



Ad-Hoc Query on the detection of misuse of EU/EFTA identity documents

Requested by NO EMN NCP on 19 of June 2015

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Responses from Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom plus Croatia, Norway (22 in Total)

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1. Background Information

In accordance with EU Regulation 562/2006 dated 15. March 2006 art. 7 section 2, EU/EFTA nationals are only subject to minimum controls when crossing an internal EU/Schengen border. However, passports and other identity documents issued by EU Member States or Schengen Associated Countries are the most attractive and commonly misused documents to enter the EU/Schengen area. (In Norway they constitute about 2/3 of all registered misuse of identity documents.) Frontex has reported a clear rising trend in the use of impostor passports. Identity cards issued by member

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states may be used as travel documents within the EU/Schengen area, and Frontex reports that identity cards form the second biggest group of documents abused for illegal border crossing and intra-EU/Schengen movements.

On this background, the Norwegian ID Centre (see <http://www.nidsenter.no/en/Forside/>) would like you to respond to the following questions:

1. Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards?
2. Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measures to detect such abuse?
3. Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents, that would include the detection by authorities *other than* the Schengen border control? E.g. do you have a national agency where detected misuse of identity documents can be reported by any public or private organization that performs ID-controls? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency.

The responses that we receive **no later than Friday the 21st of August** are the ones most likely to be useful.



2. Responses¹

		Wider Dissemination? ²	
	Austria	Yes	
	Belgium	NO	BE provided a very thorough response, but asks that it not be distributed.
	Bulgaria	Yes	



¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."



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	Cyprus	Yes	
	Czech Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="656 320 2089 978">1. The so called Group of Documents (in CZ Skupina dokladů) on a regular basis organizes meetings of experts on documents of particular airports and Departments of the Foreign Police of the Regional Directorates of the Police of the Czech Republic (In CZ Odbory cizinecké policie krajských ředitelství Policie ČR) during which these experts are trained in the areas of new trends in forgery or modification of the travel documents, including the documents of the Czech Republic and also of the European Union. Moreover, regular trainings for the employees of the Department for Asylum and Migration Policy of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic are organized in the area of identification of the authenticity of the document. The Group of Documents of the Directorate of the Alien Police Service created a special training program called “Training program in the field of documents” which is designed not only for experts on the documents, but also for the persons who conduct a regular control of the documents. The Czech Republic issues to its citizens travel documents which contain – besides features preventing modification (e.g. various security features, mechanically-readable zone) – biometric identifier of the person to whom the document was issued (especially the projection of the face and the data about fingerprint). The members of the Police who conduct border or residence control are trained in the sphere of identifying persons in order to discover modified documents or discover whether the person who presents the document is eligible to prove her/his identity with this document. Other accepted measures are described in reply no. 2. <li data-bbox="656 1066 2089 1254">2. Information systems at the external borders are in the case of border control of persons - who enjoy the right of free movement according to the EU law – newly set in the way that they automatically enable verification of the presented travel document in relevant databases – whether the document is registered as stolen, used without authorization, lost or invalid. Also, they allow verification of whether an unauthorized interference in the travel document has occurred. <li data-bbox="656 1342 2089 1414">3. Besides other things, the Group of Documents of the Directorate of the Alien Police Service performs a role of a central place which collects, shares and transfers information (both in the country and also


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			<p>abroad) on the detected cases of misuse of travel documents. The National Centre for the Control of Documents is planned to be established (from January 1, 2016) which would take over this role and which would broaden the agenda by including other tasks connected to collecting of findings related to detected irregular documents. Also, the National Control Authority is planned to be established which should manage the certificates enabling the access to the fingerprints in the travel documents with an electronic chip which contains biometric elements of individual states.</p> <p>Contact information:</p> <p>The Policy of the Czech Republic, the Directorate of the Alien Police Service, Group of Documents, Olšanská 2, Praha 3, 130 00, Czech Republic</p>
	Denmark	Yes	
	Estonia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. The travel document as well as the identity card are subject to improvement with every new development that we make and in every procurement we tend to implement additional security measures. In this sense Estonia has decided to limit the validity of the documents to 5 years in order to ensure sufficient flexibility in improving the technical specifications and security of the document whereas this process is much more difficult with documents that are valid for 10 years. Cases of abuse are thoroughly analyzed and improvements are made based on the conclusions. 2. Yes. Estonia has strengthened the control of EU/Schengen documents at the borders in order to detect falsified documents or misuse of documents. The strengthened control is carried out based on risk profiles identified by the risk analysis. 3. Generally all reporting is made via the Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB). Other authorities (private/public) have the possibility to address the PBGB with inquiries which are processed and analyzed. General contact as listed below: Police and Border Guard Board

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			<p>Pärnu mnt 139 15060 Tallinn ESTONIA Ph.: +372 612 3300 Fax: +372 612 3009 ppa@politsei.ee</p>
	Finland	Yes	<p>1. Yes, new documents with better security features will be used on the next generation travel documents (Passports and ID-cards). National Police Board is preparing the procurement of the passports and ID-cards for years 2016 – 2020</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. Yes, the agency in charge is the National Bureau of Investigations forensic laboratory, NBI Forensic Laboratory (Police) http://www.poliisi.fi/en/national_bureau_of_investigation Misused documents should be reported to the NBI</p> <p>The Finnish Border Guards Document Examination Unit docu@raja.fi at Helsinki Airport is making and distributing document alerts, the Document alerts are made on cases if there is new document or new modus operandi. Our Document Examination Unit is sharing the information nationally and internationally. Some of the Alerts are also updated on the FADO / iFADO system and Interpol Dial Doc and FRONTEX Reference manual database.</p>
	France	Yes	<p>1) In France, the misuse of identity documents is defined as the use of an authentic document belonging to others. Measures have been taken in training on the one hand and in supplying files in the other hand. In order to detect fraudulent use, there are two levers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facial recognition which ensures that the person presenting the document is the same as the one contained in the document (photograph on the document or photograph in the electronic component). To date, the Central Directorate of Border Police (DCPAF) relies on training and e-learning to give the agents in charge of document control and issuance of titles/permits the basis of this technique of facial recognition. To date, France does not use any facial recognition software.



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			<p>- Consultation of files to ensure that the document is not reported stolen, lost, misappropriated, in which case the carrier would likely be a usurper. Measures have been taken to ensure a good supply of the national registers (police and administrative officers), European files (SIS) and Interpol files.</p> <p>2) France is working at the European level to read electronic components of European travel documents through the establishment of a "single point of contact" for the exchange of certificates and the development of a Schengen MasterList.</p> <p>3) The DCPAF office of documentary and identity fraud is the national contact point that can provide information on documents. It establishes partnerships with private companies developing tools to fight against fraud and solutions in documentary expertise.</p>
	Germany	Yes	<p>1. Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards?</p> <p>The German Border Control Officers have been especially trained and continue to have further training to be able to recognize and detect documents used in an abusive way. For this purpose the German Federal Police undertakes training of the multipliers "Polizeiliche Identitätsprüfung - PIP" (police identity verification) at the Federal Police Academy on a centralized basis. Such multipliers impart the basics for identity verification within the German Police Stations.</p> <p>Furthermore at the level of Federal Police Headquarters we have technical experts for police identity verification procedures who are able and authorized to furnish expert's assessments on the identification or the exclusion of persons.</p> <p>One of the tasks of the document and visa advisors (DVB) deployed abroad includes the training of employees working in the German representations abroad and of air carriers at selected locations. The abatement of identity theft with German documents is included in the training.</p> <p>2. Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measures to detect such abuse?</p> <p>The German Federal Police has pushed for the use of the partially automated border control „EasyPASS“</p>



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			<p>at German airports. The recognition and detection of documents used in an abusive way is carried out automatically with this system on the basis of biometric data. Furthermore the German Federal Police is taking part in the pilot project "Smart Borders" consisting of the "Entry-Exit (EES)" and the "Registrierungsprogramm für Vielreisende (RTP)" (registration programme for frequent travellers).</p> <p>EES registers and stores the point in time and the location of entry and departure of all third country nationals, calculates automatically the authorized period of stay and generates, if required, any warning signals for national authorities if the departure has not taken place in time.</p> <p>RTP is an electronic system and register that is intended to give security- tested and registered frequent travellers from third countries the possibility to enter the European Union with the help of automated border control systems.</p> <p>Apart from the national and European data bases, the German Federal Police also uses the data base ASF SLTD (Stolen/Lost Travel Documents) installed at Europol.</p> <p>3. Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents, that would include the detection by authorities other than the Schengen border control? E.g. do you have a national agency where detected misuse of identity documents can be reported by any public or private organization that performs ID-controls? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency.</p> <p>Information regarding documents used in an abusive way and/or any modus operandi linked to such documents is exchanged nationwide between the national security agencies in the form of results gathered within the scope of the police evaluation and analysis as well as the forensic examination of documents at the Central Laboratory for Documents at the German Police Headquarters and/or are available as web-based files (extrapol). This involves predominantly warning signals and/or notifications of mug shots, but also situation pictures.</p> <p>Within the scope of the exchange of information, particular importance is attributed to the authorities</p>
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			<p>entrusted with the execution of border controls (Bavarian Regional Police Force, the German Water Protection Police as well as the German Federal Customs Administration).</p> <p>Moreover we have the "Gemeinsame Analyse- und Strategiezentrum Illegale Migration (GASIM)" (joint centre for analysis and strategy illegal migration) that guarantees a holistic and inter-agency abatement of irregular migration along with the effects on the crime situation, the employment market as well as the German social systems, giving us the possibility of the control of analytically processed information at national level regarding current developments and/or modi operandi as recognized within this crime area.</p> <p>This kind of information is especially published for the German Federal Police Stations in a web-based manner on the information platform "Länderspezifisches Informations- und Erkenntnis-System -LIES" (country specific information and identification system) that falls under the leading responsibility of the German Central Office for Document Crimes.</p>
	Greece	Yes	
	Hungary	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. The European image-archiving system (iFADO) and the Hungarian National Complex Document Register System (NEKOR) are available at every border crossing point via the secure Police Intranet for every officer who has a basic knowledge in the field of document-check. The NEKOR contains detailed information on security features of authentic security documents and information on detection of every false document and forgery technique which was exposed by the Hungarian Police. 2. Yes. The border checks on entry and exit are in accordance with the Schengen Borders Code. All persons wishing to cross the border undergo minimum check; in the case of third country nationals, there is thorough check in every case. In addition, the above mentioned NEKOR system has been developed to compare the examined travel documents including EU/Schengen documents or IDs with the previously uploaded specimen. Furthermore, centrally organised training is provided to the first line officers and patrols, which training focus on the recognition of false or falsified EU/Schengen documents, especially ID cards and ID format residence permit. 3. Yes. The Hungarian National Complex Document Register System (NEKOR) could function as a reporting



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			system between the authorities. The NEKOR is operated by the Documentation Unit of Border Policing Department of the Hungarian Police (dokumentacio@orfk.police.hu). Police officers can upload false documents which were detected by them. The uploads of the documents are controlled by the Documentation Unit. This System is available not only for Police officers but also for the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign
	Ireland	Yes	Ireland does not participate in this instrument (EU Regulation 562/2006)
	Italy		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes. In compliance with EU provisions on security at European and national borders, in particular with the Regulation of the Council of the European Union No 2522/2004 “on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States”, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs introduced the Electronic Passport, replacing the paper passport, in 2006. At an initial stage, the cover of the passport was to contain a chip with the biographical data of the passport holder and of the issuing authorities. Later, by Decree of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 23 June 2009, No 303/014 laying down Provisions on the model and security characteristics of the ordinary electronic passport”, the fingerprints and picture of the passport holder were added as a requirement, as well as electronic codes for protecting data, making data unalterable and carrying out biometric checks. By the same decree, an Electronic Passport Data Base (BDPE) was set up in order to store the information contained in the chips. The BDPE is intended to favour document control and verification activities. The Electronic Identity Card was introduced for the same reasons of security and fight against the misuse of documents. The new identity card was introduced by Law No 43/2005. It is made of laminated material and has the size of a credit card. Just like the electronic passport, the electronic identity card has a chip containing all the biographical data of the cardholder, as well as his/her fingerprints and the electronic codes needed for authenticity checks and data protection. 2. Following the above changes made to identity and travel documents, border control and check procedures were changed and upgraded accordingly. Activities to identify and confirm false or forged documents are managed and coordinated by the Immigration and Border Police Central Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior, established by Law No 189/2002. Due to the increased number of forged travel documents allowing entry into national territory, and following a request by the General Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior inviting all Border Police offices to strengthen and maximise control operations (Note of 20 January 2015), the Directorate has had



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			<p>its staff attend different specialised training courses. In addition, border units have been equipped with sophisticated technological instruments to implement biometric checks on the electronic documents introduced by the provisions outlined above.</p> <p>3. Data on control and surveillance activities at the borders are included every year in the Report to Parliament submitted by the Immigration and Border Police Central Directorate. Contacts: segreteria.dircentrimm@poliziadistato.it; segreteria.dircentrimm@interno.it</p>
	Latvia	Yes	<p>1. Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards? Identity documents issuing authority (Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs) has provided training and manuals on impostor detection and visual identification for its customer service officials and consular officials working in Embassies. Identity Documents Information System is integrated with Biometric Data Processing System for identification, verification and duplicate checks based on face comparison and fingerprint biometrics enrolled for identity documents and other sources (e.g. drivers licence issuing). New passport model is issued since Jan 2015 with enhanced protection and new eID card model is planned for 2017. Ordinary mail is not used for document delivery. Mail (express mail) for document delivery is used only in some of the Embassies.</p> <p>2. Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measures to detect such abuse? The State Border Guard of the Republic of Latvia has strengthened the minimum checks of documents of EU citizens, inter alia Latvian citizens, taking into account provisions defined by Article 7 (2) of EU Regulation 562/2006 dated of 15 March, 2006 and recommendations developed by the COM for implementation of the provisions of EU Regulation 562/2006. As it is defined in the EU Regulation 562/2006 Article 7(2) the State Border Guard of the Republic of Latvia carries out random checks in accordance with risk profiles and by use of EU and national data base. The State Border Guard has developed internal normative acts on procedure and methodology of identification of persons, who may abuse travel document and identification documents.</p> <p>3. Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents, that would include the detection by authorities other than the Schengen border</p>



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			<p>control? E.g. do you have a national agency where detected misuse of identity documents can be reported by any public or private organization that performs ID-controls? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency. Yes, Latvia has established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents. For example, in case if the State Border Guard detects the person who abuses the passport or ID card (it is forged or misused) the document is removed by the officer of the State Border Guard and if there is a ground to launch the criminal procedure the person is detained and the document is a proof in the criminal case. Information about the invalid documents which is detected in Latvia is included (by the State Border Guard, Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, State Police, State Protocol, Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Diplomatic missions, the Road Traffic Safety Directorate of the Republic of Latvia, "Maritime Administration of Latvia" Registry of Seaman, Registry offices) in the national data base, which is called Register of Invalid Documents. The Information Center of the Ministry of the Interior (www.ic.iem.gov.lv) is responsible for the maintenance of the Register of Invalid Documents. An integrated solution for data transfer to the Interpol database (SLTD - Stolen Lost Travel</p>
	Lithuania	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Since 2004 Lithuania undertakes the training for diplomatic and consular staff who are responsible for issuing the Lithuanian visas and identity documents abroad. The training is prepared by document experts from State Border Guard Service. Replaced or renewed passports are redeemable only at passport subdivisions or consulates. 2. The control of documents at the border or inside of the country is carried out according to the Schengen Borders Code requirements and applicable risk factors. <p>The State Border Guard Service is the administrator of the FADO (European Image Archiving System) system in Lithuania. Other relevant institutions are also connected to the FADO: Police Forensic Science Centre, Forensic Science Centre of the Ministry of Justice and State Documents Technological Protection Service under the Ministry of Finance (responsible for the production of Lithuanian identity documents).</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Luxembourg has strengthened the security of its national passports and ID cards by introducing biometric specifications in both documents. Ergonomic machines to collect the biometric data are available in each municipality of the country and the Passport Office of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. All the biometric data collected by the municipalities is send to the competent authorities. The biometric


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			<p>data collected is: a) finger prints (right and left finger) b) facial image and c) signature. The new version of the Luxemburgish passport was implemented on 16 February 2015 and the new version of the Luxemburgish ID card was implemented on 1 July 2014. The biometric data will not be stored in any database.</p> <p>2. Luxembourg has not introduced any such measures. No. Luxembourg has not established mandatory reporting routines/systems for detected misuse of identity documents by foreigners or Luxembourgish citizens. However, the police can conduct controls in case a doubt arises.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p>1. Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards? Both Maltese passports and Maltese Identity cards contain biometric and other security features to prevent falsification and abuse. All reported lost or stolen passports and identity cards are logged in SIS database.</p> <p>2. Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measures to detect such abuse? Increased checks are carried out on the basis of risk analysis and this includes checks on EU/Schengen documents.</p> <p>3. Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents, that would include the detection by authorities other than the Schengen border control? E.g. do you have a national agency where detected misuse of identity documents can be reported by any public or private organization that performs ID-controls? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency. Police authorities are alerted and the Immigration Police are invariably informed when any public or private entity encounters suspicious documents and in the case of national (Maltese) documents Police Authorities liaise with the Passport Office and Identity Management Office which have the responsibility for the issue of the said national documentation.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p>1. Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards? N/A</p>


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			<p>2. The Netherlands has not strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at the border. These documents are not systematically checked.</p> <p>3. In the Netherlands every person or organisation which is involved in the verification of identity documents or is involved in checking these documents (e.g. public transport, police, municipality, governmental as well private organisations) can go to regional contact points of the national police in cases of doubts of false or forged documents. These regional offices can get support by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee ID-desks. False/forged or fraudulently used documents will be confiscated. After a decision by the public prosecutor those documents will be sent to the ECID, a cooperation between national Police and Royal Netherlands Marechaussee which will register the documents in the appropriate police systems. The ECID is the national point of contact in EU FADO (http://www.prado.consilium.europa.eu/EN/contactsHtmlName.html).</p>
	Poland	Yes	
	Portugal	Yes	<p>1. Since 2006 with the introduction of the electronic passport, Portugal implemented an ID management system in view of reinforcement of the identity chain and consequently to prevent abuse of Portuguese identity and travel documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collecting the data (photograph, signature and fingerprints) of Portuguese citizens alive in all the national bureaus and consulates abroad 2. Centralized issuance/personalization of Portuguese documents in our national Mint. 3. Since 2006, with the introduction of the electronic passport, Portugal improved the training of officers accountable for the issuance of passports and ID cards. From that date on, several sessions of recap training have been implemented. <p>Regarding the Citizen Card which was implemented in 2007, this is a certificate of citizenship that takes on the dual form of a physical document that identifies the citizen, and a digital document that allows the citizen to positively identify and authenticate himself in a secure way, and to electronically sign any acts where he intervenes.</p> <p>The Card Lifecycle System is responsible for several issuances and post-issuance processes, such as card</p>



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			<p>issuance requests and renewals, card delivery, card cancellation requests and execution, activation and revoking of digital certificates. The biometric data are collected in all front offices. In order to ensure the identity of citizens with an appropriate level of security, and to guarantee data quality and uniqueness, AFIS system is also a component of the Lifecycle System.</p> <p>The Card Personalization System is responsible for the personalization of the card and chip (physical/graphical layout and data, digital certificates and personalization). It is also responsible for the secure transportation of cards to the designated request sites, and for the mailing of the citizen's PIN / PUK codes.</p> <p>The issuance and the personalization of the citizen card are centralized in our national Mint.</p> <p>The Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is responsible for the issuance, validation and management of digital certificates.</p> <p>2. Portugal has not introduced any such measures.</p> <p>3. SEF (Portuguese Immigration and Borders Service) collects part of the information about misuse of identity and travel documents i.e. referring to the detections on border control and inland control.</p> <p>This information is disseminated in the relevant European and national data bases such European Document Fraud – FRONTEX, Annual Migration Border and Asylum Report, SEF Intranet and the Portuguese Annual Report of Internal Security. PT enhanced training in document fraud aiming prevention and detection of identity fraud situations.</p>
	Romania	Yes	<p>1. Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards?</p> <p>The Romanian electronic simple passport fulfills all the conditions provided for by European and international documents – Regulations 2252/2004, and 444/2009 and Commission Decisions C(2005)409 and C(2006)2909, as well as ICAO Regulation.</p> <p>The format and content of the Romanian electronic simple passports corroborated with technical capabilities offer a high security level for this type of travel document.</p> <p>Also, Romania transposed into practice the EU recommendations thus the electronic simple, service and diplomatic passports as well as the travel and identity documents issued to aliens are issued in a centralized system by a unique authority – General Directorate for Passport within the Ministry of Internal</p>


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			<p>Affairs. In this way has been created high security conditions for processing the personal data as well as a full control over the blank travel and identity documents.</p> <p>The Romanian temporary simple passports (non-electronic travel documents) are issued by the competent authorities and we do not have any information from other foreign authorities regarding the counterfeiting and forgery of this type of documents.</p> <p>The Border Police Officers in line 2 of control passed special courses for detection of ID fraud.</p> <p>2. Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measures to detect such abuse? At the level of Romanian Border Police is applicable a special procedure for control in line 2 in Border Crossing Points. This documents provides for that in all suspicious cases, irrespective of the persons' citizenship, the suspicious travel document/ID is sent to line 2 of control where it is thoroughly checked using special equipment.</p> <p>3. Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents, that would include the detection by authorities other than the Schengen border control? E.g. do you have a national agency where detected misuse of identity documents can be reported by any public or private organization that performs ID-controls? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency. The Romanian Border Police sends periodically (once at six months) to COM, via iFADO statistical information on false/falsified or misused documents. Also, Romanian Border Police sends on monthly bases statistical information on Romanian IDs to Directorate for Persons Record and Databases Management within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Also, information on false/falsified or misused documents detected during the border control is sent to Frontex.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Among measures to prevent abuse of passport and ID cards belong regular trainings related to travel documents forgery and alteration. Police officers carrying out border controls are provided with internal list of cases of abused documents with warning to pay attention while carrying out controls. 2. More attention while carrying out travel document controls has been stressed at trainings of Border and Alien Police officers which aim at detection of false and altered travel documents of EU/EEA citizens and



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			<p>citizens of Switzerland.</p> <p>3. The Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Police Force Presidium has no information about any national agency gathering such information.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. No additional measures have been taken.</p> <p>2. No additional measures have been taken.</p> <p>3. No such measures have been taken. No additional agencies have been established. Police do enforcement measures regarding document abuse and manage relevant national database.</p>
	Spain	Yes	<p>Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards?</p> <p>Spain has developed highly secure documents: passport and ID card. The biometric electronic passport complies with EU standards. The Spanish ID card has a contact microchip that stores biometric data (fingerprints and picture).</p> <p>At the main Spanish BCPs, the ABC system has been installed. It can be used by EU nationals with electronic passports (also Spanish IDs). In this system, biometrics are verified to ensure that the holder corresponds with the document.</p> <p>Consular staff, border police and civil servants involved in the issuance of documents to Spanish citizens and to foreigners receive an adequate training to detect false documents and false breeder documents. Apart from FADO, mainly focused on authentic documents, Spain has FALSIFI database, focused on false documents.</p> <p>Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measure to detect such abuse?</p> <p>Controls of EU/Schengen documents are especially intense at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BCPs with direct connections from Morocco (especially land borders), crossed frequently by Moroccan nationals with EU residence permits and EU nationals of Moroccan origin. Other Moroccan and Algerian nationals frequently try to pass fraudulently using EU residence permits, passports or ID cards. - Plane and ferry connections with the UK, often used by irregular migrants abusing EU passports and IDs to enter the UK. - BCPs likely to be crossed by foreign terrorist fighters, according to the indicators determined at EU level.


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			<p>Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents that would include the detection by other authorities than the Schengen border control? E.g. do you have a national agency to which any public or private organization that performs ID-controls should report detected misuse of identity documents? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency.</p> <p>No mandatory reporting routines/systems have been set up. Information is centralized by the National Police, which is also competent for border checks and the issuance of Spanish passports and IDs.</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p>1. Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards?</p> <p>As of October 1, 2005, Swedish passports are issued in compliance with the requirements laid down in the EU regulation regarding passport security and biometrics. The Swedish missions abroad are equipped to produce the data for a passport or identity card. The application is then sent electronically to Sweden, where the documents are produced. A person who is applying for a new, regular passport or national identity card must make two personal visits. The first visit is to apply in person and the second to pick up the passport or identity card when it is ready.</p> <p>Alerts on lost, stolen or misappropriated identity documents can be issued in SIS.</p> <p>A government study proposes, as a measure to counteract “lookalike fraud”, that Swedish citizens should only have the right to three regular passports during a five-year period. Any person who applies for an additional passport should only have the right to obtain a provisional passport for a particular journey.</p> <p>2. Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measures to detect such abuse?</p> <p>Sweden has not introduced such measures. A government study proposes Sweden should push for harder identification checks at Schengen borders, with passport officers using fingerprint checks and facial recognition technology to make sure the data matches the biometric information stored in a chip in the passport.</p> <p>3. Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity</p>

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			<p>documents, that would include the detection by authorities other than the Schengen border control? E.g. do you have a national agency where detected misuse of identity documents can be reported by any public or private organization that performs ID-controls? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency.</p> <p>There are no mandatory reporting routines/systems for detected misuse of identity documents by foreigners or Swedish citizens. Anyone who detects misuse of identity documents is supposed to contact the local police department and file a report.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards? The UK does not have an ID cards scheme. HM Passport Office continually look at the methods of attack against UK passports and seek to introduce improvements to our passport roughly every five years, drawing on lessons learnt and our knowledge of evolving technologies. 2. Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measure to detect such abuse? The UK does not participate in the Schengen Borders Code and conducts its own checks on EU/Schengen documents presented at the UK border. UK checks are broadly consistent with the Schengen controls and we have no current plans to introduce any further changes. 3. Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents that would include the detection by other authorities than the Schengen border control? E.g. do you have a national agency to which any public or private organization that performs ID-controls should report detected misuse of identity documents? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency. The National Document Fraud Unit (NDFU) is a central unit within the Home Office, based near London Heathrow Airport. The NDFU is the UK's national centre for identifying, reporting and training on travel and identity document fraud. There are no mandatory reporting routines/systems for detected misuse of identity documents by foreigners or UK citizens.
	Croatia	Yes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Croatia has taken various measures to prevent the abuse of passports and ID cards. Croatian Embassies

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			<p>mostly procure new document control equipment to prevent forgery, coupled with the improved training of officers for the purpose. Croatian border police procure lots of new equipment for border checks through national and EU budgets for the purpose of detecting the abuse of passports and ID cards as well.</p> <p>2. Croatian border police has taken a series of measures related to the acquisition of modern devices intended to detect forged documents and their misuse.</p> <p>3. There is no special agency that publishes such kind of data. The Croatian Ministry of the Interior collects this data (information on detected forged documents while performing border checks), and some information may be submitted to other agencies providing that compliance with the Data Protection Act is ensured.</p>
	Norway	Yes	<p>Has your country taken measures to prevent abuse of your passport and ID cards? Norway has improved the training of officers at our Embassies and consulates who are issuing or renewing Norwegian passports. Officers at the passport office in Norway have yet to receive such training. In Norway renewed passports are still sent by ordinary mail.</p> <p>Has your country strengthened the controls of EU/Schengen documents at your borders or on your territory, beyond the minimum control requirements, or introduced or planned other measure to detect such abuse? Norway has not introduced any such measures.</p> <p>Has your country established reporting routines about detected forged or imposter use of EU/EFTA identity documents that would include the detection by other authorities than the Schengen border control? E.g. do you have a national agency to which any public or private organization that performs ID-controls should report detected misuse of identity documents? If so, please provide the contact information to this agency. Norway's National ID Center (see http://www.nidsenter.no/en/Forside/) collects such information from</p>

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			the relevant agencies for its annual report on foreigners' misuse of identity documents, but there are no mandatory reporting routines/systems for detected misuse of identity documents by foreigners or Norwegian citizens.
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