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ARMENIA	
1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	<p>According to Decree # 884 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia of 22.06.2006, the Migration Management Information System (MMIS) was established.</p> <p>Legal base: Law on Foreigners of 25.12.2006, Decree # 1593 of the RA Government of 10.11.2011 on Approval of the Concept of the State Migration Management Policy.</p>
2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?	<p>MMIS and its subsystems are used for migration management: the system for registration of physical persons and vehicles, the system for issuance of electronic visas, the system for issuance of visas at the border or in RA consular facilities, the system for issuance of residence permits. Besides that, analytical search functionality allows to generate diverse reports and to maintain multifaceted complex statistics, etc. The system and its subsystems are regulated by relevant legal acts (laws, Governmental decrees, intergovernmental agreements, etc.)</p> <p>MMIS is administered by the RA State Security Service (Governmental Decree # 884 of 22.06.2006). The system is used by the State Migration Service of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development, the National Statistical Service, RA MFA, RA Police. The system does not use biometric solutions.</p>
3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?	Our national authorities do not have access to international and EU ICTs.
4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?	Management of passenger flows, associated statistics and reporting all improved after introduction of MMIS.
5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	None were encountered.
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	No such solutions are applied.
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of	A document on standard response procedures in the case of a massive influx of refugees to RA with support of IOM Yerevan office - the document provides for ICT solutions in crisis situations.

migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	
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AZERBAIJAN

1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	<p>Along with possessing rather comprehensive legislative base in the sphere of ICT in migration management, the Republic of Azerbaijan has implemented big projects on application of ICT in migration management.</p> <p>In the sphere of application ICT in migration management Migration Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan in force since August 1, 2013, Regulation on "Entry-Exit and Registration Interagency Automated Data Search System" approved with the Decree No. 744 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated from April 22, 2008, Regulation on "Unified Migration Information System of State Migration Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan" approved with the Decree No. 276 dated from June 4, 2010, the Law "On the status of Refugees and IDPs (internally displaced persons)" dated from May 21, 1999 serves as a legal base for digitalizing procedures such as entry-exit of foreigners and stateless persons to and from the country, their registration upon place of stay, extension of temporary staying period, issuance of temporary and permanent residence permits, as well as work permits, making decision in compliance with Administrative Offences Code in case of violation of rules of stay and residence and determination of refugee status.</p> <p>Furthermore, with the Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on approval of "State Program for development of communication and information technologies in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2010-2012 (Electron Azerbaijan)", the Decree "On several measures in the sphere of organization of rendering electron services by state agencies" dated from May 23, 2011 and other normative legal acts has created legal base for its activity. As coordinator of measures taken in this sphere the Ministry Communication and High Technologies closely cooperates with other state agencies on forming "E-Government" and carries out activity for establishment of relevant infrastructure. National Certification Services Center has been already established for utilization of e-signatures, infrastructure for ensuring information exchange among data bases of state agencies has been established, "E-Government" portal has been prepared and put into operation. All the state agencies using this can ensure rendering electron services to citizens. In its turn State Migration Service prepared software and web services for carrying out rendered services electronically and has been presented to citizens to ue in e-government portal.</p>
2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?	<p>"Entry-Exit and Registration Interagency Automated Data Search System", to which a number of state agencies has access to, contains data such as border crossing data, data on citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan, data on persons under control (bearing administrative or criminal liability), etc. Though management and protection of server complex of the system is under responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, majority of state agencies have the authorization to access to relevant sub-systems of the System.</p> <p>Unified Migration Information System is a main record system where data on entry and exit of foreigners and stateless persons to and from the country, their stay, residence, work, obtaining of refugee status, commitment of administrative offence in the country, as well as readmitted persons are stored.</p> <p>Just by the use of analytical reports obtained from the Unified Migration Information System major directions of migration policy are determined and relevant forecasts are prepared. Management and protection of the system is borne by State Migration Service. Information on foreigners and stateless persons is transferred to "Entry-exit and registration interagency automated data search system", as well.</p> <p>Currently State Migration Service carries out work on issuance of biometric cards to persons who have acquired temporary and permanent</p>

	residence permit, as well as, refugee status.
3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?	Presently State Migration Service has a competence to view DISCS (Document Information System Civil Status) which is owned by the Kingdom of Netherlands and was established for the purpose of fighting against false documents and inspecting identity documents. Information about civil status documents, travel documents and driving license can be found in the software. Civil status documents include birth, marriage and death certificates. Travel documents include passports and other ID cards, driving licenses. The System Database contains approximately 3000 documents collected from more than 150 countries.
4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?	Control over migration flow to and out of the country, their easy management, data collection on foreigners and stateless persons entering the country, as well as, citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan leaving the country, protection and realization of their rights and freedoms, protection of state security, formulation of migration policy, conduction of interagency data exchange in centralized manner have been provided as a result of applying Information Communication Technologies in migration management.
5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	As the Unified Migration Information System doesn't contain the information about challenges appeared in other systems, responding to this question is not possible.
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	The key role in migration management is performed by Unified Migration Information System. Improvement of the Unified Migration Information System is carried out according to the Regulation (decree No. 276 dated from June 4,2010) approved by the relevant decree. However, monitoring is carried out for revealing illegal migrants via the ways beyond the standard procedures, as well.
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	Processing of statistics has been intensified for analyzing the number of foreigners entering the territory of the country. Thus, now daily reports also are analyzed by processing while before analysis was conducted based on monthly, quarterly, annual reports only.

BELARUS	
1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	In the Republic of Belarus, the State Program for Development of Digital Economy and Information Society for 2016 - 2020 was adopted and is implemented now. In particular, the Program covers issues pertaining to development of the Byelorussian Integrated Processing System with introduction of biometric ID documents and e-Visa Information System; improvement of information and communication infrastructure of border protection and border control information systems.
2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for	"Citizenship and Migration" computerised system Main functions and purposes: collection, storage, processing and transfer of information on foreign nationals and stateless persons who stay in the Republic of Belarus, on decisions made and documents issued, automatization of activities and information support for Mol citizenship and migration units, search for information and generation of reports. "Citizenship and Migration" computerised system is owned by the Republic of

<p>their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>Belarus and administered by the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Belarus.</p> <p>"Konsul" computerised system</p> <p>Main functions and purposes: collection, storage, processing and transfer of information on visas of the Republic of Belarus issued to foreign nationals and stateless persons, information on decisions made on citizenship matters, consular registration, automatization of activities and information support of consular facilities of the Republic of Belarus, search for information and generation of reports. "Konsul" computerised system is owned by the Republic of Belarus and administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus.</p> <p>"Berkut-B" Border Control Computerised System (referred hereinafter to as ASPK)</p> <p>Main functions and purposes:</p> <p>establishment of the unified national system for support of mainstream activities of border control units (as stipulated by the due legislation of the Republic of Belarus);</p> <p>provision of information support to interested and authorised governmental bodies and organisations as pertains to provision of reliable data on border crossings by physical persons and provision of other necessary information;</p> <p>improvement of efficiency and work performance of officers of border control units of the Border Guard Service of the Republic of Belarus;</p> <p>ensuring interaction with interested governmental bodies and organisations as pertains to information exchange;</p> <p>timely provision of information on requests of internal and external users of the system, including the option of provision of analytical reports on different topics;</p> <p>management of visa-free entry to the Republic of Belarus (in the case of countries without visa-free travel arrangements) in the case of significant events and for promotion of tourism;</p> <p>addressing issues of planning and control of service performance, risk analysis and forecasting based on available information for management decision-making and application of relevant results for service operations at all levels.</p> <p>ASPK is owned by the Republic of Belarus and administered by the State BG Committee of the Republic of Belarus.</p> <p>"Computerised System for Support of Operational Activities of BG Bodies and Information Support of Citizens" (referred hereinafter to as ASOOSD)</p> <p>Main functions and purposes:</p> <p>supporting processing of GIS information with multilayer mapping of different objects (with functionality to edit the objects, to insert, view and edit semantic descriptions of the objects);</p> <p>provision of 4-D support for identification and positioning of navigation data sources with elements of digital mapping image systems;</p> <p>organisation of interfaces with technical border protection equipment and their control;</p> <p>fulfilment of statistical and analytical tasks associated with operational activities of BG bodies for timely managerial decision-making;</p> <p>information support of citizens in connection with issuance of authorisations to enter the frontier belt, the border zone and border checkpoints</p>
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	<p>(including cases of priority entry);</p> <p>automatization of intelligence functions in connection with operational activities.</p> <p>ASOOSD is owned by the Republic of Belarus and administered by the State BG Committee of the Republic of Belarus.</p> <p>Data protection in the course of information exchange operations in the above systems is ensured by relevant hardware and software means and by organisational/technical arrangements. Biometric and ID information is not used.</p>
3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?	Access is not available.
4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?	<p>reduction of necessary time for analysis of migration flows for timely decision-making on current migration situations;</p> <p>a substantially higher identification of persons of interest for law enforcement bodies in migration flows.</p>
5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	The Republic of Belarus has not acceded to Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data of January 28, 1981. In this connection, we encountered certain difficulties in the course of preparations for conclusion of the Readmission Agreement with the Russian Federation.
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	N/A.
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	<p>ASPK provides the following technical functionality:</p> <p>to search for data on persons in different databases of law enforcement bodies of law enforcement bodies in the course of border control operations (if available at the time of control);</p> <p>to organise functioning border checkpoints at any section of the border (if deemed necessary).</p> <p>The analytical complex of BG bodies combines ASPK and ASOOSC systems for provision of a comprehensive migration situation analysis in border crossing points and outside BCPs.</p>

CZECH REPUBLIC	
1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	The Czech Republic considers the usage of information and communication technologies essential in the field of the migration management. In this regard the Czech Republic takes advantage of its membership in the EU, where the main IT systems are developed and the know-how is shared among the MSs; in case of the Czech Republic, since 1991 when the association agreement was concluded. The European Agenda on Migration and the European Agenda on Security can be considered as the most relevant strategic documents. The legal basis for the IT systems is mainly part of the European law.

2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?

CIS – The national information system on foreigners

The general umbrella system covering all the national agendas regarding foreigners. It contains the following specific databases serving different purposes:

- o ENO - National database of persons banned from entering the Czech Republic
- o TUDU – National database of foreigners granted a permanent residence/a long – term residence
- o AZYL – National database of asylum seekers/holders of international protection/persons, subjects of Dublin procedure
- o DKT – National database of cases of the fingerprint identification in the AFIS/EURODAC
- o POZ – National database of invitations
- o PRE – National database of administrative delicts under the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic committed by foreigners
- o TOT – National database of requests for identification
- o UBY – National database of place of stay of foreigners (notified by accommodation provider or by foreigner himself)
- o VYH – National database of expulsions
- o ZCH – National database of foreigners placed in detention facilities

The CIS also contains files (dossiers) covering mainly the TUDU database. The Alien Police of the Czech Republic have general access to the CIS. The Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior has access to databases regarding the stay on the territory and asylum. The CIS is interconnected with the SIS II.

PATROS, PATRMV – The Police database of persons and vehicles that are searched for.

AFIS – The database of fingerprints. The system is interconnected with the Eurodac.

e-Pas, e-PKP

The database of electronic passports and residence permits with an electronic storage medium (chip) containing biometric data (facial image and fingerprints in compliance with EU standards). Both systems are interconnected with the CIS.

KODOX

The system used in order to check persons and travel documents in all the relevant databases (national, international and European) through a single searching interface at the borders (airports). It enables the Police to check biometrics in case of travel documents with an electronic storage medium (chip), as well as to check the VIS. The system is interconnected with the SIS II.

OBZOR

The system for transmitting and processing of API data (data on passengers).

e-Gate

	<p>The automated border control system for holders of travel documents with an electronic storage medium (chip) containing biometric data.</p> <p>NS-VIS</p> <p>National interface of the VIS which enables the authorities to issue Schengen visas or to annul or revoke them. It allows the authorities to check the issued visas as well as to carry out security checks of visa applicants. The NS-VIS is connected to the C-VIS and the SIS II.</p> <p>MobLus G2</p> <p>The system for mobile screening (of the second generation) in the databases of interest enabling the authorities to check not only through local databases (specially secured), also on basis of wireless communication, including usage of fingerprints. The system allows reading RFID of chips in biometric travel documents.</p>
3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?	Regarding the checks of the third country nationals, the Czech Republic uses mainly the VIS, the SIS II, the EURODAC, Interpol's SLTD and iFADO.
4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?	The Czech Republic regards the development of the ICT solutions in the management of migratory-and-security-policy field as necessary and indispensable, considering especially the increasing number of travelers and also the demand for high-quality and fast data processing.
5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	The responsible authorities have to be able to react flexibly to the new challenges in the field of ICT caused by the dramatic development in the migration and security areas, taking into account also the responsibility for and possible impact on all other MSs.
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	<p>The main development of the ICT is carried out on the European level and it concerns especially the utilization of the biometric data, broadening of the interconnectivity and interoperability of the current IT systems.</p> <p>On the nation level, the Czech Republic supports especially the development of the mobile devices that enable checks of biometrics anywhere on the territory of the Czech Republic.</p>
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	The Czech Republic was not directly and fundamentally affected by the migration crisis or terrorist attacks. The Czech Republic however verified its ability to deal with these situations. Furthermore, the capacities were strengthened and the priority was given to development of the mobile technologies that could be used for performing registration and checks of the irregular migrants, the biometric data included, in specific circumstances.

ESTONIA	
1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing	Estonia supports to the use of information and communication technology in migration management. In future, we plan to upgrade our IT-systems to provide faster and better person identification, introduce PNR and EES.

strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	
2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?	<p>The Police and Border Guard is the main authority responsible for migration management.</p> <p><u>Main registers:</u></p> <p>Border control information system: control of persons and vehicles crossing the border;</p> <p>Register of illegally staying persons: information regarding illegally staying persons;</p> <p>Population Register: information regarding legally staying persons;</p> <p>Residence permits register information regarding residence permits holders;</p> <p>Identity Documents Register.</p> <p>Mostly, for person identification, facial images and fingerprints are in use.</p>
3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?	SIS, VIS, EURODAC, Interpol etc.
4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?	Cross-usage of information, stored in different databases, allows better person identification and to get comprehensive information about this person.
5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	It depends on problem.
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	For example: e-residency project.
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	N/A.

GEORGIA

1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and	Development of ICT infrastructure is an important part of Georgia's e-governance system and is widely used in many areas of public administration. To increase the efficiency of data exchange, a number of administrative databases are interconnected. Data Exchange Agency,
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<p>communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?</p>	<p>Legal Entity of Public Law under the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) of Georgia (MoJ is also a chair of the State Commission on Migration Issues - SCMI) was established to improve the coordination of data exchange among relevant administrative bodies, including the migration-related data.</p> <p>Application of modern approaches to the information and communication technologies in migration management is one of the priority areas of the 2016-2020 Migration Strategy of Georgia.</p> <p>In order to strengthen Georgia’s capacity in migration related data management and analysis, it was decided to create the Unified Migration Analytical System (UMAS). UMAS is intended for analytical and statistical purposes and will not have administrative functions.</p>
<p>2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country’s ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>To date major national ICT systems are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border Migration Administering and Reporting System (BMARS) that covers border crossing data. It is operated by the State Security Service of Georgia while other agencies have access to the information within their scope of competences. The key function of BMARS is to enhance border management by combining border security and customs; • The system for detection of migrants staying in Georgia without legitimate grounds is also administered by the State Security Service, although for daily management purposes it is used by the Migration Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). It links border crossing data of foreign nationals with the information provided by other relevant agencies (residence permits, etc.); • Readmission Case Management Electronic System - the web based portal for uploading and procession of readmission requests - provides a secure environment for supporting complete cycle of readmission process, starting from the uploading of readmission requests by the EU Member States, followed by the response of the Georgian authorities, and ultimately the communication of the actual transfer data of the person to be readmitted; • Public Service Development Agency (PSDA) of MoJ collects and administers a significant part of legal migration related data in Georgia, including but not limited to temporary and permanent residence, Georgian citizenship, status of stateless persons, the status of compatriot granted to foreign nationals, and the status of emigrant - to the citizens of Georgia. The PSDA ICT system is interlinked with other national databases (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs and others) to ensure that the registrations and granting of permits is completed in timely manner; • National Agency of Public Registry (NAPR) of MoJ registers national and foreign legal entities and property and administers relevant database; • Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) administers database of different types of visas issued by Georgia (by consular services abroad and by MFA in the territory of Georgia) and Georgian citizens residing abroad (consular registration). It is also interconnected with other national ICT systems; • The Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Accommodation and Refugees (MRA) is responsible for granting a refugee and humanitarian status for asylum-seekers, as well as guaranteeing repatriation process of Muslim Meskhetians forcefully exiled from Georgia in 1940. In this regard, ministry keeps relevant databases; • The database of the Revenue Service of the Ministry of Finance stores information on the taxpayer legal entities registered in Georgia. <p>All the above mentioned systems collect different personal data, including biometrics, according to internationally acknowledged standards and requirements of the Georgian Law on Personal Data Protection.</p>

3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?	<p>PSDA has access to the DISCS (Document Information System Civil Status) – a web-based reference system for verification of foreign and national documents.</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs has access to Interpol databases. Upon crossing the state border of Georgia, wanted persons, lost/stolen documents, and vehicles are checked.</p> <p>MFA uses the IFACE SDK 101, a software development kit for face detection and tracing capabilities combined with the image compliance evaluation according to the requirements set by ISO standards and ICAO specifications, and has access to the Keesing Document Checker.</p>
4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?	<p>Using ICT technology makes migration management process quicker, more effective, and secure. It has significantly enhanced migration related case management in Georgia. Additionally, ICT solutions enable relevant agencies to better analyze migration data and monitor migration flows and stocks.</p>
5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	<p>The challenge that should be taken under consideration while developing such systems is to fully observe personal data protection requirements. Proper safeguards and legislative grounds should be guaranteed. Other inevitable side-effects of large ICT systems are increased security risks for the technology and hence, to the data security.</p> <p>A number of legislative acts and internal procedures are being developed to address these challenges as the UMAS development progresses.</p>
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	<p>Administrative structures in Georgia are mostly using relational data base solution for particular systems. UMAS in this respect will be an exception as it will apply both relational data and big data opportunities. Big data solution was chosen for its unique capacities in data processing and analysis.</p>
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	<p>Based on the decision of the SCMI, Working Group on Migration Risk Analysis chaired by MIA, was established in 2016. The Group has already developed the concept of the migration risk analysis system and is in the process of elaborating the methodology.</p>

<h2 style="margin: 0;">HUNGARY</h2>	
1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	<p>We support to follow this issue in the framework of the “Roadmap to enhance information exchange and information management including interoperability solutions in the Justice and Home Affairs area” which has been agreed in the JHA Council and covers some possible actions in this area.</p>
2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for	<p>Systems included:</p> <p>Asylum Information System, National Automatic Fingerprint Identification System, Central National Visa System, Central Immigration Registration</p>

<p>their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>System</p> <p>Authorities' access:</p> <p>According to national and EU regulations.</p> <p>Assuring data protection:</p> <p>All systems correspond to the EAC4's safety criteria; all information exchanges between systems are encrypted and realized through VPN; organizations have only access to data specified in legislation.</p> <p>Biometrics:</p> <p>Photo portrait and fingerprints.</p>
<p>3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?</p>	<p>SIS II; CSVIS; DUBLIN</p>
<p>4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?</p>	<p>Persons' identification and registration have improved and accelerated; communication has become easier (e.g.: through long-distance interpretation). EURODAC-registers facilitate the identification of abuse with the right of residence / asylum / documents; communication channels (e.g. Sirene Offices, VIS Mail, DubliNet) connecting to the systems directly or indirectly have resulted a huge development in the field of information exchange between Member States. These tools enable a faster and much more efficient administration.</p>
<p>5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?</p>	<p>In case of great developments relating to several national authorities, coordinated preparation is an indispensable part of the successful work; central coordination (e.g. by a competent ministry) could be a solution.</p>
<p>6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.</p>	<p>N/A.</p>
<p>7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to</p>	<p>On the one hand, previously listed applications and adapted data transfers provide possibility to extend the end points (practically anywhere in the world) corresponding to the systems. On the other hand, inbuilt work-flow enables fast and efficient cooperation between the authorities</p>

<p>unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).</p>	<p>relevant in the crisis management.</p>
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<h2>LATVIA</h2>	
<p>1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?</p>	<p>In general regarding the information and communication technologies (ICT) Information Society Development Guidelines for 2014 -2020 on 1 October 2013 were approved by the Cabinet of Ministers and they are the current National e-Government strategy. Currently there is no specific strategic document aimed to ICT in migration management.</p> <p>As to the legal basis of ICT systems a legislative regulation for every system is established determining its aim, functioning, responsible authorities etc. Regarding the future plans related to ICT in migration management the main aim is to work towards digitalization of processes.</p>
<p>2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>Comprehensive Migration Information System (CMIS) and National Visa Information System (NVIS) form the basis for the migration data management systems in Latvia. There are several subsystems - called registers - under the CMIS - Population Register, The Register of Prohibition of Entry, The Register of Residence Permits, The Register of Work Permits, The Register of Invitations, The Register of Asylum seekers and refugees. CMIS ensures registration of citizens of Latvia, as well as foreigners, and ensures interface for receipt of personal data and verification for other institutions. Apart from the CMIS and NVIS there are also other ICT systems related to migration management - Integrated Information System of the Internal Affairs, Biometric Data Processing System, Automated Fingerprint Identification System, Schengen Information System (part of the Latvian state), SIRENE information system, Border Guarding Information System, State Border Guard Electronic Information System etc.</p> <p>There are laws/ regulations on each above mentioned system established where the main functionalities, authorities involved in their management as well as other relevant provisions regarding the system are set out.</p> <p>Personal Data Protection Law and accordingly adopted regulations of Cabinet of Ministers regarding information systems regulate data protection issues when there is information exchange. All gathered information is limited and can be spread for wider public just in particular cases which is in line with provisions of Freedom of Information Law.</p> <p>Regarding the type of biometric identifiers in ICT systems Latvia uses facial recognition system and fingerprints.</p>
<p>3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?</p>	<p>In the context of migration management, Latvia has access to Interpol Stolen and Lost Travel Document data base which is an international level system and Schengen Information System, Visa Information System, Eurodac, False and authentic documents online EU level systems.</p>
<p>4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?</p>	<p>After introducing and developing ICT solutions in migration management exchange of data has improved, processes are more effective, less time and human resources consuming, as well as the intrinsic risk of human errors is reduced.</p>
<p>5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?</p>	<p>One of the major challenges concerning processing of biometric data is to ensure the quality of data. To improve this aspect, Latvia carries out trainings, improves ICT systems and changes the processes moving towards digitization. It should be also said that the implemented processes of digitization are not always optimal therefore development and improvement of existing solutions is always an ongoing process.</p>

6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	<p>Mainly, used solutions concerning ICT in migration sphere are standardized and it is not easy to distinguish and highlight the innovative ones. However, the Register of Natural Persons can be named as one of the recent developments to make processes more simplified for third country nationals and also for governmental authorities. This concept is still in the development-stage and it is intended to register all foreigners in a Register in a centralized manner and allocate to them an individual personal ID number. After receiving this unique code a person could be identified in various different information systems (currently held by migration authorities, State Revenue Service, State Social Insurance Agency, Register of Enterprises, Court Administration etc.), as well it is expected that foreigners will be provided with a possibility to receive electronic signature as well as receive electronic services provided by the government.</p>
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	<p>So far Latvia has not faced unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations mentioned above, however we have developed the basis of our ICT systems and we are continuously improving their functionality to be able to react on the possible situations rapidly, effectively and in coordinated manner.</p>

LITHUANIA	
1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	<p>The use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in migration management, itself it is a possibility to create greater access to information and communication in underserved populations. The increasing technological advances help the Migration Department under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter - Migration Department), from one side, to access target groups more efficiently. The target groups have a possibility by means of online access to get acquainted with the entire legal basis, to fill legal forms, to send requests, to obtain consulting services (the website www.migracija.lt, online interactive consulting tool, e-mail. and etc.).</p> <p>From the other side, ICT reduces experts work, by means of computer networks improves communication management; reporting skills, data collecting; ability to follow instructions and implement policies and procedures; ability to prioritize, organize and manage a large and diverse workload under pressure; ability to work and contribute as a team member in systems implementations; ability to work under minimal supervision (Document Management System, Register of Aliens, Residents' Register etc.).</p> <p>Lithuania currently has initiated a couple of ICT projects in migration management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project "Effective Migration Management"(hereinafter - MIGRIS). The aim of this project is to improve the quality of the migration services and migration management procedures by creating electronic migration files management system. 2. Project "Creation of Electronic Migration Services". The project will create a tool for providing electronic migration services for Lithuanian citizens and foreigners. Electronic migration services system will be integrated with MIGRIS. <p>Laws, in compliance with the Law on Legal Protection of Personal Data and other legal acts, legal acts of the European Union as well as international treaties, regulate establishment of the websites, registers and databases.</p>
2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for	<p>The main national ICT systems used in migration management:</p> <p>Migration processes are impossible without data of the Residents' Register of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter – Residents' Register) using for identification process. The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania is the manager of this one of the main state registers and the</p>

<p>their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>manager of personal data of this register as well. The administrator of the Residents' Register is the state enterprise Centre of Registers that registers the Residents' Register objects, administers the data, information, documents and (or) their copies submitted to the Residents' Register and is responsible for the protection of register data and register information.</p> <p>The Residents' Register is linked with the Aliens Register (the manager – the Ministry of the Interior), the Register of Persons with Incapability and Limited Capability (the manager – The Ministry of Justice), and the Register of Addresses (the manager – the Ministry of Justice). Data from these linked registers can be provided to the data receivers only together with the data of the Residents' Register.</p> <p>Register of Aliens - the Register of Aliens is established by a decree of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania. The manager of the Register of Aliens is the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Lithuania, and the Migration department is one of its administrators. This register contains information about the aliens in possession of visas, residence permits and other documents issued by Lithuania, as well as aliens who are expelled or banned from entering Lithuania. Biometric identifiers used by the register - the facial image and fingerprints. The Register can be accessed by the state authorities which are engaged in the migration management.</p> <p>Residents' Register of the Republic of Lithuania collects data on on residents of the Republic of Lithuania. The Register provides this information to the State institutions and to other legal and natural persons in the manner prescribed by law. Biometric identifiers collected by the register: facial image, fingerprints.</p> <p>Facial image, fingerprints and signature can be provided to law enforcement, intelligence institutions and to institutions, issuing the personal identification documents. Facial image and signature can be provided to the state institutions for the producing documents that have a legal power only in case of person's agreement. Facial image can be provided to the financial institutions, but only of persons who are potential receivers of financial services, related with the taking of the risk. Facial image as an additional identifier for the proper person's identification is provided to the health care institutions as well as to the bailiffs and notaries.</p> <p>The employees of the Register management bodies shall sign commitments that they will preserve the secrecy of personal data and act without prejudice to this Law and the Law on Legal Protection of Personal Data.</p>
<p>3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?</p>	<p>Visa Information System (VIS), Schengen Information System (SIS II), FADO, Interpol, Electronic Readmission Management System of Georgia.</p> <p>Asylum-specific ICT systems: DubliNet, Eurodac.</p>
<p>4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?</p>	<p>ICT facilitates the work to experts, reduces the administrative burden.</p> <p>The asylum-specific ICT systems (DubliNet, Eurodac) truly serve their purpose, i.e. their functionality is fully in line with the purpose they were created for. Since the systems mentioned play a crucial part in application of respective EU legislation, their introduction is a positive outcome per se.</p>
<p>5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?</p>	<p>No particular challenges encountered, except for incompatibility of some still existing national procedural requirements (archives regulations, registration of correspondence, formal documentation etc.) with the ICT solutions, which is an obstacle for using ICT to its full potential as a complete substitute for pre-ICT procedures. Some of those issues are being dealt with at the procedural level, though there's still a lack of general horizontal approach to this problem.</p>
<p>6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in</p>	<p>N/A.</p>

your country.	
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	N/A.

MOLDOVA	
1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	<p>In the Republic of Moldova, the following documents define strategies in the spheres of migration management and refugees, development of ITs and security of IT systems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Strategy in the Sphere of Migration and Asylum for 2011-2020, approved by RM Government Decree # 655 of 08.09.2011 <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=340066> 2. The Action Plan for 2016-2020 for Implementation of the National Strategy in the Sphere of Migration and Asylum for 2011-2020, approved by RM Government Decree # 736 of 10.06.2016 <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=365369> 3. The National Action Plan for Implementation of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union for 2014-2016, approved by RM Government Decree # 808 of 07.10.2014 http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=354939> 4. The National Strategy for Digital Society Development (Digital Moldova 2020), approved by RM Government Decree # 857 of 31.10.2013 http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=350246> 5. The Strategic Program for Technological Modernisation of Governance (e-Transformation), approved by RM Government Decree # 710 of 20.09.2011 <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=340301> 6. The National Cyber-security Program of the Republic of Moldova for 2016-2020, approved by RM Government Decree # 811 of 29.10.2015 http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=361818 7. The Program of the Interoperability Framework, approved by RM Government Decree # 656 of 05.09.2012 < http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=344700&lang=2 > 8. The Concept of the State Population Register Automatized Information System, approved by RM Government Decree # 333 of 18.03.2002 <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=296142> 9. The Concept of "Migration and Asylum" Automatized Integrated Information System, approved by RM Government Decree # 1401 of 13.12.2007 <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=326412> <p>Main laws that regulate the sphere at the national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Accession of the Republic of Moldova to the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (# 275 of

	<p>27.12.2011) <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=342052></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Status of Foreigners in the Republic of Moldova (#200 of 16.07.2010) <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=336056> • Law on Asylum in the Republic of Moldova (#270-XVI of 18.12.2008) <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=330978> • Law on Labour Migration (# 180-XVI of 10.07.2008) <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=328963> • Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Moldova (#1024-XIV of 02.06.2000) <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=311522> • Law on Departure from the Republic of Moldova and Entry to the Republic of Moldova (#269-XIII of 09.11.94) <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=2&id=311638> <p>Other regulations may be found in the relevant section of the official web-page of the Office for Migration and Refugees <http://bma.gov.md/ru/content/6542>.</p>
<p>2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>The main system - "Migration and Asylum" Automatized Integrated Information System - serves as a migration management and control tool (entry to and departure from the country, ensuring control of stay of foreigners and stateless persons in the country, simplification of registration and records management procedures, prevention and combating of irregular migration and trafficking in persons). The system is based on SimBase hardware and software and it will be introduced in 2016-2017.</p> <p>The system is administered by the Office for Migration and Refugees and is also used by the Border Police (users were created). The system is registered in the National Centre for Personal Data Protection (Reg. # 0000604-001 <https://registru.datepersonale.md/rodcap/public/publicShow/151222CI739></p> <p>Regulations: Law # 200 of 16.07.2010 and the RM Government Decree # 1401 of 13.12.2007</p> <p>Interoperability : E-Gov (MCloud, MPass, MSign, MConnect, MPay), MITK (SPN, GRPS), SIGV, ANOFM, NBI, IS of the Border Police</p> <p>Users are identified by user names and passwords, as well as electronic signatures, the system security is ensured by data encryption with SSL keys. Registered foreigners are identified by face photo images and fingerprints (collected with use of workstations in the single window) as well as by signatures.</p> <p>Since September 2016, a face recognition system is being implemented for "Register" Facility (the administrator of the State Population Register) and for the Border Police.</p>
<p>3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?</p>	<p>Staffers of the Office for Migration and Refugees use opportunities offered by INTERPOL databases for access to relevant data, including personal checks in the course of control operations and decision making on granting permits for stay in the country to foreigners. Users access INTERPOL databases entering their login names and passwords. Now, interfaces for interaction between the information system of the Office for Migration and Refugees and INTERPOL databases were developed and underwent pilot testing (via the Centre of International Police Cooperation).</p> <p>At the next stage, we plan to ensure direct integration (through web-services) of the automatized system of the Office for Migration and</p>

	Refugees with INTERPOL databases in the context of automatization of key business processes in the Office for Migration and Refugees.
4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • optimisation of working procedures • improvement of data collection and data quality • improvement of statistics and reporting procedures • reduction of human error risks • improvement of inter-agency data exchange and data compatibility
5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	<p>Lack of common standards for different information systems managed by different agencies.</p> <p>DECISION: Development and introduction of MConnect governmental platform were initiated according to the Program of the Interoperability Framework.</p> <p>MConnect governmental platform facilitates data exchanges between different authorities for improvement of quality and efficiency of governmental services. Using the interaction platform, different authorities can exchange data online without the need to request persons and businesses to submit reports, certificates, etc.</p> <p>ADVANTAGES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • higher efficiency of information systems that provide governmental e-services; • higher efficiency of utilisation of state funds; • higher comfort of citizens; • higher security of information systems of central and local public authorities; • secondary utilisation of resources applied for information systems; • improvement of cooperation between public authorities;
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	N/A
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs,	<p>After analysis of the migration situation and evaluation of its impacts on the general situation in Moldova in the course of meetings of the stakeholders involved, probability of the said situations was assessed as low but their consequences were assessed as potentially significant.</p> <p>Accounting for the analysis of the situation and risks in the context of migration processes (possible use of Moldova as a country of transit, neighbouring Ukraine and Romania) and results of different bilateral and multilateral meetings with migration-related ministries and agencies of Moldova, a conclusion was made on the need to develop a comprehensive Action Plan for prevention/suppression irregular external migration to the European Union (from Ukraine to Romania via the territory of Moldova). The draft Plan included proposals on the need to ensure</p>

<p>terrorist threats).</p>	<p>relevant information exchanges between agencies by ICTs means.</p> <p>In this connection, a working group level discussions with stakeholder agencies were initiated on an action plan in the case of influx of migrants. The plan is at the stage of development.</p> <p>In the Republic of Moldova, the Concept of "Migration and Asylum" Automatized Integrated Information System exists (http://lex.justice.md/viewdoc.php?action=view&view=doc&id=326412&lang=2), that may be adapted for addressing such problems as well. Some components of the system have been already implemented, some other ones are at the stage of introduction, while some components have lost their agency subordination but are still operational.</p> <p>Answering the question in general terms - yes, it do exists but it needs adaptation/tailoring to a specific particular task.</p>
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NETHERLANDS	
<p>1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?</p>	<p>The party's involved in the migration process in the Netherlands are working towards an infrastructure based on making available shared data and documents on immigrants. On a central level, the central persons register will continue to be used as base register. Additional central components have been put in place to share documents (PDF etc.) as well as data. For the latter, the principle is that data stays at the source organization and is made available via a single window service for use by others. Central services enable connected organizations to send automatic notifications (for example in case of changes in data or at certain milestones). All central components are in place and in use by the end of 2016.</p>
<p>2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>The Dutch migration management uses central services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central persons register, including subscription, authorization and notification; • Document sharing and archiving; • Exchange infrastructure for data, including a single window service (data stays with the source organization) • Feedback system in case of data faults • Biometrics data (fingerprints) • Single window services for EU systems (EURODAC, European Visa Information System etc.) <p>The working model is that all shared data is available to all connected parties. Decisions on what data is shared is made via a structured analysis and development process on digitization and signed off at the highest level in the organization. The joint Chief Information Security Officers of all connected parties decide upon data protection and security issues.</p>
<p>3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EURODAC - European Visa Information System (VIS) - Schengen Information System (SIS) - Stolen and Lost Travel Document database (SLTD)
<p>4. What positive outcomes were</p>	<p>The introduction of an architecture of sharing changed the mindset of organizations: we're in this together, data gathered for our own</p>

observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?	processes are useful for others. This increases the awareness of the ‘supply chain’ of data and paves the way for process improvement. In particular the phasing out of paper exchanges have dramatically improved the speed their processes. And finally, sharing data increases the awareness of the quality of data. Our digitally enhanced feedback systems enable users to notify other parties on quality issues (missing data and/or documents) and having a solution in place asap.
5. Did your country’s authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	<p>Sharing data and aligning processes for sharing is always difficult. Main issues are costs and benefits are not necessarily aligned between organizations. The past and upcoming years the top level of organizations have been fully committed to cooperate in this model. From 2012 to 2016 a program organization has supported the joint organizations in implementing this model and the creation of new and adjustment of central systems. The support consisted of both the provision of qualified and trained personnel as well as subsidies for digitization and sharing projects.</p> <p>Secondly, the ICT systems within organizations are not on the same technical level. An architecture of loosely coupled systems, with the use of single service windows, enables individual progress. However, in some cases the weakest link determines the standard. In that case gradual improvement is agreed upon on a multiyear plan.</p>
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	As far as we know, the solutions we implemented are mainstream solutions.
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	During the high influx of asylum seekers a pro-forma system to keep track of both the migrants as the staff, has been formed. The parties involved are working towards a new system to replace the pro-forma one that makes use of the above mentioned architecture principles.

POLAND			
1. What is your country’s approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	<p>ICT systems are commonly used by all Polish authorities. The most important strategic document for using the ICT in Polish administration are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Action Priorities of the Minister of Digital Affairs in computerization of public services • National Integrated Informatisation Programme 2020. • National Development Strategy 2020 <p>General strategy of the Polish Border Guard is to create, maintain and expand core systems supporting main task of by officers from within the organization. Plans for further development of the Border Guard ICT systems are included strategic document “The concept of the functioning of Border Guard 2016-2022”</p> <p>As for the Office for Foreigners there are several plans for further expansion, i.e. creating API for interoperability.</p>		
2. Please list the main national ICT	Name of the other	Description of the system	Managed by Authority

<p>systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	IT system		
	KSIP	National database of the Police containing information on wanted persons, cars and documents	Police
	CEWiUDP	Database of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration containing information on the issued and lost passports of Polish citizens (available on the second line of border control)	Ministry of the Interior and Administration
	CRZ MRG	Database for the purpose of the Local Border Traffic Agreements	Office for Foreigners
	WYKAZ	Database of the Office for Foreigners containing information on unwanted persons (part of POBYT v2)	Office for Foreigners
	SZ SG	Database of the Border Guards containing information on wanted people, cars and documents	Border Guard
	CEPiK	Database containing cars and drivers (available on the second line of border control)	Police
	PESEL	System of National Registers	Ministry of the Interior and Administration
	POBYT SYSTEM V. 2	<p>Comprehensive system of registers, records, and lists containing data on foreigners granted an entry permit, data on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) denied stay within the territory of the Republic of Poland b) local border traffic permits c) visas d) temporary residence permits e) permanent residence permits f) residence permit for a long- 	<p>Office for Foreigners</p> <p>Records are available to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Police • the Polish Border Guard • The Head of the Internal Security Agency, • The Head of the Foreign Intelligence Agency,

		<p>term EU resident</p> <p>g) the issue and exchange of Polish identity documents of a foreigner</p> <p>h) the issue and exchange of temporary Polish travel documents of a foreigner,</p> <p>i) the issue and exchange of Polish travel documents of a foreigner,</p> <p>j) return obligations,</p> <p>k) expulsions of EU citizens and their family members from the Republic of Poland,</p> <p>l) residence permits for humanitarian reasons or permits for tolerated stay;</p> <p>Data related to refugee status</p> <p>Register of foreigners whose fingerprints were being taken</p> <p>Record of invitations</p> <p>Record of instructions given to foreigners holding a valid permanent residence permit or other permits for stay issued by another Schengen country about the obligation to immediately leave the territory of the Republic of Poland for the territory of that Schengen country</p> <p>Register of the certificates issued to a foreigner</p> <p>List of foreigners whose stay within the territory of the Republic of Poland is undesirable, so-called "WYKAZ"</p> <p>Register of residence of citizens of the European</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Head of the Central Anti Corruption Bureau, • The Minister of National Defence, • The Minister in Charge of Public Finance, • The Minister responsible for Internal Affairs, • The Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs, • The Refugee Council, • The Sejm of the Republic of Poland, • The Administrative Court, • The Public Prosecutor, • The voivode, • The consul, • public administration bodies, courts of law and public prosecutors, • the Prison Service, • the Customs Service, • the Military Police, • the Military Counterintelligence 	
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		<p>Union within the territory of the Republic of Poland;</p> <p>Register of residence cards of a family member of a European Union citizen;</p> <p>Register of documents that confirm that a long-term resident's EU residence permit has been granted;</p> <p>Register of permanent residence cards of a family member of a European Union citizen;</p> <p>Register of requests, issued rulings and decisions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the issue of a national visa for the purposes of repatriation, b) provision of assistance to repatriates from the State budget, c) recognition as a repatriate; <p>Record of people applying for a national visa for the purpose of repatriation and their family members who do not have a dwelling or a source of income within the territory of the Republic of Poland;</p> <p>Central register of the data about the acquisition and loss of the Polish citizenship.</p> <p>The system collects and proceeds the images of foreigners and fingerprints data, taken according to the Law and procedure.</p>	<p>Service,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Military Intelligence Service • the State Labour Inspectorate, • Head of the National Criminal Information Centre, • the gmina (municipal) guard, • the authorities of fiscal control, fiscal intelligence authorities and the authorities of financial information, • state and local government units, • court bailiffs, • Polish Red Cross, • enforcement authorities, 	
	NATIONAL CONSULTATION SYSTEM	used for Schengen visa consultations.		
	Data Warehouse	collecting and analyzing statistical data	Office for Foreigners	
	Syriusz^{std}	storing and processing data related to implementation of all the statutory tasks of the	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy	

		district labour offices in all the country. Data include the information on the short-term work of foreigners performed within the so called simplified procedure (employers register declarations with regard to work of foreigners in the district labour offices – it allows on short term employment of foreigner without obligation of obtaining work permit)		
	Syriusz ZC	storing and processing data related to implementation of the statutory tasks of the regional offices regarding the issuance of work permits for foreigners.	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy	
	CesaR	Data warehouse which uploads data from above mentioned sources (Syriusz and Syriusz ZC). The available statistics (with regard to labour migration) are : number of work permits issued by provincial governors and number of registered declarations on intention to entrust (short-term) work to foreigners registered in the local labour offices. CesaR allows to retrieve data arranged in dimensions and facts (star schema) and aggregate them by various features such as, for example: nationality, age, gender, type of work contract, type of entity, entrusting work, profession, remuneration	Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy	
<p>The POBYT v. 2 system and other systems managed by Office for Foreigners are accessed by relevant authorities through a separated, secure network. Access is restricted to data relevant in view of the particular recipient competence and tasks. System logs are stored and analysed.</p> <p>The core system of PL BG used for border check control and migration management is integrated with above mentioned national systems. The transmission between systems is done over dedicated network available only for governmental institutions. There are many different modules which support different service needs: system of checks, extraordinary checks, archive, II line, document checks, II line for intelligence services, reports, evidence of requests, passengers lists (API).</p> <p>The ZSE6, administrated by the Border Guard in Poland, is an electronic system supporting control of border traffic that operates based on principles similar to those in the proposed European entry/exit system. The system communicates with EU external systems (VIS and SIS) and other national systems.</p> <p>The system registers data of all third country nationals crossing the border (with and without a visa), related to border control, except for those</p>				

	<p>who are subject to the minimum border control.</p> <p>The system is used for border control purposes and for control within the territory of Poland.</p> <p>The ZSE6 is a typical client-server architecture written in modern technology (.NET). All communication between servers (server to server) and clients is made with XML and web services. Architecture is 3 layered (client layer, service layer and database layer).</p> <p>Queries from the ZSE, depending on business rules, may be sent to the SIS and VIS central systems through the Police communication network.</p> <p>Queries against KSIP, CRZ MRG, WYKAZ, SZ SG are performed through border guards copies located in the BG HQ which are being updated a few times a day.</p> <p>Other systems available to the BG officers like CEWIUDP and CEPIK are available only on the second line of border control and the connection is made to the Ministry of Interior from a different application.</p> <p>The Border Guard is the administrator of the ZSE and is the only authority having a direct access to the system. Other authorities, e.g. courts of law, public prosecutor's offices, law enforcement agencies have the possibility to acquire necessary information concerning crossing of the border by means of submitting a written query to the Border Guard. Direct access to the system for the law enforcement authorities is under discussion and preparation.</p> <p>There is work in progress on enabling the systems managed by Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy (Syriusz^{std}, Syriusz ZC and CesaR) to exchange data with other relevant systems.</p>
<p>3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?</p>	<p>Polish Border Guard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIS II - Schengen Information System • VIS - Visa Information System • Interpol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SLTD- database of stolen and lost – invalid travel documents, ○ SMV- database of stolen motor vehicles and stolen/lost license plates, <p>NOM- nominal database including details about criminal activities and international search notices.</p> <p>Office for Foreigners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schengen Information System (SIS II) • Visa Information System (VIS) and VIS-Mail • Eurodac • DubliNET
<p>4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?</p>	<p>Introduction of ICT solutions enabled acceleration of the flow of information and made the information more accessible to the final user. Due to the system solutions authorities involved in migration management gained instruments serving the development of effective and complex control of the migration influx, as well as the source of credible information on the migration dossier in particular cases of foreigners.</p> <p>Implementation of the Data Warehouse system significantly improved the use of statistical data on migration. This innovation enabled quicker and comprehensive analysis of the data generated. The statistical reports, analyses and prognoses are used in decision making process. The</p>

	<p>Data Warehouse simplifies management and allows for more precise identification of further development targets.</p> <p>Introduction of the ICT solutions made the identification of possible abuse of migration law much faster. That resulted not only in a simplification of authorities duties, but is also an important factor of prevention.</p> <p>In the opinion of Polish Border Guard introduction of modern ICT solutions made data processing more efficient, secure and accurate. For example searching through many different systems is done from single user interface instead of using many separated ones.</p>
5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining, broadening and upgrading infrastructure (both hardware and software), • ensuring integration and interoperability of systems, as well on the national, as EU-level, • carrying out modifications of the ICT systems necessary to align them with legal changes.
6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.	Currently no innovative ICT solutions were identified.
7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).	<p>PL BG is using mainly mobile solutions for border-check control. From 2016 PL BG has an access to INTERPOL data bases - SLTD – from March, Nominal and SMV – from June 2016. The usage of API (arrivals direction) and NSW (both directions – arrivals and departures) are helpful tools to prevent / avoid terrorists threats and control the situation of influx of migrants up to the current migration crisis.</p> <p>Implementation of the reporting system - Data Warehouse - simplify the generation of statistical data and their analysis in the area of migration. The solution allows for real time monitoring of aggregated data on migration helping to swiftly identify e.g. a rapid influx of migrants or other significant trends, length of decision process in various areas, numbers and types of issued decisions.</p>

SWEDEN	
1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?	<p>The Swedish Government has put forward an IT-political goal: "Sweden shall be best in the world on using digitalised facilities". In order to achieve this goal three sub targets have been established</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An easier everyday life for Swedish citizens • Higher quality and effectivity in the operation • A more open administration supporting innovation and participation <p>These are the goals that guide the development of ICT solutions within the SMA.</p>
2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who	<p>ICT Systems in migration management:</p> <p>Sweden uses a system called Wilma within the permit process in the migration area (such as residence permit, work permit and visa). The system is web based and is used by the permit units at the SMA, the border units at the Police and by the embassies abroad. The system is a part of the national VIS-system (connected to the central VIS). The system manages all the different steps within the administration process, from the reception of an application to decision and notification. Access to the system is managed according to routines in authorisation systems on the SMA, embassies and at the Police. Information handled in the system and between competent authorities is encrypted</p>

<p>gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>according to national recommendations.</p> <p>The E3 system is a second generation system that on a long term will replace the Wilma system and the SKAPA system. E3 is web based and the cases are driven by a process engine. At the moment the system is used by permit units at the SMA and the authorisations are assigned according to existing authorisation system and recommendations. The information is communicated through secured networks and has a high class security level according to national guide lines.</p> <p>SKAPA system is used with the asylum and reception operation at the SMA. The system is web based and handles all the different steps in the case process; from reception of application to decision. The access to the system is managed according to routings and in authorisation systems. The information is communicated using the SMA internal secured networks.</p> <p>Biometric equipment is used for permits, passports and other kind of documents. There are both portable and stationary biometric stations. It is also used to collect biometric information from asylum seekers.</p> <p>Facial recognition is not used at the moment. A procurement is ongoing regarding a facial recognition system that will be used by the SMA ID unit and perhaps also in the case management systems if current law approves of it.</p> <p>IRIS is not used by the SMA at the moment.</p>
<p>3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?</p>	<p>Sweden has the following access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIS – Visa information System • SIS II/Sirene – Schengen Information System • Eurodac • Dublin.
<p>4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?</p>	<p>Sweden has step by step introduced ICT-solution at the SMA since the 1970's. Therefore it is hard to make comparisons with the time before ICT-solutions were introduced. Still, the following can be mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is easier to get an overview of a person's different migration cases using the ICT-solutions. • Through ICT-solution we have created a better service for the applicant. They can visit any office they want when they need a new residence permit card, or use e-services for a number of different cases. • Communication between involved authorities is more effective and easier since ICT-solutions were introduced. • The SMA has created opportunities for a more flexible organisation, using ICT-solutions cases can be managed from different places without any physical cases has to be sent between the offices.
<p>5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?</p>	<p>In order for a ICT-solution to be fully functional in the operation it has to be suited for the working method. Our ICT-solutions are used by many different co-workers and in different cities; therefore it is important to work in a standardized way for the ICT-support to be fully effective and useful for everyone. It is important to continuously work on the organizational development in parallel when developing ICT-solutions.</p> <p>It is also important to anchor the standardised working method and continuously educate in it. Or it may be so that the co-workers start to work in different ways and does not experience the ICT-solution as effective.</p>
<p>6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the</p>	<p>In the beginning of 2000 the Swedish MFA, the embassies and the SMA worked together in order to develop the ICT-solution Wilma. This kind of cooperation at that time was seen as unconventional.</p>

<p>sphere of migration management in your country.</p>	
<p>7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).</p>	<p>Sweden and the SMA have during 2015 had to increase, or upscale, the ICT-system in order to meet the increased number of employees and number of cases. Not using paper dossiers has contributed to a more flexible organisation.</p>

UKRAINE	
<p>1. What is your country's approach to the use of information and communication technology in migration management: existing strategic documents, legal basis, plans for further expansion?</p>	<p>Migration management information systems in Ukraine are developed on the base of approved strategic documents on migration policy matters: laws of Ukraine, Governmental regulations, orders of the State Migration Service. Regulations are developed for implementation of the objectives as set in laws of Ukraine - the regulations specify what processes should be computerised and how, they specify owners and administrators of information systems and information, as well as functions of relevant systems. Relevant concepts are developed to plan development of ICT systems. In particular, the Government of Ukraine approved the Concept of the National System for Identification and Verification of Ukrainian Nationals, Foreigners and Stateless Persons. After approval of a Concept, a relevant Concept Implementation Plan is developed to specify information systems to be developed and terms of their introduction.</p>
<p>2. Please list the main national ICT systems used in migration management briefly indicating their main functionalities, rationale for their development, authorities involved in their management, who gets access and how data protection is ensured in the course of information exchange. What kind of biometric and identification information is used in your country's ICT systems (fingerprints, iris, FRS)?</p>	<p>In Ukraine, the Integrated Migration Management Information System is the key ICT system in the migration management sphere. The system incorporates functional sub-systems for issuance of passports, registers of foreigners and refugees, registers of places of residence, statistics and data analysis sub-systems, sub-systems for management of access rights and access of other governmental agencies to the systems.</p> <p>Information categories define relevant access rights: public information, information with personal data, agency-level confidential information and secret information. At the agency level, access rights are defined by responsibilities of individual users. At the national level, access to information is provided depending on categories of information and access rights as specified by laws of Ukraine.</p>
<p>3. To which international and EU-level ICT systems do your country's authorities have access?</p>	<p>The Ministry of Interior of Ukraine has access to the Interpol database.</p>
<p>4. What positive outcomes were observed after the introduction of ICT solutions in migration management?</p>	<p>Requests of citizens who apply to the Migration Service are processed more swiftly, ID data are more reliable, opportunities for swift and reliable data exchange with other governmental authorities are now available.</p>
<p>5. Did your country's authorities encounter challenges associated with</p>	<p>The key problem in application of information systems in Ukraine is associated with lack of a common standard or a unified platform for on-line data exchanges with information system of different governmental agencies. Now, a platform is being selected for gateway data exchange.</p>

<p>the use of ICT and if yes, how are these challenges dealt with?</p>	
<p>6. Please describe non-conventional innovative ICT solutions used in the sphere of migration management in your country.</p>	<p>N/A.</p>
<p>7. Please describe the ICT solutions applied in your country in response to unexpected and rapidly unfolding situations, if applicable (e.g. influx of migrants related to the current migration crisis, movement of IDPs, terrorist threats).</p>	<p>Development of electronic information templates for description of model situations (to be compiled in regional units of the Migration Service for their further generalisation and analysis).</p>