

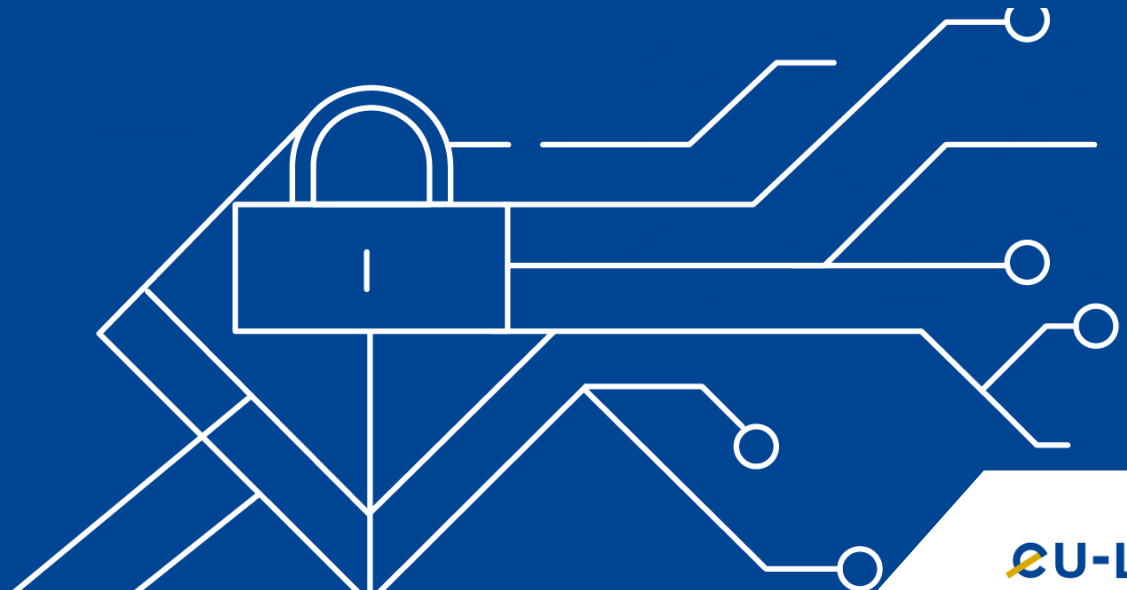
EU border management IT-systems: EES, ETIAS and interoperability architecture

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Decision-Making in Migration Management”
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Introductory notes about eu-LISA



eu-LISA Key Facts

- Start of operation: 01/12/2012
- Currently employs (Sept 2022): 323 staff
- Annual budget (2022): EUR 319,6 mln
- Project portfolio: EUR 1,5 billion
- Sites:
 - Tallinn/EE – HQ
 - Strasbourg/FR – Operations
 - Sankt Johann im Pongau/AT – Backup site
 - Brussels/BE – Liaison Office

eu-LISA is the EU Agency that provides long-term solutions for the **operational management** of present and future large-scale IT systems in the area of **freedom, security and justice**.



Systems for border, asylum, migration management and internal security operated by eu-LISA at central level



Large scale IT systems in development by eu-LISA

 EU-LISA  | EES

 EU-LISA  | ETIAS

 EU-LISA  | ECRIS-TCN

 EU-LISA  | Interoperability

Border management

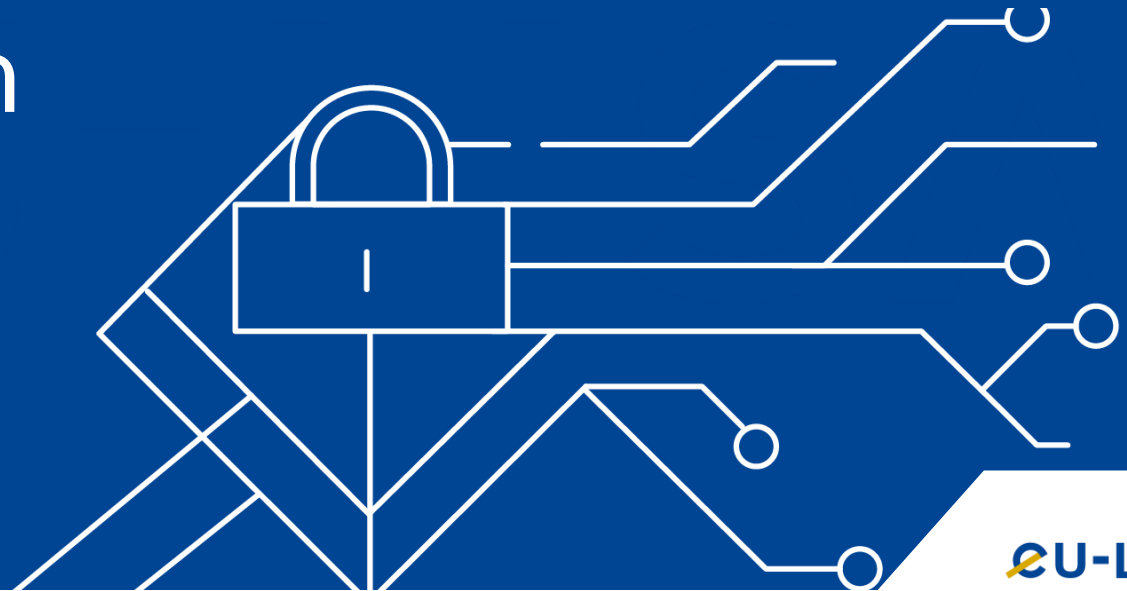
Internal security

Asylum management

Judicial cooperation

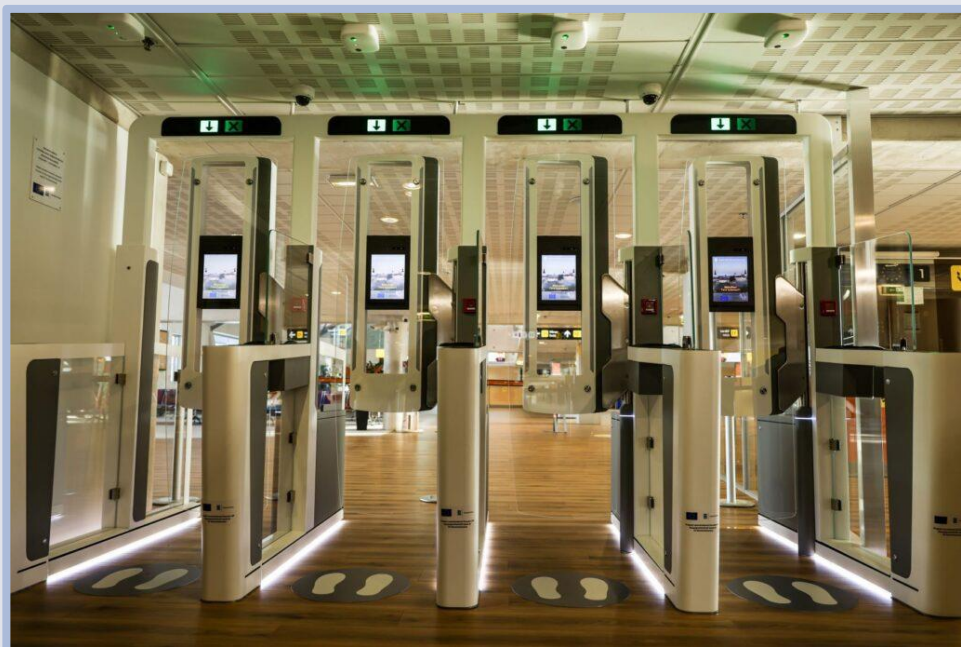
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Ongoing work of relevance to migration management



Entry-into-operation
May 2023

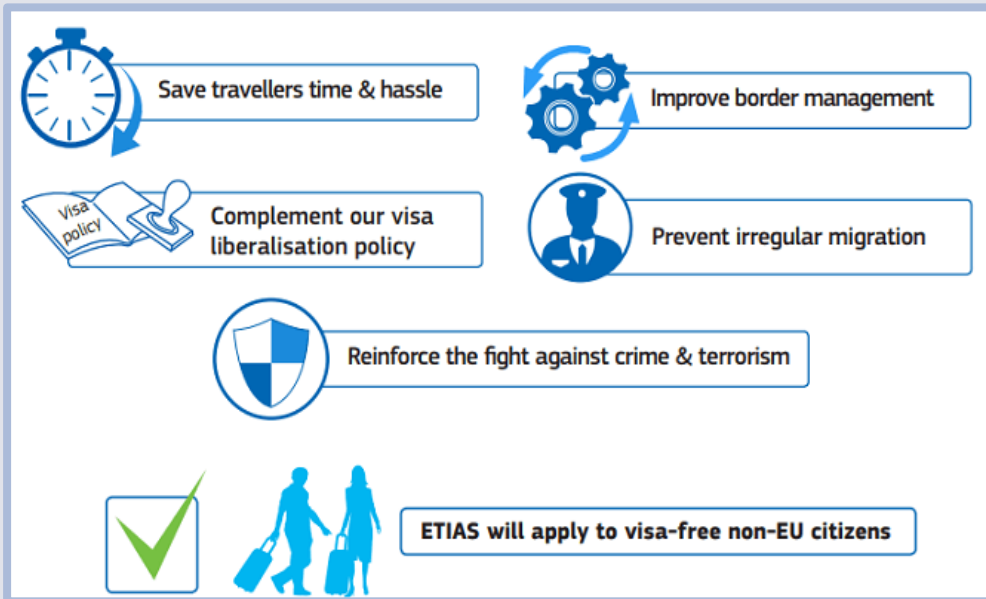
Entry/Exit System (EES)



- EES Regulation (EU) 2017/2226
- System for border authorities
- Individual files of entry & exit records of TCN to/from Schengen area
- Will replace stamping of passports
- Will allow identification of overstayers
- Includes fingerprints and facial images
- Access by MS & authorised staff of Frontex

Entry-into-operation
November 2023

European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)



- ETIAS Regulation (EU) 2018/1240
- Prior authorisation of visa-exempt third country nationals
- Advance verification of security, illegal immigration or high epidemic risk
- eu-LISA: Central System, NUI, carrier gateway, secure web service, website & mobile app
- Frontex will manage the ETIAS Central Unit
- Verification against eu-LISA, Europol and Interpol databases

Regulations (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/818

Interoperability components:

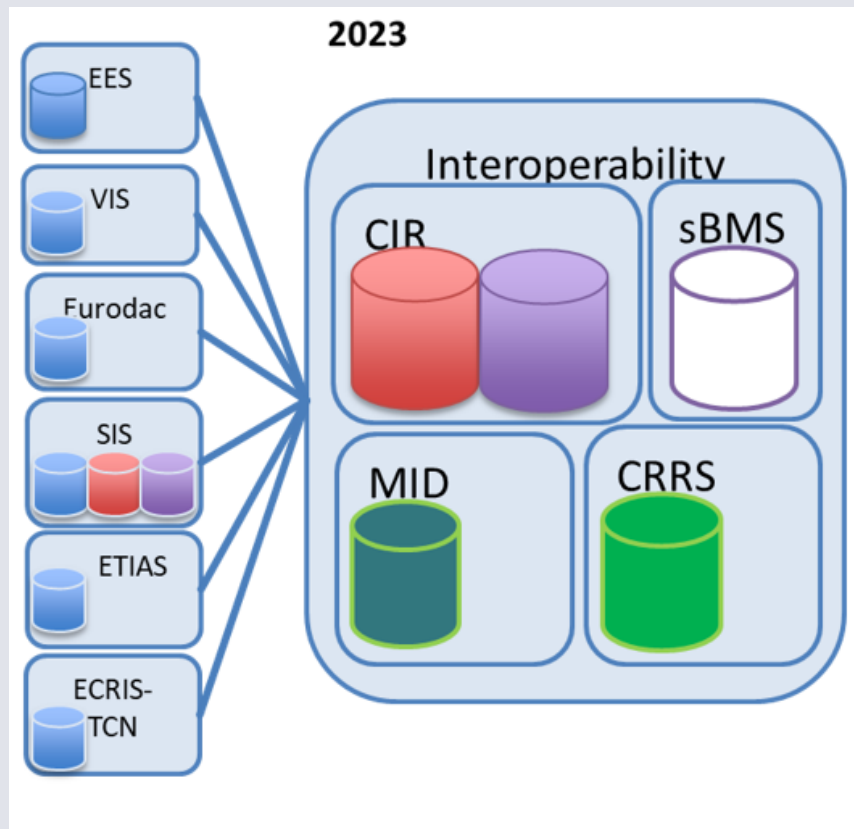
- European Search Portal (ESP)
- Shared Biometric Matching Service (sBMS)
- Common Identity Repository (CIR)
- Multiple Identity Detector (MID)

- Common Repository of Reporting and Statistics (CRRS)

Interoperability of existing and new systems will:

- Make existing and new eu-LISA operated systems interoperable to enhance information sharing
- Ensure that end-users have fast and seamless access to data stored in all the systems for cross-checking (based on limits in respective legal bases)
- Improve detection of irregular migrants
- Improve detection of multiple identities
- Enhance internal security in Europe

Components to be finalised by end 2023;
Becoming operational gradually by June 2024



Legend for data types:

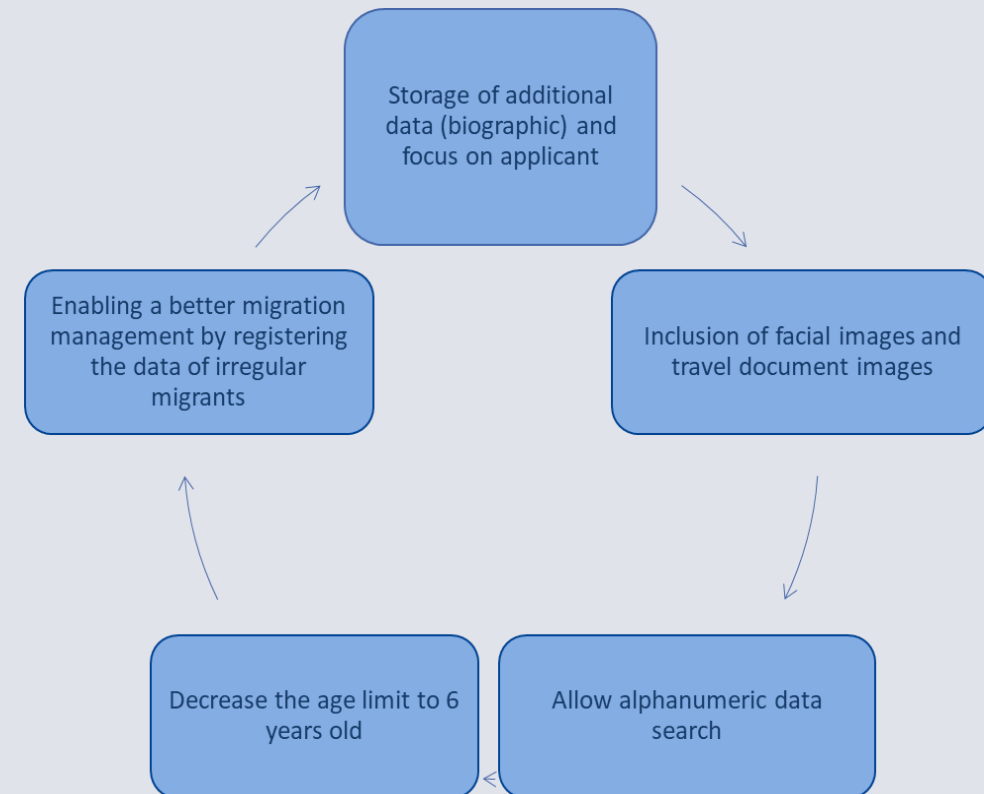
- Blue cylinder: Business Data
- Red cylinder: Biographic Data
- Purple cylinder: Biometric Data
- White cylinder: Biometric Templates
- Green cylinder: Statistical Data
- Teal cylinder: ID Confirmation Data

The Eurodac legislative proposal (COM 2016 and 2020)

COM proposal for new Eurodac aims at transforming Eurodac into a common European database to support EU policies on asylum, resettlement and irregular migration.

The new Eurodac would:

- ✓ constitute a case management system for MS,
- ✓ gather more complete data supporting management of irregular migration and borders,
- ✓ provide faster support in asylum processing.



Interoperability component:

- Common Repository of Reporting and Statistics (CRRS)

CRRS objectives

CRRS is a central repository for reporting and statistics, established for the purposes of supporting the objectives of the EES, VIS, ETIAS and SIS, to **provide cross-system statistical data and improve analytical reporting** for policy, operational and data quality purposes.

Access to CRRS reports by **MS as well as COM, Europol, Eurojust, Frontex, EUAA** (no access to raw data)

The CRRS shall be **composed of**:

- (a) the tools necessary for **anonymizing data**
- (b) a central infrastructure consisting of a **repository of anonymous data**
- (c) a **secure communication infrastructure** to connect the CRRS to EES, VIS, ETIAS, SIS, Eurodac, ECRIS-TCN and central infrastructures of sBMS, CIR and MID

Revised Visa Information System (VIS)

Regulation (EU) 2021/1134

- Revised VIS will include **Schengen long-stay visas and residence permits** (in addition to current short-stay visas) closing an information gap for internal security authorities
- Revised VIS will introduce **facial biometric matching for facilitating border checks**
- Revised VIS is in the **preparatory phase** (requirements extraction from legal base) performed step-by-step as some secondary acts are under drafting

Revised VIS

- All visa applications recorded in VIS will be **automatically checked against other EU information systems** for security and migration (i.e. SIS, Eurodac, EES, ETIAS, ECRIS-TCN + relevant systems of Europol and Frontex)
- The **fingerprinting age** is lowered from 12 to **6 years** (upper limit 75 years)
- **VISMail** supporting consular cooperation will be integrated to VIS
- **Secondary regulation** (13 acts) is expected be **adopted** by the end of 2022
- Revised VIS will be **tested with MS** in 2024
- **Go-live** is envisaged to take place **in 2024 or latest mid-2025 (tbc)**

e-Visa platform

Legal proposal by COM from 27 April 2022: COM(2022) 658 final

- In April 2022, COM issued a legislative **proposal to digitalise the visa process** in EU.
- The **COM visa digitalisation proposal** envisages the use of a **digital platform** for submitting and processing visa applications and **issuing visas in a digital format**.
- The **digital visa application platform** will be developed by eu-LISA – a prototype has been developed by the Agency in a pilot project that ended in 2021.
- **The objective** is to modernise the visa process and to reduce the risks of (identity) fraud, forgery and facilitate the verification process at the border.

e-Visa platform

- Digital visas will be issued for **short stay visas, long stay visas, Facilitated Transit Documents (FTD) and Facilitated Rail Transit Documents (FRTD)**.
- The digital visa will be **recorded in VIS**, including a unique visa number.
- Visa holders will be able to verify their digital visa using the **web-service**.
- **The EU application platform** shall consist i.a. of the following components:
 - a public website and an app for mobile devices;
 - a secure account service and a verification tool for applicants;
 - web-service for visa holders; an email service;
 - a payment tool;
 - an appointment tool;
 - a helpdesk function to be managed by eu-LISA;
 - read-only copy of VIS database.

e-Visa platform

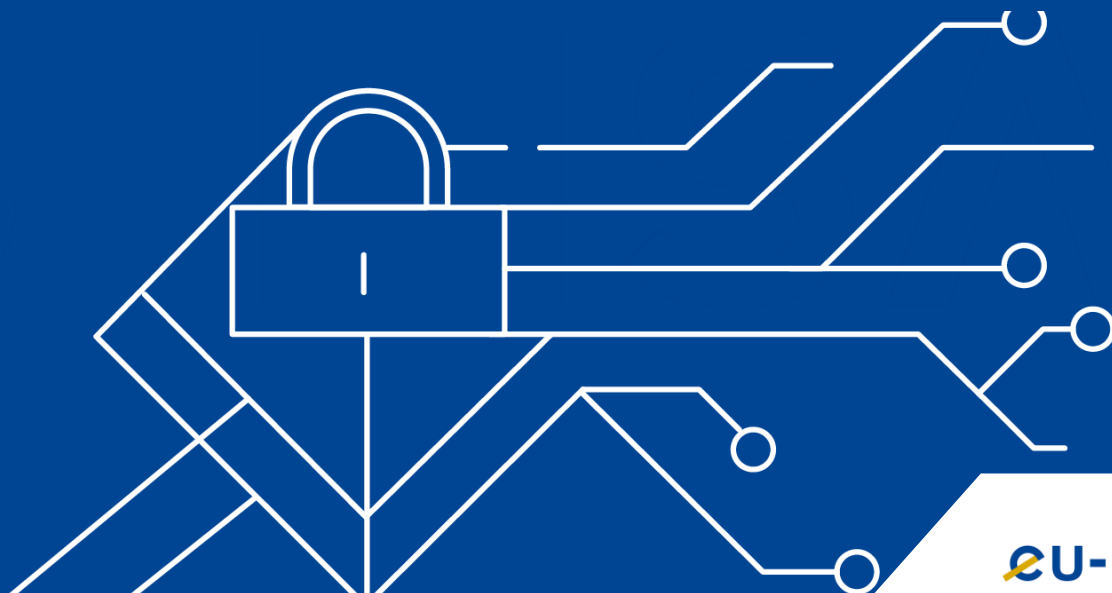
■ Timeline:

- In 2024 **start of development** by eu-LISA to last approximately two years
- By 2026 **start of operations** of the platform
- Between 2026-2031 **the 5-year transitional period for MS** to adopt the platform



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Conclusions



Conclusions



eu-LISA contributes to data driven decision making in migration management through:

- ✓ **renewing IT systems** (VIS, Eurodac, SIS)
- ✓ **building new IT systems** (i.a. EES, ETIAS and Interoperability)
- ✓ carrying out other **projects** (e.g. e-Visa platform)
- ✓ improving the collection and **sharing of data** (statistical reports, CRRS)



eu-LISA contributes to modernising EU JHA IT systems through:

- ✓ working towards the application of **new technologies** in the systems
- ✓ will be implementing **AI components** in the systems in the future
- ✓ taking steps towards further **standardisation and automation**

THANK YOU! Questions?

eu-LISA

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