



VIS statistics and asylum

DG HOME.B.3 Digital Schengen Unit

21 June 2024



Improved information position

Introduction to the interoperability framework

Upcoming queries for Visa authorities

Upcoming queries for Asylum authorities

Upcoming statistics to both authorities

Introduction to the interoperability framework

Interoperability Framework – overview legal acts

INTEROPERABILITY FRAMEWORK

- Regulation (EU) 2019/817 (border)
- Regulation (EU) 2019/818 (police)

EES

Entry Exit System

- Regulation (EU) 2017/2226

ECRIS-TCN

European Criminal Records Information System for third country nationals

- Regulation (EU) 2019/816

ETIAS

European Travel Information and Authorisation System

- Regulation (EU) 2018/1240

VIS

Visa Information System

- Regulation (EC) 767/2008
- Council Decision 2008/633/JHA

(- Regulation (EU) 2021/1134 VIS Recast)

(- Regulation (EU) 2021/1133 VIS conseq. amendments.)

SIS

Schengen Information System

- Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 (return)
- Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 (border)
- Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 (police)

EURO DAC

European Asylum Database

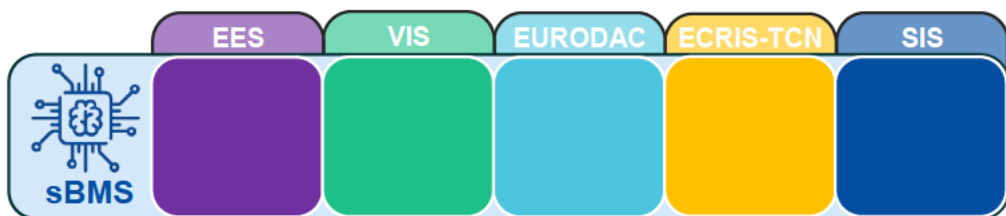
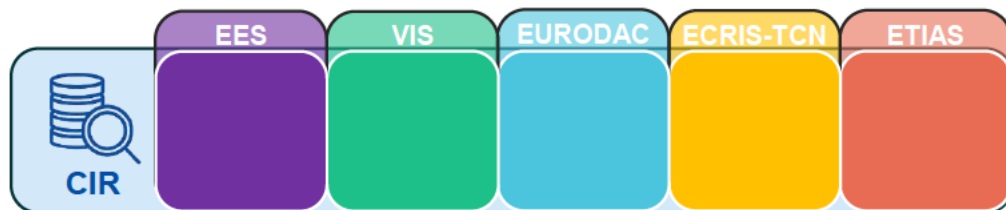
- Regulation (EC) 2024/1358

What does Interoperability bring?

Interoperability is about the **smart reorganisation** of the EU information systems to allow the **information already present** to be better used.

Interoperability does this by introducing the following new **components** and **tool**:

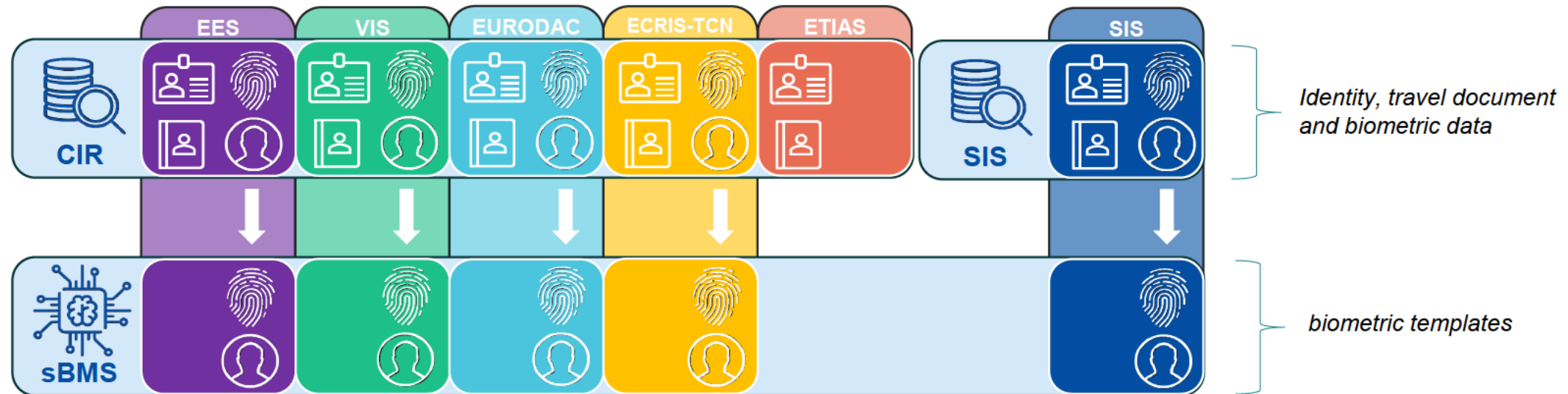
- European Search Portal
- Common Identity Repository
- Shared Biometric Matching Service
- Multiple-Identity Detector
- Central Repository for Reporting and Statistics



Technical consequences

Interoperability introduces the **reorganisation of the data** that used to be stored into each and every central system. All VIS data used to be stored in the VIS and all Eurodac data into Eurodac. With the interoperability framework that is changing through the creation of two interoperability components:

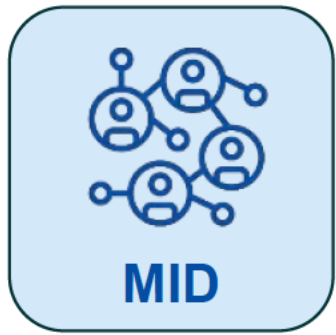
- The **Common Identity Repository (CIR)**
- The **shared Biometric Matching Service (sBMS)**.



Technical consequences

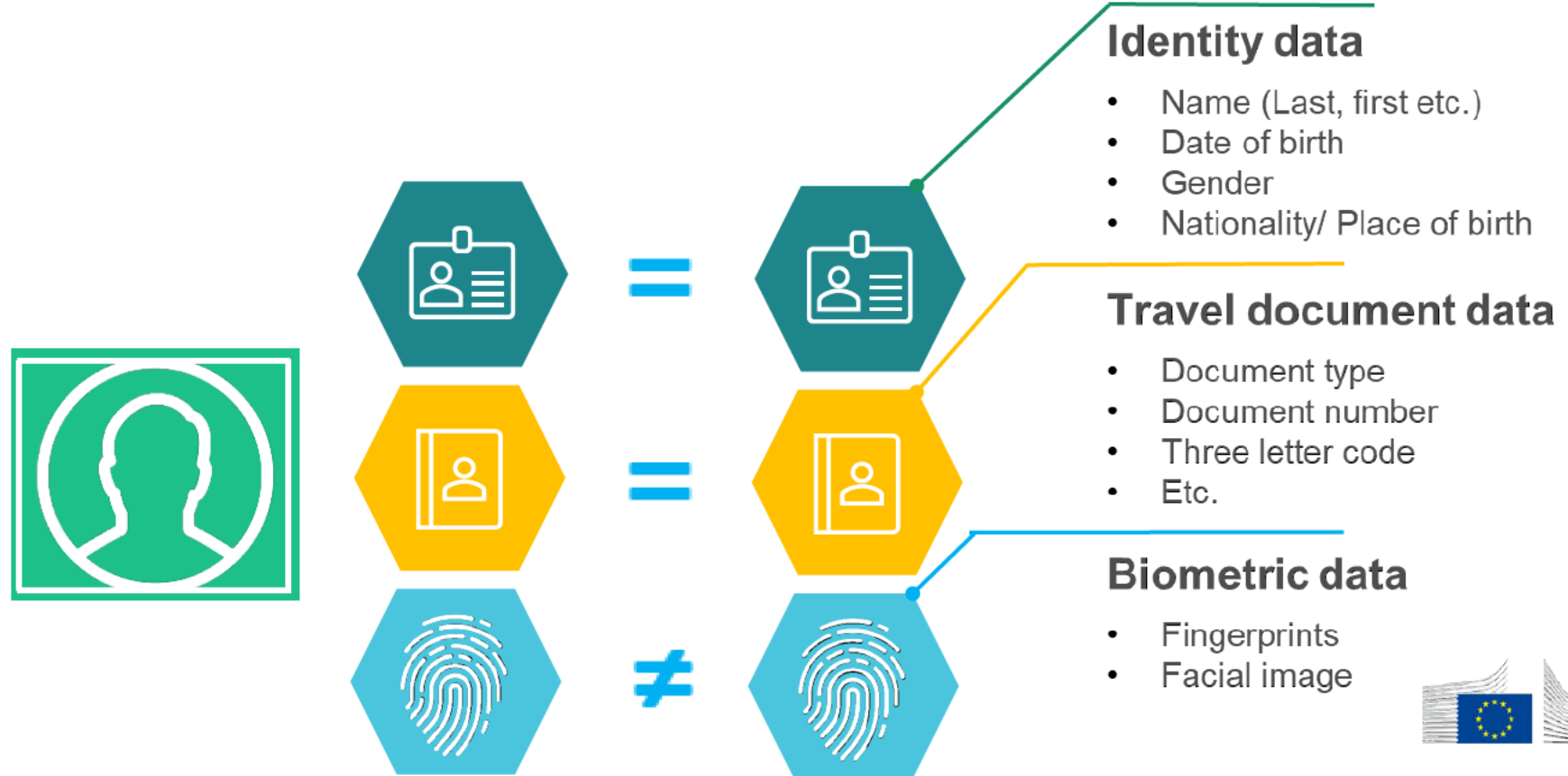


- Interoperability also establishes the **European Search Portal (ESP)**.
- A message broker that operates between the user and the central level, but it is also used by components at the central level to support search operations.
- For example, the ESP is used by the Visa Information System to perform a series of automated queries



Multiple-identity detector (1.2)

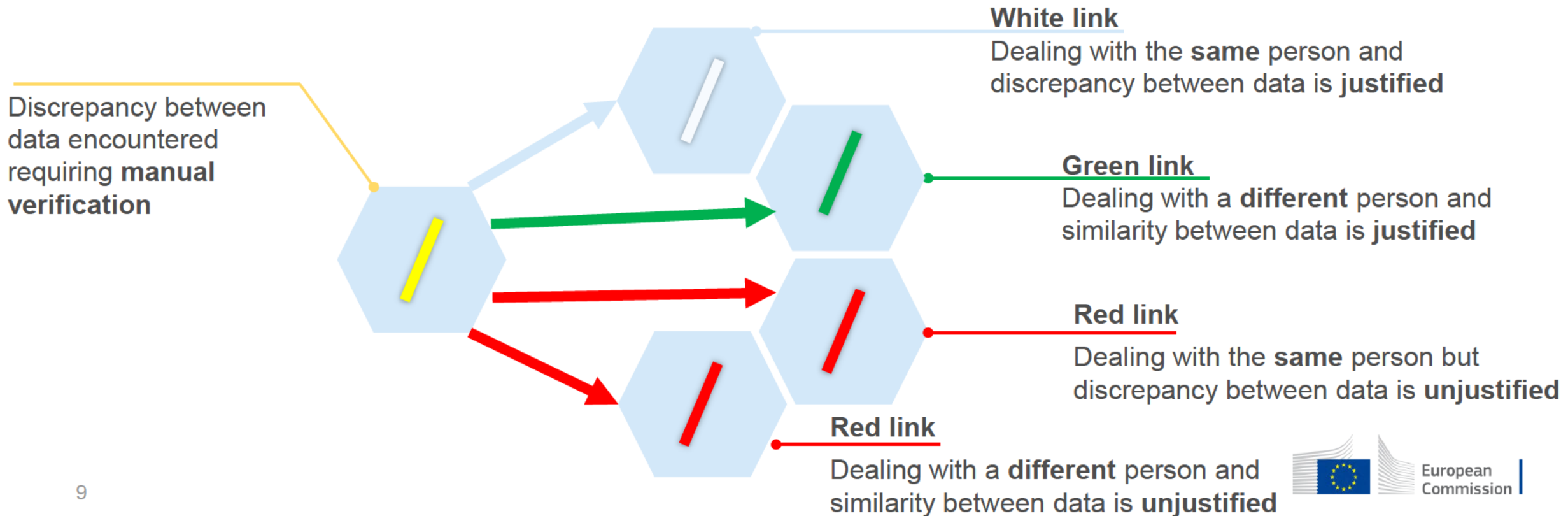
Multiple-identity detection is the comparison of newly inserted or updated **identity data, travel document data and biometric data** against all existing data.





Multiple-identity detector (2.2)

Manual verification is the assessment whether the authorities are dealing with the **same** or a **different** person, and whether the discrepancy between the two datasets is **justified** or **not**.



Upcoming queries for Visa authorities

Focus on revised VIS and Interoperability Regulations

What is coming in second half 2026?

- **VIS automated queries** to support authorities in their analysis of the visa request.

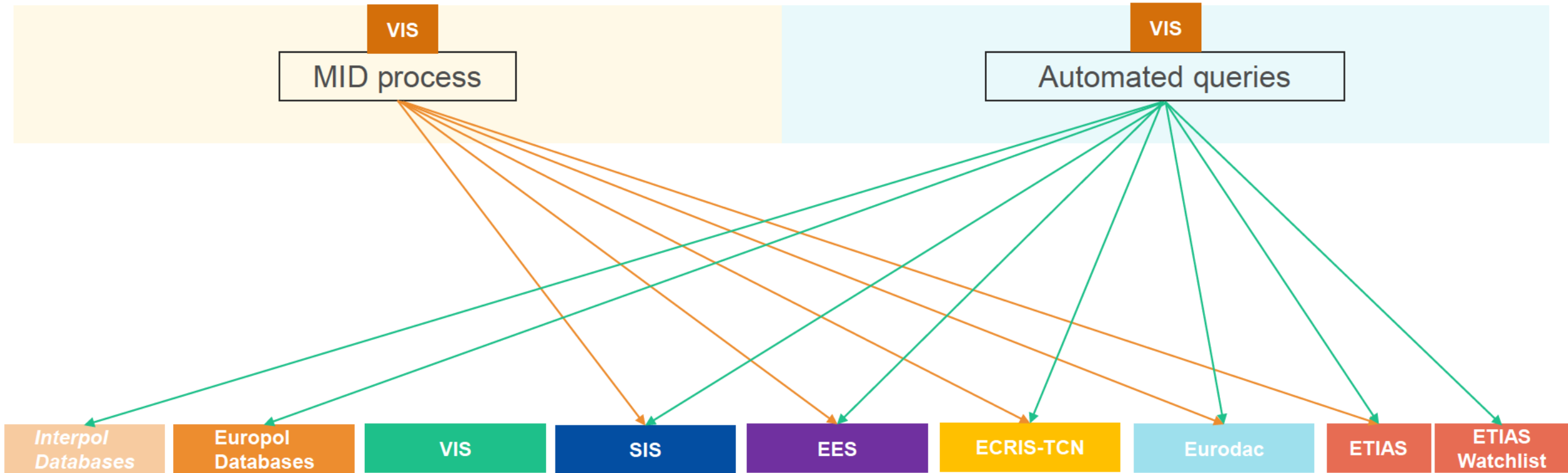
“Do any negative indicators exist in the EU information systems, that are important to take into consideration when assessing the person’s visa request?”

What is coming in 2027?

- **Multiple-identity detection** to support authorities with the correct identification of the person requesting a visa.

“Am I really dealing with the person he or she claims him or herself to be?”

What is checked (from visa authority perspective)?



Upcoming queries for Asylum authorities

Focus on revised VIS, revised Eurodac and Interoperability Regulations

What is coming in second half 2026?

- **Specific queries (in the revised VIS)** to support authorities in determining responsibility for asylum request and deciding on the asylum request.

“Does the VIS contain any information that can help determining which Member States is responsible for an asylum request?”

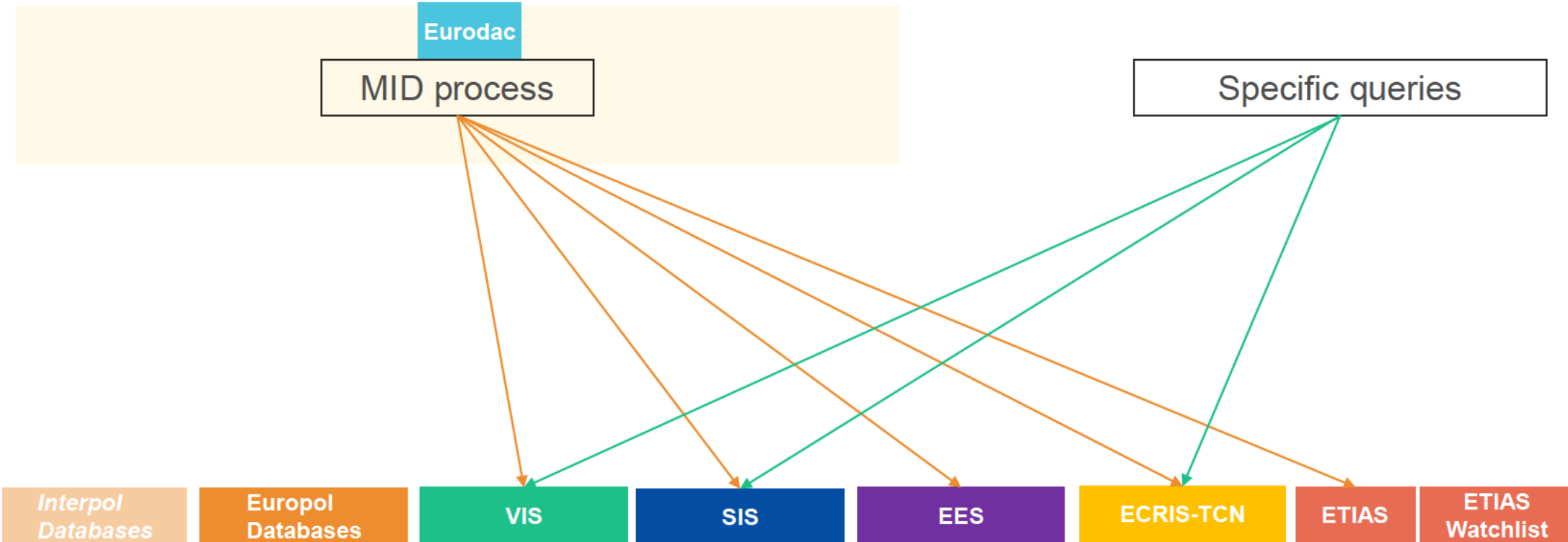
“Does the VIS contain information on the applicant for asylum?”

What is coming in 2027?

- **Multiple-identity detection** to support authorities with the correct identification of the person requesting asylum (also applies to other Eurodac categories).

“Am I really dealing with the person he or she claims him or herself to be?”

What is checked (from asylum authority perspective)?



Upcoming statistics to both authorities

The CRRS



All EU information systems **generate data and statistics**. To facilitate access to this data and its use the **Central Repository for Reporting and Statistics (CRRS) tool** was established.



The CRRS stores **anonymised data** extracted from the underlying EU information systems and Interoperability components solely for the purpose of reporting and statistics.



Apart from the regular reporting, authorities will be able to access and retrieve the statistical data **themselves**.

Coming in second half 2026

- Access to reporting and statistics through the CRRS
 - Data of the VIS – Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, article 45a
 - Data of Eurodac – Regulation (EU) 2024/1356, article 12
 - Cross-system statistics – Regulation (EU) 2024/1358, article 12(3)
 - Between **Eurodac, the VIS, ETIAS and the EES**
 - The Commission shall, by means of **implementing acts, specify the content of the monthly cross-system statistics.**

Summary

- Improved searches to support identity checks
- Improved searches to support business operations
- More and easier access to statistics



Thank you



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