Smart Borders
EES, ETIAS and Interoperability

Towards a unified identity management for Third Country Nationals

IFPC 2018
Agenda

- Border Control and Identity Management – state of play
- European strategy and new European systems
- Challenges in national deployments
Border Control and Identity Management – state of play
A small primer in European border control processes

**Freedom of Movement (FOM)**
right to all citizens of the European Union and all Schengen countries
Schengen Borders Code: basic checks

**Third Country Nationals – visa exempt (TCN-VE)**
Schengen Borders Code: thorough checks

**Third Country Nationals – visa holders (TCN-VH)**
Schengen Borders Code: thorough checks, visa requirement

**Registered travelers – possibly any TCN**
pre-checked, basically entitled for border crossing like any FOM traveler through automated systems
European strategy and new European systems
European border control strategy

Strategic Paper of the EU COM of 06.04.2016
„Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security”

- high prioritization of EES (and PNR – national systems)
- new EU system ETIAS
- further development and extension of VIS
- stronger networking of security systems
- comprehensive Identity Management (automation & biometrics)

“Border security means that information and intelligence exchange must be prioritised (...) We need to know who is crossing our borders.”

(President Juncker’s State of the Union address, 14 September 2016)
Entry Exit System (EES)

EES regulation
REGULATION (EU) 2017/2226 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011

Schengen Borders Code Amendment

In force: Dec 29, 2017
Estimated start of operation: 2020
Entry Exit System (EES)

How will the system work?

**EES will collect:**
- Identity

**EES will record:**
- Date and place of entry and exit
- 90 days in any 180 day period
- Entry refusals

**EES will replace:**
- Passport

To whom will it apply?

to non-EU nationals, visa-required and visa-exempt travellers in the Schengen area.
Entry Exit System (EES)

Central European register
– records of all external border crossing of TCN
– storage period of 3 years (up to 5 years in case of overstayers)

Identity data of the traveler
– biographic data
– facial image and 4 fingerprints

Largest European biometric identification system
– estimated population: 200 million distinct identities in the EES

Provides access to a number of authorities
– border, visa & migration authorities
– law enforcement agencies
EES Border Control Processes

Schengen borders code defines four kinds of border control systems

- MBC (Manual Border Control, incl. mobile scenarios)
- SSS (Self-Service Systems, kiosks)
- e-Gate (physical crossing of border, traveler is verified via token)
- ABC (Automated Border Control, SSS + e-Gate)
European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)

**ETIAS regulation**


In force: Oct 9, 2018
Estimated start of operation: 2021

39 Mio. Applications/Year (Estimation for 2021)
ETIAS actors
### EU Interoperability Framework

#### European Search Portal (ESP)
- Unified search interface for European systems in the context of migration and law enforcement

#### Common Identity Repository (CIR)
- Unified repository of identity information (alpha-numeric and biometric data) of most connected systems

#### Shared Biometric Matching System (sBMS)
- Unified ABIS for all biometric-enabled subsystems (mixed data sets)

#### Multiple Identity Detector (MID)
- Cross-system, biometric enabled deduplication engine

Source: EU Commission
ID management at the border

Growing amount of information within a very short decision time
Challenges in national deployments
New border control IT infrastructure

1st line

2nd line

Kiosk

ABC

BCMW: Middleware

Information Systems
Conclusions

**Identity management is more than biometrics**
- coherent look on identity management (biographics & biometrics, other sources of information)

**Identity Management in „lights out“ mode**
- no dactyloscopic support in standard processes
- even better biometric performance needed
- automated cross-system matches with mixed data sets

**Border guards are overwhelmed by information**
- cannot consider all results in depth
- intelligent risk assessment is necessary

**Complexity is our enemy**
- stay in control
- need for systems to evaluate our systems
Questions?
Thank you!

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