



## **EMN Ad-Hoc Query on Documents Identity Fraud Determination Procedure (IFDP)**

Requested by Dylano DE WILDE on 15th June 2017

### **Miscellaneous**

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway (21 in total)

#### Disclaimer:

*The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN NCPs in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN NCPs' Member State.*

## **Background information:**

The identification of third-country nationals has become a concern of increasing importance for Member States, especially with the high influx of third-country nationals due to the migration crisis.

One of the main issues is the use of false, fraudulently obtained and forged documents by third-country nationals to enter and stay in the European Union including Norway and/or to use them in procedures relating to legalisation of stay, in particular asylum procedures.

Even though documents (i.e. passports and travel documents) are only a part of the identification process, the fact that modern passports hold biometric information – fingerprints, pictures and iris data), make them important for effective identification of individuals entering and staying in the EU by police and border protection officials. Since the use of legitimate documents facilitates the entry and stay in Member States, a parallel market is created for third-country nationals who know that they cannot fulfil the criteria for entering the EU using legitimate documents and regular channels or who otherwise wish to disguise their true identity.

The European Migration Network, through the LU and NL EMN NCPs, would like to establish a state of play of the current situation on identity fraud for entering and staying in the EU. In order to do this they are launching two ad-hoc queries. The results of these two ad-hoc queries and the result of the Ad-Hoc Query on the Existing legal framework on false documents launched by COM on 14 March 2016 will be compiled in a Policy Brief on Identity Fraud.


Due to the complexity and length of the questions the deadline for the answers has been extended to six weeks in order to obtain a larger number of answers and to present the first findings during the next Steering Board.

## **Questions**


1. 1. In your Member State which authorities are in charge of determining if an ID document held or used by a third-country national is false? (I.e. Police, border guard, military personnel, judiciary police).
2. 2. (a) Do the (police/border guards) officers who deal with forged and false documents receive a special training(s)? Yes/No. If yes, can you please indicate the type of training they received (i.e. document forensics, legal training, sort of documents (incl. supporting documents to obtain genuine travel documents), use of databases, use of biometrics, etc.)? (b) Do they receive refresher courses? Yes/No. If yes, which is the frequency of these refresher courses? (c) Are the training and refresher courses provided at a national or international level? Please specify and indicate who provides the training courses.
3. 3. In regard to the list of possible combinations of false/forged documents that are used by third-country nationals provided in Annex 1, can you please answer the following questions: (a) Is your MS confronted with all, or partly, of the possible combinations of false/forged

- documents listed in Annex 1? Yes/No. If yes, please describe which ones. (b) Can you please indicate which are the three most frequent types of false/forged documents that you are confronted with in your MS, listed in Annex 1? (c) Is your MS confronted with a different type of (combinations of) false/forged document than the ones listed in annex 1? Yes/No. If yes, can you please specify? (d) When confronted with new types of false/forged documents, does your MS exchange information with other MS? Yes/No. How do you exchange information between MS?
4. 4. (a) Once the competent authority suspects or detects a false document, which methods are used to confirm that the document is false (i.e. Forensic examination, use of databases, etc.)? (b) If you use database(s) to confirm that documents are false: I) can you please name the databases and specify if these are national or international databases; II) which information does your MS verify using the databases?
  5. 5. Have you seen substantial increases or decreases in the use of false or forged documents in the last three years? (increases/decreases/no change) If available, please provide statistics for false/forged documents detected in 2014, 2015 and 2016.
  6. 6. Are there challenges in your Member States regarding the detection of false or forged documents? Yes/No, if yes, please elaborate.

## Responses

	Country	Wider Dissemination	Response
	Austria	Yes	<p>1. In particular, the criminal intelligence services of the provinces and the Federal Criminal Intelligence Service as well as the Operational Centre for Compensating Measures (see e.g. Federal Ministry of the Interior, Falsche Papiere, krumme Dinge, Öffentliche Sicherheit 9-10/12, p. 8; Bundeskriminalamt, Sicherheit 2016, Kriminalitätsentwicklung in Österreich, S. 48, available auf <a href="http://www.bmi.gv.at/cms/BK/publikationen/krim_statistik/2016/Web_Sicherheit_2016.pdf">www.bmi.gv.at/cms/BK/publikationen/krim_statistik/2016/Web_Sicherheit_2016.pdf</a> ; Conference Proceedings of the AT EMN NCP Conference on “The Establishment of Identity in the Migration Process”, p. 34–35, available at <a href="http://www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/EMN-Tagungsbericht_web.pdf">www.emn.at/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/EMN-Tagungsbericht_web.pdf</a> ).</p> <p>2. The training for the recognition of forged/false documents for police officers comprises basic training and training next to practising their profession. Austria uses standardized document training programmes of various levels. In the training programmes, the participants learn about the security features of travel documents. The training next to practicing the profession comprises 24</p>

			<p>modules. The duration is determined according to the needs of the participants. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p><b>3.</b> (a) Please see question 3c. (b) The three most common types of false/forged documents include the following: 1 Bio page forged; 2 Visa counterfeit; 3 Residence Permit Counterfeit. (c) The following cases occur in Austria: 1. Authentic, contains false document: 1A Counterfeit stamp(s); 1B Residence Permit blank stolen; 1C Residence Permit Counterfeit; 1D Residence Permit Forged; 1F Visa blank stolen; 1G Visa counterfeit; 1H Visa forged. 2. Authentic, fantasy document: 2 Fantasy document. 3. Authentic, fraudently obtained: 3 Fraudently obtained. 4. Authentic, impostor: 4 Impostor. 5. False, bio page: 5A Bio page forged. 6. False, counterfeit: 6 Counterfeit. 7. False, image substituted: 7 Photo substituted. 9. False, New bio page: 9B Bio page counterfeit; 9C Bio page substituted. 11. False, Page substituted: 11 Page substituted. 12. False, stolen blank: 12A Blank stolen. (d) If forged documents have a „high quality“, an alert is drawn up and distributed internationally through the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Department II/2. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p><b>4.</b> (a) Forged documents are confiscated and sent to the criminal examination unit responsible. The examination unit draws up an expert appraisal which is then forwarded to the competent court. (b) In Austria, all police officers have access to the following databases for the determination of authenticity of documents: ARGUS / Austria; DOKIS / Bavaria; D.223 /Switzerland; Arkila / Switzerland; iFado / European Union; PRADO / public database; Edison / public database. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p><b>5.</b> Statistical data / International airports Austria: In Austria, border controls are only performed at the 6 international airports. 2014: Imposter 39; False or forged documents 315. 2015 Imposter 75; False or forged documents 620. 2016 Imposter 55; False or forged documents 344. Source: Federal Ministry of the Interior.</p> <p><b>6.</b> Yes. The quality of false and forged documents is constantly increasing. In addition, the variety of international identity documents make it very difficult to detect false or forged documents (see</p>
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			Federal Ministry of the Interior, Falsche Papiere, krumme Dinge, Öffentliche Sicherheit 9-10/12, p. 6, 8 and 9).
	Belgium	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> The authentication of identity documents is in principle performed by a specialist unit of the Federal Police: the Central Squad Against Forgery (FR: Office Central pour la Répression des Faux Documents (OCRF-D)/NL: Centrale Dienst voor de Bestrijding van de Valse Documenten (CDBV-D)). A wide range of actors such as the Immigration Office, the local police, the CGRS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc., who have doubts regarding the authenticity of an ID document can send the document to this police unit for authentication purposes. All travel documents are checked at the external borders by the border guards. In case of doubt regarding the genuineness of a travel document, the authenticity of the identity card or passport (in particular in the framework of border controls) will be authenticated by the unit Fake and Forged Travel Documents of the Federal Police at Brussels Airport (FR: Documents de voyage faux et falsifiés (DFF)/NL: Valse en Vervalste Reisdocumenten (VVR)) or by the Federal Police at the other border posts. The unit Fake and Forged Travel Documents authenticates in particular documents submitted in the framework of border procedures, but exceptionally also documents intercepted on the territory can be send to this unit. Documents can be authenticated and officially labelled as false documents by these two specialised units of the federal police mentioned above, but there are several other actors who can verify identity documents, without having the authority to classify a document as forged or falsified. Documents submitted in the framework of a visa-application are checked at the diplomatic posts. For what concerns persons who are on the Belgium territory, first line verification of identity documents can be performed by the municipality ad the local police. Besides, also several units of the Immigration Office can perform a (front line) verification of documents.</p> <p><b>2.</b> a) Yes, The training is primarily based on the Frontex module for border control officers. b) Yes, but there are no mandatory or automatic refresh courses. c) The training can be organised internally by the Belgian Federal Police, but can also take place abroad. (For example Frontex training provided in the Netherlands).</p> <p><b>3.</b> a) Yes with all (although the combination “authentic fantasy document” seems not possible for the Central Squad Against Forgery of the Belgian police). b) Fraudulently obtained (No. 3 of annex</p>


1), counterfeit (No. 6 of annex 1) and bio page and variable data forged (No. 5A and 5B of annex 1). c) No d) Yes, through the European platform FADO, police intranet or directly by mail.

4. a) Both methods, forensic examination and the use of databases are applied. b) I) name the databases: The most important national databases consulted in the framework of ID and document fraud are: - the police database containing analysed documents called 'Braingate'. - the general national police database (FR: Banque de données Nationale Générale (BNG)/NL: Algemene Nationale Gegevensbank (ANG)). This is the central database of the police and was created in 2008, it is managed by both the federal and local police, and is used for the purpose of administrative as well as judicial police tasks. - the national population register The most important international databases consulted are: - FADO, DISCS - SIS - SLTD Interpol As regards ID-fraud in general also Prado, the VIS and Eurodac can provide useful information to establish the genuine identity. II) which information does your MS verify using the databases? The personal data of persons and data stored on documents as well as the security features of documents

5. There is no comprehensive statistical information available on the number of forged documents detected in each stage for each migration procedure. Statistics on the number of intercepted false passports and identity cards by the federal police were provided in a response to a Parliamentary question. These statistics only refer to the number of false ID-documents intercepted at the external borders, as well as the number of false documents intercepted on the territory that were transferred to Central Squad against Forgery (CDBV-C/OCRF-D). For what concerns the latter, these statistics are not comprehensive because it is possible that forged identity documents were intercepted on the Belgian territory but were not transmitted to the Central Squad Against Forgery. Concerning the forged documents intercepted on the territory there are also no statistics available regarding the place of interception. The forged identity cards in these statistics concern in most cases false Belgian identity cards, while the fake passports usually concern foreign passports. In 2016, in total 1,755 forged identity documents (passport or identity card) were detected by the border guards (735 documents) and by the Central Squad against Forgery (1.020 documents). For what concerns the documents intercepted on the territory and transferred to the Central Squad against Forgery, it concerns 477 false ID-cards and 543 false passports. As regards the false documents intercepted at the external borders (735) in 2016, it concerns mainly documents intercepted at Brussels National Airport (304 false passports and 111 false identity cards), furthermore also 173 false documents (66

passports and 107 identity cards) were intercepted at the border control for the Eurostar train. The numbers further illustrate that in total, in the past 5 years between 2012 and 2016, the federal police intercepted 10,674 false identity cards and passports (5,508 false documents and another 5,166 false identity documents detected through internal controls). The federal police indicated that although the number of forged documents intercepted in 2016 decreased compared to previous years, they also pointed out that the quality of the false documents is increasing. This would be because it is becoming easier to purchase professional devices to falsify documents. For more detailed statistics on the number of false ID-documents intercepted at the border and on the territory in the past years, please consult the Parliamentary question on false identity documents, 10/02/2017, Bulletin B115, pp 122-125. <https://www.dekamer.be/QRVA/pdf/54/54K0115.pdf>

**6.** Yes, there are several challenges as regards the detection of false or forged documents within the framework of different migration procedures and the procedure for international protection, as well to detect these documents circulating on the territory. While not all asylum applicants provide an identity document, it is not possible to verify or to authenticate all the documents submitted by asylum applicants. In fact only a small fraction of the documents produced in the framework of an asylum procedure are authenticated, this was in particular the case in recent years when a significant increase of the number of asylum applications took place. As a consequence a number of false foreign documents submitted in the framework of an asylum procedure might be undetected. Besides, for several countries of origin the authenticity of a document is extremely difficult or impossible to verify. For some countries of origin the authorities issue identity documents merely on the basis of an asylum applicants or statements of a third person and original/authentic documents can often be obtained against payment. Therefore no identity document, even an original one has absolute probative value for the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS). During the assessment of the asylum application the documents will always be taken into consideration along with the statements of the applicant and the situation in the country of origin. As regards documents submitted in the framework of legal migration procedures, the staff working at the diplomatic posts perform a verification of travel documents submitted to obtain a visa. However, also here the challenge is that it is not possible to perform an extensive verification of each submitted travel document or to systematically transfer the travel documents to specialized services for authentication. Of course a verification of the documents will also occur when entering the territory by the border guards, but also for them it is

			<p>challenging to detect documentary fraud, in particular when it concerns fraudulently obtained genuine documents. Also at the level of the municipalities the detection of false and forged documents is challenging due to a lack of time and limited methods for document verification. Nevertheless, the circular of 27 May 2016 on the coordinated approach and fight against identity fraud at federal and local level includes guidelines for the control of identity documents and addresses these issues to a certain extent by providing instructions for the municipal officials and consular posts. Furthermore a federal Task Force "Prevention and Combating Identity Fraud" was installed and Single Points of Contact for identity fraud have been appointed at the level of the municipalities and at federal level (for more information on how the challenges are addressed and good practices see the reply to question 5 of part 2 of the ad hoc query for the policy brief on identity fraud).</p>
	Bulgaria	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Employees in the structures of the Ministry of the Interior (MoI), who have received specialized training in the field of technical documentary research.</p> <p><b>2.</b> 2.A) The employees of the General Directorate Border Police (GDBP) conducting research of ID and travel documents go through specialized training at the Academy of the Ministry of Interior in the field of forensics. After the end of the training, employees receive personal passwords to access the iFADO system; 2.B) Experts in the National Center for Fighting False and Forged Documents within the General Directorate Border Police carry out regular (every three months) trainings of the officers from the different Border Police structures in the field of “Detection of forged Documents”; 2.C) Officers of the General Directorate Border Police also take part in the two-week trainings for detecting forged documents organized by Frontex Agency and take part in trainings/seminars, related to document frauds by partner authorities of Member-States (Germany, France, the Netherlands and others). Expert criminologists from the GDBP also participate in activities against fraud documents, organized and coordinated by CEPOL, Europol and others.</p> <p><b>3.</b> When performing border checks, the employees of the GDBP have encountered all types of combinations listed in the application below. The most common frauds in 2016 are related to the following categories: - 1C, 1D, 1G, 4, 6, and others; The GDBP is in permanent exchange of information with other services through the official contact channels with: - Foreign liaison officers</p>








in Bulgaria; - Representatives of the MoI abroad; - Exchange of information when participating in regular meetings of working group “Borders” - “False documents” in Brussels and through the FADO system; - Exchange of information through the sector “National center for combating fake and forged documents” of the General Directorate Border Police with structures and different units at national and international level engaged in document checking and examination; - Frontex National Contact Point in GDBP (NFPOC Bulgaria);

**4.** The employees of the General Directorate Border Police (experts/junior experts) carry out a technical examination of documents, which includes the following forensic methods: - Examination of document materials; - Establishing the way the document is produced; - Establishing of a mechanical or chemical erasure and reading the erased text in the document; - Establishing insertion (additions) or amendments introduced to the original text of the document in the document; - Detection of a “stolen” signature; - Corrections made in the text of the document; - Expertise to establish a technical forgery of a signature; - An expertise for reading of smeared, smudged or crossed-out texts in documents; expertise of typewritten documents or printed on modern printing devices; - Expertise of stamps and marks; - Other technical expertise for examination; Performing verifications in the following databases (registers): - Centralized information masses of the Ministry of Interior (Border control, Bulgarian identity documents, Control of auto transport, Monitored objects), Automated information fund - Visas and others; - System FADO; - Databases for authentic, false and forged documents - National database “Document control”, Reference Manual (RM) of the FRONTEX Agency, databases of Member States of the European Union – EDISON TD, ARGUS, EuVID (European Vehicle Identification Database) and others; - Information about forged documents in the Frontex Operation Portal FOSS;

**5.** For 2016 at border crossing points a total of 203 cases of used false or forged documents were found, representing a 20% decrease compared to the same period in 2015, when they were 377. A total of 474 cases were established at border crossing points in 2014.

**6.** No.

	Croatia	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Border police is responsible for detecting cases of counterfeit documents. In case of doubt that a particular document is forged, it is verified by document authentication devices and through the iFADO database (samples, security elements and counterfeit documents). For the final decision as to whether the document is forged, the document must be certified by the Center for Criminal Investigations and MUP investigations.</p> <p><b>2.</b> (a) Yes. As part of a Border police training 8 weeks in duration which is designed of 6 weeks of theory and 2 weeks of practice, 12 school hours refer to document counterfeiting. Lectures are held by experts from the MUP Criminal Investigation Center. (b) Yes If yes, which is the frequency of these refresher courses? (c) Annually at the national level experts for advanced counterfeit documents deliver courses for upgrading of knowledge on forged documents. Advanced anti-counterfeiting experts undergo FRONTEX training.</p> <p><b>3.</b> The most common method of falsification of documents is complete forgery, data modification and insertion / bonding site and mostly in travel documents and identity cards. Please refer to Annex 1. (a) Yes. (b) Passports and ID cards. (c) No. (d) Yes How do you exchange information between MS? Information is exchanged through the FRAN network and the EDF working group of FRONTEX.</p> <p><b>4.</b> The second line of border control at all border crossings is equipped with document authentication devices. For the final decision as to whether the document is forged, the document must be certified by the Center for Criminal Investigations and MUP investigations. (b) I) National and international bases are used and FADO. II) Through the above mentioned base, the appearance and the protective elements of the individual travel documents are checked.</p> <p><b>5.</b> Please refer to Annex 1.</p> <p><b>6.</b> N/A</p>
	Czech Republic	No	

	Estonia	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Police and Border Guard Board</p> <p><b>2.</b> Yes. (a) document forensics, legal training, training on the types of documents (incl. supporting documents to obtain genuine travel documents), use of databases, use of biometrics, etc ; (b) Yes , 1 time per year ; (c) refresher courses provided at a national (Forensic Institute etc.) and international level (Frontex expert course etc.)</p> <p><b>3.</b> Yes, all the possible combinations of false/forged documents listed in Annex 1 ; ( b ) Fantasy document; False, counterfeit; (c) No. (d) Yes, via FADO system</p> <p><b>4.</b> Forensic examination, use of databases. The commonly used databases are SIS II, ASF etc, it is verified if for example the document blank has been stolen.</p> <p><b>5.</b> No</p> <p><b>6.</b> No</p>
	Finland	No	
	France	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> There are different levels of identity verification, involving different national authorities: - An identity check at the consulate as part of a visa application; - An identity document check at the border performed by police, with the possibility of being sent to a waiting area; - An identity check at the Prefecture as part of a residence permit application; - An identity check at the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII), notably for the validation of a long-stay visa equivalent to a residence permit, as part of the medical examination or the Republican Integration Contract as the case may be. With regard to ill third-country nationals (applying for residence permit on the grounds of health), applicants are required to provide the Office’s medical service with documents proving identity. - An identity check at the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) as part of the asylum interview. The majority of falsified documents are detected at the Prefectures and at the consulates at the occasion of visa or residence permit applications by specially trained anti-fraud officers and by the border police in charge of external</p>

border controls. If OFPRA has reason to suspect that documents may not be genuine, it proceeds to assess their authenticity using documentary fraud references. The checks are undertaken by specially trained anti-fraud officers.

**2. 2.a.:** Yes The network of documentary and identity fraud specialists (AFDI): The national police has deployed a national network of specialists throughout the whole territory which is nationally led by the expertise division for documentary and identity fraud and in every defence zone by a zonal coordinator. Their mission is the analysis of documents, the training of the national administrations, and the centralisation of frauds in their zone in order to transfer them to the office of documentary fraud. The administration network: The network of fraud officers at the prefectures is linked to the one of the analysts. All public services can request trainings by the documentary and identity fraud officers. The different trainings available are: • training on documentary fraud; • training on identity fraud; • training of relay persons. With a view to tackling documentary fraud more effectively, the Prefectures have been endowed, for the last few years, with anti-fraud specialists. The DIMM thus runs a network, along with the Secure Permit Issuance Unit and the Directorate for Modernisation and Territorial Action, of anti-fraud officers, who are present in the Prefectures and whose role is to fight documentary fraud and identity fraud. The DIMM offers support in various ways, such as: the receipt of the record of detected frauds and of the measures put in place to fight fraud, creating useful documents for the prefectural services concerned, above all the residence permit issuance services, (e.g. drafting response sheets and briefing notes providing guidance in case of suspected fraud); jointly arranging training for the services that deal with fraud; and responding to any questions that the Prefectures may have regarding fraud or individual cases. Finally, the Central Directorate of the Border Police has its own central Documentary Fraud Section, which centralises information on documentary fraud stemming not only from France, but also from abroad. After processing, it provides alerts and briefs both to the operational services and to its international partners. The Ministry of the Interior publishes instruction sheets for use by the services in Prefectures and consulates. These practical sheets are designed as a guide for the services tasked with identification when it comes to verifying the authenticity of civil registry papers from abroad and to detecting forged documents. The instruction sheets also explain what to do in cases of suspected fraud. In parallel, training courses on the detection of false documentation are organised by the border police or gendarmerie. These courses are aimed not only at newly-recruited Prefecture and sub-Prefecture staff, but also at existing staff,


as update training. Border police also provide technical assistance to the services in charge of identification. There are also trainings on documentary fraud for officers of social agencies and of financial administrations organised by the National Anti-Fraud Delegation (DNLF). The DNLF organises specific training regimes which provide officers, in particular those responsible for performing checks or in front-facing roles, with a dozen specific training programmes on the use of investigative tools; detection of social fraud and illegal labour and interagency cooperation. b.: Yes/frequency not available. c.: At national level. See Q2.


**3.** a.: not available b.: 1) Category 3 : Authentic, fraudently obtained 2) Category 4 : Authentic, impostor 3) Category 6 : False, counterfeit c.: No



**4.** a.: Different methods are used to confirm that a document is false (scientific reviews, database). For example, consular officers and, in particular, anti-fraud officers, examine passports under ultra-violet lights so as to detect any that are false. Furthermore, the French central database for foreigners' residence permits AGDREF contains a 'phoneticisation module' enabling prefectural officers to bring up several identities that all share certain elements (letters, similar place or date of birth, etc.). This makes it possible to recognise cases where a single person is claiming more than one identity, by making slight changes to elements in two declarations. This tool has been proven most effective in combatting the kind of fraud where persons present themselves under two identities. b.: I.) National databases: VISABIO, AGDREF, Wanted Persons File (FPR) European databases: Eurodac, VIS, SIS II.) In the AGDREF database, at central level, the identity, the regular or not regular entry into the territory, the period of validity, the issuing authority and the status of the residence permit (provisional, stolen, lost etc.) are verified.

**5.** With regard to the procedure for legal migration, the authorities concerned have reported an increase in applications for which the supporting documentation is fraudulent. The chart below shows an increase in the number of fraud detections by the Central Directorate of Border Police (DCPAF) between 2014 and 2016: 2014 2015 2016 Total of detected frauds 14 308 15 896 17 136

**6.** Yes. In absence of a standardised formalism and a securement of documents attesting the foreign national's civil status, the detection of forgeries is often delicate. In parallel to this, identity fraud is based on increasingly complex manoeuvres such as the fraudulent recognition of filial relationships

			in order to obtain a “parent of a French child” residence permit. Efforts to counter these fraudulent practices are often stymied by difficulties cross-checking the applicant’s records with the foreign authorities, security issues with these documents, as well as complications in proving identity usurpation. Soon information as the child’s and the other parent’s civil status which gives the foreign parent the right of residence will be available in the AGDREF database.
	Germany	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Various authorities may be responsible, depending on when and where the document was presented. Examples: Presentation on crossing border: Federal Police responsible, presentation in asylum process: Federal Office for Migration and Refugees(BAMF) responsible, presentation during general identity check: police officer carrying out check is responsible (Federal Police, Federal State Police)</p> <p><b>2.</b> Yes, staff of the BAMF who examine documents receive special training. The examination process is currently conducted at 3 levels. a) All levels: General internal training: Physical technical examination of documents, handling databases... Level 1: Training focusing on documents from the currently most prevalent countries of origin, handling databases, machine-assisted examination of documents; Level 2: Advanced training (by BAMF and Federal Police), examination of documents from all countries of origin, handling databases, advanced examination of machine-assessable documents; Level 3: Specialist training (BAMF, Federal Police, federal state criminal investigation department (LKA), federal criminal investigation department (BKA)), assessment methods, legal aspects, database training, instructional visits to other document inspection establishments b) Yes. At least 1x annually, according to availability of courses. c) National for all levels; additionally international in isolated cases for Level 2 (according to availability); Level 3 international</p> <p><b>3.</b> Annex not available d) Yes, through police authorities and their documentation departments</p> <p><b>4.</b> A) Forensic examination, use of databases B) I) Various databases National: ISU (InformationsSystemUrkunden - Federal Police/federal criminal investigation department), DOKIS (Bavarian state criminal investigation department), own reference compilation (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees); International: iFADO, DISCS, ARGUS II) Matching with own findings,</p>

			<p>inquiries to partner authorities (foreigners authorities, Federal Ministry of the Interior, document examination offices)</p> <p><b>5.</b> Increase in absolute Terms. In relative terms steady in relation to number of examined documents</p> <p><b>6.</b> Assessment of documents from unsafe countries of origin (unclear situation/intelligence) Documents from countries without an effectively functioning documentation system (corrupt issuance) International records of stolen documents not always available Assessment of breeder documents and documents without ICAO reference (non-standard, no reference materials available) Misuse of supposedly genuine documents by other persons</p>
	Hungary	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Police.</p> <p><b>2.</b> a) Yes. Policemen who work in the area of border control receive trainings every month (at least 10 per year). The trainings are 2 hours long each and focus on document identification. Other police units receive at least 5 trainings per year. The executive staff also receives trainings in the use of the EU iFADO system and the Hungarian NEKOR (National Complex Documentation System). b) Yes, see above. c) Mostly national, the training are provided by the Police.</p> <p><b>3.</b> a) Yes. b) Counterfeit (6) - 36 cases; Blank, stolen (12A): 16 cases; Impostor (4): 12 cases. c) No. d) Yes, the Police uploads the new types of false/forged documents to the iFADO system.</p> <p><b>4.</b> a) The court - if needed - can request Judicial Documentary Expert Opinion which includes all measures above (forensic examination, use of databases, etc.). b) I) iFADO - international; NEKOR - national II) Protective elements of original documents, forged elements of fake / counterfeit documents.</p> <p><b>5.</b> There has been no significant change, forgery of border/visa stamps is predominant (over 50% of cases per year). 2014. 2140 false/forged documents detected 2015. 2210 for false/forged documents detected 2016. 1861 for false/forged documents detected</p>

			<b>6. No.</b>
 	Latvia	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> The State Border Guard within the migration procedures is in charge of identification of foreigners and determining if the travel or ID or other documents used by the foreigners authentic. There is an Examination service in the structure of the State Border Guard, which carries out the technical examination of the document. The State Border Guard officials during border checks, immigration control as well as identification of foreigners perform checks on document authentication. If in the course of such procedures, the authenticity of the document is causing doubts, then the State Border Guard Examination Service carries out the technical expertise of the documents and prepares forensic expert's conclusion.</p> <p><b>2. 2. (a)</b> Yes. The State Border Guard has document experts of 3 levels. The State Border Guard officials, who perform basic level documentary checks (border checks at the first line and immigration control), receive the relevant training at the State Border Guard College within one year. This training curriculum includes a course on examination of documents, facial recognition and profiling, the use of technical resources and the use of informative sources on training topics, etc. The State Border Guard officials, who conduct the in-depth study of documents (border checks at the second line and immigration control) receive the relevant training at the State Border Guard College within the officers' training program during two years. This program includes the topic of the in-depth examination of documents. The third level document experts – the State Border Guard forensic experts are trained at the Forensic Examination Office within 1 year, having mastered the general legal part and the part of the technical research of specialised documents. At the end of the training, the experts pass a uniform state examination and receive a forensic expert certificate. (b) Yes. The first and the second line document experts have qualification raising courses at the State Border Guard College (at least once every 3 years) and take part in the training led by the State Border Guard document experts (each year). The State Border Guard document experts participate in qualification raising activities twice a year. (c) Document experts of all levels are raising their qualification at national level training, as well as take part in international training, conferences, seminars, knowledge exchange visits.</p>





**3.** 3. (a) Yes. The State Border Guard officials confronted with all types of false/forged documents listed in Annex 1. (b) The most frequent types of false/forged documents are completely forged documents (Annex 1C, 1G, 6), documents with changes made in the data sheet (Annex 5A, 5B, 7, 9B, 9C) and documents executed on the stolen forms (Annex 1B, 1F, 12A). (c) All basic types of false/forged documents are listed in the Annex, their grouping principles may slightly differ. (d) Yes. A description of the false/forged document is prepared and included in the FADO system or is sent to the Member States by use of electronic communication means.


**4.** 4. (a) If the officials of the State Border Guard suspects a false document, technical examination of the documents is carried out. At the same time, the authenticity of the document is checked through the databases (national and international) and specified by the communication with the competent authorities of other countries. (b) At the same time the authenticity of the document is verified through the national databases (NDR, PADIS, etc.) and through the international information systems (SIS, CVIS, Interpol). I) The national databases are: NDR (Register of Invalid Documents), PADIS (Information System on Person Identification Documents), PDP (Information System on Persons' Data), Document Sample's Register. International information systems and databases of document samples are: SIS, CVIS, Interpol, FADO, Edison TD, Discs, Regulation PASSPORT, ISU Light ) II) The information on the status of a person and document is checked in the databases, as well as descriptions of document samples are used to determine the authenticity of the document.


**5.** There is a slight decrease noticed in the use of false or forged documents during the last three years. Statistics on false/forged documents detected: in 2014 - 80, 2015 – 71 and 2016 - 54.

**6.** Yes. The detection of false/forged documents is significantly affected by a lack of samples of documents and poor quality of documents issued by the many risk countries for the domestic use, violations related with document personalization and document issuing procedure committed by the issuing authorities, as well as widespread possibilities for obtaining of authentic identification documents in a fraudulent way.

	Lithuania	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Initial suspicion can be raised by any authority and it depends upon the skills of respective official. Police or State Border Guard Service (SBGS) are informed in such cases. It depends if the possible violation happened in the territory or in the border region of the state. Mentioned authorities have appropriate document examination units to approve suspicions.</p> <p><b>2.</b> Yes, border guards receive special trainings. a) Trainings are provided according to the special document verification and examination programme common in SBGS. Programme consists of three levels: basic, intermediate and advanced. Everyone SBGS official have to have basic level. Document verification and examination programme covers basic knowledge starting from forensic, security features, document issuing steps, legal base, data bases, biometrics etc. b) Yes. At least once per year. c) From time to time courses are provided at national and international level. Courses are provided by advanced level document specialists responsible for document examination and verification system in districts or by specialists of the Forensic Science Unit of SBGS.</p> <p><b>3.</b> a) Yes. We confront with all of the possible combinations of false/forged documents listed in Annex 1. b) Three most frequent types of false/forged documents that we are confronting listed in Annex 1 are 1A, 6 and 5B. c) No. d) Yes. Related information can be exchanged between MS by various ways: - through national / international contact points; - through the data bases like iFado and other. - through organisations like Frontex. - by national Alerts. - in the official meetings and work groups. - other.</p> <p><b>4.</b> a) to confirm that the document is false forensic examination have to be done by the specialists of the SBGS Forensic Science Unit. b) I) National or international databases (i.e. iFado, Keesing, Edison, EUVID, Reference manual, Arkila, Dokis, DTCIS etc.) can be used as helpful tool for the forensic examination. II) Databases are useful for the security features descriptions and legal status of the examining document.</p> <p><b>5.</b> Increases or decreases in the use of false or forged documents in the last years depends of the particularly cases (i.g. disclosed illegal underground factories, geopolitical situation in region etc.).</p>
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			<p>Statistics vary all the time but significant increase is not noticed. 2014 y. – 136 cases 2015 y. – 519 cases 2016 y. – 132 cases</p> <p><b>6.</b> Detection of false or forged documents is always challenging because of the constantly and rapidly changing fraud techniques and trends.</p>
	Luxembourg	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> 1. A special unit of the police (Unité de Contrôle de la Police de l’aéroport) is located at the international airport of Luxembourg. This unit SCA (Service de Contrôle à l’Aéroport) is divided in two sections: SCF (Service Contrôle frontalier) This section is responsible for the document checks in first and second line on arrival and departure for all extra Schengen flights at Luxembourg airport. SED (Section expertise Documents) This section is the “Centre de compétence en matière de faux documents)” for the whole country. All reports concerning a falsification are composed by this section.</p> <p><b>2.</b> 2. a. Yes. SCF: They receive a special training “CCC - Common Core Curriculum” provided by Frontex. In this training for border guards, are included 40 hours of “basic training on false documents”. SED: The members of the SED receive additionally to the basic course a 2 week FRONTEX course “Training on advanced skills for the detection of falsified documents” held in the Netherlands. b. SCF. Yes. There are refreshment courses. The frequencies of these courses are organized on national level foreseen by law. The time is 2 x 4 hours a year. The border guards are informed on a regular basis on new types of falsification by e-mail or via the alert system in i-FADO. SED: During the same internal formation foreseen by law, the members of this section get a refresh on new types of falsification, new modus operandi regarding document fraud. Over the year the members of this section are participating on different meetings, courses and other events related to document fraud. c. The refreshment courses are provided on national and international level. National level: SED. International Level: Frontex, German Federal Police, IFC (Immigration Fraud Conference).</p> <p><b>3.</b> a. We are confronted with all combinations of document fraud listed in the Annexe. b. The three most detected false/forged documents detected in Luxembourg: 1. Italian ID-card, 2. Greek ID-card 3. Portuguese driving licenses. c. No d. Yes we do so. Members of the section SED are participating on the WP FRONT/FALSE DOCS at the European Council in Brussels. In this Group</p>

			<p>is established a network with national points of contact in case of a need. Another possibility is to use the FADO helpline (False and Authentic Documents Online)</p> <p><b>4. a. SED.</b> Forensic examination is done on behalf of 2 DOCUCENTER NIRVIS, PROJECTINA as well as microscopes. For all documents containing an MRZ and /or a chip we use the Passport reader “VISOTEC EXPERT 600”. If we have a specimen of the document in question we take this as reference. b. If this is not the case, we use different databases to confirm that the document is false I. FADO (EU), i-FADO (EU), DOKIS (D), DISCS (NL), ARGUS (A), D-224 (CH), EDISON (Interpol), II. Information on the document if it is an existing document, information on security features like printing techniques, OVI, UV, and so on.</p> <p><b>5.</b> Statistics from previous years from the SED (Section expertise Documents). This is the statistic from all documents checked by the unit. For the year 2017, until the date of 24th of July we have 1274 documents checked. 81 cases of document fraud were stated. (See table in document attached).</p> <p><b>6. CHALLENGES</b> regarding detection of false or forged documents. At the end of the year 2016 the European Commission established an action plan to strengthen the combat regarding document fraud. The increasing number of cases in our unit shows clearly that the phenomenon of document fraud is often linked to organized crime groups. Document fraud is widespread and it represents a danger for the internal security inside the Schengen area. For the future it is indispensable that the phenomena od document fraud will be extended to following areas: In general all person who have to check documents in Municipal offices, residents’ registration offices, driving licence offices, ministries, social security offices, embassies, but also the “normal” Police officers during their daily job. To attempt only a minimum of all these challenges the Unit SED has to be reinforced. The phenomena of refugees in Luxembourg is ongoing. For all cases the documents of the refugees are checked by our unit. The numbers are increasing from year to year.</p>
	Malta	Yes	<p><b>1. Answer:</b> The authorities in charge to determine if the document is false are border guards and the Police.</p>

			<p><b>2.</b> (a). Yes the police receive a special training on advanced skills for the detection of falsified documents including the pre-press, press, after press, imposter training and hands on training on forged and counterfeit passports (b). Yes – yearly. Ad-hoc courses are also organized in case of need. (c). The training is provided at both at national level by expert trainers and also internationally</p> <p><b>3.</b> (a) Yes. The ones that we are confronted with in Malta are: 1) Authentic, contains false document 2) Authentic, fantasy document 3) Authentic, fraudently obtained 4) Authentic, impostor 5) False, bio page 6) False, counterfeit 7) False, image substituted 8) False, mutilated 9) False, New bio page 10) False, other 11) False, Page substituted (b) The most common three false/forged documents that we encounter the most are: 1) Counterfeit documents 2) Forged biodata page 3) Residence permit counterfeit (c) No (d) Yes, through the Faux/Falsified WP in Brussels.</p> <p><b>4.</b> (a) The NDEU personnel perform forensic examinations in the Forensic lab by using different equipment. The document is also compared with an authentic document and also checked with the iFADO and FADO database and also with the reference manual database. (b) The Databases used are iFADO, FADO and the Reference Manual which are all international databases. The information that it is checked on these databases are the special features that the document should have and also to check if there was any new trend of falsification on the specific document</p> <p><b>5.</b> No change</p> <p><b>6.</b> Answer: Yes, since counterfeiters are becoming better at counterfeiting documents and they are always developing new technique to produce a very good replica of the original documents so the police and the border guards have to always be on the alert when checking documents. Moreover the issue of imposters is making another trend of forgery which is challenging to every border.</p>
	Netherlands	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> At the external borders, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (RNM) and the Seaport Police in Rotterdam are in charge of determining if an ID document held or used by a third-country national is false.</p>


**2.** Yes, the officers who deal with forged and false documents receive a special training. In the Netherlands the RNM provides several trainings, named "Doc1", "Doc2" and "Doc3". The differences between those trainings is that Doc1 mostly provides basics, specialization takes place in the Doc2 and Doc3 training. Doc1: Attention is paid to types of documents, printing techniques, the manufacturing process, legal aspects and control using the Edison system. You will also learn the assessment of persons in relation to (offered) documents, technical and tactical profiling. You finish the training with an exam consisting of a theoretical and practical part. Doc2: In this training you will be trained as a document specialist who is responsible for the second line research. You learn to investigate a travel and identity document or other documents on authenticity and security, and act as a request for both internal and external partners. During the training, attention is paid to the papermaking process, authenticity, printing techniques, color learning, legal aspects, profiling, cards and biometrics. During training, Edison TD and EPR and research equipment (such as MobilDoc and Docubox Dragon) are used. The program is concluded with a theoretical and practical exam. Doc3: In this training you will be trained as a document expert who is responsible for the third line research. You learn to investigate a travel and identity document or other documents on authenticity and security, and act as a request for both internal and external partners. In addition you will be trained to draft police reports for juridical purposes and to act as a specialist in court. During the training, attention is paid to the graphical production processes, digital images, digital printing techniques and output, analyses, bank notes, practical investigation, presentation techniques and court appearance. The program is concluded with a theoretical and practical exam. The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee sometimes also provides training to other organizations, for example the Immigration- and Naturalization Service and the National Police. (b) Document training is part of an annual refreshment training plan. Document specialists have an annual conference. (c) For the RNM, Doc1, Doc2 and Doc3 is provided by the RNM Centre for Training & Expertise. Refreshment training is provided at the local level. RNM Centre for Training & Expertise also provides international training for document experts through the Frontex Partnership Academy Amsterdam.


**3.** (a) The RNM is confronted with all combinations listed in Annex 1. (b) Counterfeit: 259, Authentic Impostor: 150, Forged; bio page counterfeit 104. (c) No. (d) Yes, Exchange takes place through Frontex (EDF-RAN), EU (faux doc), Fado and EdisonTD.


			<p><b>4.</b> (a) Forensic examination in combination with checks in SLTD and SISII. (b) i. databases; Databases Schengen Information System II (SIS II) and Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) contain information about stolen, lost and revoked documents. Databases like Edison and iFADO contain information about technical details of documents. ii. Documents numbers are checked in SIS II and SLTD in order to verify if documents are stolen, lost or revoked. Technical details of documents are compared with technical details in databases Edison TD and iFADO.</p> <p><b>5.</b> No substantial increases or decreases over the listed years. Please see attached document.</p> <p><b>6.</b> Yes. Examination of Syrian passports is a challenge due to uncertainties in the authorization process.</p>
	Slovak Republic	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> In relation to legal and irregular migration, the authorities responsible for determining identity of a third-country national are respective units of the Border and Alien Police: departments of the Border Control, departments of the Alien Police, department of asylum.</p> <p><b>2.</b> a) Border and Alien Police staff is regularly provided expert trainings focused on work with ID documents and dealing with individual forms and methods of falsification and forgery/altering of documents. Moreover, they are also trained in dealing with individual ways of detecting such documents while using special technical means with focus on control tactics of such documents, profiling of a person and a document. As for the type of training, these trainings are compulsory before the officer gets on duty and they are carried out within a basic expert training of the respective Police Academy (secondary education). Another training is carried out later which reflects individual detected cases of false and altered documents based on practical experience. Furthermore, once a year a training focused on documents is conducted for all the staff of the Border and Alien Police. These are so called repetition and improvement trainings for police officers conducting the first level of document check. Finally, expert trainings for more advanced police officers conducting second level of document check or more detailed examination of documents who are designated for this task. These officers receive trainings focused on more detailed and more complicated document analysis aiming at confirmation of the authenticity of these documents. During all these trainings, the police officers learn how to use available databases of documents in order to carry out the necessary comparison, they learn about other forms of</p>

			<p>obtaining required data about the examined document (written inquiry, through questionnaires, specific web addresses for online document screenings etc.). b) Yes. At least once a year and if needed, it is possible to operatively increase the number of trainings. c) The courses are carried out mostly at the national level and are provided by lectors who are specially trained at the expert level in examining documents. These lectors regularly participate in internships abroad, seminars organised by various international institutions such as Frontex, European Commission, foundations and NGOs which deal primarily with education of document experts.</p> <p><b>3.</b> a) Yes. All of them. b) counterfeiting stamps, bio page forged, chemically removing stamps in the inner document sides c) No. d) No.</p> <p><b>4.</b> a) If a respective authority has a suspicion or records that the submitted document is false or altered, this suspicion is verified in available investigation and registration databases. Border and Alien Police staff or Migration Office staff use databases of models of authentic documents where it is possible to compare and thus assess the authenticity of the examined/controlled document and by this way to determine whether the submitted document is false, altered or it is an authentic document of another person (so called look like). Another very important aspect of detection of false and altered documents is the expert level and competence of the police staff to recognise whether the document is authentic or altered by using technical means as well as based on the knowledge and experience from detection of false and altered documents. b) The Slovak Republic uses its national database of travel and other documents which Border and Alien Police staff can access – national FADO. As for international databases, primarily the document databases managed by the European Commission are used: iFADO, iPRADO and the system EDISON.</p> <p><b>5.</b> In 2015, a significant increase compared to 2014 was recorded in the area of falsification and altering/forgery of documents (+121 persons, +115 documents, +114 border stamps). In 2016, there was a slight decrease compared to 2015 (-69 persons, -44 documents, -52 border stamps). Statistics for 2014 – 2016 are available in the attached annex.</p> <p><b>6.</b> The information about the detected false and altered documents is recorded in the following systems: - IS VŠI (means: selected statistical information) managed by the Department of Risk Analysis and Coordination of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Police Force Presidium</p>
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			<p>- IS FADO managed by the Department of Travel Document Analysis of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Police Force Presidium - secured intranet of the Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Police Force Presidium where the modus operandi information regarding falsification and altering of documents is regularly updated. A challenge for the Slovak Republic in this area is a facilitation of access to the system for other departments of the Police Force, provision of trainings to police officers which is focused on data collection system, entering of data and examining of information about false and altered documents, provision of regular update of information about modus operandi regarding falsification and altering of documents.</p>
	Slovenia	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> Initial suspicion can be raised by any authority and it depends upon the skills of respective official. The Police are informed in such cases. Advanced level document experts' opinion is enough for prosecution in simple cases. In more complicated cases the document should be examined by national forensic lab.</p> <p><b>2.</b> a) Do the (police/border guards) officers who deal with forged and false documents receive a special training(s)? Yes If yes, can you please indicate the type of training they received (i.e. document forensics, legal training, sort of documents (incl. supporting documents to obtain genuine travel documents), use of databases, use of biometrics, etc.): all indicated plus risk profiles and most recent modus operandi (b) Do they receive refresher courses? Yes If yes, which is the frequency of these refresher courses? Annual or upon needs? (c) Are the training and refresher courses provided at a national or international level? Please specify and indicate who provides the training courses: They are provided nationally. We apply four levels of training, two basic and two advanced. International experience is incorporated into curricula.</p> <p><b>3.</b> Unfortunately the annex seems to be corrupted and cannot be opened. Nevertheless we encounter upon combination of forged documents. Common combinations are forged/false passport and visa, passport and residence permit and passport travel document and supporting document.</p> <p><b>4.</b> a) We apply examination and consultation against databases as well. b) We apply SIS/SLTD and national database. c) We consult for stolen or lost documents against machine readable zone data with scanning or with manual queries against number of document and "nationality" of document.</p>

			<p><b>5.</b> The number of detected abuses of documents is as follows: 2014: 1171 2015: 783 2016: 656</p> <p><b>6.</b> Constant development of police intranet database is required and can be time consuming. Nevertheless the effects are very positive. There is an issue of false hits with queries for the numbers as hits may appear for other document than the one that was queried. The same number may for example apply for a stolen passport of one country and lost ID of another country.</p>
	Spain	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> National Police.</p> <p><b>2.</b> 2. (a) Yes. Every National Police officer performing border checks receives a training to detect false documents, detect impostors, use databases, etc. Specialized second line officers receive additional training for the use of advanced false document detection equipment, drafting of reports and alerts, and recording in FALSIFI (Spanish database on false documents) (b) There is no fixed period. (c) There are centralized courses, provided at national level, and decentralized courses, provided at local level. Some officers attend international courses, mainly those offered by Frontex.</p> <p><b>3.</b> (a) Yes. All types. (b) Categories 1 (1F and 1H), 4 and 5 (c) No. (d) Yes. Information about relevant new types of forgery is exchanged by means of alerts uploaded in iFADO as QCC (Quick Check Cards), in Frontex' Reference Manual and as Dial Doc (Interpol database for alerts), and, sometimes through presentations made at the Frontiers-false documents Working Party and RAN-EDF (Risk Analysis Network of Frontex European Document Fraud Network) meetings.</p> <p><b>4.</b> (a) Forensic examination by the forensic units of the National Police and consultations with Embassies and other third country authorities. (b) I. At national level: passport, ID and residence permit databases. At international level: FADO, SIS, VIS and Interpol databases. II. Identities, document comparison, security features and information about lost and stolen documents.</p> <p><b>5.</b> Decreases. 2014: 4235, 2015: 3897, 2016: 3369.</p>


			<p><b>6.</b> Yes, mainly concerning the use of fraudulently obtained genuine documents (FOG), which is difficult to prove since it involves third country authorities. Breeder documents issued by third countries also pose a challenge when used to obtain Spanish documents.</p>
	Sweden	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> At the external borders or during domestic alien controls the Police Authority is in charge of determining the authenticity of documents. The initial verification is done by the officers performing the checks (for example 1st line border guards, patrolling officers, crime investigators etc.) but if needed a more thorough examination is done either by specially trained border guards or police officers or by the National Forensic Centre. In asylum cases the Migration Agency is usually in charge. However, in some cases the document has already been examined by the police. The Tax Agency is in charge of the Swedish Population register and also examines documents.</p> <p><b>2.</b> a) The document training within the Swedish Police is not yet uniform. However, a uniform training package for all staff working at Border Police sections/units is developed and will be fully implemented as soon as possible. The basic level, which everyone goes through, is 2 weeks of which 2 days focus on documents and impostors. There is also an ongoing project to harmonize all document checks/examinations. The project is led by the National Forensic Centre. The main focus for the project is 1st and 2nd line checks but also basic knowledge among all within the police that do identity checks and during that process check documents. The goal of the project is to determine which knowledge is required on the different levels and try to get the needed amount of document training implemented on all levels. Thus far, training regarding supporting documents/breeder documents has been poorly covered in Sweden. Hopefully this will change in the near future considering all the effort put into this field (documents, identity). The officers within the Migration Agency dealing with documents are trained by the National Forensic Center. Different databases are used. Some biometrics with special competence are trained in the UK. b) So far the amount of refresher courses offered has differed. However when the uniform national training package is implemented it should be offered on a regular basis. The frequency of these courses is unknown at present. c) The basic training for all staff employed at a border police unit/section is done at regional level – by using the national uniform training structure. Further training; for 1st and 2nd line border guards, repatriation work, domestic aliens control etc. will most probably be offered on</p>

both regional and national level. Since the training structure is not yet completed it is not possible to give a clear answer.

**3.** a) The Police and the Migration Agency are confronted with more or less all fraudulent types listed in Annex I. b) During 2017 the three most frequent detected types of fraudulent documents have been: - Genuine but fraudulently obtained Schengen visas (out of 103 cases, 47 concerns this fraud type) - Impostors - Counterfeit Schengen stamps or European National identity cards c) No d) Information is exchanged in different ways; for example through alerts in iFADO, Interpol Dial-Doc, at council working party Frontier/False Document-meetings (FAUXDOC) and/or Frontex EDF-meetings etc.

**4.** a) If a 1st line border guard detects a suspected fraudulent document, the document (and passenger) is usually (depending on the size of the BCP) handed over to 2nd line. A specially trained border guard/police (with document training equivalent to Frontex document course “Training on advanced skills for detection of falsified documents”) will perform the more thorough examination- at least at the larger airports. The equipment varies; most have access to VSC 40 or 400 and Microscope. In some cases the document is handed over to the National Forensic Centre (within the police) for a forensic examination. b) I: The most frequently used database is iFADO but also EDISON. Some use Documentchecker. Also DISCS and Keesing among others are used. They are all international databases. II: That depends of course on the knowledge about the questioned document, but that would be information regarding printing techniques and security features.

**5.** Statistics are only available on Air border. The four largest airports in Sweden report statistics regarding detected fraudulent documents; Arlanda, Gothenburg-Landvetter, Stocholm-Skavsta and Malmö. From May 2017 also Växjö airport. The statistics cover fraudulent documents detected during border control or domestic alien control performed on Schengen internal flights. The statistics include; genuine documents abused by impostors, fraudulently obtained documents, stolen blank documents and forged or counterfeit documents. From 2012 to 2014 there was an increase but since 2014 the numbers are as follows: 2014: 538 fraudulent documents were detected 2015: 274 -“- -“- 2016: 260 -“- -“- For the Migration Agency the numbers have been stable since 2014.


			<p><b>6.</b> Documents are getting more and more secured, but to whom are they issued? Knowledge about breeder documents, thorough checks during first time registration etc. is of utmost importance. One big challenge for all Member States is to detect impostors. Biometric verification during identity checks would be beneficiary. The number of documents to be checked is also an issue since the personnel resources are scarce.</p>
	United Kingdom	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> United Kingdom government departments and law enforcement bodies encounter non-genuine documents on a daily basis, both in country and overseas. These include (but are not limited to) the police, immigration authorities, Department for Work &amp; Pensions and the Driver &amp; Vehicle Licensing Agency. Whilst the Home Office National Document Fraud Unit has overall responsibility for matters relating to passport and travel document abuse, determinations on authenticity can be made by suitably trained government employees, using a combination of experience, electronic reference material and locally held comparison documents.</p> <p><b>2.</b> Yes. All officers working for government departments or law enforcement bodies tasked with examining or verifying passports, identity cards and other travel documents receive specialist training at various levels. This is either delivered by the National Document Fraud Unit, or by suitably trained officers embedded within the various administrative and operational units across government. The training offered includes basic, intermediate, advanced and refresher courses on forgery detection, as well as guidance on copy documents and online tools for employers, carriers, real estate agents and other commercial partners. Yes. The National Document Fraud Unit offers approximately 10 separate days of forgery detection refresher training to United Kingdom Border Force and Immigration Enforcement officers (based in various regions) each year. These are in addition to the regular training courses detailed above in 2(a), along with rolling eight-week intensive attachments to the National Document Fraud Unit. In the vast majority of cases, the Home Office National Document Fraud Unit delivers these courses at its London or Liverpool offices. However, a limited number of refresher courses have been delivered to United Kingdom Visas &amp; Immigration and law enforcement partners overseas in recent years.</p> <p><b>3.</b> No access to Annex 1. Yes. The United Kingdom National Document Fraud Unit has developed a wide network of high-value contacts across all member states on information sharing around</p>

document abuse. As well as contributing to the FADO programme, it produces and shares document specific Forgery Finders and other bulletins on a regular basis. Information exchange with member states on individual cases also occurs in the international arena, via the United Kingdom Visas & Immigration and Immigration Enforcement International networks based at Diplomatic missions overseas. This is done through a wide variety of platforms, including meetings, training events and email/ telephone contact, and always in accordance with data agreed sharing policies.

**4.** If a suspect document is encountered by an officer working for United Kingdom Border Force, Immigration Enforcement and Visas & Immigration, an immediate judgement will be made on authenticity and standard checks will be carried out on the relevant systems. If a conclusion cannot be reached, the document is referred to a trained forgery detection officer, who will undertake a detailed secondary examination using specialist knowledge and equipment. This officer will then provide a report, which will often include image attachments to confirm findings and conclusions to inform the decision maker on the holder's admissibility to the United Kingdom. If a document is falsified to a very high standard, or if a new method of abuse is identified, it may be passed to the National Document Fraud Unit for forensic analysis. The Home Office utilises a wide variety of national and international databases to support document examinations and the decision making process in relation to those applying to enter/ remain in the United Kingdom. The information provided within these systems is generally related to identities and travel documents.

**5.** It is not possible to release exact data in relation to the number of non-genuine documents encountered by United Kingdom Border Force, Immigration Enforcement and Visas & Immigration. However, a 20% increase was seen from 2014 to 2015, and a 7% decrease from 2015 to 2016.

**6.** There are several challenges faced by the United Kingdom in relation to the detection of non-genuine documents. These include, but are not limited to, resource limitations against increased passenger numbers and associated risk, the secure implementation of identity document validation systems, agreeing working relationships with EU partners in preparation for the United Kingdom's

			exit from the EU, and maintaining high-level engagement with an increasing number of domestic law enforcement bodies in an environment of ever changing targets and priorities.
	Norway	Yes	<p><b>1.</b> This depends on where and when the ID document is presented. For asylum seekers and at the borders the National Police Immigration Service (PU) has this as one of its primary tasks, as it does for those who have to be returned by force to their country of origin. For applications for visitor's visa, work and resident permits the Norwegian foreign service missions have a first-line responsibility for controlling that the ID-/travel documents are genuine and has been issued to the applicant. ID-documents presented for EU/EFTA registration or registration in the Central Population Register by persons claiming to be citizens of a Nordic or another member country of EU or EFTA country are controlled by officers at a tax office with trained staff or at one of the four service centres for foreign workers. The Norwegian ID-Centre has a special document unit that serves all the other authorities in cases where it is difficult to determine whether an ID-document is false or not.</p> <p><b>2. (a) Yes:</b> There is no national, standardized document training for police and border guards. The training depends on who provides it, and is usually limited to false ID-cards and passports. The most comprehensive training is provided by the Norwegian ID Centre, on two different levels: 1st line training usually consists of a two day course for approximately 25 persons. One day is dedicated to legal training and face comparison training, the other to document training. Document training include simple document examination with new and older, genuine and false, international passports and ID-cards, and use of reference databases. 2nd line training is a three week course for 6-8 persons with in depth training in document control, face comparison, legal issues, supporting documents, teaching etc. Increasingly, the Norwegian ID Centre is providing e-learning to several groups, including police and border guards, and this training is becoming an integral part of some training courses within the police. (b) As of yet, they do not receive organized refresher courses, other than occasional individual help. The Norwegian ID Centre offers a program to employees in the immigration administration, the Police and in other public agencies responsible for handling ID information that is meant to be a contribution to the development and professional updating of qualified staff, so as to enable them to perform better and more efficiently. c) There is no national, standardized document training for police and border guards. The main airport Gardermoen provide</p>

training to their border guards and some others. A few local enterprising and sometimes self-taught document examiners provide training to their surroundings. NCIS occasionally provide training. The Norwegian ID-Centre regularly provide in-house and on-site training on two different levels, so called 1st line and 2nd line levels, to border guards, police, tax authorities, migration police etc. It is by far the most active trainer institution in Norway.

**3.** The specifications in Annex 1 do not correspond to the registrations made in the IT-systems of Norwegian authorities, often they register only 'false', not whether this e.g. is 'counterfeit', 'forgery' or 'imposter'. (a) Yes, partly to the situations encountered: 1A/1E (not distinguishable) 1B 1C/1D (not distinguishable) 1G/1H (not distinguishable) 2 3 4 5 (no details) 6 8A 8B 9 (no details) 11 12 (no details) (b) As observed above the situations in annex 1 assumes a set of codes different than those used as basis for our statistics, the majority of our registrations are only noted as false without any further details, followed by counterfeit and forged (no further details). Three most frequent types are: 1. Counterfeit 2. Photo substituted 3. Impostor (c) Codes used in one or more Norwegian IT-systems not found in Annex 1 are: a. Change/addition/removal of information b. Camouflage (d) This answer describes only procedures used by the Norwegian ID Centre: New types of forgeries are communicated to other national agencies and internationally by requests ("Has anyone seen this before?") or alerts produced in-house. We also use local and international meetings and conferences to present interesting or new cases of forgeries.

**4.** (a) Forensic examination, use of databases, reference databases, verification with local authorities (in cases not related to an asylum application). (b) This answer relate only to the Norwegian ID Centre: We use an international database (SLTD Interpol) to confirm that the documents are not registered as stolen or lost. We use reference databases, not to confirm that documents are false, but to find comparable references for documents to strengthen a conclusion. These reference databases include: Edison TD, Discs, Document Checker and iFado.

**5.** We have seen an increase. 2016: 846 documents misused by third country nationals were discovered 2015: 648 documents misused used by third country nationals were discovered 2014: 657 documents misused by third country nationals were discovered For further information (in



			Norwegian with a summary in English) see: <a href="https://www.nidsenter.no/en/news/news-archive/2017/5/misuse-of-id-documents-2016/">https://www.nidsenter.no/en/news/news-archive/2017/5/misuse-of-id-documents-2016/</a>
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			<b>6.</b> Yes, there are frequently challenges related to the time and resources available for satisfactory control of ID-documents.
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