passports has just been given to the Parliament with an aim to introduce e-services for passport procedure in the late 2014. This means that an application could be made electronically but the applicant must visit the police to give fingerprints and signature. Electronic renewal would be more significant; if the person has

been issued a passport within the last six years and fingerprints and signature have been registered then, new passport could be issued electronically without the person being present at the police. The aim is to have the same the same procedure for ID cards as well. In the future, if ID cards contained fingerprints as planned (and were manufactured by the same service provider), "cross application/renewal" could perhaps be introduced, i.e. new passport or ID could be issued electronically if the person has been issued a passport or an ID card within the last six years (using fingerprints and signature from the previous passport/ID).

Content and different uses of the ID card: Addition of biometric identifiers (fingerprints) has been discussed for many years but this requires legislative changes and at the moment it is impossible to say when - or if - this will happen. In general, the police aims at a wider circulation and usage of ID cards (for example to replace driving licenses as proof of identity). Only about 10 % of the population has valid ID card at the moment. To achieve this, it has been discussed that the price of an ID card should be lower (at the moment 53 euros, passport is 48 euros). In addition, the usability of the card for e-services should be improved. The Citizen Certificate on the card (contact chip) has not been used in e-services much, for strong electronic identification most people prefer bank identifiers or mobile operator certificates. One possibility could be to include a dual interface chip so that contactless use would be possible. However, this matter is still under consideration and no decisions have been made yet. As already noted above, improvement of means of strong electronic (or an effective national electronic identification solution as mentioned in the Government Programme) has been in the talks for some time now. There have been ideas to perhaps replace the three different types - the ID card, bank identifiers and mobile certificates - with a new one or to develop the existing ones to be more usable. The Ministry of the Interior, the National Police Board, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Transport and Communications, banks and mobile operators will continue discussions on the means of implementation, content of the solution, the timetable etc.

2)
a) A Government Bill on the Police's Right to Receive Information from the Passenger Name Record that is necessary for preventing, investigating and prosecuting crimes subject to investigation by the Police is currently before the Parliament.
b) A new police information system VITJA is under preparation. The New information system will improve e.g. storing and processing of information on detained aliens. VITJA's main goal is to enable information based decision making in police administration.

3) Not particularly on the supervision of fulfilment of conditions for legal stay.
The Ministry of Interior has launched a project aimed at improving the effectiveness of preventing the use of illegal foreign labour by using the methods of monitoring aliens. The project is linked to the policies outlined in the Government Programme.

The action plan against illegal immigration 2012–2015 proposes that the jurisdictions related to the monitoring of aliens should be revised. According to the proposal, authorities responsible for monitoring should be given the jurisdiction to carry out the monitoring of aliens in locations subject to public peace. Locations subject to public peace include, for example, business premises and construction sites. The national contact point of the European Migration Network supplied a European comparison component to the project via its Ad Hoc survey system. The aims of the project also include modernising and clarifying the regulation of

			jurisdiction in the area of monitoring aliens. The term of the project is from 14 October 2013 to 30 November 2014. The related Government Bill is scheduled to be submitted to the Parliament in the autumn term 2014.
France	**Yes**		1. Yes. As of 1 January 2014, the period of validity of the identity card issued to persons over 18 years has been extended, from 10 years to 15 years. In accordance with the Decree n°2013-1188 of 18 December 2013 on period of validity and conditions of issuance and renewal of the identity card, it concerns new identity cards issued as of 1 January 2014, as well as identity cards issued between 2 January 2004 and 31 December 2013. The new draft law on immigration, which will be submitted at the end of 2014, provides for a generalization of multi-annual residence permits and a reorganization of residence permits for highly qualified workers. A new residence permit for international talents will replace some existing residence permits. 2. The Application for managing the files of foreign nationals in France (AGDREF) is a tool used for producing residence permits and for recording and storing data on regular and irregular migration. This tool, which is in the process of modernisation, has been modified in 2011 in order to issue residence permits including biometric identifiers, in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) n°380/2008 of 18 April 2008 amending Regulation (EC) n°1030/2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals. In order to meet the deadlines laid down in the regulation, only two fingerprints were first stored as biometric identifiers on the residence permit. During the first half of 2015 and in accordance with the national legislation, a biometric database will be implemented to store the ten fingerprints of third-country nationals applying for a residence permit as well as those who are subject to a removal order. Important changes are planned regarding removal of third-country nationals. The AGDREF application will be the only tool used to impose a removal order, by entering data in the application before issuing the removal order. An interface will be created between AGDREF and software used by the border police services, including automatic exchange of relevant data between officers working in this field. 3. /
Germany	**Yes**		1. Introduction of electronic residence title in credit card size according to EU-regulations (EG) No. 1030/2002 and (EG) No. 380/2008 as of 1 September 2011 (residence permit, permanent residence permit, permanent residency/EU, residence permit for Swiss nationals and residence permit and permanent residency cards for family members of EU-citizens who come from a third country, Blue Card for the Highly Qualified). Together with other authorities, the Federal Printing Office is responsible for the design and security on behalf of the BMI (= Federal Ministry of the Interior). There are explicit requirements which can not be released without the approval of the BMI. 2. No, there have not been any new developments. In the BAMF (= Federal Office for Migration and Refugees) there are separate systems for document management and work flow, e.g. for asylum, integration, migration counselling and measures promoting returnees. These are systems for a regular residence. Several security authorities (Federal Police, police offices in the several Federal States or customs offices for illegal work) expose irregular residence. The merging of systems into one unified

			system relating to migration is being taken into consideration, but in the very early stages. An entry and exit register is planned for the entire EU, under the name of „Smart Borders". There are no further new developments. There are 560 alien's authorities in 16 Federal States in Germany, which autonomously manage the data of those aliens with a regular residence title in their systems. They monitor criteria such as secure livelihood or German language proficiency. At the same time, there is a Central Alien Register which provides the main data for numerous authorities beside the aliens' authorities, allowing labour agencies (job centres for unemployed people), social security offices, security offices, and judicial courts, for example, to have individual access to this data. 3. The application of a standard called „XAusländer", which ensures the interoperability of the data between the authorities through the use of XML, during the proceedings is regulated by law. A monitoring of the compliance of residence criteria is not implied. Those criteria are regulated by the temporary residence permit, which is issued by the responsible aliens' authority, and otherwise organisationally.
	Greece	**Yes**	-
	Hungary	**Yes**	1. Changes in the alien policing registration system are due to the implementation of Directive 2011/98/EU on a single application procedure. From 1st January 2014 the alien policing authority collects the following data as well: a) data on employer (name, address, seat, premises, form of operation, tax number) b) place of work c) scope of activity d) duration of employment In the single application procedure the immigration authority shall mark the following data in the „Remarks" on the back of the residence permit: Entitled to work at [name of company]". 2. There are no changes in migration related information systems. 3. There are no changes in the residence permit procedure.
	Ireland	**Yes**	-
	Italy	**Yes**	1) The experimentation of the new identity document was started in 2000. The *electronic identity document* contains all identification data and official information concerning the person. In particular, the following information is stored on a microchip and an optical band: personal data, fiscal code, (residence) full address, citizenship, numeric code of the issuing Municipality, date of issue, date of expiry, signature and picture of holder, and specification if the document is not valid for expatriation. It may

			contain administrative data of the National Health Service, and all the information needed for the digital signature. When the card is issued, to protect the security of the citizen, s/he is given three personal secret codes: a PIN (a sequence of personal and secret numbers for a safe recognition of the user), a PUK (a code to unblock the PIN in the event that a citizen enters the wrong number three times in a row or forgets his/her PIN number) and a CIP (to prevent the use of the PIN by others if the card is stolen or lost and to guarantee privacy). The National Centre of Demographic Services (CNSD), at the Ministry of the Interior, provides and guarantees a unitary management of the Electronic Identity Card system, its full functionality and the transparency and security of information authentication and validation processes. By Law-Decree 70/2011 (converted into Law No. 106/2011) a minimum age of 15 is no longer required to obtain an identity card. Since May 2011, an identity card can be requested since birth. 2) A discussion is under way to replace the electronic residence permit with a new generation document that is more in line with European legislation. The document will be introduced by ministerial decree. It will consist of a card with a microchip containing identification data (name, surname, etc.) and biometric data (picture and fingerprints of the right and left index finger of the card holder). This card may be "read" only by the control authorities to check the identity of the immigrant and the authenticity of the document. Such data will be entered in a data at the National Electronic Centre (CEN) of the State Police. Personal data and pictures may be kept *for a period equal to the duration of the EC residence permit for long-term resident and for a period not longer than ten years for the other types of residence permit.* Fingerprints may be kept only for *the time strictly needed to complete the administrative procedures for granting or renewing* the document. Card data kept at the CEN can be used only for aims of checking and managing residence permits. 3) No
Latvia		**Yes**	**1.** Latvia is currently developing new e-passport to be issued from beginning of 2015. This involves complete redesign of the document, adding more security features for data page and upgrading to SAC. In the same time we are looking for options to extend functionality of eID card e.g. by adding more data and/or applications on the contact chip (JavaCard) including post-issuance scenarios. Upgrade and exchange of the current enrolment solution (for biometric data) is progressing as well, with an objective to improve quality of enrolled biometric data and streamline operations for customer service. In upcoming two years (2015 and 2016) main focus will be paid to the development of the new eID card to be issued not later than 1st of April 2017 – this should hopefully include the new EU residence permit card, if related design and technical specification is agreed at the EU level. **2.** Latvia is working on the development of new integrated information system in the field of return of illegal immigrants, developing a registry of asylum seekers, and also (Latvia) is developing digital archive for cases of illegal immigrants. The main aims of these activities are to improve administrative efficiency and capacity of institutions; to improve information exchange

between institutions (make it easier and faster); to promote the circulation of electronic files; to develop and further improve Common Migration Information Systems (CMIS).

These activities are implemented within following projects which are funded by the European Union.

1) Project of the European Return Fund (ERF) „**Register of removed foreigners and entry bans**". The aim of the Project is to provide high quality data storage/accumulation of all returned foreigners by developing and implementing Register of removed foreigners and entry bans. This Registes will be subsystem of Common Migration Information Systems (CMIS) which will also have direct link with other subsystems of CMIS as well as with other information systems of public institutions.

2) Project of the European Return Fund (ERF) „**Setting up and developing the digital archive for cases of illegal immigrants**". The aim of the Project is to increase administrative capacity and efficiency of the institutions involved in the area of return by providing for more effective identification of immigrants and implementation of return procedures; also to ensure the necessary equipment and software in order to establish and develop the digital archive for personal file documents of illegal immigrants.

3) Project of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) „**Development of the passport system and the Common Migration Information System (CMIS) for issuance of electronic identity cards and electronic residence permit cards** " The main aims of the Project are to provide the technical basis for issuing an identity card or electronic identification card to Latvians and residence permits for third-country nationals; to promote access to public services in electronic environment at the same time it is also promoting electronization and development of public services thus improving the efficiency of public administration and reducing the administrative burden.

4) Project of the European Refugee Fund „**Raising of reception standards of asylum seekers in the Asylum Seekers Reception Centre „Mucenieki" and providing of necessary works for improvement of technical condition of the Asylum Seekers Reception Centre „Mucenieki"**". Within this Project there is development of software on ensuring full assistance functionality for asylum seekers in Common Migration Information Systems (CMIS) Asylum seekers subsystem. CMIS Asylum seekers subsystem provides information about assistance which has been provided to asylum seekers and has been registered in the Registry system. It also supplements the Asylum Seeker Subsystem of CMIS with the process of asylum application and adopted decision by preparing specification for the processes of correspondence and legal proceedings.

5) Project of the External Borders Fund „**Development of NVIS by ensuring its compliance with final version of the technical documentation provided by the European Commission**". Main aims of the Project are to provide functionality and further improvement of National Visa Information System (NVIS); to promote the common visa policy and visa issuance practice, and creation of consular co-operation between the Member States of the EU. Overall, NVIS will be supplemented by software which will facilitate data exchange between the Member States of the EU on visa application, visa issuance etc.

3. Latvia has not introduced any new measures recently however the evaluation of risks is being carried out. The security institutions are examining each residence permit application from the citizens of countries with increased risk of terrorism (list of these countries has been approved by the Cabinet of Ministers) and the residence permit applications of all foreign investors. In case of investment the money laundering issues are examined as well with the cooperation with respective institutions. For applications related to employment the tax payment issues are being evaluated, for family reunification applications – genuineness of family life (not in all cases – only when there is a ground to assume that the marriage could be that of convenience). State Border Guard monitors the terms of validity of

			passports and residence permits of foreigners.
Lithuania	**Yes**		1. It is expected that from 1 January 2016 consular posts of the Republic of Lithuania abroad will be authorised to issue a temporary travel document (passport) for citizen of Lithuania (valid for no longer than one year). The temporary passport would be issued under these circumstances: when a Lithuanian citizen in a foreign country looses his/her ID card or passport; these documents expire; or the citizen does not have a valid travel document, but needs to continue his/her travel. It is foreseen that the new draft law on ID card and passport will be prepared by the Ministry of Interior (at this moment the issuance of passport and ID card is regulated by different laws). 2. In 2014, Migration Department under the Ministry of Interior has started to use Information system of public services (EPIS) intended to provide services related to the issuance of identity and other documents for the citizens of the Republic of Lithuania and aliens as well as consulting. This systems allows users electronically: - to submit an online application for confirming invitation letter to a foreign visitors which are need for issuing a visa; - to see information about various identity documents issued by the migration services for Lithuanian citizens or for aliens (passport of the Republic of Lithuania, identity card, travel document of a stateless persons, travel document of a refugee, alien's passport, temporary residence permit in the Republic of Lithuania, permit of a long-term resident of the Republic of Lithuania to reside in the European Union, temporary residence card of a family member of a Union citizen, permanent residence card of a temporary residence card of a family member of a Union citizen, permanent residence card of a family member of a Union citizen); - to receive information about expiration date of a document; - to received notification that a documents has been produced; - to submit a report about a lost document; - to pay state fees for provided services; - to submit questions to an online consultant – virtual consultants answer the questions related to the citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania, identity document and legal status of aliens in Lithuania 24 hours a day. The service of online consulting is provided in Lithuanian, English and Russian. Also, Migration department is planning to develop electronic documents management system („e-migration), in order to organize all the files only electronically. 3. In June 2014, the amendments of the <u>Law on the Legal Status of Aliens</u> have been adopted in order to decrease the possibilities for foreigners who seek residence permits in Lithuania through fictitious business. The adopted amendments outline tighter requirements for the living space and business being set up. Foreigners will only qualify for a temporary residence permit if they can prove that they have accommodation of at least 14 square meters per resident and if it meets mandatory criteria of construction, hygiene and fire safety. Also the basics of refusal to issue or renew the temporary residence permit have been supplemented (if foreigner avoids paying taxes or fines, there is a threat of irregular migration, or a reasonable suspicion that he/she manages a fictitious business). The amendments will come into force from 1 November 2014.
Luxembourg	**Yes**		1. In Luxembourg there are no new developments in regards to travel documents or residence permits for third country nationals. The travel documents are biometric as the Luxemburgish passports. The residence permits for third country nationals fulfil the specifications of Council regulation 380/2008 of 18 April 2008 amending Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permit for third country nationals. However, in regards with identity cards for Luxemburgish nationals from 1

			July 2014 it will have the dimensions of a credit card and will have a storage chip with some data of the individual. These cards will be issued by the IT Centre of the State. The ID card contains electronic certificates that can be used, upon request by the holder, for online authentication for some administrative procedures. 2. Recast of the electronic application for the file management of foreigners in 2011. The recast of the electronic application for the file management of international protection applications is foreseen in the medium term. Refonte de l'application informatique pour la gestion du fichier des étrangers en 2011. Refonte de l'application informatique pour la gestion du fichier des demandeurs de protection internationale prévue à moyen terme. Another innovation. The National Registrar for Physical Persons (RNPP). It collects and feds the foreigners and international protection files. A major innovation is the interconnection between the national registrar and the municipalities' registrars from 1 January 2016. Another modification is the introduction of the distinction between main registrar and a "waiting" registrar. The Law of 19 June 2013 on identification of physical persons, national registrar of physical persons, identity cards, and the municipality registrar of physical persons established a division in the national registrar (article 4 (3)): a) a main registrar where the whole resident population is registered (nationals, EU citizens and legal resident TCNs); and b) a waiting registry. The persons who are registered in the "waiting" registry are the individuals who are registered in the "waiting" municipality registries. These registries in regards with TCNs include: a. TCNs who stay for less than 3 months b. TCNs who have obtained an authorisation to stay for more than 3 months and who have filed a declaration of arrival at the Municipality (but who have not yet received their residence permit) (article 27 (1) e); c. International protection applicants and beneficiaries of a temporary protection (article 27 (1) f); d. TCNs who have notified of a return decision or an order of removal (article 27 (1) g); e. TCNs victims of human trafficking who are beneficiaries of a reflexion period (article 93 (3) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration) and TCNs beneficiaries of postponement of an order of removal; (article 27 (1) h). 3. Through the RNPP there would be a better exchange of direct information between the national and the municipalities' registrars (i.e. especially in regards to data concerning the declaration of exit of persons moving abroad) Also the law foreseen the exchange of information between the Directorate of Immigration and the RNPP in certain cases (article 29 and 30). However, there are at the moment some procedures to be clarified for the practical implementation of this exchange of information.
	Malta	**Yes**	-
	Netherlands	**Yes**	Yes, in the Netherlands there are several new developments in the area of identity documents. 1a) Biometrics on residence permits and issuance of these documents. Based on the EU Regulations all Dutch residence permits for aliens who are 6 years old or older, contain a picture and two fingerprints. The facial image stored on the residence permit card was

introduced in May 2011. The fingerprints on the residence permit card have been introduced in May 2012 and are gradually implemented.

On 1 March 2014 a law has been implemented in the Netherlands, not EU based, which makes it possible to take 10 fingerprints and a facial and to keep this information in a central file.

Since this law is effective aliens of 6 years old or older who intend to stay in the Netherlands for three months or more have to cooperate so that fingerprints of their ten fingers and a picture are taken for identification and registration of their identity. This is always done at the first possibility whereby an alien presents him/herself at a representative of the Dutch government. e.g. the Dutch Consulate abroad.

1b. The Dutch passport and the identity card for Dutch nationals have recently been changed: the validity has increased from five to ten years (except for documents issued to persons under 18 years old). And the national identity cards no longer contain fingerprints while the Dutch passport only contains 2 instead of previously 4 fingerprints. The new model has a new design and contains new security features. The issuing process and the databases for the travel document process have remained the same and will remain so for the coming years.

The Dutch passport for refugees and the Dutch passport for aliens (who cannot acquire a national passport and need a travel document) will not be changed.

1c. Visa. In the article 6 Committee of the European Commission the Benelux initiative to renew the models for the EU visa and the EU residence documents are worked out. This process is now in the stage of fine tuning. As soon as the Working Group Visa agrees with the developed new model, the new EU model for visa will be introduced, which is expected to happen by the end of 2015.

Re-entry visa. The Netherlands is one of the few countries which have a re-entry visa. This national model has the form of a sticker which is placed in a passport. The model which was used until recently was 10 years old. A new model has been developed recently which enables in the near future to print data directly from the database of the IND instead of writing the data by hand.

2. Yes, in the Netherlands there are new developments in the area of procedural information system or database used in our migration administration in order to store and process data on regular and irregular migration.

a. The biometric data is contained in a central database, on order for the different national authorities (e.g. Dutch Immigration, Border Police, etc) to properly check and identify the alien.

The law and practise to take prints of ten fingers and a photo of asylum seekers and to keep them and search them for matches in a national database of asylum seekers already exists for a long time.

b. The issuing process and the databases for the travel document process have remained the same and will remain so for the coming years.

3. Yes, in the Netherlands there are new judicial or procedural developments in the field of supervision of fulfilment of conditions for legal stay.

If a foreign national has obtained a residence permit in the Netherlands, he has to fulfil the conditions for the permit in order to keep

			the residence permit. The Dutch immigration and naturalisation service (INS) therefore does post-checks if the conditions are still fulfilled. This is often based on a risk assessment. The immigration authority is currently working on a more efficient way to conduct these checks through adjustments in our information system. The INS has several cooperation agreements with other agencies in order to get easier access to relevant information so that verification/post checks can be performed. Moreover the INS also acts upon notifications received from other governmental bodies or third parties. In case an investigation by the Aliens Police is required the INS can send a request for investigation to the Aliens Police. Furthermore, in the field of supervision of the (trusted) sponsors the INS has responsibility to verify if the (trusted) sponsor is fulfilling its tasks as sponsor.
	Poland	**Yes**	-
	Portugal	**Yes**	1) Yes. There was a change in the residence permit title with the introduction of the holder's fingerprints on the document. Until the end of the year is expected to change the chip of the residence permit title from EAC to PACE. It is also under implementation and amendment legislation regarding the asylum seekers and refugee's temporary residence permits. 2) Nothing new to report. 3) Nothing new to report.
	Romania	**Yes**	1) Please note if there have been any new developments recently in the area of identity documents. If yes, please specify.Are there any types of new documents that are being issued in your country? Are there any developments in the design, security of configuration of the ID documents? We would appreciate if you could also inform about any developments planned for the next 2-3 years. The identity documents for third country nationals legally residing in Romania are issued according to the Government Decision no. 898 of 7 September 2011 setting the form and content of residence permits, travel documents as well as other documents that are issued to aliens. According to the above mentioned decision the formats are set as follows: 1. Residence permits: the form and size of the document are set according to the characteristics of the ID-1 card (document of International Civil Aviation Organization – ICAO 9303 part 3) 2. EU Blue Cards: the form and size of the document are set according to the characteristics of the ID-1 card (document of International Civil Aviation Organization – ICAO 9303 part 3) 3. Temporary identity documents for asylum seekers: the form and size of the document are set according to the characteristics of the ID-2 card 4. Temporary residence document for aliens who requested access to a new asylum procedure: the form and size of the document are set according to the characteristics of the ID-2 card 5. Document for tolerated aliens: the form and size of the document are set according to the characteristics of the ID-2 card The documents provided for in points 1 and 2 contain biometric data according to art. 4b of Regulation (CE) no. 1.030/2002 of the Council and respects the technical specifications set by Commission Decision C (2009) 3.770 of 20 May 2009. 2) Please note if there have been any new developments recently in the area of procedural information system or database used in your migration administration in order to store and process data on regular and irregular migration. If yes, please specify.We would

			appreciate if you could also inform about any developments planned for the next 2-3 years. A new IT system for the management of third country nationals was put in place at the General Inspectorate for Immigration starting with 2013. It replaced the old IT system in place from 2005. One of the new features of the system is the face recognition functionality. 3) Please note if there are any new judicial or procedural developments recently in the field of supervision of fulfilment of conditions for legal stay e.g. in case there is a certain condition to be fulfilled by a third country citizen in order to obtain or keep a residence permit in your country how is supervision of its fulfilment organized? If yes, please specify. N/A
Slovak Republic	**Yes**		1) Since 1 April 2014, the Slovak Republic has been issuing a new type of residence document which has a contact electronic chip. In this electronic chip of the new residence document, the Police put entries within the scope of and under the terms set by the regulations governing the residence of foreigners in the Slovak Republic as well as the electronic signature. Integral part of the electronic chip is the personal security code which serves as verification of identity of its holder during electronic communication with information systems of natural persons and legal entities and consequently also with the information systems of the public administration. Besides, when taking over the residence document with an electronic chip at the respective Police department, the foreigner can also ask for the issuance of a certificate for the creation of a guaranteed electronic signature. 2) The information systems used in the administration procedures connected with legal and irregular migration are regularly adjusted according to the changing legislation and practice. However, recently there have been no significant changes or adjustments of these information systems. Although the Slovak Republic has been recently considering creation of new information systems which would be in full compliance with all aspects of legal and irregular migration, there has been no specific proposal introduced yet. 3) No changes have occurred in this area. Supervising the fulfilment of conditions of legal stay is carried out through demonstration of these conditions within administrative procedures (when granting or non-granting the permission for residence) by the foreigner or through the controls carried out by the respective Police units.
Slovenia	**Yes**		1. There have been no changes regarding issuance, layout, security features and databases regarding identity documents. No such changes are envisaged. 2. Changes related layout and features of illegal migration related part of central database are planned to be done within a couple of years. Changes have the aim of making database more user-friendly and to ease accessibility of data. 3. No there is not any new judicial or/and procedural developments in the field of supervision of fulfilment of conditions for legal stay envisage in a near future.
Spain	**Yes**		**1.** No new developments have taken place recently concerning ID cards for Spanish citizens or for third country nationals. Since 2007 Spanish citizens have the DNIe (Electronic Identity National Card) http://www.dnielectronico.es/Asi_es_el_dni_electronico/index.html.

			For foreign citizens, they have the TIE (Identity Card for Foreigners) http://www.interior.gob.es/web/servicios-al-ciudadano/extranjeria/regimen-general/tarjeta-de-identidad-de-extranjero **2.** The immigration data-base has been made more user friendly, with a modern screen image, but functionalities remain unchanged. **3.** No new judicial or procedural developments have taken place recently.
	Sweden	**Yes**	1) Sweden introduced new passports in January 2012 to improve the security of travel documents. Among other features, more photographs (colour and black-and-white) were included, and the period of validity of Swedish passports was changed. National ID-cards were improved as well. More information can be obtained from the Swedish Police. Apart from this, the Swedish Migration Board is not aware of any new, or forthcoming, developments. 2) Apart from the EU Visa Information System, which is currently rolled out worldwide, and its use for migration control purposes, the Swedish Migration Board is not aware of any new, or forthcoming, developments. 3) By the 1st of August 2014 there will be a new regulation in the Swedish legislation concerning work permits. The Migration Board, which is the competent authority for handling and granting work permits, will be authorized to monitor salary and other working conditions (like insurances) under the duration time of the permits. Today salary and other working conditions are controlled only when the application for a work permit is examined and tried. The purpose of this amendment is to avoid that the employee receives less salary and worse conditions than offered in the original offer of employment and also to avoid other kinds of abuse of the rules for labour immigration. If abuse is detected, the residence and work permits shall be revoked. The employer may be penalized if he or she gives false information when the Migration Board monitors the conditions.
	United Kingdom	**Yes**	1. The UK does not have identity cards or any other document issued for the purpose of proving identity. However, passports, biometric residence permits and Home Office travel documents are used as photo ID to prove identity, such as when opening a bank account. All of these documents are updated on a regular basis to maintain security.
	Norway	**Yes**	1) Please note if there have been any new developments recently in the area of identity documents. If yes, please specify. Are there any types of new documents that are being issued in your country? Are there any developments in the design, security of configuration of the ID documents? We would appreciate if you could also inform about any developments planned for the next 2-3 years. There are three upcoming changes in the area of identity documents planned for the next years: 1. November 2014: The Norwegian Police has just signed a new contract with a vendor for the personalisation of Norwegian passports. As part of this contract the security design of the Norwegian passports will be updated. The change is planned to take effect from November 2014. 2. 2015: The Norwegian Police will establish new security infrastructures for biometric passports, residence permits and identity cards (CSCA-PKI, EAC-PKI, PKD and SPOC). We are currently in a procurement process and will award a contract with a vendor shortly. As

part of the project deliverables, Norway will be connected to ICAO PKD.

3. November 2016->: The Norwegian National Police Directorate has started up a major project to modernise our passport systems and to start issuing National Identity cards with eID. As part of this project we are creating a completely new visual design and security design for our passport types and ID-cards. For the visual design, we are conducting a separate public procurement/competiton. We are currently conducting a technical marketing dialogue to obtain information from vendors concerning passport production, biometric systems, eID etc. Please see our national procurement portal for the information we have distributed publicly (most of the documents are in English), and will hopefully provide some insight into our plans.

Here is a copy of the information sent to the public/vendors:

Please visit https://www.doffin.no/Notice/Details/2014-037103 for uploaded **new version** of document **Questions and answers_published.**

> We are currently planning part 2 of the Technical Market Dialogue and hope to release information about this event in week 24 (August 18-22).
> Preliminary plan for conducting the dialogue meetings is week 41.
>
> **To find the document**
> Click on the button "**View external documents**" / "**Vis dokumenter**" on the top left side of the webpage to find all documents related to this prior information notice.
> The button "View Ted notice" / "Se Ted kunngjøring" leads to the English version of the prior information notice.
>
> You may choose English as language in the Doffin webpage. But please be aware that the "English button" merely gives you an English user interface within Doffin. The button is placed at the top right side.)

If you have any follow up-questions concerning the upcoming changes, please contact Håvard Nordbø at the National Police Directorate Norway; havard.nordbo@politiet.no

2) Please note if there have been any new developments recently in the area of procedural information system or database used in your migration administration in order to store and process data on regular and irregular migration. If yes, please specify. We would appreciate if you could also inform about any developments planned for the next 2-3 years.

2) In 2012 the Norwegian government received legal approval to install and implement software programs facilitating electronic casework. These programs are used by the following government agencies to obtain and exchange information: child welfare authorities, municipal authorities providing introductory program to refugees and immigrants, the State Educational Fund, and the Labour and Welfare administration as well as the tax authorities, immigration authorities and police. In addition this is also available to some of the other government agencies. This cross-agency approach makes it possible to efficiently obtain highly reliable information that is vital to

| | | | | case handling. This means that the immigration authorities can easily establish whether conditions for a residence permit are fulfilled for example. A good example of this would be access to tax return information and salary slips. 3) Please note if there are any new judicial or procedural developments recently in the field of supervision of fulfilment of conditions for legal stay eg in case there is a certain condition to be fulfilled by a third country citizen in order to obtain or keep a residence permit in your country how is supervision of its fulfilment organized? If yes, please specify. 3) N/A |

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