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COMIX 138**

NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council

To: Working Party on Frontiers / False Documents - Mixed Committee
(EU-Iceland/Liechtenstein/Norway/Switzerland)

No. prev. doc.: 6063/14 FAUXDOC 5 COMIX 79

Subject: Presidency's initiative on updating the minimum technical equipment required
at the Border Crossing Points for Travel Document Control

Delegations will find attached a compilation of the replies to the questionnaire in the Annex to 6063/14.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.
2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.
3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?
4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?
5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:
 - amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.
6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?
7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?
8. Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?
9. Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?
10. Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?
11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?

12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:
 - amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.
13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?
14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?
15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?
16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?
17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)
18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?
19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country? If so, which types?
20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?
21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?
22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?
23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?

BELGIUM

1. **What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

All BE BCP are in line with the recommendations made for the equipment for first line checks.

2. **What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

VISPEC / VSC 5000 / individual magnifying glasses / UV light / microscope/ e-passport reader (without reference database)/ VIS fingerprint reader.

3. **Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

e-passport reader with projection of white, UV and IR light but with no linked data reference system.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

e-reader functionalities : PA / BAC / AA

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

The equipment varies from one border crossing point to the other. Only Brussels Airport and Brussels Eurostar have a spectral comparator (VSC 5000 + microscope).

The amount of passenger traffic and high risk border crossings are taken into consideration.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

The availability of a up-to-date reference data system linked to the e-reader could improve the quality of the document controls (1° and 2° line).

7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?

The availability of a up-to-date reference data system linked to the e-reader could improve the quality of the document controls (1° and 2° line).

8. Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?

N/A

9. Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?

N/A

10. Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?

N/A

11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?

N/A

12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

Identical basic forgery training course for all border crossing points.

Practical training sessions (follow up new trends) depending of the specific border post

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

One week basic training course in forgery detection for first line officers. Followed up by some practical training sessions (approx. 2 or 3 a year).

Depending on the availability, second line officers are sent to the Frontex Advanced level course.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Yes: The training should be varied depending of the level of the BCO.

Minimum training of 2 to 3 weeks for first line officers. Combination of theoretical and practical training with case studies and use of the detection equipment.

Second line officers: minimum two year experience in first line and positive evaluation.

Training course like the Frontex document specialist course.

3° level: 3 months with extended study of printing techniques and document examination.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Brussels Airport: Fingerprint scanners are available and are used in all 1° line control boots. Rest of BE BCPs: fingerprint scanners are available at all of the second line checks.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

The number of document fraud with genuine visa has decreased significantly. Imposters and bogus users are easily identified.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Visa-stickers of course and imposters (corresponding passport).

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

The supplementary checks made possible by the VIS deliver an added value in combination with the use of the e-reader equipment. Imposters and impersonation can be easily detected.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

According to our plans, our national airport will be equipped with its first ABC line et the end of 2014.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

N/A

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

N/A

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

N/A

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

BULGARIA

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- REPROSETs – one device with different light sources – white overhead light, transmitted light and UV light (365 nm and 254 nm);
- Portable sets consist of monocular microscope with autonomous lighting and magnification 30x, source of white and UV light - 365 nm, searchlight, 3M retro-reflective lamp, magnifying glass – 15x, ruler, nippers, scalpel;
- RETROCHECKs provided by Securitech – different light sources in one device - white overhead light, transmitted light, UV light (365 nm) and co-axial light;
- fixed UV lamps 254 nm and 365 nm;
- mobile UV lamps 365 nm;
- monocular microscopes with autonomous lighting and magnification 40x
- magnifiers 10x;
- decoders for IPI and ICI in Bulgarian documents;
- retro-reflective lamps;
- 3M full page document readers (white, IR, UV 365 nm lights and RFID reader) and Crossmatch fingerprint scanners controlled by PC Lenovo m58;
- Webcams (for future activities on facial recognition);
- SBC and Schengen Handbook with annexes;
- national database containing information on genuine and false passports and ID documents;
- equipment for access to SIS, **National** VIS and relevant national databases.

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- Video-spectral comparators: Foster&Freeman’s VSC 4, VSC 4 plus, VSC CX, VSC 2000 and Projectina’s DRAGON and DOCUBOX;
- stereo zoom microscopes (min. 80x) with CCD or photo camera;
- portable sets consist of monocular microscope with autonomous lighting and magnification 30x, source of white and UV light - 365 nm, searchlight, 3M retro-reflective lamp, magnifying glass – 15x, ruler, nippers, scalpel;
- RETROCHECKs provided by Securitech – different light sources in one device - white overhead light, transmitted light, UV light (365 nm) and co-axial light;
- fixed UV lamps 254 nm and 365 nm;
- magnifiers 10x;
- decoders for IPI and ICI in Bulgarian documents;
- retro-reflective lamps;
- 3M full page document readers (white, IR, UV 365 nm lights and RFID reader) and Crossmatch fingerprint scanners controlled by PC Lenovo m58;
- Webcams (for future activities on facial recognition);
- SBC and Schengen Handbook with annexes;
- national database containing information on genuine and false passports and ID documents;
- access to iFADO;
- equipment for access and/or applying to EURODAC, national AFIS, SIS, **National** VIS and relevant national databases.

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

Yes it does. The equipment includes e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at all border crossing points.

- 4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

The e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection use BAC.

- 5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

Part of the equipment (3M full page document readers (white, IR, UV 365 nm lights and RFID reader), sources of UV light (365 nm), magnifiers, decoders for IPI and ICI in Bulgarian documents, 3M retro-reflective lamps, SBC and Schengen Handbook with annexes, national database containing information on genuine and false passports and ID documents, equipment for access to SIS and relevant national databases) is available at all border crossing points.

All other equipment for document forgery detection available and used at border crossing points varies depending on:

- the amount of passenger traffic;
- the identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
- the location of the BCP (at internal or external border).

- 6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

Bulgaria considers that at the moment the available equipment is sufficient.

- 7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

N/A

- 8. Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Bulgaria believes that the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU has to follow the recommendations included in the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

A distinction based on the first and second line equipment is preferable but it is important the classification of BCPs also to be taken into account.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Yes Bulgaria considers that the Schengen Catalogue also needs to be updated.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

Bulgaria believes that the e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features have to be added to the list of recommendations. It is important the recommendations to include requirements for implementation of modern methods for authentication and access control.

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- **amount of passenger traffic;**
- **identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;**
- **presence of control officers and availability of reference material;**
- **other factors.**

The staff at all BCPs receives the same type of initial training on document forgery detection.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

Border guards involved in document checks at first line after the initial police training receive additional 3 month specialized training. There are different modules and one of them is on security documents (incl. materials and printing techniques, different types of security features, methods and equipment for forgery detection etc.).

At second line checks work officers which are trained as forensic experts (i.e. not only questioned documents, but also fingerprints, traceology, ballistics etc.). The duration of this specialized training is 3 month. Except of theoretical training they have 2 week practice on all subjects in Forensic Institute. They are familiar also with the Advanced training tool of Frontex.

After the end of this training officers participate in different seminars and courses conducted by Bulgarian and foreign lectors.

Some officers are sent into the 2 weeks Frontex specialized seminars.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Bulgaria considers that the number of the officers trained in Frontex specialized seminars is insufficient. Probably it would be more efficient if Frontex could carry out trainings for large number border police officers in each member state. High qualified trainers must conduct the courses.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

At the first-line of all border crossing points there are Fingerprint scanners Crossmatch but as Bulgaria is not in the Schengen, it only has access to the **National** VIS system.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Of course Bulgaria can use the VIS as additional instrument for the forgery detection but till now Bulgaria does not have cases with fake Bulgarian visas.

17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)

The verification of visas in real-time in the VIS restricts the possibilities for their counterfeiting.

18. **Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Bulgarian experience in this field is that the synergy is possible. During the examination of the documents with scanners for electronic passports 3M mentioned above, while the visa is reading connection in real time with the national VIS is carrying out and information from the Visa Centre is receiving. In the same time the visa is highlighted with white, UV and IR light from the scanner.

19. **Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

Yes Bulgaria does. Bulgaria has in use an automated border control (ABC) system (4 corridors) at BCP Sofia Airport (on entry for EU citizens). The system uses BAC to the chip and the check is based on the comparison of the photo from the chip and a life photo of the passenger.

There is a project for the implementation of 2 more systems – at BCP Burgas Airport (on entry and exit for EU citizens) and BCP Varna Airport (on entry for EU citizens).

20. **If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Yes, they are carried out systematically.

21. **If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

During the automated check a comparison of the life photo with the photo from the chip is performed.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

Bulgaria does not have any case of detection of e-passport forgeries at ABC system till now.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No, Bulgaria does not.

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. **What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**
 - Docubox Waldmann (UV light, normal light, transmitted light, spot light, magnifier)
 - Regula
 - Other very basic tools
 - PC workstations

2. **What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**
 - VSC 4+ Foster and Freeman
 - Projectina Docubox 500
 - Microscope Nikon SMZ 1000 + camera Cannon
 - Basic equipment for document control mentioned and used at the first line BCP
 - PC workstations (incl. scanners etc.)

3. **Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

Yes.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

Swipe readers – PA, BAC, AA

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
 - amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

In fact the same equipment and reference materials have been used at all border crossing points. The only difference is in the amount of particular equipment in use depending on the size and traffic of particular BCP.

6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?

No.

7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?

N/A

8. Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?

N/A

9. Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?

First and second line equipment would be preferable.

10. Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?

No.

11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?

N/A

12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All our staff receives the same type and level of training differing according to the work they are responsible for. Second line document specialists obviously receive more sophisticated training focused on document security and document fraud than first line police officers.

13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?

First line border control officers

- Basic training focused on document security and document fraud delivered during the preparations of the new police officers at Police school
- Additional awareness trainings delivered on the spot by the second line document specialists
- Further trainings delivered by third line document specialists from the Headquarters of Alien Police/Forgery Section on the basis of need

Second line document specialists

- Basic training focused on document security and document fraud delivered during the preparations of the new police officers at Police school
- Specialists course delivered by Police school in Holešov (duration – 2 weeks)
- Advanced course delivered by Police school in Holešov (duration – 1 week), only possible to attend after successful (concluded by exam) passing of the Specialists course
- Awareness trainings focused on the newest trends and delivered by the Headquarters of Alien Police/Forgery Section (duration – approx. 1 day)
- Specialists course in Eindhoven and Amsterdam - due to the capability of each course intended for chosen document specialists from the second and possibly third line of control (duration – 2 weeks)

14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?

Certain kind of e-learning for the first line border control officers might be useful.

Certain kind of training for third line officers is still missing even if planned and developed by Frontex.

15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?

CROSSMATCH scanners for four fingerprints.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Not now, once the VIS is fully operable the Czech Republic can indicate it but not before.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

N/A

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

N/A

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country? If so, which types?**

Yes, at Prague-Ruzyně airport. The Czech Republic has been using L1 readers. Comparison through facial recognition.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Yes.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

Comparison of the chosen security features under normal light, UV light, IR light (optical part).

Comparison of the facial image stored in the chip of the e-passport with the live image of the bearer of the document (electronic part).

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

No. Up to now the Czech Republic had no such detections of forged documents used within ABC systems. As physical control is still in place, forgerers usually try to use this option. Situation can change in the future.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No

DENMARK

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- a. CPH/AAL/BLL – Esbjerg Harbor/Copenhagen Harbor
- b. Pc with access to “Polkon”, reference manuals ect.
- c. Magnification x20 / x200 (USB with possibility to connect live to second-line)
- d. Magnification x10
- e. Passport scanner
- f. Fingerprint scanner (In the process of being implemented)
- g. Checkpoint D, Document Examination System
- h. Retro light

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- a. As above
- b. VCR: Projectina Docucenter 4500
- c. Magnification: Stereo microscope Nikon SMZ800, magnification x 80
- d. Stereo microscope Nikon SMZ800 x80
- e. E-passport scanner: Desco (can extract name and personal data, but not fingerprints or verify country certificate)
- f. Pc's, printers, scanners, and access to data collections i.e. Edison, iFADO, FADO and DOCIS

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

E-passport reader is available in second-line at BCP CPH.

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

BAC and PA only.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

The need of equipment is assessed on individual basis for each BCP. Denmark has 104 harbors and 24 airports, of these 2 harbors and 3 airports are permanently manned. The need of equipment for the non permanently manned BCPs are assessed individually with regards to amount of passenger traffic and risk analysis. Each BCP can request aid from either the National Center of Forensic Services (KTS) or the second lines at CPH or BLL.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

At present time Denmark does not see any specific need for additional equipment.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

No answer.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Denmark has no suggestions for revision of the Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Denmark prefers a first and second line distinction.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Denmark sees no need for updating the Schengen Catalogue.

- 11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

No answer.

- 12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

The basic training is handled by the police academy, and is the same for all officers.

Specialized training on document forgery detection is handled individually by each police district. Key personal are offered specialized training on both local, national and international level. National and international level training is offered after assessment of relevance. This is based on BCP passenger load and risk analysis.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

In Denmark the border control is handled by the Police and the basic training is incorporated into the general education at the police academy, which is nominated to 3 years.

Each BCP have introduction courses for newly assigned officers. The planning of this course is handled locally at each police district/BCP.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Denmark subscribes to and approves the Frontex recommendations regarding training and education both for 1st and 2nd line officers.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

The fingerprint scanners are in the initial implementation stage and several have been installed. The system is expected to be implemented May 2014.

16. **Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

VIS has not contributed to a higher degree of detection of document fraud.

17. **If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

No answer.

18. **Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

No answer.

19. **Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

No.

20. **If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

No answer.

21. **If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

No answer.

22. **If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

No answer.

23. **Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No biometrics are used as passkeys at Danish BCP.

GERMANY

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

In the first-line checks, the following basic equipment is available:

- Mobile UV hand-held light source with white light, spotlight and UV light with wavelengths of 313 nm, 365 nm and 254 nm, as well as lamps and hand-held magnifying glasses for each officer.

- Stationary devices with UV and white light in the checkpoint booth.

- Document reader which is also capable of reading electronic documents, with the following technical options:

- full-page reader with two antennae able to read RFID chips securely

- image generation in visible light, in a UV and IR environment

- software to check authenticity and fraud, with a database for optical checks

- e-document verification using passive and active authentication procedures

- for biometric identification, the document readers are linked either to a single-finger live scanner (Dermalog) or a four-finger live scanner (Crossmatch).

- For mobile checks, mobile document readers are available which make it possible to read e-documents with a fingerprint scanner (GSM standard) and conduct FAST-ID biometric identification.

- In addition, online access to relevant national and international databases is provided.

The ABC systems (called EasyPASS in Germany) use the same document reading systems as for manual checks.

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

In addition to the equipment listed for first-line checks, the following equipment is available:

- Document examination apparatus with variable lighting options
- white incident light,
- UV incident light, 365 nm, 313 nm, 254 nm
- transmitted light,
- oblique light,

with magnifier and optional digital camera connection

as well as

- stereo microscope with at least 8x to 32x magnification, eyepiece for eyeglass wearers with integrated dioptr adjustment, integrated lighting system for incident and transmitted light, with dust cover
- set of decoding lenses to examine latent security features; lens type corresponding to introduced raster patterns.

In addition, spectral analysis apparatus with various lighting and filter attachments, digital storage options and additional microscopes with stronger magnification and camera connections are centrally accessible.

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

Yes, all document readers are capable of reading RFID chips. They are available at all border crossing points. See responses to questions 1 and 2.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

The document readers support the following security mechanisms for ePass verification:

- passive authentication
- basic access control
- active authentication
- extended access control (concerning national documents)
- certificate authentication
- PACE

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- **amount of passenger traffic;**
 - **identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;**
 - **presence of control officers and availability of reference material;**
 - **other factors.**

In general the same equipment for document forgery detection is available at all of Germany's border crossing points.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

No.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

8. Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?

The Council Recommendation does not yet take into account electronic travel documents and possible chip-based forgeries. It must be underlined that a successful Passive Authentication based on a current and non-revoked full certificate chain is the basis for further examination, in particular as part of automated border controls. The availability of certificates and revocation lists can largely be secured through participation of Member States in the ICAO Public Key Directory (PKD). Due consideration should be given as to which equipment could be the best recommendation here.

Re 2 a) category "Equipment required":

Add further equipment and materials:

- document reader with RF function for reading e-documents (including certificate checks)
- for biometric identification, a single-finger live scanner or a four-finger live scanner

Addition/specification regarding the ultra-violet light source: (254, 365 nm)

Category "Reference material":

Replace the existing entry with

- access (online, if possible) to relevant national and international databases

Re 2 b) category "Equipment required":

Addition regarding the ultra-violet light source: (254, 365 nm)

Add further equipment and materials:

- barcode scanner
- document reader with RF function for reading e-documents (including certificate checks)
- for biometric identification, a single-finger live scanner or a four-finger live scanner

Category "Reference material":

Replace the existing entry with

- online access to relevant national and international databases

Re 2 c) category "Equipment required":

Addition regarding the ultra-violet light source: (254, 365 nm)

- barcode scanner
- document reader with RF function for reading e-documents (including certificate checks)
- for biometric identification, a single-finger live scanner or a four-finger live scanner

Category "Reference material":

Replace the existing entry with

- online access to relevant national and international databases

- 9. Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Due to the increased requirements of document security, document inspection has become more demanding, specialized and technically complex. At the same time, the quality of document forgeries and the fraudulent use of authentic documents have significantly increased. To do justice to the security features used in state-of-the-art document production without delaying the processing of travellers, it is necessary to provide basic and advanced training as well as the technical foundation for competent border checks. Training measures and inspection technology should therefore be adapted and the suggested additions made. In particular, it should be possible to sufficiently check the inspection of electronic components, digital security features, modern IR elements and foils with iridescent, kinematic and holographic elements at the intermediate and upper levels. So it is not necessary to distinguish between 2 b) and 2 c).

- 10. Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

In principle, yes (see responses to questions 8 and 9), especially given the fact that, starting October 2014, it will be mandatory to verify fingerprints of visa holders during border checks in the framework of VIS.

- 11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

See responses to questions 8 and 9 plus single-finger or four-finger live scanners.

- 12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All officers within the same class of service receive the same basic training. Advanced training differs depending on the officers' specialization and assignment.

Advanced training to fight document-related crime varies depending on the target group and level of expertise.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

The Federal Police Academy offers the following courses centrally:

First-line check: Basic course on documents (five days), with the following content:

- legal basis
- forms of document forgery
- security features of documents and authenticity checks
- manipulation techniques and forgery methods
- basics of data integration, how document readers work

Specialization / advanced course for document specialists (five days), with the following content:

- legal basis
- definitions
- security features provided by paper and printing technology
- special security features
- methods of issuing and personalizing documents
- forgery types
- methods of inspection and checking
- securing latent evidence
- protecting evidence
- criminal offences
- what to do if document-related crime has been detected
- documentation
- subject-related methodology/teaching methods

Advanced course for document inspectors (ten days), with the following content:

- basics of issuing and recognizing documents
- structure of passports
- basic materials
- printing and security technology
- special security features
- fundamentals of optics (light and colours)
- methods of issuing and personalizing documents

- methods of inspection and checking
- detecting forgeries
- describing and documenting documents
- evidentiary documentation, ways to secure evidence
- field work with document inspection technology
- processing forensic analysis requests
- preparing inspection reports
- securing latent evidence and ways to protect evidence
- other measures to take if document-related crime has been detected
- document-related criminal offences
- methodology/teaching methods

Advanced course on combating document crime (four days), with the following content:

- methods of inspection and checking
- the latest reports from the field
- basic materials and printing technology
- special security features
- methods of issuing and personalizing documents
- recognizing new forgery methods
- the latest court rulings
- securing latent evidence; ways to protect evidence

Advanced course on document crime for police instructors (four days), with the following content:

- Content may vary. The course is oriented on developments in the physical and electronic security features of identity documents.
- Specific course content is selected after the desired topics have been received.

Advanced course on combating document crime for document and visa advisers (ten days), with the following content:

- tasks at a visa office
- basic materials
- printing
- light and colours
- special security features
- processes for issuing and personalization
- forgery types
- methods of inspection and checking
- securing latent evidence
- protecting evidence
- other measures to take if document-related crime has been detected
- document-related criminal offences
- methodology and teaching methods

Advanced course on document crime: printing processes (two days), with the following content:

- processes for printing secure documents and currency
- personalization processes
- special printing processes
- the latest technological developments in secure printing processes
- quality control
- the latest document security measures

Advanced course on document crime: printing and issuing processes (five days), with the following content:

- printing processes and their technological developments
- special printing and dyeing processes
- forgery procedures
- stamp production
- data integration processes
- function of issuing equipment and distinguishing features of data integration processes
- selected content of electronic data storage in documents

Advanced course on BSI e-Pass Client for multipliers (two days), with the following content:

- fundamentals of BSI e-Pass Client and the use of the Visocore software in the Visotec 300/600 document reader
- basic principles of biometrics
- RFID technology: latest technology and application
- ePass: passports with electronic data storage medium

- using BSI e-Pass Client in the Visotec 300/600 document reader
- latest developments regarding integrated border policing applications

Seminar on combating document crime (four days), with the following content:

- methods of inspection and checking / inspection technology
- the latest reports from the field
- basic materials and printing technology
- special security features
- methods of issuing and personalizing documents
- recognizing new forgery methods
- the latest court rulings
- discussion of the results of BKA/Federal Police project and working groups and the resulting need for action
- discussion of the multiplier and advising function of forensic document inspectors at the Federal Police District Offices for Crime Control and developing optimal approaches

In addition, document specialists offer courses as part of advanced training in the workplace.

And officers, especially document experts, attend FRONTEX seminars.

14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?

Additional training at Union level for German border control officers in detecting document forgeries is not urgently needed. For years, the training and operational practice of German border control officers have taken place within the framework of European and Schengen law (in particular, the CISA, Schengen Borders Code, Visa Code), and there is a high level of practical experience with border checks.

However, it would be a good idea to include courses on identifying persons in the EU course offerings. Such courses could help improve the detection of document fraud (imposters) and identity fraud.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

For biometric identification, single-finger or four-finger live scanners are available at all German border crossing points for entry and exit checks and for second-line checks. Visas issued at the border are stored in the VIS with biometric data (applicant's photo and fingerprints). Mobile equipment is available, for example to conduct checks at seaports.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Germany has no separate statistics on forged and falsified documents detected in the context of visa consultation. However, since the VIS was implemented, the number of annulled or rejected visas has risen due to the availability of application data.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

The VIS is certainly very helpful in detecting the fraudulent use of visas by imposters. It can also be assumed to act as a significant deterrent.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

The VIS enables a systematic check of identity using fingerprints which goes beyond the document check.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

Yes. The German ABC systems (EasyPASS) use the same document reading systems as for manual checks.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Yes.

21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?

The following optical and electronic security features are checked:

- integrity of the machine readable zone
- UV and IR security features, if the e-document does not have CA or AA
- complete inspection of all electronic security features (see response to question 4)
- biometric identification using facial recognition

22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?

So far, no forged e-passports have been detected within the German ABC systems. Known forgeries were detected in ABC test environments.

23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?

The use of iris images for identification in the German system of automated and biometrics-support border controls is being discontinued.

ESTONIA

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- Document control equipment, with UV and extra light source (Ultramag);
- Magnifying glass x 8/10 (Regula);
- Passport readers (Desko swipe-readers);
- Document verification device (Regula);
- Retroreflective lamp (3M).

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- Video spectral comparator (VSC4CX, VSC400, VSC2000);
- Stereomicroscope, magnifying range x 40 (Leica);
- Digital microscope (Motic);
- Document check device CSS-005;

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

No.

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

N/A

5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

The same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points. Difference only in some models, for example video spectral comparator. In some BCP-s there is VSC4CX, in some VSC400 and some VSC2000. Bigger BCP-s has more better quality devices than smalls.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

Yes.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

First line – full page document readers with document database.

Second line – fingerprint readers for checking fingerprints in chip.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Yes. IR check possibility in every level.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Yes. IR check possibility at first line.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

First line – fingerprint scanners and full page document readers with security features checking software and document database.

Second line – fingerprint scanners.

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

Document control training is conducted for all the cadets in the same way regardless of the future place of employment. Trainings in vocational education and in higher education do differ from each other a little. The knowledge provided in the vocational education are in particular such that will help the border guard officer cope with in the Level I document control. In higher education is added the training of Level II document control, and the entire training is aimed primarily for coping at the level of the shift leader.

13. **Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

In the vocational training, study of document control is covered in 126 contact hours. Key issues are the more common safety features and counterfeit detection, verification of the correctness of stay of foreigners in the country, use of border crossing stamps, transport control and transport documents, various information systems (such as SIS, VIS, and also national databases). In higher education, teaching of document control is covered in 48 contact hours. In addition to the security features and verifying the accuracy thereof is taught Level II inspection techniques and preparation of document specifications.

14. **Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Domestically, Estonia provides a fairly good level of training. But it is always necessary to obtain continuing education in a foreign country to supplement one's knowledge, as in Estonia, it is difficult to conduct Level II training of counterfeit documents, as Estonia do not have enough differently forged documents of various countries.

15. **In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Visa issuing – workstation to connect to national visa information system which is connected to CS-VIS. Fingerprint scanners Crossmatch LSCAN1000T.

Visa checking – workstation with border crossing software to connect to visa information system and fingerprint scanners Dermalog ZF1.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

No.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

N/A

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

There is no possible synergies. VIS functionalities do not check documents.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

Estonia has ABC system at Tallinn Airport BCP, but this system doesn't check authenticity of e-passports, because Estonia don't have certificate sharing system yet.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

No.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

Document biodata page UV and IR features against document database.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

Yes, if there is document database available in the system and possibility to check chip authenticity and information on it.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

GREECE

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

The available equipment in the first-line of the BCP consists of the following:

- UV-lamp
- Portable magnifier
- CBN-reader
- SIS II Workstation
- E-passport reader

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

The available equipment in the second line of the BCP consists of the following:

- Video spectral comparator
- I-FADO workstation
- E-passport reader
- Portable magnifier
- UV-lamp
- Live scanners for fingerprints and digital camera for the implementation of VIS

- 3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

E-passport readers are available in the vast majority of the Greek BCPs.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

Our e-passport readers conduct the following checks:

- Passive Authentication
- Active Authentication
- Basic Access Control
- Verification of the authenticity of the document in normal light, UV light and IR.
- Verification of the laminate's authenticity by using co-axial light and checking OVDs.

They also have the ability to execute EAC.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

All the Greek BCPs are equipped with UV-lamp, portable magnifier, CBN-reader and SIS II Workstation. Due to the amount of control points the criteria for the distribution of up to date equipment such as e-passport readers and video spectral comparators are the identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud and the amount of passenger traffic.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

Yes

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

E-passport readers in the first line of all BCPs and video spectral comparators in the second line of all BCPs.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

I-FADO should be included in the listed reference material.

E-passport readers should be included in the equipment at the intermediate and upper level BCPs and if it is possible in every BCP independently the category.

Video spectral comparator should be included in the equipment in the upper BCP at least.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

In the light of the use of e-travel documents a more realistic distinction of the available equipment should be based on the first and second line.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Yes

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

E-passport readers should be added in the equipment mentioned in recommendation 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue.

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

Training differs due to amount of passenger traffic and the identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

At national level, there is no standard training program available for the personnel of BCPs. The training courses last 1 to 3 days depending on the training needs and the number of the trainees. Few border guards participated in the two week specialists' course held by FRONTEX.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Yes, regarding the training of border guards at Union level Greece proposes the creation of a well-educated training team in each MS which will carry out an annual scheduled training program.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Equipment: live scanners for fingerprints and digital cameras for the issuance of VISA stickers.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

N/A

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

N/A

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

N/A

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

N/A

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

N/A

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

N/A

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

N/A

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

N/A

SPAIN

1. **What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

- Computers connected to police databases.
- Document verifiers using UV, Infrared and white light.
- Briefcase for detection of false (UV lamps, lens, lanterns, tweezers....)

2. **What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Depending on the importance of the border post in terms of the number of travellers using it, it is possible to find the possible equipment:

- Passport readers
- Document scanners (Docubox Dragon)
- High- resolution monitors
- Microscope for examining documents
- Computers and specific software for examining documents
- Document libraries

3. **Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

Yes it does. Recently the Spanish National Police have purchased 320 new document verifiers (3M AB9000).

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

Document verifiers are used which read the photo, fingerprint and characters MRZ. The electronic part of the e-documents is also readable for these verifiers.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**

- **Amount of passenger traffic;**
- **Identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;**
- **Presence of control officers and availability of reference material;**
- **Other factors.**

Not all BCPs are provided with the same equipment. It depends on all above-mentioned factors .

- 6 **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

In many cases additional equipment is needed.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

Small and simple document analyser for the first line is recommended.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

E- passport readers with a direct connection to DATABASES should be on the list of the Council Recommendation.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

The current approach is satisfactory, from the point of view of Spain.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Reviewing the equipment for forgery detection is highly recommended as the market in this field develops very rapidly .

- 11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

E-passport readers of the last generation for exit and entry .

- 12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

There are no distinctions based on those factors. Every border guard receives the same type of training.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

At national level there are two types of course; the first is to examine false documents and to acquire knowledge of all types of security measure. The second is specific to the detection of falsifications at border crossing points. Each training course lasts one month, one week during which attendees are present and three weeks online.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Frontex have been conducting very good training courses on this issue, but they are not enough to fulfil all the needs.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Regarding Spain, such equipment can be found at all Schengen border crossing points

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Yes, of course.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Yes, the system is very useful for the detection of fake visas overall.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Once there are suspicions about the authenticity of a visa, examination of the passport is advisable.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

Yes, Spain does. This has been implemented at the following airports: Madrid-Barajas, Barcelona-El Prat and Malaga-Costa del Sol.

In Spain the ABC check facial image and fingerprints and compare the output with the chip information. This also works with all data bases.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Not systematically but very often.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

First, the biographical page is scanned by the system and the program checks that the photograph, fingerprints and biometric information match the information recorded on the chip, in order to check the identity of the holder. Regarding the document security measures, the system uses different patterns (white, UV and IR lights) in order to detect any possible disturbance or changes in it, in the background print, inks, type of print and the usual security measures.

22. **If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

Yes, they do. They are very useful, generally in summer time, when the number of flights and tourists are at their maximum.

23. **Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No, Spain does not.

FRANCE

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

Two models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points. Firstly, there is a terminal for consulting centralised European databases, namely the Visa Information System (VIS) and the Schengen Information System (SIS), and the national databases. Secondly, France has document readers (using white, ultraviolet, infrared and 3M light).

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

The second-line border crossing points rely on various models and types of equipment, as follows:

- an imaging system (including at least one device with infrared, ultraviolet, filters, direct and transmitted white light) or a video spectral comparator;
- a microscope, the capabilities of which vary according to the different border crossing points;
- document inspection tools (date stamps, stamps, foreign sites, alerts, professional information and documentation, etc.);
- the checks provided for by the Schengen Borders Code and the Schengen Handbook;
- a booklet containing examples of false and authentic passports and other identity documents, and access to Intranet False and Authentic Documents Online (iFADO and FADO);
- the equipment needed to make requests and to access the EURODAC and VIS databases and the national databases;
- "anti-Stokes" ink examination tools, which vary according to the different border crossing points.

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e-passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

First-line border crossing points do not have this type of equipment.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

In light of the answer to question 3, France has no comments.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

Reader-type equipment and the tools available at first line are now standardised. However, equipment may vary at second line depending on local investment.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

France considers it necessary to develop additional checking equipment at the different national border crossing points.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

France would consider it appropriate to use "e-document" readers at first-line level. As regards the second line, France would like to see greater standardisation and upgrading of equipment such as video spectral comparators and microscopes. To this end, a multi-year equipment programme has just been launched.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

France is in the process of establishing our position on this subject. France will of course inform the Commission and the GSC as soon as France has further comments.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

France considers the current approach based on drawing a distinction between checking equipment available at three levels (minimum, intermediate and upper-level border crossing points) to be valid provided that the distinctions drawn between the different levels are defined more precisely, in particular by establishing European criteria (for example, number of passengers, detections, etc.).

In the absence of such details, France thinks it preferable to differentiate equipment based on whether it is present at first-line or second-line border crossing points.

It would also be conceivable to combine the two distinctions. For example, equipment could be categorised according to whether it is available at first or second line, and whether it is found at minimum, intermediate or upper-level border crossing points.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

France take the view that the Schengen Catalogue would need to be updated to take into account the forgery detection equipment available at border crossing points.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

France would like chip readers for electronic documents to be introduced.

12. **Does all the staff at border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- **amount of passenger traffic;**
- **identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;**
- **presence of control officers and availability of reference material;**
- **other factors.**

Staff receive at least an intermediate level of training on document forgery detection, with some having an advanced level of training.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

France is unable to provide specific details.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

In the opinion of France, there is no need.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Single-finger fingerprint readers are provided at first-line border crossing points and multi-finger fingerprint readers at second-line border crossing points. At first-line level, the check is carried out "1 against 1", meaning that the holder's fingerprints are compared with the recorded fingerprint. At second line, however, the check is carried out "1 against N", i.e. that the holder's fingerprints are compared with the fingerprints in the VIS database.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Yes.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

France has noticed that the VIS database facilitates the detection of false documents, in particular via visa stickers.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Better synergy could be achieved by introducing e-passport readers to facilitate checking of "digital fingerprint" biometrics.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country? If so, which types?**

France currently uses the ABC system only at some airport border crossing points, the presence of such equipment being mainly at the discretion of airport operators. The current ABC systems all use digital fingerprint biometrics.

20. **If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

The verifications are automatic under an automated control system.

21. **If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

The checks relate to the digital fingerprints contained in the electronic component, based on checking of the machine-readable zone.

22. **If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e passports forgeries?**

France has noticed that these systems do not directly allow detection of false documents, as fraudsters avoid them in favour of the control booths. It is therefore necessary to enhance document checking in booths by means of e-passport readers.

23. **Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

Yes, with the possibility of prior enrolment to use the ABC systems. Digital fingerprints are then checked against a specific database and not against the content of the electronic chip.

CROATIA

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Docu-test, (device with three basic lights UV 365 nm, transparent light and magnifier.) Regula (hand device with magnifier UV 365nm, 312nm, 254nm, IR, coax light) NBMIS – National Border Management Information System with scanners (UV 365nm, IR, R-fid chip reader).

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Video-spectral comparator Projectina docu-box Dragon with classic 11” monitor, Stereomicroscope Eurotek OXTL-101T, NMBIS with fingerprint comparator.

- 3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

NBMIS is capable to read e-passports. Some BCP's also have portable and mobile NBMIS devices. All BCP at the external borders should have same or similar equipment.

- 4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

NBMIS compares picture from passport with picture from R-fid chip, checking security paper quality, UV security features by VERIDOC II, IR security features (PO should check it by himself), check digit numbers in MRZ. It's important that NBMIS is connected with I 24/7 database and it is checking if the document is reported as stolen or lost.

- 5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

All BCP at external borders should have same equipment.

- 6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

At the moment, considering level of education PO, there's no need for additional equipment.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**
8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**
9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Definitely based on first and second level because in our country Croatia has no document experts except forensic in MIA.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**
11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**
12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

The programme of education is same for all PO's at BCP

13. **Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level? At the moment there is 68 trainers (7 national and 61 local)**

- National trainers- national seminar organized by FRONTEX or TAIEX , FRONTEX seminar held in the Netherlands.

- Local trainers – National seminar 1x 40 hours organized by FRONTEX or TAIEX, national seminar organized by MIA, refreshment every year 21 hour.

- PO's – basic seminar at basic course for border PO's 12 hours (will be 16 hour), advanced seminar on local level 16 hours, refreshment every two years.

14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?

- More practise training at BCP's.

15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?

NBMIS is connecting with HVIS and can read data from it. Fingerprint scanners are not connected.

16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?

In past few years Croatia didn't found any falsified or counterfeited Croatian visa so there is not enough information if HVIS helped or not in detection of falsified VISAS.

17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)

18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?

See answer to question No. 16.

19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?

If so, which types?

No.

20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?

21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?

22. **If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**
23. **Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

ITALY

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

The Border Italian Police has developed a Software Interface called SIF (Sistema Informativo Frontiera) able to make in a single step the document check (traditional security elements and electronic data in the passport chip):

- SIF2 is also an interface with 3M passport reader and with fingerprints 3M reader. The software is connected with national databases (SDI, BCS, SIDAF-national database on false documents), Schengen database (SIS) and in May 2014 will be connected with iVIS and C-VIS.
- REGULA 1025 professional: magnifier 10X, 8 light sources and UV lights (365 nm, 313 nm).

The capabilities are :

- SIF2 is a workstation able to check in one single step the traditional elements and the electronic data (RFIS/NFC) in a document;
- SIF2 is able to compare documents (passports, visas, identity cards, residence permits) with the national specimen database (SIDAF) under natural light, UV light or IR light;
- The first line Border Officer can give input to search in national/EU databases (SDI, SIS2, iVIS, C-VIS).

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

The second line border crossing points are equipped as follow:

- SIF2;
- Stereoscopic microscope with a Personal Computer and monitor FullHD;
- VSC Mod. Projectina Docucenter Expert or Dragon or Inspect8, with:
 - a. Optical and digital zoom up to 93x
 - b. Natural light. Trimming allowed
 - c. Several lights: UV365, UV313, UV254, IR,LUMI IR, DIA, DIA spot, DIA UV, oblique light DX/SX variable inclination
 - d. Light with RING effect (manual/automatic)
 - e. Excitation filter module from “38-420” to “610-720”
 - f. Emission from neutral, variable from “570” to “1000”
 - g. MRZ Reader
 - h. IPI reader (invisible information)
 - i. Recording and storing of examination results via video sequences;
 - j. Recording of ring light images;

- FAD-PM 6, portable device for document checks with screen for IR images, laptop to display images under natural light and UV.
- Digital camera 16X zoom to take pictures.
- REGULA 1025 professional
- Portable lamps with natural light and UV light
- Light box Waldmann doc 101 (UV light, natural light, transmitted and spot light)
- Regula document reader mod.7034.111
- "iVis", PC with connection to:
 - a. Green Bit mod.SLS442_IC to scan passport/visa or picture capturing from NFC reader;
 - b. Green Bit mod.DactyScan84n to capture fingerprint.

7. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

Yes, it does. SIF2 is in use in all national border crossing points.

8. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

SIF2 software interoperating with e-passport reader allows:

- a) MRZ reading
- b) “Visual Zone” capturing
- c) Reading of RFID
- d) Display photo stored inside passports chip and the one captured by the system
- e) ICAO verification and security codes
- f) Cross check between MRZ and chip
- g) Reading of EF.SOD
- h) Verification (depending on certificates) of BAC, PACE, EAC (CA e TA), AA, PA

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

All main crossing points have the same kind of equipment. However, few crossing points, such as minor sea border offices, have not all the equipment because are considered "low risk" for illegal immigration.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

No, Italy is providing now the final delivery of the equipment.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

In order to update the equipment list of this Council Recommendation, the following suggestions are provided:

- To use Regula device, as magnification tool, also in first line as it provides good magnification (10X) and has also UV light source;
- E-readers for passport should be available in every border crossing points in first line;
- Docubox (FAD pm6, Docucenter Projectina Docubox) should be widely implemented in II line document checks as they provide several types of light sources (uv, infrared, natural, luminescence) and other tools for forgery detection;
- VIS should be widely used in first and second line document checks;
- as reference material FADO, PRADO, Frontex reference Manual, should be added as widely in use;
- Databases (national and Schengen) for detection of stolen/ lost travel documents.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

As above mentioned the distinction based on the first and second line would be preferable.

It reflects the different approach connected to the purpose of the check of travel documents (passport, identity card and visa) and also the graduation of technical equipment used in order to detect forgeries:

- For the first line: magnifiers, different light sources (UV and IR lights), VIS, e-readers, SIF .
- For the second line: Docubox and microscope in addition to VIS and SIF.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

It is not necessary to update the equipment indicated in the Schengen Catalogue but should be added the devices to read the passport chip.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

It should be added the devices to read the passport chip, in first and second line.

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

The staff is trained according to different levels:

- basic for staff deployed in first line controls;
- intermediate for staff deployed in second line checks and for staff deployed as trainers for basic level training;
- advance for staff deployed as trainers, for Forensic experts and for experienced officers in charge of second line offices in BCPs

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

One week training for basic level, two weeks for intermediate level and three weeks for advance level. Recently were added training session to train experts in “electronic documents”.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Surely sessions regarding “biometrics” should be added to the training.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

1. "iVis", pc connected to:
 - a. Green Bit mod.SLS442_IC to scan passport/visa or picture capturing from NFC reader;
 - b. Green Bit mod.DactyScan84n to capture fingerprint.
2. SIF-2 with e-reader for passport 3M and e-reader for fingerprints 3M (actually available for fingerprints stored in Italian residence cards). From May 2014 also available for visa holder' fingerprints stored in C-VIS.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Yes, VIS has surely contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud, mostly the one related to visa abuse, as combined with SIF provides an complete check of travel documents (visa + passport)

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

VIS has surely contributed to facilitate the detection of document fraud as it is able to detect cancelled visas or visa impostors.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Italy is implementing a new version of VIS in synergy with SIF2 in order to complete the visa check with document check.

19. **Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?**

If so, which types?

No, ABC are not in use.

20. **If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

21. **If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

22. **If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

23. **Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

CYPRUS

1. **What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

2. **What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

3. **Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

All border crossing points are equipped with e-passport readers for verification of e-passport security features.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

The e-passport readers for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection, use the Basic Access Control (BAC), Extended Access Control (EAC), Chip and Terminal Authentication, Active and Passive Authentication.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
 - amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

All border crossing points are properly equipped according to the amount of traffic they serve.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**
 - amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

13. **Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

14. **Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

15. **In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Cyprus is not a member of Schengen zone, therefore the VIS System at the moment, is been used only for domestic purposes, that is for issuing Cypriot Entrance Visas. The VIS has been installed in 11 entrance/exit points of Cyprus, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the responsibility of it.

The system consists of a PC Central Unit, an e-passport reader: (Regula Document Reader 7034.110), a digital camera, a MRZ (Machine Readable Zone) reader and a fingerprint reader: (BioLink U-Match 3.5.)The reader can capture single finger.

At each point of the above 11 mentioned, there is a complete system installed. Regarding the scanner for fingerprinting, this is not used in this stage - no fingerprints are taken when issuing visas (only photo).

In April 2014, an adaptation of the existing electronic passport control system (arrival and departure)is expected to be held , so that upon arrival, passengers, holders of Cypriot Visas, will be electronically checked through the system for establishing the authenticity of the visa and verify the holders detail.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Since Cyprus is not integrated into Schengen zone and VIS is not currently used for the detection of document fraud in Cyprus, question 16 cannot be answered.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

As mentioned above, Cyprus is not integrated into Schengen zone and VIS is not currently used for the detection of document fraud.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Not applicable for Cyprus.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

No, Cyprus does not use automated border control (ABC) systems.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Not applicable for Cyprus.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

Not applicable.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

Not applicable.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No other biometric is used.

LATVIA

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

The mobile and stationary document examination equipment is available at the first-line, including:

Viewing magnifiers (10X);

UV lamp;

Oblique light;

Transmitted light;

Co-axial lamp.

E-passport readers.

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

The same equipment with appropriate capabilities as at the first line.

Following additional equipment is available at the second line:

Video spectral comparator;

Video Binocular microscopes.

- 3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

E-passport readers are available at all border crossing points.

- 4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

At the present only BAC could be checked. Possibility to check other components will be available at the nearest future.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

There is no strong distinction between the technical equipment for document examination used at the different BCPs. The existing capabilities allow keeping the same level of the provision.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

The project of improving of existing equipment for document examination has already started.

Taking into account that the technical equipment for document examination should be sufficient to ensure qualitative document checks, there is necessity to review regularly operability of the technical means (according to the different indicators).

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

There are following improvements regarding the technical equipment for document examination planned to be implemented in Latvia:

- full page scanning of documents in white, UV, IR and co-axial light, reading textual information from machine-readable zone and visual zone, retrieving data from contact and contactless smart-cards. Automatic verification of document security features and document data filling by analysis of textual, graphic and invisible information in various light ranges (first and second lines);

- document authenticity control device Light sources: incident white, two oblique white, two incident infrared , two oblique infrared, ultraviolet, white coaxial , transmitted white

- video spectral comparator (VSC6000) with a range of viewing filters, and multiple illumination sources from UV to visible to IR wavelengths. An integral micro-spectrometer allows measurement of reflectance, transmission, and fluorescent features (for the second line of the certain BCP).

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

At the moment there are no concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

The current regulation provides acceptable compartment between availability of the document technical equipment based on the levels of the checks (first/second) as well as based on characteristics of the border crossing point.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

The Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, should be revised if necessary to ensure qualitative border checks.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

At the moment there are no concrete suggestions for the updating the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

There is common approach for the trainings. All staff receives the same training depending on the level of their duties (first, second and third level).

13. **Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

The State Border Guard Collage ensures trainings for all border guards:

For the first line officer – the training course of 50 academic hours during 3 months;

For the second line officer –the training course of 80 academic hours during 6 months.

Also special courses for the first and the second line officers take place regularly.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Content of the trainings updated regularly in order to ensure qualitative documents checks and taking into account new technologies appearing in the documents.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

First line border check ("VIS/VIS0" visas checks performing at the borders was starts from 30 Oct 2011.): 1-fingerprint scanners; the Electronic Information System of the State Border Guard National software system, which provides link with the Visa Information System through the National Information System.

First line border check and visa issuance: 4-finger scanners, the National Information System, document reader, photo camera.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

The documents/visas forgery cases have not been detected based on the VIS so far, but Latvia believes that searches and comparison of data in the system will able to facilitate the detection of falsification.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Please see the answer to the question No.16.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

No.

20. **If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**
 21. **If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**
 22. **If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**
 23. **Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**
-

LITHUANIA

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

BCP 1st lines are equipped with:

- Computers with document scanners (ARH ComboSmart with RFID reading capability) and 4+4+2 fingerprints scanners (ARH AFS 510)
- UV light
- Schengen entry – exit stamps
- Document examination device “REGULA” (3 in 1 magnifying glass x10 + retroreflective light + UV light)
- Communication equipment (phone, radio)

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

BCP 2st lines are equipped with:

- Video spectral comparators (mainly Foster and Freeman VSC 4 family, 5000 or 6000 models);
- Universal document reader (Bundesdruckereij Visotec 300) with automated document physical security verification functionality and RFID reading;
- Computers with printers and scanners;
- UV light
- Microscopes with light (x40 and more);
- Digital cameras;
- Communication equipment (phone, radio)
- AFIS and Eurodac workstations.

3. **Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

E-passport readers are installed at all BCPs and are able to read RFID . For verification of e-data, national PKI should be established first.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

E-readers are able to verify e-security features if certificates will be available. PKI needed first.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

The document forgery detection equipment mainly is the same in all BCPs and corresponds to the Schengen catalogue requirements.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

Lithuania proposes to REDUCE some parts of the equipment (egz. Retro reflective lamp) course of small amount of such security features in travel documents.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

Retro reflective lamp can be removed. E-reader and fingerprint scanners – added.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Lithuania strongly believes there is no need to update such document. All relevant information is moved and published in the Schengen catalogue. One document is more than enough.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Lithuania strongly believes there is no need to update such document. All relevant information is moved and published in the Schengen catalogue. One document is more than enough.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Yes, but it can be done only by SCH-EVAL WP.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

Retro reflective lamp can be removed. E-reader and fingerprint scanners – added.

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All staff at all border crossing points in your country receives the same type and level of training on document forgery detection.

13. **Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

Document forgery detection trainings are unified and set up by the FRONTEX "Framework for harmonized programmes for the training of document examiners in three levels" (12356/1/04 REV 1 FAUXDOC 11 COMIX 551). Advance and Intermediate tools are always updated by Frontex Training Unit. In Lithuania training programme correspond with such document.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

N/A

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Fingerprints scanners (ARH AFS 510) are available in all BCPs.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

VIS not designed to identify document (visa) falsification. It gives HIT - NO HIT answers only by comparing finger prints in database. Visa physical security features can not be checked by the VIS.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Answered in No. 16 Comparing biometrical identifiers may help to establish a real holder.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Not clear question, clarification needed. There is NO any connection between forgery detection equipment and VIS. VIS do not check document (visa sticker) physical security features. VIS only compares the data (fingerprints)

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

What part of authenticity of passport you are interesting in (physical or electronic security features)? Not a clear question. N/A

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Verification of e-passports RFID not in place yet.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

What part of authenticity of passport you are interesting in (physical or electronic security features)? Not a clear question. N/A

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

Both, physical or electronic security features of the documents should be checked in ABC systems.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key " independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

N/A (LTU do not has ABC installed yet).

LUXEMBOURG

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- Document Verifier "REGULA" / oblique, transmitted and UV light /
- Magnifier x10
- Access to SIS II and Interpol

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

Idem sub 1. plus Docucenter PROJECTINA 4500/NIRVIS and Microscope LEICA x60.

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

VISOTEC Expert 600 Bundesdruckerei Berlin

Luxembourg Airport is the only BCP; readers are available in every control booth. Readers are fitted out with UV- (365 nm) and IR-light (870 nm).

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

BAC / EAC / PA.

ICAO-PKD will be checked in a very close future.

5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?

Actually no need for further equipment.

7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?

8. Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?

9. Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?

10. Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?

11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?

12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All the staffs is on the same level.

13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?

- 12 hours document training during the basic formation at the Police Academy
- 40 hours document training as part of the Frontex – common core curriculum –
- 6 officers attended the 2 weeks lasting Frontex Specialist Course in Netherland

14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?

15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?

16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?

17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)

18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?

**19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?

21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?

22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?

23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?

HUNGARY

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

Technical used in the first-line of border checks:

Name	Model
Mobile document reader	PR303
Document reader	PRMC233; PRM343
UV light	Entas UVEC Pass/A
magnifying glass	Eschenbach
handheld magnifying glass x 10	Eschenbach
retro-reflective lamp	3M

PR303:

The PR 303 is an ergonomical, easy-to-use, stand-alone, portable MRZ and RFID reading device with an extremely wide range of usage potential.

The TFT LCD display (640*480 resolution) and touchpad as well as all the connectors needed in order to use it as a regular PC.

The PR 303 takes both white and IR images with 200 dpi resolution, and uses a fast image-taking and processing method and reliable OCR (Optical Character Recognition) operation. To fulfill the improving needs the device is able to read RFID tags.

PRMC233:

PRMC233 is a compact all-in-one solution for document reading and verifying. Two cameras, Visible + IR + UV illumination.

RFID module:

- Single step reading
- DUAL RFID antenna
- RFID chip is detected in any position within the passport
- Support all ISO14443 A/B chip types
- Active/passive authentication, BAC, EAC
- RFID data is read with the highest possible speed supported by the chip

UVEC PASS/A:

- Fixed document examination instrument with variable UV light and transmitted light

2. **What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Technical used in the second line of border checks:

Name	Model
Document archiving equipment and document examination instrument, with variable UV light, white overhead light and transmitted light.	VSC40/H Modular Document Examination System (Foster + Freeman)
	Entas UVEC Pass D
	Entas UVEC Pass H
handheld document examination instrument	Horus 1018
	Entas UVEC Handy/S
document reader	PRMC233
Document video camera	VideoLabs FlaxCam Pal Rev 6.1
stereo magnifying glass	Eschenbach
handheld magnifying glass x 10	Eschenbach
handheld UV lamp	Entas UVEC Handy A/C
comparative microscope	DCM2A6
AFIS workstation (Automated Fingerprint Identification System)	Dell Optiplex GX 280
Oziris server (statistics)	Bull TGV 91
Visa workstation	Fujitsu Esprimo PS731
Fingerprint Reader (10 fingers)	AFS510
Fingerprint Reader (1 finger)	Sagem MSO100

VSC40/H:

Document archiving equipment.

A VSC40 system will enable you to examine:

- UV activated fluorescent under short, medium and long wave UV
- Infrared activated anti-Stokes inks
- Retro-reflective features with coaxial lighting
- Surface features under oblique lighting
- Watermarks with transmitted light
- DOVDs, holograms and kinegrams
- Suspected alterations using differential infrared absorption and fluorescence
- Embedded Invisible Personal Information (IPI) and Invisible Constant Images (ICI)
- ICAO coded data
- Paper quality, by assessing the level of paper fluorescence
- Print quality, using high magnification
- 1D and 2D barcodes

Entas UVEC Pass/D

A UVEC Pass/D system will enable you to examine:

- UV activated fluorescent under short, medium and long wave UV
- Infrared light
- Oblique lighting
- Watermarks with transmitted light
- DOVDs, holograms and kinegrams

PRMC233:

PRMC233 is a compact all-in-one solution for document reading and verifying. Two cameras, Visible + IR + UV illumination.

RFID module:

- Single step reading
- DUAL RFID antenna
- RFID chip is detected in any position within the passport
- Support all ISO14443 A/B chip types
- Active/passive authentication, BAC, EAC
- RFID data is read with the highest possible speed supported by the chip

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

Yes.

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

The Passive Authentication (PA) is operating with the passports which are issued by the ICAO PKD members.

The Basic Access Control (BAC) is operating.

The Active Authentication (AA) is operating with the passports which are issued by the ICAO PKD members.

The Extended Access Control (EAC) will be operating with the Hungarian documents from 15.05.2014.

The Chip Authentication (CA) is operating with the passports which are issued by the ICAO PKD members.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- **amount of passenger traffic;**
 - **identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;**
 - **presence of control officers and availability of reference material;**
 - **other factors.**

The equipment is the same at all border crossing points.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

No.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Hungary thinks it should be allocated to two different levels to the updating Council Recommendation the minimum level and upper level.

1. The minimum level equipment required:

Ultra-violet light source

- fixed, on each control desk and for office use,

or

- portable, for mobile use, e. g. on board trains, coaches, etc.;

Magnification

- low power stereozoom microscope,
- light source with flexible fibre-optic light guide,
- light box;

Reference material

- available electronic document examples and other information necessary for carrying out border checks

2. The upper level equipment required:

Document archiving equipment and document examination instrument, with

- LED, halogen and incandescent light sources
- Long, medium & shortwave UV illumination (365, 313, 254nm)
- Visible and IR oblique, transmitted and incident light sources
- Multi-angled lighting for imaging of OVDs
- Co-axial lighting

Reference material

- available electronic document examples and other information necessary for carrying out border checks

Ultra-violet light source

- fixed, on each control desk and for office use,
or
- portable, for mobile use, e. g. on board trains, coaches, etc.;

Magnification

- low power stereozoom microscope,
- light source with flexible fibre-optic light guide,
- light box;
- Infra-red scanning equipment
- infra-red document examination apparatus;

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

See above.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

No.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

The basic level police education is available in a police secondary school. There is a Central Programme with professional and exam requirements approved at ministerial level, which was confirmed in the representation of the minister. Students can qualify as police officers and have specializations like border management in the police secondary school.

The course lasts for 2 years, maximum 2500 lessons, including police and border management practice on the spot.

The personnel will be prepared in the following areas:

- a) For each secondary school student:

Border management basic studies (14 lessons)

Border traffic inspection basic studies (24 lessons)

Travel document basic studies (16 lessons)

Patrolling and passport control practice (12 lessons)

b) Only for students of border management:

Border management basic laws (10 lessons)

Border management professional studies (660 lessons)

Border management practice (32 lessons)

Leaders (commissioned officers) are qualified at the Border Management Department of the Police College. Part of the curriculum is Schengen and EU studies, the adoption of the Schengen border control codex, and other 'Schengen' laws. The need for having a new generation of border management leaders is covered by adequate courses by the college in appropriate quantity and quality.

Leaders (commissioned officers) are educated for six semesters (2 226 lessons and 320 hours of practice). Apart from basic border management, they study law, criminology and management in a high number of lessons. Most of the professional courses comprise border management skills. Apart from theoretical lessons students have professional practice sessions at the end of the semesters.

In the training system of the Hungarian Police, there is no specialised continuing raining for border policing, the reason for which is that the police training schools have an extremely high workload in the general police training already. Students of the police training secondary schools are thus given just the minimum training as regards border policing. A comprehensive reform in the system of further education is currently being planned.

Relying on the External Borders Fund, the border policing section has worked out a new, comprehensive further education system for police staff deployed in border policing.

Document checking: Document checking basically involves training targeted at the detection and identification of forged, falsified and fictitious documents rather than imposing higher expectations related to document control. The latter is included in the basic training and can be significantly enhanced through practice.

Forged/falsified documents: The main focus in the system of further education is on how to detect and identify forged, falsified and fictitious documents. In the past few years, 976 officers have undergone a 10-day training in document identification, while 40 members of the staff have received a comprehensive document expert training and 100 officers are to be offered a 3-day specialised further training course in document identification. The latter targets border police officers already experienced in document identification.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

The national levels see above.

Eight people completed the Frontex' Specialist Course on Detection of Falsified Documents Course.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Yes.

Based on the Frontex' Specialist Course on Detection of falsified document course Hungary thinks there is a need for an additional training course to improve the knowledge of the persons who completed the above mentioned courses.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

It is available at all border crossing points including the fingerprint scanners (AFS510, ARE3+).

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Hungary did not have any detection by using Visa Information System.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Hungary think the two control systems have to work parallel and they need to complement to each other.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?**

If so, which types?

Currently Hungary does not have ABC system, but has a project for it. "Implementation of E-gate system at Liszt Ferenc International Airport in Hungary" project is in tendering phase now. The Hungarian ABC system is based on a segregated two steps control.

It means that Hungary wants to set up one gate with fingerprint reader in the transit area at the Budapest Liszt Ferenc International Airport and 4 kiosks – which contains biometric document readers – in various parts of the terminal. Hungary is preparing the Registered Traveller Programme as a further opportunity of that project.

The project will be realized until 15.06.2014.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Yes.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

ABC systems will check the e-passports chip according to ICAO standard and Hungary will check the biometric security features automatically using the Hungarian National Complex Document Register System (NEKOR).

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

Every border control workstation can check the e-passports chip according to ICAO standard and Hungary uses the Hungarian National Complex Document Register System to check security features at the passports automatically.

Hungary will prepare a template every specimen document and Hungary will determine checkpoints of the documents. The NEKOR will automatically compare to the security features with the specimen document and the examined document.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

MALTA

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- **Securitech Retro-check units** - Used in the checking of watermarks, latent images, see-through registers, dry embossing, UV ink (365 nm), retro-reflective laminate from 3M and micro perforations. The units are also equipped with an illuminated magnifier (5x).
- Each border guard is equipped with a handy set of **portable verification tools** including a magnifying lens (x8), portable UV light, portable incident light and portable coaxial light torches.
- **Reference material** including; the Schengen Borders Code, Schengen handbook, alert and bulletin communications, and glossary handbook issued by the Council of the EU Glossary of Security Documents and Security Features.

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- Securitech Retro-check units - Refer to the above description.
- Each border guard is similarly equipped as above.
- Compact devices Regula model 1019 holding a magnification lens (x10), white oblique light, a variable UV illumination of 254, 313 and 365 nm, retro reflective protection and Anti-Stokes luminescence capabilities.
- L1 Identity Solutions Passport readers

- Foster and Freeman VSC4 Plus. These visual spectral comparators allow users to check the following :
 - UV activated fluorescent under short, medium and long wave UV;
 - Infrared activated anti-Stokes inks;
 - Retro-reflective features with coaxial lighting;
 - Surface features under oblique lighting;
 - Watermarks with transmitted light;
 - DOVDs, holograms and kinegrams;
 - Suspected alterations using differential infrared absorption and fluorescence;
 - Embedded Invisible Personal Information (IPI) and Invisible Constant Images (ICI);
 - ICAO coded data;
 - Paper quality, by assessing the level of paper fluorescence;
 - Print quality, using high magnification; and
 - 1D and 2D barcodes.
- **Reference material** including; the Schengen Borders Code, Schengen handbook, alert and bulletin communications, and glossary handbook issued by the Council of the EU Glossary of Security Documents and Security Features.

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

No.

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

N/A

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- Amount of passenger traffic;
 - Identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - Presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - Other factors.

The main border control points are the Malta International Airport and the Seaport Terminal. They are both equipped with the above mentioned equipment. The same equipment is also available in the other checkpoints including the Marina Yacht Terminal, the Mgarr Terminal (Gozo) and the Freeport Terminal.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

Yes.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

First and second liners should be equipped with equipment capable of reading electronic data embedded in the travel documents.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

The list at all levels should also include equipment capable of reading e-passports and e-ids and of performing instant comparisons between the data existing in the chip and the information found in the personalisation zone, and between the fingerprint stored in the chip with the fingerprint of the holder.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

The recommended equipment should preferably be available for the first and second line.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

No.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

N/A

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- Amount of passenger traffic;
- Identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- Presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- Other factors.

The training provided to the border control staff depends on the type of line and level, irrespective of the above mentioned characteristics of the border crossing points.

13. **Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

For first and second liners, the training is provided at quarterly intervals. Each session involves theoretical and practical training and is covered over six days. After each training session, the border guards sit for written and practical exams.

14. **Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

No.

15. **In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

A **Border Control System** which queries the N-VIS and C-VIS for alpha-numerical checks. Machines are also equipped with **passport readable scanners** for verification.

16. **Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Whilst Malta cannot report any case of document fraud that was detected directly through VIS checks, Malta is of the opinion that VIS can contribute greatly in the fight against the ever-growing use of document fraud.

17. **If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

VIS can assist mainly in the detection of false/counterfeit /forged visa stickers. Yet it may also assist in the detection of other forged travelling documents.

18. **Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

From a border control point of view, one needs to differentiate between the functionality of vetting the document and at which state of border control management this is placed. Synergies in this respect may be directed at the second line where additional and deeper inspections are made for verification and authentication.

19. **Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

No.

20. **If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

N/A

21. **If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

N/A

22. **If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

N/A

23. **Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

AUSTRIA

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Computer stations with access to relevant databases, document readers, portable 10x illuminated magnifiers, optionally with integrated UV light, portable UV lamps, stationary document checking devices with magnifying glass and UV light, retro-viewers, fingerprint readers, entry and exit stamps.

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Portable metal detectors, stereo microscopes with 40x or 100x magnification and digital cameras, document centres with infrared and UV light, filters, incident light, transmitted light, etc., repro stands with incident, transmitted and UV light, digital cameras and colour printers.

- 3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

Yes.

- 4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

The border control application in use at Austrian airports is used to carry out the following checks: BAC, AA, CA, UV checks and the B900 check.

- 5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

The same equipment is used at all international border crossing points - at Vienna, Linz, Salzburg, Klagenfurt, Innsbruck and Graz airports.

- 6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

No.

- 7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Additions to the equipment mentioned in the Recommendation: computer station with access to the relevant databases related to documents, e.g. PRADO, document readers and fingerprint readers.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Division into first and second line has proved effective, is appropriate and would be preferable.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

No.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

There is a uniform training programme for training staff at border police inspectorates at airports.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

Training is conducted in accordance with national criteria.

First line: basic training in detection of forged or counterfeit documents, identity verification.

Duration: 24 training units.

Second line: further training in detection of forged or counterfeit documents, identity verification, passenger assessment. Duration: 40 training units.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

No.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Document readers and fingerprint scanners for the required VIS controls are already in use at the six international airports.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Yes.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Implementation of the VIS at Austria's external borders has made it possible to check the data stored in the VIS.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Austria has already achieved synergies, since the VIS is consulted via document readers which detect forgeries when documents (visa stickers) are placed on them.

19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?

If so, which types?

No.

20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?

21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?

22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?

23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?

No.

POLAND

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Border Guard officers performing their duties on the first line of control have in their disposal a wide range of equipment for conducting border checks including verification of document authenticity that are mentioned in point 44 of the “EU Schengen Catalogue on External borders control and return” and from both parts of Catalogue that is recommendations and best practices such as: full page e-Passport reader, Terminal PC, Stationary 4 fingerprint scanners, UV Lamp, magnifying glass, slot reader of e-documents, mobile terminal, 1 fingerprint reader.

As an example below you can find details of the Passport readers used by Polish Border Guard:

- 3M rte 8000 – full page document reader with RFID capability
- Regula 7024 – full page document reader with RFID capability and rich software for comparison document security features (ink, proper look of document under particular light)
- ARH Combo Smart – full page document reader with RFID capability
- Vicomp VPR e-series for stationary and mobile environment – swipe document readers with RFID capability

For more details on equipment and EU assessment on it please refer to the report from Schengen evaluation missions of Polish borders from 2012 – 2013

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Poland has a wide range of equipment at the BCPs used on the II line for verification of authenticity of documents. At all BCPs Poland has the same type of equipment. The equipment is in line with the EU Schengen Catalogue on External borders control, Return and readmission listed in points 44 to 46 of this document. For more details on equipment and EU assessment on it please refer to the report from Schengen evaluation missions of Polish borders from 2012 - 2013.

- 3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

All readers listed in point 1 are also e-passport readers.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

BAC procedures PA and AA are always performed while reading chip of the passport. EAC procedure CA is also performed.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

The same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

There is no need for additional equipment on 1st and 2nd line of border control at border crossing points.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

See point 6.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

In the opinion of Poland "EU Schengen Catalogue on External borders control and return" 7864/09 of 2009 is much more up to date document than Council Recommendation 98/C/189/02 and that is why it should be the reference point for border services when provisions on standards and best practices on forgery detection equipment are considered.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

More preferable solution will be distinction based on the first and second line equipment

10. Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?

The catalogue should be updated as whole document not only the part concerning equipment. This issue was already raised at the Schengen Evaluation Working Party.

Please see also point 8.

- 11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

The question should be considered in the context of the whole Catalogue which should be updated taking into account all the latest changes in border technologies and procedures and take into account results of the finished 5 year period of Schengen evaluations where all Schengen MS were visited. As mentioned in answer 10 - this issue was already raised at the Schengen Evaluation Working Party”

- 12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All Border Guard officers during the basic and noncommissioned officers training are receiving the same type of training as it concerns knowledge on checking authenticity of documents. After those training during the further duty a specialized training and improvement courses are conducted dedicated for each post that officer occupies such as: security features in documents, method of document falsification, training for a specialists on document falsifications. All factors mentioned in the question are taken into consideration during preparation of local trainings.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

Conducted by FRONTEX courses *On Detection of Falsified Documents* are foreseen for to two levels of experience. One for officers from the II line of control (specialists) second for officers from Forensic laboratory (experts). As I concerns training on national level in frames of central training system improvement courses are conducted such as: Security features in documents and falsified documents as well as specialist training for nomination to the position of Controller – specialist on documents.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

In the opinion of Poland there is room for additional training at Union level for border control officers. Those training should focus on different modus operandi in document forgery in the UE.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System at all border crossing points are using stationary 4 fingerprint scanners and 1 fingerprint reader connected with mobile devices and PC terminals.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

It's too early for such opinion because the VIS roll out isn't finished yet.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

See point 16.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

See point 16.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?**

If so, which types?

Poland doesn't use automated border control (ABC).

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

See point 19.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

See point 19.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

See point 19.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

PORTUGAL

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

At the first line border crossing points, for document examination are available: Portable UV light/white light, transmitted light, oblique light and magnifying glass (10 X);

Terminals for consulting SIS, National data-bases, and SLTD (Interpol data-base);

E-passport readers – Equipment that performs advanced image processing of the biographical page, namely the security features under UV, IR and retro-reflection illumination and simultaneously do the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) of the printed information which allows to access to the electronic data in the RFID chip;

PASSE – (Entry and Exit Automatic Process) Application that allows, first line inspectors, read the document in e-passport readers and at the same time check the document against relevant data bases and report to second line all the information, in case of need.

Two fingerprint readers for VIS at each BCP;

Intranet data base containing genuine, falsified and false documents;

Access to iFADO;

Data-base with previous entry and exit stamps

Statistical information with risk indicators and risk profiles

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

The equipment is provided to the BCP's depending the several factors, such as: volume and traffic pressure of illegal immigration, levels of abuse documents, namely mechanical or intellectual fraud, training provided, geographical situation at the points of origin

For second line border crossing points the equipment available is:

Video spectral comparators

Mini-microscopes (30X)

Stereo microscopes with or without camera

E-passport readers

Portable UV / White lamps, retro-reflective light

Compact equipment with UV light, transmission light, oblique light, retro-reflective light and, magnifying glass.

Portable equipment with 3 types of UV wavelengths, magnifying glass and detection of anti-stokes ink.

Intranet data base containing genuine, falsified and false documents;

Access to iFADO;

Terminals for consulting SIS, National data-bases, and SLTD (Interpol data-base);

PASSE (Entry and Exit Automatic Process) Back Office (the same application described in 1.)

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

The e-passport readers are available at all border crossing points.

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

At the moment the functionalities available of the e-passport readers are the BAC and EAC.

5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

The equipment provided varies depending of the volume, traffic pressure of illegal immigration, training provided, geographical situation of the points of origin, and the risk assessment.

Regarding the training, the exchange of border officers at the BCP's can contribute for the exchange of information and improvement of the skills in fraud detection and risk analysis.

6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?

Notwithstanding, as the providers of forged documents are constantly changing itineraries PT found that the second line should be equipped with infra-red equipment.

7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?

As mentioned previously the second line should be equipped with infra-red equipment

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Minimum level – Compact portable equipment for mobile use with 3 types of UV wavelengths, magnifying glass and detection of anti-stokes ink.

Mobile equipment for check databases and fingerprints (mobile and random controls)

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Distinction based on first and second line would be preferable.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

This document is recent and performed a very actual and detailed description of what should be the forgery detection equipment available in border crossing points.

Nevertheless in page 27, Recommendation 52, the mentioned CIREFI is not active, so should be erased or substituted.

A topic regarding the minimum standards for the e-passport reader's available at the border crossing points can be considered to upgrade this recommendation.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

See answer 10.

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

All the inspectors at the first line border crossing points in Portugal receive the same type and level of training. The content of the training provided on security documents and fraud detection is the like the intermediate.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

The inspectors involved at the first line receive one week training (30 H) regarding security substrates (paper and polymers), security printing techniques, additional elements of printing, laminates, after press and advanced security elements, personalization process, International Standards for Travel Documents, storage devices and biometrics.

This training is refreshed with some regularity.

For the second line the inspectors they receive the Frontex advanced course.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

No.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

At the issuance, at the BCP's: In the near future **kiosks** will be used to collect the biometric data (fingerprints, photograph and signature).

At the verification and validation, at the BCP's: One fingerprint scanner is currently being used.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

At the moment there is no information available regarding this subject. It is in the implementation phase.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Yes. Namely data alterations on the visas and data page of forged passports.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

After the processing of the biographical page, and the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) of the printed information which allows to access to the electronic data in the RFID chip, the reader can verify both the information of the VIS and the relevant databases.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

The system that Portugal uses at the airports is the RAPID.

RAPID – (Automatic Identification of Passengers Holding Travelling Documents) is an innovating system that allows an automatic control of passengers over 18 years of age, in possession of European electronic passports. This system combines the operations of reading and checking electronic passports with an innovating feature for assessing biometric data which operates an automatic gate opening device e-Gate;

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Yes. The document readers installed in the RAPID do the verifications of the chip systematically

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

The security features checked in the context of automated border controls are UV and IR patterns, and retro-reflective laminates. After read the MRZ, open the chip and performs the comparison between the live image (passenger), image of the chip and the passport photograph (facial recognition).

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

Yes, specially the impostors.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

ROMANIA

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

In the first line of control, Romanian Border Police personnel, with competences regarding the control on travel documents has access to the following devices:

- optic reader D-SCAN Crossmatch, model Authenticator 100;
- equipment for documents verification Foster Freeman (UV light, transmitted light, magnifier X5);
- UV lamp, model STIMPEX07;
- DOCUBOX device, EYE-D-R1 type;
- Minikit (UV lamp, mini microscope, lamp with coaxial light, magnifier X8, plastic tweezers);
- portable device for documents examination, model FD-02;
- equipment "REGULA 10-19-1 PROFESSIONAL";

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

In the second line of control, Romanian Border Police personnel, with competences regarding the control on travel documents has access to the following devices:

- optic reader D-SCAN Crossmatch, model Authenticator 100;
- video spectral comparator VSC4Plus;
- video spectral comparator VSC4;
- UV lamp, model EVENT 365 mm;
- video spectral comparator VDF300HD;
- video spectral comparator VDF100;
- device DOCUBOX type EYER DR1;
- stereo electronic microscope Zeiss;
- portable device for documents examination, model FD-02;
- equipment "REGULA 10-19-1 PROFESSIONAL";

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

The biometric reader used (D-SCAN Crossmatch, model Authenticator 100) allows the identification of the security elements defined by ICAO. The software application used by Romanian Border Police in the first and second line of control allows the verification and utilisation of such elements, taking into account the operative situation.

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

Please see the answer given to Q3.

5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

The availability of the equipment for travel documents control does not vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points. Furthermore, the equipment available at the external borders is according to the requirements of Schengen Catalogue - external border control. Return and readmission.

6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?

At national level, in all the border crossing points, at least the minimum equipment for travel documents control is available.

7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?

N/A

8. Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?

N/A

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Romania considers that it would be preferable a clear distinction based on the first or second line equipment.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Romania agrees with the recommendations from Schengen Catalogue, as provided by document no. 7864/09, concerning the equipment for documentary fraud detection.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

N/A

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

The level of training on documents control does not vary depending on the characteristics mentioned above, but it vary depending on the line of control where border guards are carrying out their tasks (first line or second line of control).

13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?

Border policemen involved in document checks at first line and second line receive the following training:

- 2 weeks course organised by Frontex (The Netherlands) annually, for 1 or two border guards from first, second or third line;
- 2 weeks course organised at national level for the first line border guards, coordinated by the border police training schools;
- 2 weeks course organised at national level and coordinated by the Unit for Travel Document Examination and Forensic within the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Border Police. It takes place at the border police training schools and it aims to accrediting the trainers/border guards from the second line of control.
- Specialised continuous training, based on an Annual Training Plan, under the coordination of the shift leader from the border crossing point;

14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?

Romania considers that the current training, provided by the Frontex Agency and also at the Romanian Border Police level, covers the entire knowledge spectrum necessary for a fruitful activity in the area of travel documents control, being permanently adapted to the new modus operandi of the criminals involved in trafficking with false or falsified documents.

15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?

Romania is not a Schengen Member State and, as such, does not currently use the VIS.

16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?

Romania is not a Schengen Member State and, as such, does not currently use the VIS.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Romania is not a Schengen Member State and, as such, does not currently use the VIS.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Romania is not a Schengen Member State and, as such, does not currently use the VIS.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

N/A

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

N/A

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

N/A

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

N/A

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

N/A

SLOVENIA

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- 1) PRM - OCR reader with integrated RFID readers for biometrical IDs and UV light for basic detection of forgeries
- 2) Mobile devices Datastrip DVS3
- 3) Dönges - Mobile sets for document examinations (10x magnifying glass, pocket microscope with 30x magnification, UV lamp, mini MAGLite lamp, precise tweezers, and stencil for stamps)
- 4) Regula - Pocket 10x magnifying lens with three different UV light sources, overhead white light, retro-reflective light, and measuring reticule
- 5) Apis - Pocket 10x magnifying lens with two different UV light sources, white direct light, white transmitted light, white sidelight, Anti-Stoke, Coaxial light
- 6) Magnifying glass (10x, 8x)
- 7) Basic device for establishing authenticity of documents – docutest (UV lamp, 10x magnifying glass, retro-reflective light, white overhead and transmitted light)

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- 1) Video spectral comparator – docubox (Foster&Freeman VSC4CX and VSC4CPlus) with printer
- 2) Stereomicroscope with independent light source and 200x magnification
- 3) APIS detector– 10x magnifying lens with two different UV light sources, direct white light, white transmitted light, white sidelight, white slant-light 2x, IR light, IR sidelight, anti-stokes (980 nm) and light 470 nm

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

At all border crossing points.

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

Main features of PRM Multireader:

- Full page ePassport reader
- Smart combination of an optical reader with a contactless reader (ISO 14443A&B)
- Optimal solution for reading RFID documents (ePassport, eID or other ICAO eDocument) with or without BAC (Basic Access Control) features
- Easy to use, plug&play
- Long lifecycle, no maintenance required : no moving parts, no consumables
- High accuracy OCR for 1, 2 or 3 lines MRZ included
- 1D or 2D barcode reading included
- Easy to integrate in any system (SDK included)
- Optional SAM slot(s)
- Available as OEM optical unit for RFID reader manufacturers to integrate it with their own RFID reader
- Possible to integrate in displays, kiosks, e-Gates, self-check-in desks or any automated access control terminals
- Best solution not just for document reading and checking, but also for document issuing as well (quality check, RFID inlay writing&reading)
- Contrary to other similar purpose designed readers (which are using separate devices to read optically the MRZ respectively the RFID chip OR some 'all-in-one' devices but which are able to read the data just in case the printed MRZ and the RFID inlay are in the same page) the antenna of the Multi Reader cover the full passport, does not matter where (in which cover) is placed the RFID inlay. Using this architecture, the Multi Reader is able to read (optical) the MRZ lines printed in the ePassport and the content of the RFID chip in the same time. That's why is called as well "one step reader"
- The neural network based character recognition software could be trained for reading the VIZ zone of any document type or, if is required, the image provided by the Multi Reader could be used combined with a third party OCR software too

- Different high resolution sensors make possible high outstanding image quality in normal, IR, UV illumination
- The integrated 'intelligent' lighting panels could be programmed to make visible hidden security features
- The internal USB2.0 active hub offers the possibility to built in optional SMART CARD reader (contact), fingerprint reading device or other devices
- Due to his modular system, easily could meet any requirement and could be upgraded by any authorized Service Partner
- OEM versions available

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

On all international BCP the same equipment is available.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

No.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

First and second line equipment would be preferable.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Some equipment need to be updated.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

Yes.

13. **Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

- 1) Beginner course for police officers – 8 hour

- type of travel documents

- misuse ways of travel documents

- use of equipment for detection of documents misuse

- basic document security features (UV, watermark, photo protection, printing technique,..)

- 2) Regular course for police officers – 16 hours
 - problematic of documents misuse in Slovenia
 - Schengen visa
 - residence permits – EU format
 - printing techniques (letterpress, offset,..)
 - polycarbonate and plastic documents
 - case studies – most misused documents

- 3) Beginner course for document experts – 40 hours
 - passengers profiling
 - paper production
 - security features in paper / foil / plastic
 - UV security features
 - printing techniques
 - ICAO
 - use of special equipment for misuse detection
 - use of national and foreign databases
 - use of police databases and internet
 - biometry and new document technologies
 - techniques to adult teaching

- 4) Yearly course for documents experts – 24 hours
 - new forms of documents misuse
 - new equipment for detection of document misuse
 - new printing techniques,
 - case studies of misused documents

- 5) FRONTEX - Specialist Course on the detection of falsified documents – 2 weeks

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Yes. A Meeting of documents experts from all members states would be added value.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Fingerprint scanners are not yet available on BCPs.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

No.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Fingerprint scanners.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?

22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?

23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?

No.

SLOVAKIA

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- mobile device for documents examination - type „Detektor“, model C213 3M,
- a stationary device for documents examination - type „Retro Check“, model Komp – 4985ee (normal light, 3M light, UV light),
- video spectral comparator - type „Projectina“, model Waldmann (normal light, oblique light, spotlight, transmitted light, UV light),
- reading devices for documents - type „ViiSAGE iA- thenticate“, model 4000 C, 5000 (machine readable zone, UV light, IR light, normal light, recognition of chip data),
- magnifying glass /10x zoom/ backlight with batteries,

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- video spectral comparator model VSC4 plus, (a device designed for a thorough inspection of documents using 5 light sources, interchangeable camera filters and other features)
- trinocular stereo microscope with external light source (zoom 3,5x – 90x), (a device designed for detailed examination of the documents structure, used printing techniques, etc.),
- video spectral comparator model VSC 6000, (a device designed for a thorough examination of the documents with usage of light, optic and other functions)
- stationary digital control equipment (digital microscope), (a device for detailed examination of document structure, used printing technique, etc.)
- Computer set, color printer/copiers, scanners,

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

The e-passport readers are located at all border crossing points within the external Schengen border and it is verifying machine readable zone and security features of e-passport (UV light, IR light).

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

Slovakia uses the reader ViiSAGE iA-thenticate model 4000 C, 5000 for verification of the following components: UV light, IR light, PA-totals, BAC, AA, PA certificates (inserted into the system from the media) and compares the machine readable zone in the document and in the chip.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

There are no differences in the technical equipment used for document forgery detection at border crossing points in the Slovak Republic.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

The technical equipment on both of the lines of border check at border crossing points in the Slovak Republic is sufficient.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

The Slovak border crossing points are currently adequate technically equipped.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

No, without changes.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

No, without changes.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Slovakia does not see the necessity to update the Schengen Catalogue.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

Slovakia sees no necessity to update the Schengen Catalogue.

- 12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

Slovakia is applying two levels of training. The first line control training consists of basic information about travel documents, the performance of border check, profiling, obtaining practical skills to check the travel documents. The second line control training is designed for closer group of police officers (a higher level of specialists) who are trained in the detailed analysis of travel documents (detailed identification security features, experience with counterfeits, comparison of travel documents, use of information systems to verifying the authenticity of documents).

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

The first line control training is overall focused on practical issues of training documents using information about individual types of travel documents, performance of the border check, profiling and gaining the practical experience in the check of the documents. The duration of the specialized training for the first line control is in the range of 2 days quarterly and additional training is carried out on monthly basis provided by the specialist of the competent department.

The training for the second line control presents a practical exercise with the information to the latest trends of falsification of documents, and their methods of intrusion detection and documentation. The duration of the training of the second line control is in the range of 5 days in the form of the practical training which takes place on a specialized workplace.

Within the operational exchange of experience Frontex regularly arranges international training seminars for the police officers (second line control) focused on the detection of false and forged documents.

Slovakia sets up a national system of the contact persons (document expert specialists). These specialists are involved in professional training activities connected to the issues of false and forged documents on the national and the international level.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

There is no need for additional training at Union level for border control officers.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

The VIS at border crossing points is using for collecting the fingerprints the biometric readers on static sensing Enhanced Definition TP 4100th.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Yes, Slovakia does have the positive experience with the operating of VIS in Slovakia.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Yes, Slovakia fully agrees that VIS is very useful to facilitate the detection of falsification of the travel document and also the visa stickers. Slovakia detected the abused passport and subsequently used the method “Look-Alike” for identification of the person.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

VIS is directly connected to equipment for checking the authenticity of documents.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

No, Slovakia does not use the ABC systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

No, referring to the previous answer.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

No, referring to answer No. 19.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

No, Slovakia does not use the ABC systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

Slovakia does not use additionally other biometric as a "pass key".

FINLAND

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Document (MRZ/Chip) reader B5000, Morpho

Digital Microscope AM4000 / AD4000, Dino-Lite AM4113T-FVW

UV / transmitted light

Fingerprint reader SAGEM MSO 300, Safran Morpho

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Document (MRZ/Chip) reader B5000, Morpho

Digital Microscope AM4000 / AD4000, Dino-Lite AM4113T-FVW

VSC6000 / HS or VSC400 Video Spectral Comparator, Foster&Freeman

Microscope MZ6 x 2, Leica

Dual microscope MZ6, Leica

UV / transmitted lightbox, Filtro

- 3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

Yes

- 4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

PA, BAC, AA

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

In principle the same equipment, some model variations may occur in the mentioned equipment, depending of the mentioned reasons.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

No.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Still valid

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

No need to update.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All border guards of the Finnish Border Guard (FBG) receive basic document training in the basic career course (Border Guard Academy). Persons responsible for examining documents at the BCPs receive advanced training in the Border Guard Academy and / or in the FBG document examination center and/or in the document laboratory of the National Bureau of Investigation. Document expertise Units (DEUs) personnel are in addition trained in Frontex Specialist courses.

13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?

- FBG basic document training course (Border Guard Academy) – 1 week (included in basic career course)
- FBG advanced training document training course (Border Guard Academy) – 1 week (separate course)
- Frontex Document Specialist course – 2 weeks

14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?

15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?

Fingerprint reader Safran Morpho TOP100, Morpho (Visa issuance)

Fingerprint reader Safran Morpho MSO300, Morpho (Visa verification)

Digital Camera Canon Powershot G7, Canon (Visa issuance)

Visa printer Canon Pixma iP4500, Canon (Visa issuance)

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

N/A

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

N/A

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

Authenticity of e-passports is mainly checked in the manual control booths or in the second line document examination and the document readers installed there. ABC-gates are installed in some of our Border Crossing points (Airport, Sea Port and at Land Border) and they have the same document reading capabilities including the authenticity check of e-passports. The e-gates are equipped with Regula readers.

Note: ABC gates should not be considered the minimum technical equipment requires at Member State's Border Crossing points for Travel Document's Control. The ABC should be left out on this scope.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Yes, PA, BAC, AA.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

MRZ, Chip verification, UV-security features, IR / B900.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

In case of EU/EEA/CH documents, the ABC gates perform systematic authenticity checks, which are not in practice possible in the manual control and in this respect yes, but there are no such cases. The gates are good for detecting the imposters / look a like cases. However, Finland does not see the connection between implementation of ABC systems and forgery detection.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

SWEDEN

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Sweden is equipped at the BCPs with all required equipment according to the Schengen Catalogue.

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

The biggest BCPs are equipped with Foster and Freeman or Projectina. The smaller BCPs only have equipment for first-line.

- 3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

Only the biggest BCPs have e-passport readers.

- 4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

EAC, BAC, SAC, AA, PA, SIGNATURE TRIBUTES, SIGNATURE STATUS, UV, DOCUMENT SIGNATURE

- 5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material; Part of the BCP points.
 - other factors.

- 6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

No. However, Sweden would be interested in exploring further the feasibility, including assessment of cost/benefit and proportionality, of introducing an obligation on EU level to control the biometrics in passports, inter alia in order to better prevent the current modus of so called "look alike-passports".

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

No.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

No

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Yes.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

Electronic reading of API on entry at external borders.

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

In Sweden training varies depending on the region, i.e. in which Police Authority, the BCP is located. Training ranges from 3 days to 8 weeks.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

It varies depending on which Police Authority is involved.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

In Sweden there is scope to make the national training for border control officers more uniform. Training at Union level is a useful complement to training at the national level.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Sweden starts to scan fingerprints from October 2014.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Sweden has detected wrong purpose of the application when they arrive to the BCP.

In the future Sweden will have verification between the fingerprints in the e-passport, the holder of the passport and VIS.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

No.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

No.

19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?

If so, which types?

No.

20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?

21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?

22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?

23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?

UNITED KINGDOM

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- a) UV (365nm) light boxes. (ACO Electronics UV-1140C or UV1140CD)
- b) 15 x LED illuminated magnifying glasses
- c) Passport MRZ & e-passport readers.

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- a) Video Spectral Comparison machines which include overhead white, transmitted, oblique, co-axial, UV (365nm & 254nm), infra-red light .Later models also have UV (313nm) & anti-stokes light. Foster & Freeman VSC4C, VSC4CX, VSC4Plus or VSC40)
- b) Stereo zoom microscope with minimum 40 x magnification. (Leica S6D or Motic SMZ-168)
- c) Video camera (JVC) + video printer (Mitsubishi CP910) for recording images from VSC or microscope
- d) UV light box (ACO Electronics UV-1140C)
- e) transmitted light box (Jessop1723)
- f) fibre-optic light box (Leica L2 or Schott KL20)
- g) Passport MRZ & e-passport readers

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

Yes

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

The United Kingdom's Border Force uses passport scanners which read the MRZ and automatically undertake several fraud and security checks, including chip authentication. The full scanning functionality cannot be explained due to security constraints.

5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

Generally, yes. However, more compact microscopes, such as the Motic SMZ-168, might be supplied when space is restricted.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

Yes.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

a) Transmitted light boxes for viewing watermarks on the first line.

b) Portable UV lights for mobile front line officers

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Delete: "large illuminated bench magnifying glass".

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

The UK approach, generally speaking, is to have a distinction based on first and second line equipment.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

No.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

Not applicable.

12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All UK Border Force officers receive basic level security document manufacture and forgery detection training as part of their induction training and as part of their training on arrival at the port. This training is at basic level and is standardised regardless of where they are posted. Each UK port of entry has a forgery team whose members are trained to a higher (intermediate) level and frontline staff refer questioned documents to them. At smaller ports of entry, at least one forgery team member is trained to an advanced level; at larger ports the numbers of forgery team staff having attended advanced training will be higher.

13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?

Training given at National Level only to Border Force (BF) officers.

- As part of basic training, UK BF officers receive some nine hours training in security document manufacture, forgery detection and document fraud. It covers subjects such as security features, counterfeits, page, photo and image substitution, alteration of details, entry and exit stamps and visas, impostors and pseudo or fantasy documents and is based on the EU FRONTEX Agency basic level package. In addition to the 9 hours described above, there is also a test with a pass/fail element. Details of the marks gained are passed to local forgery team managers and any learning needs can be addressed as part of local mentoring.
- At an intermediate level, there is a two-day course which includes the same subjects as the basic training but at a more detailed level.
- At advanced level, the two-day course covers, in addition to the above; i) different printing techniques and print recognition; ii) the science of DOVIDs; iii) biometrics. It is based on the EU FRONTEX Agency advanced level package.
- Also at advanced level, forgery team officers attend an eight-week training attachment to the National Document Fraud Unit (NDFU).

In addition to the above, all Border Force Officers annually receive one-day standardised refresher training, delivered locally by forgery team members, to ensure that officers' knowledge and skills remain up to date. It includes refresher instruction on all the areas covered at basic level as well as document specific training on the most commonly encountered abused documents at UK ports of entry.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

No.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Not available in UK.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Not available in UK.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Not available in UK.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Not available in UK.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?**

If so, which types?

Yes – Vision Box and IER/Accenture gates.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

Yes – on both automated and manual controls.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

Document certificates; chip authenticity; IR and UV checks.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

Yes – by rejecting the throughput of suspicious documents and referring to trained Border Force officers for more extensive examination

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

UK checks the verification of the fingerprint used for visa issue.

ICELAND

1. **What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

Equipment at first line¹:

Checkpoint-D from ACO ltd, with:

Magnifying glass.

White overhead light.

UV-light (365 nm).

Transmitted light.

Oblique light.

Stand-alone magnifying glass (10x).

Telephone.

Combo Scan Document Reader² (MRZ) from ARH, Hungary.

Databases at first line:

SIS-II.

VIS.

Interpol.

Local watchlist database.

¹ Soon, there will be the addition of fingerprint scanners in connection to VIS requirements.

² The MRZ is read, check-digits and expiry date checked, and SIS-II, Interpol and the local checklist databases consulted simultaneously. Each reading takes about 5 seconds.

Reference material:

Visa-requirement.

At the International Airport in Keflavik, through which the vast majority (up to 98%) of the traffic to and from the country goes, there is the only special travel document examination center prepared to take the role of a third level document examination. Two document specialists/experts, trained by the EU and having many years of experience in document examination, work at that center at the airport. In the center there is a Docucenter 3000 document examination machine from the Projectina company in Switzerland, Nikon Stereoscope with flexible fibre-optic light source, vast collection of specimen (in fact the only specimen collection in Iceland!), access to iFADO and expert FADO, chip readers³, Interpol homepage (i247) and great collection of international alerts on new and falsified documents. Iceland believes that the fact that these experts are available at the airport very close to both the first and the second line is to a great advantage for the speed and quality of the work done at our borders.

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

Equipment at second line is the same as at the first line, and also:

Digital fingerprint scanner for visa issuing.

Camera to take photos for face comparison purposes.

Databases and reference material at second line, same as at the first line, and also:

National register.

National Immigration Database.

National Police Database.

Practical Handbook (Schengen Handbook) and Annexes.

International Contacts (telephone numbers, fax, emails).

PRADO.

³ Chip reading with BAC, but not EAC. Connection to PKD of the ICAO is not in place.

3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?

Combo Scan Document e-Passport readers from the ARH company in Hungary are in place in all border control booths. However, the e-Passport mechanism (chip-reading) and different light sources isn't allowed to operate due to longer processing time. Only the MRZ capture mechanism is being used to consult simultaneously SIS-II, Interpol and a local watchlist.

4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?

See footnote nr. 3.

5. Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All border crossing points in Iceland have Checkbox-D in place (see 1 above) at first and second line. The best equipped BCP in Iceland is at the Keflavik International Airport through which the vast majority (up to 98%) of the traffic to and from the country goes, 2,7 million passengers in 2013. Also, even though some few illegally documented passengers arrive with a ferry-boat to the east coast of the country, the highest number of illegally documented individuals are being stopped at the Keflavik airport, most of them arriving from other Schengen countries trying to leave for Canada.

6. Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?

The idea seems to be that more equipment equals more efficient and more secure control. But this isn't necessarily true! Too much reliance on technical equipment can lead to less secure borders!⁴ Also, importantly, more equipment checks is likely to slow down the border-control and the efficiency of the border-checks.

⁴ This is the case for example if the border-guard becomes too reliant on the equipment and/or when the equipment (connection to databases etc.) is broken without showing clear sign of it.

It's very important that border guards themselves are vigilant and alert! There is something fundamentally different between a man and a machine. Trained border guards can use their instinct to make faster and at the same time more thorough border checks on people.

In theory, the most secure border control would include both a vigilant border-guard and a sophisticated equipment. However, the ever present danger of too much machine reliance must be kept in mind! Also, the time factor must be considered.

If all travel documents presented by third country citizens are to be scanned in several different light sources at the Schengen external borders and having their chip read, this will make the control slower for each document which can have great effect on the through-put through the borders! This is not the ideal or most effective way to control the borders.

At the Keflavik Airport in Iceland, even though all the document readers in the first line are equipped with different light sources, this feature is turned off for two main reasons: to make checks faster and to make border-guards rely more on their own alertness. Along with training in passenger risk assessment the border guards are all trained to look for signs of falsification of the travel documents and when realizing such a sign, to use the Checkbox-D for further inspection and call for assistance. This has two advantages: all suspicious documents are checked by more trained staff working at the second line and the through-put is faster and more secure at the same time!

However, when computers become fast enough the possibility of having an image of the biodatapage under UV-light appearing on-screen along with the current results of database consultations by MRZ OCR reading, this possibility should be considered for all scanned documents. It's hard to see that the use of transmitted light and IR-light is necessary for all documents at the first line since this helps not much in detecting falsifications at the first line level but slows down the control process. However, when a document's watermark needs to be checked it should be checked in a Checkbox-D type of equipment which should always be available in border control booths.

The Docucenter 3000 machine used by the document specialists at the airport is however old. A new such document examination machine is felt needed. A work is in process to acquire a news such machine.

7. If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?

See answer to question nr. 6.

8. Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?

Generally, the different equipment on different lines of border control should follow what is mentioned in the Schengen Catalogue. The classification into three categories of „Minimum,“ „Intermediate“ and „Upper“ seems to be in-appropriate regarding border control. Instead, the ideology of division into first and secondline should be used (along with third level document examination). It seems the council recommendation from 1998 is clearly not matching the Schengen Catalogue nor the established ideas within the Schengen countries regarding the border control issues.

Furthermore:

„Manual of genuine EU documents“ can be deleted. Instead, such info can now be found in PRADO and iFADO.

„European Fraud Bulletin“ should be deleted. Instead, international alerts on genuine or fraudulent documents can be mentioned. Also, such information can be found in iFADO.

iFADO should be mentioned both for INTERMEDIATE and UPPER level. PRADO can be mentioned for the MINIMUM level (see above though regarding this classification).

9. Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?

Some aspects to this question have been answered in number 8 above. The distinction into two lines in border control is widely used and understood. However, knowledge in document examination has for years been defined into three levels; basic, advanced and special or expert level. Iceland thinks that border guards in the first line should at least have basic training in document examination (first line and basic knowledge go together), the border guards in the second line to have advanced knowledge on documents (second level and advanced knowledge go together) and the third level to have skills to issue the final verdict/conclusion on the validity of a questioned document and to be able to explain and defend the conclusion in court. These three distinct levels in document knowledge need three different equipments for their duties.

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**
11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

At the First line:

- A connection with Interpol database on lost/stolen documents and wanted persons should be operational in the first line.
- „Variable UV-light“ would be excessive. Normally, one UV-light source with 365 nm would be appropriate. This is also important considering the health issues regarding energy richer light sources.
- „Schengen Borders Code and Schengen Handbook with annexes“ do not need to be available at the first line. All abnormal, difficult, lengthy or suspicious passengers/documents should be referred to the second level. The theory in the main Schengen Handbook should however be learned by first border guards before they start working as such.
- A manual or sheet with a country list indicating which citizens are visa required is very helpful and should be available at the first line.

At the Second line:

- „Anti-stroke ink control device“ would be considered as a third level security feature.
- Camera to take photos is needed for face comparison purposes, along with a scanner to take copies of photos on biometric pages, and chip-readers to access photos on chips when they are available (again, to compare to face photos taken with camera). (In Iceland this is in fact a job done by the document specialist on the third knowledge level).
- AFIS should be optional.

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

No. At the Keflavik Airport it depends on the level (first line or second line) the officers work on. Through-out the country, where there is lower volume and lower frequency of traffic, all border guards have at least first level training.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

Four days training for the first level officers. Continued update on new trends and alerts.

Four officers, working at the second line, have been through a Specialist Course by Frontex on the detection of falsified documents.

The two document specialists with the third level knowledge on documents have been through three Course held by the EU; a course for Basic Document Examiners, course for Advanced Document Examiners and the Specialist Course held by Frontex. They have participated in the IFC for several years and have been in exchange programs within the Schengen community.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

It would be welcomed to have lecturers/trainers in basic border control matters traveling between the EU countries to hold courses in each country!

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

No such information is to be given regarding the first line. However, in the second line there is a digital fingerprint scanner and digital camera connected to VIS, used when visa stickers are being issued at the borders.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

N/A

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

N/A

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

VIS helps to verify a genuinely issued visa and the said purpose of travel at the time of application. However, VIS will hardly be practically helpful in detecting a forgery, because even though no information is available on a certain visa sticker it doesn't automatically mean that it's false. Also, blank stolen visa stickers are reported in SIS and can and will be checked in that database.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?**

If so, which types?

No.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

N/A

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

N/A

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

N/A

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

No.

NORWAY

- 1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

All first-line BCP's are required to have the following equipment, according to national requirements:

- Terminal for consulting SIS II, VIS, Interpol's ASF and national databases
- Document reader; Crossmatch D-Scan 100 or D-Scan Authentication CF
- Fingerprint reader
- Document examination instrument, with variable UV light, white overhead light, transmitted light; Checkpoint D light box and 3M loupe (Regula Compact device 1019).
- Electronically access to SBC and Schengen Handbook with annexes
- Microscope
- Equipment for access to EURODAC and national AFIS

- 2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.**

All second-line BCP's are required to have the following equipment, according to national requirements:

- Same equipment as in the first-line
- Document Examination System for authentication of travel documents; Foster / Freeman VSC 40 or VSC 4i
- Software to identify genuine and falsified documents; Edison Ltd and/or Documentchecker, and access to iFADO

Further, an advanced second-line in the police headquarters have advanced equipment for examination of travel documents; Foster & Freeman VSC 40 and some police districts have the VSC 6000.

- 3. Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

There are e-passport readers/documents readers and fingerprint readers available at all BCP's.

- 4. If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

Document readers in the BCP's in Norway use CrossMatch D-Scan that has the ICAO standards. See the link for technical descriptions for the model most commonly used:

http://www.crossmatch.com/product_assets/brochures/D-SCAN-Extensions.pdf

It supports verification of data according to PA, BAC, AA and EAC.

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular:**
- amount of passenger traffic;
 - identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud;
 - presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
 - other factors.

The equipment available for document forgery detection varies according to the characteristics of the BCP's, as regards both the amount of passenger traffic, risk analysis, and the presence of border control personnel. The officers at the BCP's will contact specialists at other BCP's or other national authorities (the National Criminal Investigation Service or the National ID centre) for assistance when necessary.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

Norway believes that the equipment listed above (under questions 1 and 2) are sufficient. Norway is nevertheless in the process of purchasing different types of mobile equipment in order to improve the efficiency of the border controls, ie

- mobile control units; specialized cars with border control equipment for first-line control at the sea border- mobile units for reading and capturing of biometrics
- handheld devices for first-line control

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

See question 6 above.

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

Not at present.

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

Norway generally uses three levels. Level three is a specialized level, available at the police headquarters.

- 10. Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Norway suggests that the recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue be updated, in order to specifically mention electronic document readers, with control of optical security elements.

- 11. If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

See question 10 above.

- 12. Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

The education of Norwegian borders guards is currently being organized at national level. Norway is in the process of upgrading the national basic training program for all border guards, in line with Frontex' Common Core Curricula. In addition, Norway offers specialized training at central level when necessary. Norway also makes use of Frontex' document investigation training seminars.

- 13. Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

The national basic training program will consist of nine weeks of basic training, starting in the fall of 2014. Further, see question 12 above.

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

Norway finds that the Frontex training seminars are of great value for the borders guards.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

There are e-passport readers/documents readers and fingerprint readers available at all BCP's.

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

Norway has identified several persons registered in the VIS, who turn up to apply for asylum in Norway, without document or with false documents or who claim to have an identity different to what is registered in the VIS.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

Yes, Norway believes that falsified visa stickers can be detected when searching the VIS at the BCP's.

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Not at present.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?
If so, which types?**

Norway has a pilot for an ABC system ongoing at our main airport Gardermoen (Oslo). The system is currently under testing and evaluation.

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

See question 19 above.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

See question 19 above.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

See question 19 above.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

Norway has a Local Border Traffic Agreement with Russia, with a card equivalent with the Schengen standardized residence cards. The card has a chip where fingerprints and pictures are stored.

SWITZERLAND

1. What types and models of equipment are available at the first-line border crossing points in your country? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- National document reading system : semi-automatic checking of documents – search databases (national, SIS, interpol), C-VIS, immigrational databases, traffic-related databases, databases concerning Swiss documents, semi automatic document checking (VIS / IR / UV 365), semi-automatic pattern recognizing of some known forgeries, epassports: PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA
- document examiner (incident light, transmitted light, opaque light, UV 365 nm)
- Magnifier 10x
- IPI decoder lenses
- Retroreflective lamp
- Pair of tweezers
- Scaled ruler
- Personal flashlight
- Portable personal document checker (magnification 8x, incident light, opaque light, extreme opaque light, UV 365 nm, OVD checking light (alternating incident light at 90° angles) or (magnification 10x, incident light, opaque light, UV 365 nm, retroreflective light)
- Reference material: iFADO, national (D.223, ARKILA) and international alerts and databases

2. What types and models of equipment are available at the second-line border crossing points in your country, where applicable? Please provide a complete list of such equipment and, if possible, a description of its capabilities.

- First line equipment and:
- Low power stereozoom microscope with cold light source
- Docubox: magnifications, incident light, transmitted light, opaque light, retroreflective light, UV 365 nm, UV 313 nm, UV 254 nm, transmitted UV 365 nm, IR absorption filtering and IR luminescence filtering
- AFIS
- Automated face/photo comparing equipment: enrolment station (included in national system)

3. **Does this equipment include e-passport readers for verification of e -passport security features at some or all border crossing points in your country?**

Yes, at all border crossing points.

4. **If so, could you give details of the technical components and functionalities of e-passport readers used for the verification of passport security features and forgery detection in your country (PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA)?**

National software system & reader: semi-automatic checking of documents – search databases (national, SIS, interpol), C-VIS, immigrational databases, traffic-related databases, databases concerning Swiss documents, semi automatic document checking (VIS / IR / UV 365), pattern recognizing of known forgeries, epassports: PA, BAC, AA, EAC, CA

5. **Can you indicate if, in your country, the same equipment for document forgery detection is available and used at all border crossing points, or if the equipment varies depending on the characteristics of the border crossing points, as regards in particular: amount of passenger traffic; identification of the point as high risk as regards document fraud; presence of control officers and availability of reference material; other factors.**

Same equipment used at all BCP.

6. **Do you think that there is a need for additional equipment in one or both of the lines of border control at border crossing points in your country?**

No.

7. **If so, what type of equipment for which type of line?**

N/A

8. **Could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of Council Recommendation 98/C 189/02 of 28 May 1998 on the provision of forgery detection equipment at ports of entry to the EU (deletion, inclusion, modification of equipment listed)?**

- Add portable personal document checker (magnification 8x – better 10x, incident light, opaque light, extreme opaque light, UV 365 nm, OVD checking light (alternating incident light at 90° angles)
- Add personal flashlight

9. **Could you also indicate, with a view to updating the above Recommendation, whether you believe that the current approach based on the distinction of equipment to be available at three different levels (minimum, intermediate and upper level) of ports of entry is still valid or if a distinction based on the first and second line equipment would be preferable?**

A distinction just based on 1st and 2nd line would be preferable

10. **Could you indicate if you consider that the Schengen Catalogue, as set out in doc. 7864/09, would also need to be updated as regards the forgery detection equipment to be available at border crossing points?**

Yes.

11. **If yes, could you give concrete suggestions for the updating of the lists of equipment to be available at first line and second line upon entry and exit at the BCPs set out respectively in recommendations 44 and 46 of the Schengen Catalogue?**

At clause 46., the anti-stokes ink control device should be moved to the "best practises column".

12. **Does all the staff at all border crossing points in your country receive the same type and level of training on document forgery detection (basic, intermediate or advanced) or does the training of the staff vary depending on the characteristics of the border crossing point:**

- amount of passenger traffic;
- identification of the point as high risk for the use of false documents;
- presence of control officers and availability of reference material;
- other factors.

All border guards receive the same intermediate training on document forgery detection. At least on BG officer per team ("document adviser") has passed an advanced training.

13. **Can you give indications as to the type, content and duration of the training received in your country by border guards involved in document checks at first line and second line both by Frontex and at national level?**

- 1st line: national level; intermediate training (75 hours) or advanced training (115 hours)

Frontex: none

- 2nd line: national level; intermediate training (75 hours) or advanced training (115 hours)

Frontex: none

- 14. Do you think there is a need for additional training at Union level for border control officers? If so, what type of training?**

No.

- 15. In the context of the implementation of the Visa Information System in your country can you give indications on the equipment already available or in the process of being integrated at border crossing points, including in particular fingerprint scanners?**

Integration of VIS interface into national search database/edoc reading system. 10-digit fingerprint scanners present and in use at every BCP

- 16. Can you indicate if the Visa Information System (VIS) has contributed to facilitating the detection of document fraud in your country since it became operational, based on the experience gained in your country in its implementation?**

No.

- 17. If yes, based on the experience gained in your country in the implementation of the VIS, do you believe that searches and comparison of data in the system can facilitate the detection of falsification, and if so, of which type of documents in particular? (visa stickers, passports, etc.)**

N/A

- 18. Can you indicate, where appropriate, possible synergies of VIS functionalities with the use of the equipment for document forgery detection at border crossing points?**

Already integrated in our national platform.

- 19. Do you use automated border control (ABC) systems equipped with document readers to check the authenticity of e-passports at all or some border crossing points in your country?**

BCP Zurich Airport (Kantonspolizei Zürich, Airport Police):

On 1 December 2010, the six-month pilot scheme AuGreKo (automated border control) commenced at Zurich Airport as a joint project between Kantonspolizei Zürich and Flughafen Zürich AG.

In order to simplify, speed up and modernise border controls, the new procedure uses the passport holder's biometric data. These are stored on the electronic chip integrated into the new passport (passports 06 and 10 for Swiss citizens), known as the e-passport. The 6-month pilot scheme will form the basis for decisions about any subsequent extension to live operations at Zurich Airport. The legal basis for operating automated border controls is incorporated in the Foreign Nationals Act (FNA).

Citizens of Switzerland, the EEA and the European Union who hold a valid electronic passport will gain additional benefit from this modern border control method. Travellers must be at least 18 years of age to use this service. Use of the AuGreKo gates is free of charge. The AuGreKo gates are located in the border control area for departures leaving Switzerland from Pier E, and are indicated by "E-Pass Lane".

If so, which types?

Prototype (no name).

- 20. If this is the case, can you indicate if, in your country, verifications of the chip in e-passports are carried out systematically?**

No.

- 21. If this is the case, can you indicate which security features of the passports are checked in the context of automated documents checks in your country?**

No.

- 22. If this is the case, based on the experience gained in your country in the use of automated border control (ABC) systems, can you indicate if such systems contribute to facilitating the detection of e-passports forgeries?**

No.

- 23. Finally do you use any other biometric as a "pass key" independently of those which are stored on the passport's chip (e.g. for frequent passengers)?**

BCP Zurich Airport (Kantonspolizei Zürich, Airport Police):

It is foreseen to start a new ABC-project in 2017.
