



Accurate, timely, interoperable? Data management in the asylum procedure

Common Template for the EMN Study 2020

Final version: 16 March 2020 (updated 14 April 2020)

1 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

A smooth and fast registration and identification procedure and ensuring the accuracy of the information collected, are **essential aspects of a functioning asylum procedure**. Several Member States have recently taken a wider range of measures to also improve interoperability to assist operational efficiency.¹ An **effective** asylum system relies on the collection of timely information that could appropriately channel asylum applicants into the right track, as well as on accurate and reliable information that could inform subsequent asylum decisions. Similarly, the smooth transmission of information to relevant authorities as well as the interoperability of databases where this information is collected avoid duplication and contribute to the **efficiency** of the asylum system. Finally, the use of information collected during different phases of the asylum procedure to inform further related steps of the process (including the Dublin procedure) reception conditions, and to inform future planning for the migration system (including integration and possibly return) increase the **preparedness** of the migration system overall.

Changing circumstances in asylum applications in recent years, including increases and decreases in the volume and types of applications, has led to several procedural changes in how Member States manage the asylum process. In many Member States this has also impacted on how data is collected, managed and shared throughout the process. In particular, the following policy developments have been registered.

1. In the years of high influx of asylum seekers in the EU (2015–2016) several Member States experienced major **challenges with regard to their capacities to register asylum seekers as well as with subsequent data management** across different databases within their respective asylum authorities and with regard to other authorities linked to the asylum procedure and reception of asylum applicants.² In several Member States there were backlogs and delays in the asylum procedure. Asylum applicants were not always able to make their application upon arrival and once their application was registered, it sometimes took months before they could finally lodge the asylum application.³ Furthermore, multiple registrations occurred in some Member States due to a lack of interoperability of databases and a lack of technologies to digitalise the individual information and make it accessible to the different authorities. With regard to the high numbers of asylum applicants, several Member States experienced a need for automation, digitisation and innovation (such as the implementation of artificial intelligence) of various processes within the asylum procedure in order cope with the large numbers by saving resources, to limit double work, to ensure accuracy and transferability of individual information among different data systems.

¹ MPI, Chasing Efficiency: Can Operational Changes Fix European Asylum Systems? March 2020: <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/MPIE-ChasingEfficiency-EuropeAsylum-Final.pdf>

² EMN, Synthesis Report, Changing Influx of Asylum Seekers 2014-2016, August 2018: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/00_eu_changing_influx_study_synthesis_final_en.pdf

³ ECRE, Access to protection in Europe. The registration of asylum applications, 2018: http://www.asylumineurope.org/sites/default/files/shadow-reports/aida_accessii_registration.pdf; EMN, Annual Report on Migration and Asylum 2017, May 2018: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/00_annual_report_on_migration_2017_highres_en.pdf

2. With regard to the making, registering and lodging of an asylum application, a **trend towards shifting the collection of additional information of asylum seekers forward** (frontloading) in the asylum procedure may be observed in several EU Member States in recent years.⁴ One reason is another development in several Member States, namely the introduction of channelling systems in their asylum procedures. Based on different pre-defined profiles, asylum applicants are channelled into different “first-instance procedures (prioritised procedures; accelerated procedures; border procedure; admissibility procedure”.⁵ In many cases, this had an impact on the asylum process as relevant information on asylum seekers needed to be collected at an earlier phase in order to allocate them to these different channels. In some Member States, information collection was also frontloaded for other reasons. Amongst other things, in order to shorten lengthy processing times in the asylum procedure (e.g. by limiting the need for paper and double work by digitising the collected information and implementing data quality assessments from the very beginning). A frontloaded information collection in some Member States again serves to better plan and coordinate reception facilities, estimate the need for integration and language courses for asylum seekers (e.g. number and types of courses needed in different regions) as well as other integration measures (e.g. labour market integration by asking for information on individual qualifications of the asylum seekers).
3. Last but not least, by further interlinking processes, actors and IT systems, **challenges occurred with regard to the interoperability of data systems and databases**, as well as with regard to data protection. However, several Member States introduced a range of measures to enhance interoperability on a federal and regional level or implemented larger reforms with regard to their data management, raising questions again with regard to safeguards of the individual data and ‘legal’ limitations of the data collection and processing mechanisms. The question of interoperability has also been discussed at EU-level in recent years with regard to the EU large scale IT systems. The Interoperability Regulation provides for future tools to enhance intra-EU data sharing and has as one of its aims to assist in the assessment of international protection applications.

Against this backdrop, the objective of this study is to examine how data is managed in the different phases of the asylum procedure and to identify any recent trends. In particular, it will (i) map Member States’ data management approaches in the asylum procedure, (ii) examine whether there have been any procedural changes to enhance data sharing within the asylum authorities and beyond and how these have impacted on data management in these processes, and (iii) challenges and good practices that have arisen in relation to data management.

Scope

As for its **scope**, the study will cover different phases of the asylum procedure, beginning from the moment a person makes his or her asylum application until the first instance decision is made. It will focus, on the one hand, on data collected by various actors involved in the asylum procedure (e.g. border police registering an asylum application upon arrival; main authority for the asylum procedure; authorities responsible for unaccompanied minors etc.). On the other hand, the study will also cover data collected in the context of the asylum procedure but meant for other purposes than the asylum procedure itself (e.g. information on language skills used to better plan and coordinate integration and language courses; information on previous qualifications in order to smoothen labour market integration etcetera).

2 EU LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Directives and regulations

The functioning of the Common European Asylum System is based upon a series of EU legal instruments governing the asylum procedure. However, the management of personal data is only marginally regulated. With the exception of the **recast Eurodac Regulation (Regulation No 603/2013)**, analysed below) that concerns the processing of biometric data of applicants of international protection for Dublin-related purposes, the registration of personal data in the asylum process is governed by national law. The **recast Asylum Procedures Directive (Directive 2013/32/EU)** sets out some rules in that respect, namely that the applicants must inform the competent authorities of their current place of residence and of any changes thereof as soon as possible, which suggests that this information is collected by the competent authorities. Competent authorities are also allowed to take a photograph of the applicant; however, this is not compulsory under EU law. Crucially, Article 30 of that Regulation proscribes national authorities from disclosing information regarding individual applications or the fact that an application has been made to the alleged actor(s) of persecution or serious harm.

From a privacy and personal data protection perspective, the **General Data Protection Regulation (EU) No 2016/679** is applicable to the processing of personal data in the asylum procedure. This entails the application of a series of data protection safeguards in the collection and further processing of personal data, such as the principles of lawfulness, purpose limitation, data minimisation, accuracy, storage limitation and integrity and confidentiality. The data protection regime specific to the handling of personal data in the Eurodac system is covered in the Eurodac Regulation 603/2013.

EU centralised information systems

⁴ EASO, Workshop Discussion Paper, Workshop 2: Registration procedure, 9th Consultative Forum, 12th November 2019, Brussels: <https://easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Workshop2-Discussion-Paper.pdf>

⁵ EASO, Workshop Discussion Paper, Workshop 3: channelling based on the profile of the applicant and the identification of special needs, 9th Consultative Forum, 12th November 2019, Brussels: <https://easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Workshop3-Discussion-Paper.pdf>

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The abolition of internal borders in the Schengen area has required strong and reliable management of the movement of persons across the external borders, including through robust identity management. In that respect, three centralised information systems have been developed by the EU, which are currently operational: the Schengen Information System (SIS), Visa Information System (VIS) and Eurodac, all of which assist in verifying or identifying third-country nationals falling in different categories and who are on the move. SIS, VIS and Eurodac were originally envisaged to operate independently, without the possibility of interacting with one another. Progressively, the need has emerged to provide technical and legal solutions that would enable EU information systems to complement each other. To that end, the **Interoperability Regulations 2019/817 and 2019/818** adopted on 20 May 2019 prescribe four main components to be implemented: a European Search Portal (ESP), a shared Biometric Matching Service (BMS), a Common Identity Repository (CIR) and a Multiple Identity Detector (MID). An EU agency, eu-LISA, is responsible for the operational management of these three systems.⁶

The most relevant EU information system in this regard is **Eurodac**, a biometric database storing fingerprints of applicants for international protection and irregular immigrants found on EU territory. Its primary objective is to serve the implementation of Regulation (EU) No. 604/2013 ('the Dublin Regulation'). Eurodac may also be accessed by national law enforcement authorities and Europol for the purposes of preventing, detecting and investigating terrorist offences and serious crimes. A recast proposal⁷ tabled since May 2016 is currently negotiated as part of the revised Common European Asylum System (CEAS), with the aim of expanding the purpose, scope and categories of personal data stored in the system.

The **Visa Information System (VIS)** is also relevant for the purposes of the study not only in the context of further interoperability but also because it is used in the asylum procedure. The VIS processes personal data (both biographical and biometric) of short-stay (Schengen) visa applicants and to allows immigration, border control and asylum authorities to exchange such data for various purposes, including the implementation of the common EU visa policy and the assistance in the identification of the Member State responsible for an asylum claim in line with the Dublin rules. The current legal framework consists of Regulation 767/2008⁸ governing the use of the system for immigration control purposes, and Council Decision 2008/633/JHA⁹ on law enforcement access. A proposal is currently negotiated¹⁰ that among other things, lowers the threshold age for fingerprinting (six years).

As for the **Schengen Information System (SIS)**, it aims at ensuring a high level of security in the Schengen area by facilitating both border control and police investigations. To those ends, the SIS registers alerts on various categories of persons including third-country nationals to be refused entry or stay in the Schengen area, as well as alerts on objects, such as banknotes and identity documents. Failed asylum seekers may be registered in the SIS in accordance with the SIS rules. In 2018, the SIS legal framework was revised with a view to adding certain categories of alerts.¹¹

The aforementioned information systems will be complemented in the future by three new ones that are currently under development: the **Entry/Exit System (EES)** that will register the border crossings, both at entry and exit, of all third-country nationals admitted for a short stay, irrespective of whether they are required to obtain a Schengen visa or not;¹² the **European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)** that will enable to identify whether the presence of a visa-free traveller in the territory of the Member States would pose a security, irregular migration or high epidemic risk;¹³ the **European Criminal Record Information System for third-country nationals (ECRIS-TCN)** that will enable the

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018.

⁷ COM (2016) 272final.

⁸ Regulation (EC) 767/2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas, OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, as amended by Regulation (EC) 810/2009, OJ L 243, 15.9.2009..

⁹ Council Decision 2008/633/JHA concerning access for consultation of the Visa Information System (VIS) by designated authorities of Member States and by Europol for the purposes of the prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences and of other serious criminal offences, OJ L 218, 13.8.2008.

¹⁰ COM (2018) 302final.

¹¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals, OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 1–13; Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of border checks, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, and amending and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006, OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 14–55; Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending and repealing Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU. OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 56–106.

¹² Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011, OJ L 327, 9.12.2017.

¹³ Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 1077/2011, (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/1624 and (EU) 2017/2226, OJ L 236, 19.9.2018.

exchange of criminal records on convicted third-country nationals and stateless persons.¹⁴ All six information systems will be part of the interoperable data processing environment.

3 PRIMARY QUESTIONS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE STUDY

This study will focus on the following primary questions:

- Which information is collected in the context of the asylum procedure at which point of time by whom?
- How is the information collected, fed into different data systems and further managed and shared with relevant actors?
- How is data quality assessed, and which data protection safeguards are in place for asylum applicants during the asylum procedure?
- Which changes did Member States introduce in recent years with regard to data management in the asylum procedure and why?
- What challenges do Member States face with regard to data management in the asylum procedure, how have these been overcome, and what good practices can be shared?

The asylum procedure is divided in different phases in all Member States. First, an asylum applicant needs to make an asylum application which then needs to be registered and/or lodged by the competent authorities before the asylum interview may take place. Subsequently, a first-instance decision is made on the basis of an examination of the application. While the competent authorities responsible for the single phases may be different in some Member States, in others it may be a single competent authority covering all phases. In addition, in some Member States some of the phases mentioned above may in practice be conducted concurrently which is why there might not be the need for some Member States to differentiate between (some of) the phases. However, the asylum procedure will be subdivided into at least two phases in all Member States.

The Study will cover four main phases, based on EASO's guidance on asylum procedure:¹⁵

- 1 **Making an application:** during this phase the person expresses the intention to apply for international protection;
- 2 **Registering an application:** the applicant's intention to seek protection is registered, which may be done by an authority not competent for the asylum procedure itself, such as the border police;
- 3 **Lodging an application:** the asylum application is formally lodged at the competent authority for the asylum procedure;
- 4 **Examination of the application.**

4 RELEVANT CASE LAW FROM THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EU

CJEU, Case C-670/16 *Mengesteab*, Judgment of 26 July 2017: One of the questions referred to the CJEU involved the relationship between the two-time limits for take charge requests set out in Article 21 of the Dublin III Regulation. The Court clarified that the two months allowed to notify a Member State after a Eurodac hit may not result in a take charge request being issued more than three months after the application is lodged.

EU centralised systems have not generated any relevant case law before the CJEU in relation to their substance. However, more generally, case law on centralised storage of personal data for immigration-related purposes in the broader sense that may be relevant for the present study is the following:

- **CJEU, Opinion 1/15 of 26 July 2017:** In this case, the Grand Chamber of the CJEU evaluated the draft PNR Agreement between the EU and Canada. The Court elaborated on a series of safeguards as regards to data management, in particular: the need for clarity in specifying the scope of the data to be processed; the transfer of sensitive data requires a precise and solid justification; automated processing of personal data should take place under pre-established models and criteria that are specific and reliable; the authorities accessing the personal data are specified; any transfer of personal data to third countries must take place only if that third country ensures an essentially equivalent level of personal data protection; and the exercise of individual rights by persons whose personal data is processed is ensured.
- **CJEU, Case C-70/18, *Staatssecretaris van Justitie en Veiligheid v A and Others*, Judgment of 3 October 2019:** This case involves the processing of personal data of residence permit holders in a Dutch centralised

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2019/816 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 establishing a centralised system for the identification of Member States holding conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons (ECRIS-TCN) to supplement the European Criminal Records Information System and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726, OJ L 135, 22.5.2019.

¹⁵ Available at: https://easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Guidance_on_asylum_procedure_operational_standards_and_indicators_EN.pdf

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database. The CJEU highlighted that the processing of 10 fingerprints and a facial image, besides providing a reliable way of identifying the person concerned, is not of an intimate nature and does not cause any particular physical or mental discomfort for the person concerned.

Since the objective of the retention of data is to prevent and combat identity and document fraud, a five-year retention period establishes a satisfactory connection between the personal data to be retained and the objective pursued and thus is proportionate.

5 RELEVANT SOURCES AND LITERATURE

UNHCR

- UNHCR, Discussion Paper Fair and Fast – Accelerated and Simplified Procedures in the European Union, July 2018¹⁶

EU Agencies

- EASO, Practical Guidance Series, EASO Guidance on asylum procedures: operational standards and indicators, September 2019¹⁷
- EASO Online-Tool ‘Identification of persons with special needs’(IPSN)¹⁸

EMN Studies

- EMN, Synthesis Report, Changing Influx of Asylum Seekers 2014-2016, August 2018¹⁹
- EMN, Synthesis Report, Challenges and practices for establishing the identity of third-country nationals in migration procedures, December 2017²⁰

EMN Ad-Hoc Queries

- 2019.49 - Processing times first instance asylum cases. Requested on 8 April 2019.
- 2018.1348 - Member States’ practice regarding the storage of photographs and fingerprints in national systems/databases. Requested on 5 December 2018
- 2018.1335 - Equipment to collect biometric data. Requested on 17 September 2018.
- 2018.1262 - Use of Cloud Services for Processing Personal Data in Immigration Cases. Requested on 17 January 2018.
- 2017.1191 - Biometric information for legal migration cases. Requested on 30 May, 2017.
- 2017.1180 - Mobile device information. Requested on 9 May, 2017

Other studies and reports

- ECRE - European Council on Refugees and Exiles, Report, Access to protection in Europe. The registration of asylum applications, Asylum Information Database (AIDA), June 2018²¹
- MPI – Migration Policy Institute, Cracked Foundation, Uncertain Future: Structural Weaknesses in the Common European Asylum System, March 2018²²
- FRA – European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Biometric data in large EU IT systems in the areas of borders, visa and asylum – fundamental rights implications. Data protection, privacy and new technologies; Asylum, migration and borders²³

¹⁶ Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5b589eef4.html>

¹⁷ Available at: https://easo.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2019.1882_EN.pdf

¹⁸ Available at: <https://ipsn.easo.europa.eu/european-asylum-support-office>

¹⁹ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/00_eu_changing_influx_study_synthesis_final_en.pdf

²⁰ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/00_eu_synthesis_report_identity_study_final_en_v2.pdf

²¹ Available at: http://asylumineurope.org/sites/default/files/shadow-reports/aida_accessii_registration.pdf

²² Available at: https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/CEAS-StructuralWeaknesses_Final.pdf

²³ Available at: <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2015/fundamental-rights-implications-obligation-provide-fingerprints-eurodac>

6 AVAILABLE STATISTICS

The following statistics are available through **Eurostat**:

Number of first-time asylum applications (lodging; migr_asyappctza) -- compare with number of first-time decisions (migr_asydcfsta)

The following statistics may be available through national statistics:

Number of registrations of asylum applications

The following statistics are available through **EU databases**:

Number of lodged asylum applications

Number of Eurodac hits 2014 - 2019

Use of VIS and n of hits 2014 - 2019

Use of SIS and n of hits 2014 - 2019

7 DEFINITIONS

The following key terms are used in the Common Template. The definitions are taken from the EMN Glossary v6.0²⁴ unless specified otherwise in footnotes.

'Application for international protection' is defined as a request made by a third-country national or a stateless person for protection from a Member State, who can be understood to seek refugee status or subsidiary protection status, and who does not explicitly request another kind of protection, outside the scope of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive), that can be applied for separately.

'Asylum procedure': see definition for 'Procedure for international protection'.

'Beneficiary of international protection' is defined as a person who has been granted refugee status or subsidiary protection status.

'Channelling' of the asylum procedure (also 'triaging'): "The core premise of accelerated and simplified procedures is the differentiation between caseloads for their channelling into distinct case processing modalities. The triaging process is therefore the central tenet of the process. [...] Depending on the results of the analysis, claims will be channelled into appropriate case processing modalities, or as is already done in several Members States [...] into different streams or 'tracks'. Groups, as well as any specific profiles, with high and very low protection rates would be channelled into accelerated and/or simplified procedures, while other cases would be adjudicated under the regular procedure."²⁵

'Country of origin' is the country or countries of nationality or, for stateless persons, of former habitual residence.

'Data management' is understood as the administrative process that includes all operations that are performed on data or on sets of data, through automated or other means, such as collection, recording, storage, retrieval, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or erasure.²⁶

'Examination of an asylum application': see definition for 'Examination of an application for international protection'.

'Examination of an application for international protection': Any examination of, or decision or ruling concerning, an application for international protection by the competent authorities in accordance with Directive 2013/32/EU (Recast Asylum Procedures Directive) and Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive) except for procedures for determining the EU Member State responsible in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 (Dublin III Regulation).

'Lodging an asylum application': An application for international protection shall be deemed to have been lodged once a form submitted by the applicant or, where provided for in national law, an official report, has reached the

²⁴ Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/docs/interactive_glossary_6.0_final_version.pdf

²⁵ UNHCR, Discussion Paper *Fair and Fast – Accelerated and Simplified Procedures in the European Union*, July 2018, pp. 8f. Available at: <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b589eef4.pdf>

²⁶ Definition for the purposes of this study.

competent authorities of the Member State concerned. Member States may require that applications for international protection be lodged in person and/or at a designated place.²⁷

‘Making an asylum application’: see definition for “Making application for international protection”.

‘Making application for international protection’: The expression of intent to apply for international protection.

‘Refugee status’ is defined as the recognition by a Member State of a third-country national or a stateless person as a refugee.²⁸

‘Registering an asylum application’: Record the applicant’s intention to seek protection.²⁹ When a person makes an application for international protection to an authority competent under national law for registering such applications, the registration shall take place no later than three working days after the application is made. If the application for international protection is made to other authorities which are likely to receive such applications, but not competent for the registration under national law, Member States shall ensure that the registration shall take place no later than six working days after the application is made.³⁰

‘Procedure for international protection’: Set of measures described in the Directive 2013/32/EU (Recast Asylum Procedures Directive) which encompasses all necessary steps for granting and withdrawing international protection starting with making an application for international protection to the final decision in appeals procedures.

8 ADVISORY GROUP (Core Group and Wider Group)

An ‘Advisory Group’ (AG) has been established within the context of this Study for the purpose of (i) developing the (common) specifications for the study, (ii) providing support to EMN NCPs during the development of the national contributions to the Study, as well as (iii) providing support to the drafting of the Synthesis Report. In addition to COM (DG HOME and JRC) and the EMN Service Provider (ICF-Odysseus), Frontex and EASO, the members of the AG for the Study include EMN NCPs from AT, BE, CY, DE, FI, HR, IE, IT, LU, NO, PL, SI, UK. Furthermore, the Migration Policy Institute (MPI) was included as an external expert.

In addition, the AG was split into a Core Group and a Wider Group, introducing a new structure of an AG within the EMN. Core Group members agreed to take more responsibility for the revision and to invest more time in all the follow-up processes (including a 2nd AG meeting). Wider Group members gave their input at the 1st AG meeting and agreed to comment on the 2nd draft of the common template before a 2nd AG meeting of the Core Group.

EMN NCPs are invited to send any requests for clarification or further information on the Study to the representatives of the Core Group.

Advisory Group (core AG members are in bold)

- **DE EMN NCP (Chair, Janne Grote and Anja Kuntscher)**
- **COM (Marion Finke, DG HOME)**
- COM (Anna Kadar, DG HOME)
- **COM (Martina Belmonte, DG JRC)**
- EASO (Karolina Lukaszczuk)
- **Frontex (Ilze Perczaka)**
- **AT EMN NCP (Julia Lendorfer, Martin Stiller)**
- BE NCP (Jessy Carton, Peter van Costenoble)
- CY EMN NCP (Michalis Beys)
- **IE EMN NCP (Anne Sheridan)**
- IT EMN NCP (Stefania Nasso, Francesco Giunta, Giulia Mezzetti)
- FI NCP (Tuukka Lampi)
- LU EMN NCP (Ralph Petry)
- NO EMN NCP (Stina Schulstock Holth)
- PL NCP (Patrycja Turska, Ewelina Zabardast)
- SI EMN NCP (Helena Korosec)
- UK EMN NCP (Zoe Pellatt)
- MPI (Timo Schmidt)
- **Odysseus network expert (Niovi Vavoula, Queen Mary, University of London)**
- **ICF (Nina Mavrogeorgou, Rocio Naranjo Sandalio EMN Service Provider)**

²⁷ Article 6(2, 3, 4) of Directive 2013/32/EU (Recast Asylum Procedure Directive).

²⁸ Article 2 of Directive 2011/95/EU (Recast Qualification Directive).

²⁹ EASO, presentation, 9th Consultative Forum, 12th November 2019, Brussels.

³⁰ Article 6(1) of Directive 2013/32/EU (Recast Asylum Procedure Directive).

9 TIMETABLE

The following timetable is proposed for the next steps of the Study:

Date	Action
16 March 2020	Official <u>launch of the study</u>
3 July 2020	<u>Submission of national reports</u> by EMN NCPs
14 August 2020	First synthesis report (SR) to COM & AG members (1 week to provide comments)
21 August 2020	Deadline for comments (1 week to address comment and finalise)
28 August 2020	Circulation of the first SR to all NCPs (2 weeks to comment)
11 September 2020	Deadline for comments
25 September 2020	Circulation of the second draft to all NCPs (2 weeks to comment)
9 October 2020	Deadline for comments
16 October 2020	Circulation of the third (final) draft to all NCPs (2 weeks to comment)
30 October 2020	Deadline for comments
End of November 2020	Finalisation of the synthesis report, publication and dissemination

10 TEMPLATE FOR NATIONAL REPORTS

The template provided below outlines the information that should be included in the National Contributions of EMN NCPs and Switzerland to this Study. The indicative number of pages to be covered by each section is provided in the guidance note. For national reports, the total number of pages should ideally not exceed **50 pages** (excluding the Annex). A limit of **25 pages** (excluding the Annex) will also apply to the synthesis report, in order to ensure that it remains concise and accessible.

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National Contribution from **Member State**³¹

Disclaimer: The following information has been provided primarily for the purpose of contributing to a synthesis report for this EMN study. The EMN NCP has provided information that is, to the best of its knowledge, up-to-date, objective and reliable within the context and confines of this study. The information may thus not provide a complete description and may not represent the entirety of the official policy of the EMN NCPs' Member State.

Top-line factsheet [max. 2 pages]

*The top-line factsheet will serve as an overview of the **national reports** introducing the study and drawing out key facts and figures from across all sections, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policy-makers.*

Please provide a concise summary of the main findings of Sections 0-7:

The Italian asylum system separates the three phases of making, registering and lodging an application for international protection – both in national legislation and in practice .

The asylum procedure is a branch of the mandatory identification procedures for any person who enters Italy irregularly. During the identification procedures, a preliminary data collection is performed, which is then repeated, going into more details, during the asylum procedure. There is therefore only a partial "frontloading" of the data collection, since the first data collected are part of the procedure for irregular entry, while the data collected in the following phases are intended to complete the asylum application. The data collected during the identification phase must be validated and reconciled with the data collected at the beginning of the asylum procedure, when registering the application. Another reason why Italy cannot opt for a "frontloading" of data collection is the need to move asylum seekers, most of whom arrive in large numbers by sea, from the places of arrival to the places designated for reception, in order to redistribute them on Italian territory. It is therefore preferred to ease the pressure on the places of arrival, giving priority to the transfer of asylum seekers after their identification, over the completion of the registration of the asylum application, which is then carried out at the competent offices of the territories to which the applicants are transferred. Such a procedure affects the amount of time required for the completion of the asylum application, whose duration, however, has been shortened overall through legislative changes introduced by Law 46/2017.

Only and exclusively the Ministry of Interior is in charge of data collection and management, through the Departments of Public Security (responsible for the management of irregular entries and the collection of information in the asylum procedure) and the Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration (responsible for the reception of applicants and their redistribution in reception centres, the management of cases of "Dublin procedures" and the examination of applications). The Police Headquarters and Prefectures, which are the territorial articulation of the Ministry of the Interior, enter the data.

The large influx of asylum seekers recorded in the last decade, and in particular between 2015-2018, has highlighted the need to make the data collection systems used by the two departments interoperable, in order to make the data management more efficient and accurate. Currently several portals and databases are used, but these are separate and only partially interoperable. This leads to errors and gaps that make data management and processing inefficient. The Ministry of the Interior, therefore, has developed a single access portal (Sistema Unico di Asilo - SUA) that brings together all the different databases and portals currently in use. The portal is currently being tested.

³¹ Replace highlighted text with your **Member State** name here.

Section 0: Impact of COVID-19

Did your (Member) State introduce any major change(s)/reform(s) related to data management due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

YES

If yes, please describe these changes.

During the lockdown (12 March 2020 - 3 May 2020), it was always possible to access the Police Headquarters to express the willingness to apply for international protection, guaranteeing the respect of this fundamental right, applying access quotas in order to avoid overcrowdings and to respect social distance rules.

However, it was not possible to register and lodge applications for international protection during the lockdown period; it was decided to register and lodge only the applications of asylum seekers selected for the relocation procedure under the agreements signed in Malta on September 23, 2019 between Italy and the Member States which voluntarily accepted quotas of asylum seekers arrived in Italy (France, Germany, Malta). These applications were lodged through remote interviews conducted by EASO case workers. In general, solutions are being studied to conduct remote interviews in order to ensure continuous access to the asylum procedure by all applicants for international protection.

Migrants arrived by sea had to spend the period of quarantine on the ships prepared for this purpose by the Ministry of Interior. In these cases, identification procedures were carried out upon their arrival, but the process of registration of their asylum application could not start before the completion of their quarantine.

The phase of examination of asylum applications has undergone changes, too, as the activity of the Territorial Asylum Commissions for the examination of asylum applications was suspended throughout Italy with a measure of the National Commission for the Right of Asylum of March 10, 2020, n. 2327. This suspension was extended until April 13 (measure of the National Commission for the Right of Asylum n. 2893 of April 2, 2020).

In addition, all activities concerning the issuance and renewal of residence permits, including those for beneficiaries of international protection, have been suspended. For beneficiaries of temporary permits to be converted into permits for expected examination of the asylum application, and for holders of residence permits for international protection (refugee status and subsidiary protection) which were about to expire, the duration of the permit held at the start of the lockdown has been extended until August 31, 2020. On June 15, the Immigration Offices of all the Police Headquarters reopened to the public and resumed issuing and renewing residence permits, starting with those that should have been renewed during the lockdown period. To avoid overcrowding in the Police Headquarters, a gradual reopening has been arranged with appointments set for each case. Opening times and rules for access have been set autonomously by each Police Headquarters.

In any case, no provision has been changed regarding the usual methods of data collection and management in the asylum procedure in the context of the rules introduced for the containment of the pandemic.

Section 1: The asylum procedure

Please note that the data management aspects of each phase of making, registering, lodging and examining an asylum claim will need to be described in more detail in the following Sections. This introductory section shall serve as a first overview to better understand the following sections on data management within each phase. If your (Member) State has implemented specific procedures (e.g. 'airport procedure') that deviate from the usual procedure(s), please point this out. However, (Member) States may decide on their own, into how much depth they want to go with regard to such specific or more exceptional procedures. In case (Member) States decide not to elaborate in more detail on specific procedures but focus more on their 'general asylum procedure', a reference can be made to the fact that the specific procedure will not be further elaborated in order to reduce the complexity of the study.

1.1 Overview of the asylum procedure

Please provide an overview on the regular asylum procedure in your (Member) State by answering the following questions.

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1. Does your (Member) State clearly distinguish in national legislation among the abovementioned phases of **making, registering** and **lodging** of an application? (clear distinction – see the background section 7 - Definitions)

YES

If yes, please elaborate briefly.

Legislative Decree 25/2008 and Legislative Decree 142/2015 regulate the distinction between the three phases, understood respectively as "manifestation of the will to apply for asylum" (i.e. *making an asylum application*), "registration of the application" (registering an asylum application) and "formalization of the application" (*lodging an asylum application*) (i.e. filing of the application and automatic transmission to the Territorial Asylum Commission for the competent Asylum). In particular, with regard to the phase of "manifestation of will" (making an asylum application), the reference is Art. 6, paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree 25/2008, which concerns the "request for protection" submitted, as appropriate, to the border police office at the time of entry or subsequently to the Police Headquarters of the place of residence. With regard to the phase of "registering an asylum application" (registering an asylum application), the reference is Art. 26, paragraph 2, of the same Decree, according to which it is established that the Police Headquarters receiving the asylum application fills and draws up the appropriate model - Modello C3 (C3 form) - which, once accepted and signed by the applicant, is transmitted to the Territorial Asylum Commission for the Asylum territorially competent for the examination of the application (lodging an asylum application).

If no, please briefly describe the different phases of the asylum procedure in your (Member) State.

2. a) Does your (Member) State clearly distinguish in practice among the abovementioned phases of **making, registering** and **lodging** of an application? (clear distinction – see background section 7 - Definitions)

YES

If no, please briefly describe the different phases of the asylum procedure in your (Member) State specifying whether in practice some of the abovementioned phases are merged/overlapping.

b) in practice, are there any differences in the division of the phases based on the different types of **entry routes** (i.e. land, sea, air)? For Member States implementing the **hotspot approach**, does this distinction hold in the hotspots?

The following is the answer to question 2b, detailing all stages of the regular asylum procedure by type of entry route, in order to make it easier to understand the answers given to the other questions in this questionnaire. The accelerated procedures, which apply to specific cases, are explained in the answers to questions 3 and 4 of this section.

1) MAKING AN ASYLUM APPLICATION (first step of the procedure)

In Italy, there are two scenarios in which the intent to apply for asylum can be expressed, depending on how the citizen comes into contact with the authorities in charge - i.e. following interception by the Police or following spontaneous presentation to the Police. More in detail:

SCENARIO 1. CITIZEN OF THIRD COUNTRY INTERCEPTED FOLLOWING IRREGULAR ENTRY ON THE TERRITORY - there are two cases in this scenario:

A. Third-country national irregularly entering the Italian territory, intercepted by the authorities upon entry: either landings following Search and Rescue operations (carried out by the Italian authorities or by third parties such as NGOs or merchant ships), or spontaneous landings not coordinated by the authorities but intercepted by the authorities in the port of call, or else land border crossings;

B. third country national having irregularly entered the Italian territory, subsequently intercepted by the authorities (not upon entry, but later after the entry) – e.g. third country national traced on the territory by patrols carried out by the State Police.

In both case A and in case B, the third-country national, once intercepted, is subject to the identification procedures provided for anyone who enters the Italian territory irregularly or is identified as irregularly present on the Italian territory, regardless of whether or not he or she has personal documents at the time of tracing. In case of arrivals by sea, identification procedures are carried out at the place of landing or in hotspots

(scenario 1A); in case of land border crossing (scenario 1A) or when the third country national is traced on the territory after the irregular entry (scenario 1B), they are conducted at the nearest State Police headquarters. According to these identification procedures, a CUI code (Codice Unico Identificativo - Univocal Identification Code) must be attributed to the migrant, through the opening of an IT1 file for "irregular entry" within the Anti-Irregular Immigration Information System (SIA - Sistema Informativo Anti-Immigrazione Irregolare). The Department of Public Security (DPS) is the sole responsible for the management and the data entry of the SIA System. During the identification procedures, the person is informed that he or she is irregularly present on the territory, and may express the intention to apply for asylum. These identification procedures include the filling in of a form, the so-called "Foglio Notizie" (literally, "News Sheet" – it is a two-pager – hereinafter, Sheet), in which basic information is inserted: basic personal information provided by the intercepted third-country national, together with the reason why the individual has left his or her country and entered Italy. Among the reasons, he or she can indicate the need to escape from the country he/she has departed from and to seek protection. The Sheet is filled by the police officer, with the support of cultural mediators to communicate with the third-country national. Simultaneously with the compilation of the Sheet, dactyloscopic data are collected, with fingerprinting being intended as an integral part of the identification procedure, and not as part of the actual asylum procedure. This fingerprinting is carried out with the aim of verifying immediately if there already are records of the person in the law enforcement databases - for example, to ascertain if he or she has already entered irregularly before or if he or she has committed crimes by interrogating the AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System) database. From the moment the third country national expresses his or her intention to apply for asylum, he or she is provided with information about the asylum procedure with the help of cultural mediators (see also points 3.2 and 4.2). The personal information of third-country nationals who express the intent to apply for asylum collected through the identification procedure are then entered in the Reception Management System (SGA – Sistema Gestione dell'Accoglienza), belonging to the Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration (DLCI), so that the Department itself can immediately take action to manage the applicant's inclusion in the reception system. This is of particular importance for the case A, i.e. the interceptions of numerous migrants, for example in the typical case of arrivals by sea: the DLCI is in this way immediately informed about the number, nationality, and basic personal data of the applicants. In general, if the number of persons by sea is less than 200, the DLCI is provided with the personal data collected through the Sheet immediately, within a few hours after their arrival; if the number of landings is more than 200, the DLCI is immediately provided with aggregated data on number, nationality and evident cases of vulnerability, and the personal data of each applicant are gradually entered in the SGA database, within 72 hours after landing. In this way, it is possible to distribute the migrants disembarked on the Italian territory as soon as possible, in order to avoid overcrowding of the reception facilities in the places of disembarkation. In both cases A and B, the compilation of the SGA database by the police officer who carries out the identification procedures automatically triggers the opening of a new record/digital file on Vestanet, the database in which asylum applications are recorded. SGA and Vestanet are in fact synchronized: the compilation of the record concerning the applicant in SGA generates a Vestanet ID, i.e. the ID of the asylum application that is opened at that moment, to which the CUI code of the migrant (Univocal Identification Code - see above) is associated. The new record in SGA and Vestanet is partially filled in with the basic personal information provided through the Sheet. By routine, a scanned copy of the Sheet itself is also uploaded as an attachment to the record on Vestanet. There is therefore a partial overlap between the first phase "making an asylum application" and the second phase "registration of an asylum application" (second phase), as a new record is created on SGA, which in turn opens the registration of the relevant asylum application on Vestanet.

In the context of landing management, **hotspots** act as a collection center for applicants, before they get redistributed on the Italian territory. In hotspots, disembarked migrants undergo health screenings. Such screenings are followed by the identification procedures described in point 1, carried out with the support of Frontex, EASO and UNHCR officials. FRONTEX officials support the authorities in carrying out fingerprinting and statistical data; EASO and UNHCR officials ensure that applicants are provided with all necessary information about the asylum procedure (see section 3.2).

For those who do not express the intent to apply for international protection and do not have the right to remain on the national territory, the police officers fill in their Sheet. This is followed by a subsequent issuance of rejection orders by the police commissioner or by the expulsion order by the Prefect.

SCENARIO 2. THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONAL ALREADY PRESENT ON THE ITALIAN TERRITORY, WITHOUT A VALID RESIDENCE PERMIT, WHO TURNS TO THE AUTHORITIES TO EXPRESS HIS/HER INTENT TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM - directly to the police authorities, or to other authorities, which in turn will address the person to the police. Likewise, in this case, the person is submitted to the same identification procedures described for scenario 1:

these include the compilation of the Sheet, the execution of the first fingerprinting, the compilation of the same databases. As in scenario 1, the presence of the cultural mediator is foreseen, who supports the police officers in providing the applicant with all the necessary information on the asylum procedure.

2) REGISTRATION OF THE ASYLUM APPLICATION (second stage of the procedure)

In both the scenarios previously outlined, the asylum application is actually registered at a later date.

SCENARIO 1. THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONAL WHO HAS MANIFESTED THE INTENT OF COMPLETING AN ASYLUM APPLICATION FOLLOWING HIM/HER INTERCEPTION ON THE TERRITORY - For those falling within this category, the identification phase previously described is conducted in the location where the person has been traced or intercepted (e.g. port of disembarkation for those arriving irregularly by sea).

Subsequently, the applicant enters the reception system, according to a criterion for the distribution of asylum seekers among Italian Regions. The applicant must then be transferred from the place of disembarkation/interception to the assigned reception centre.

As soon as possible, he/she is required to visit or to be accompanied to the competent *Questura* (i.e. Police Headquarter) on that territory, in order to register his/her asylum application. However, although the above-mentioned time limit (3-6 days) between the manifestation of the intent to make an asylum application and the registration of the application is in force, it is unlikely that it can be always respected, particularly in periods of massive arrivals by sea, which require a longer time for the redistribution of asylum seekers on the Italian territory (see question 4 in this section).

At the Police Headquarters, the Police officer updates the record of the applicant in the SGA database and the applicant's Vestanet digital file, partially filled in during the identification phase (see above); he/she also carries out the complete photo-recording and fingerprinting by collecting all the necessary biometric data (see point 1.3). Such fingerprinting and photo-recording allows interrogating the EURODAC database and cross-checking with other databases (SIS, Interpol). It further enables the so called "data reconciliation", i.e. the verification that the data collected through the identification procedure performed at the time of tracing/intercepting the person and the data collected in this second phase are consistent and correspond to the details provided by the applicant on both occasions. In this way, the application for international protection is registered. On this occasion, the applicant's passport is withdrawn if she/he has arrived in Italy with his/her documents. Lastly, an appointment is set for a subsequent access to the *Police Headquarter* for the finalisation of the asylum application (lodging the asylum application - third stage of the asylum procedure). During the registration, all necessary information on the asylum procedure are provided again to the applicant; all the operations described take place in the presence of a cultural mediator, who provides information on the asylum procedure, on the purpose of each procedural step and the processing of the data collected.

SCENARIO 2. THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONAL, ALREADY PRESENT ON THE ITALIAN TERRITORY, WITHOUT A VALID RESIDENCE PERMIT, WHO TURNS TO THE AUTHORITIES TO EXPRESS HIS/HER INTENT TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM - The applicant who has spontaneously expressed his or her intent to make an asylum application is provided with an "appointment sheet" during the identification phase previously described. Such a sheet indicates the day and time when he or she must subsequently present him/herself to register the asylum application. Together with the "appointment sheet", the applicant receives instructions regarding any documentation that he/she has to carry with him/her (passport or other documents to help establish his/her identity).

As in Scenario 1, at the set appointment, the complete photo-recording and fingerprinting is performed, which is necessary to query EURODAC and cross-reference the information with other databases. The applicant's digital file is then opened for the registration of the asylum application on Vestanet. Similarly, a scanned copy of the "Sheet" is uploaded as an attachment to the record/dossier on Vestanet. The passport is withdrawn (if the person has one) and an appointment is set for a third access to the *Police Headquarter* for the finalisation of the asylum application (lodging the asylum application - third stage of the procedure). All these operations take place in the presence of the cultural mediator, who provides information on the asylum procedure, the purpose of each procedural step and the processing of the data collected.

3) LODGING OF THE ASYLUM APPLICATION (third stage of the procedure)

The lodging of the asylum application is completed in the same way for all asylum seekers. Thus, there is no procedural distinction based on the way the asylum seeker entered the territory or manifested his/her intent to apply for asylum. The applicant presents himself/herself at the Police Headquarters on a fixed day and time.

At the set appointment, the asylum seeker provides all the information required to fill in the so-called "Modello C3" (Form C3), which contains all the necessary information for the finalisation of the application.

The Form is filled through a face-to-face interview conducted either by a Police officer or by a EASO case worker, who supports Police officers for these practices in the Police Headquarters of larger cities (e.g. Milan, Rome, and Bari). The interview between the Police officer/EASO case worker and the asylum seeker is facilitated by a cultural mediator, who also provides all the information on the type of data that is requested to the asylum seeker and how his/her data are stored and processed.

The C3 form requires a number of details concerning the applicant's life (personal data about him/her and his/her family, presence of relatives in Europe or other countries, educational and work pathway, ethnic and religious affiliation, financial means, motivation to enter Italy, migratory path and type of route followed... - see section 1.3). The asylum-seeker must view the completed form and approve it by signing it. Once signed, the formalisation is closed and the application is automatically forwarded to the Territorial Asylum Commission, which must then summon the applicant for a hearing. The application is lodged.

3. a) Does 'channelling' of specific caseloads take place in the asylum procedure of your (Member) State?

Channelling: Yes / No

If yes, please elaborate how the asylum procedure is organised, in relation to the single channels/tracks.

A form of priority "sorting" of applications for international protection is applied to those categories considered "vulnerable" according to Art. 17 of Legislative Decree 142/2015: minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of human trafficking, people suffering from serious illnesses or mental disorders, people who have suffered torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence or violence related to sexual orientation or gender identity, and victims of genital mutilation. The vulnerability of these categories of applicants is reported during the lodging of the application. The so-called "C3 form" reports the indication of "vulnerability", which gives priority to these applications in the examination phase, over others filed in the same period. The Territorial Asylum Commission examines these applications with priority over the others received, being aware of the indication of "vulnerability". Of all vulnerable categories, absolute priority is given to unaccompanied minors.

In order of priority, after the absolute precedence given to unaccompanied minors, the Territorial Asylum Commission examines the applications lodged by vulnerable applicants who reside in reception centres managed by the Ministry of the Interior, in order to ensure greater efficiency in the reception system.

A further channelling is applied to asylum applications that are processed under the so-called "accelerated procedure", i.e. an examination of the application carried out in a very short time, pursuant to Directive 2013/32/EU, Art. 31, par. 8. There are several types of accelerated procedure introduced by Law 132/2018:

- "ineligibility procedure", for applications that do not meet the eligibility criteria (the applicant comes from a "safe country of origin" or re-submits the application without giving any new information about his/her condition);
- "border procedure", for requests from applicants who have tried to evade or evaded border controls. Applications are examined directly in the areas designated as "border or transit area" in the provinces of Trieste, Gorizia, Crotone, Cosenza, Matera, Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Caltanissetta, Ragusa, Siracusa, Catania, Messina, Trapani, Agrigento, the metropolitan city of Cagliari and southern Sardinia;
- accelerated procedures for the examination of manifestly unfounded applications, for applicants for whom detention in CPR (Centri di Permanenza per il Rimpatrio - Centers for return) or other facilities has been ordered, or for the applicant who, identified as irregularly present in the territory, applies for asylum with the sole intention of delaying expulsion;
- accelerated procedure for the applicant who is subject to detention and criminal proceedings for one of the crimes listed in Article 32, paragraph 1-bis of Legislative Decree no. 25/2008, or who, if not detained, has been convicted, even with non-final sentence, for one of the same crimes.

However, if an application channelled towards the accelerated or inadmissible procedure has been filed by an applicant who falls within one of the categories of "vulnerability" (see above), the application is no longer

channelled towards the accelerated procedure. In this case, the application is examined as a regular request for international protection by a "vulnerable" applicant.

b) Did your (Member) State introduce any changes on 'channelling' since 2014?

YES

If so, please describe the change(s) and intended purpose. If applicable and feasible, please also refer to findings of studies or evaluations on these changes made.

As previously mentioned, the categories of applicants for international protection to be considered "vulnerable" were introduced in 2015. These categories are given priority in the examination of applications received by the Territorial Asylum Commissions.

To speed up the applications for international protection of unaccompanied minors, in several cases these were formalised (filling in the C3 form) directly in the assigned reception centres. However, given that the hearing of an unaccompanied minor can only take place in the presence of his/her guardian, due to the time required for the appointment of the latter, the application of an unaccompanied minor might not be examined with the needed urgency.

4. a) Are there any national time frames/limits for each of the single phases (making, registering, lodging and examining a claim) in the context of Article 6 of the recast Asylum Procedures Directive?³²

Yes / No

If yes, please describe and specify the time frames/limits for the phases applicable in your (Member) State.

Art. 26, par. 2-bis of Legislative Decree 25/2008, according to the amendments introduced by Legislative Decree 142/2015 (following transposition of the Procedures Directive 2013/32/EU) states that the Police Headquarter shall draw up the asylum application on a specific model (the C3 form) "within three working days from the manifestation of the intent to make an asylum application or within six working days if the will is expressed to the Border Police Office. The deadlines are extended by ten further working days in cases of high numbers of applications due to massive and close-up arrivals of applicants". The C3 form filled with all the required information is signed by the asylum seeker, who thus expresses his or her consent to the contents of the form. Once signed, it is automatically transmitted via the *Vestanet* database to the territorially competent Territorial Asylum Commission. Lastly, Art. 27, par. 2, of the same decree states that the Territorial Asylum Commission should fix the hearing of the asylum seeker within 30 days from the transmission of the application by the *Police Headquarter*.

Due to the difficulties inherent in the management of massive flows, it takes an average of 20 days from the registration to the lodging of an application. Between 2015-2017, when Italy experienced massive flows, the time between the two phases could amount to about 60 days.

Different time limits are set for the so-called "accelerated procedures":

- The Territorial Asylum Commission decides within 5 days from the reception of the application when the applicant comes from a "safe country of origin" or when the applicant reiterates the application without giving new information about his/her condition;
- The Territorial Asylum Commission organizes the hearing with the applicant within 7 days from the lodging of the application, and decides within the following 2 days, when the application comes from a person detained in a CPR (Centers for Returns), or comes from a person subject to a Border Procedure, i.e. a person who has tried to evade border controls;
- the Territorial Asylum Commission organizes the hearing with the applicant within 14 days from the reception of the application, and decides within the following 4 days, if the request is manifestly

³² Directive 2013/32/EU (NB Denmark and Ireland do not participate in the recast Asylum Procedures Directive).

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unfounded or comes from an applicant who has been identified as irregularly present in the territory and applies for asylum with the sole intent to delay the expulsion from the territory.

b) Did your (Member) State introduce any changes in the national timeframes / limits in the years since 2014?

Law 46/2017 introduced a series of measures aimed at accelerating the examination phase of the asylum application and the appeals process. In particular:

- substantial changes have been made to the notification of official documents. Previously, if the notice to appear before the Territorial Asylum Commission for the applicant's hearing was not delivered to the applicant because he/she is unreachable and can't be found, the procedure remained pending (the notice remained in storage for those residing at a private domicile unknown to the Police Headquarters) or suspended for 12 months (for those residing in a reception centre but were unreachable). This procedure significantly increased the number of pending procedures and lengthened the overall duration of the examination of the applications, taking into account the many "secondary movements" to other Member States made by the applicants. For this reason, the amendment made provides that the notice to appear before the Territorial Asylum Commission is considered notified even if the person is unreachable. The procedure is then considered closed even if the person does not show up for the hearing. For applicants residing in reception centres, the manager of the center receives notice of the act through the certified e-mail address of the center. He/she is required to notify the applicant and to send the notice receipt (signed) by the applicant to the Territorial Asylum Commission. The applicant may re-apply for asylum in case of absence at the hearing. In addition, through an agreement between the Ministry of Interior and "Poste Italiane" (i.e. the Italian Postal service), a time limit of 40 days has also been established for the notification of the act to applicants residing at a private domicile.
- the possibility to appeal in second instance against the decision of the Territorial Asylum Commission has been removed. With these amendments, the applicant can appeal only at first instance to the "*Sezioni specializzate in materia di immigrazione, protezione internazionale e libera circolazione dei cittadini dell'Unione europea*" (Specialized Sections on Immigration, International Protection and Free Movement of European Union Citizens). These Sections were established by Law 46/2017 at the District Courts and are responsible for deciding at first instance on appeals relating to International protection. Against these first instance verdicts, asylum seekers can only appeal to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione* (i.e. "Supreme Court of Cassation").

In order to examine a greater number of asylum applications more quickly, the number of Commissions was increased in 2017: additional sections have been added to the 20 existing Territorial Asylum Commissions on the national territory, reaching 55 active sections. From June 2020, there are 41 active sections in total. For the same purpose, 250 additional officials have been selected and recruited through public competition, for the new established sections. Although this measure, per se, does not change the rules on time limits imposed for the asylum procedure, it was explicitly adopted to speed up the processing of formalized applications.

If so, please describe the change(s) and intended purpose. If applicable and feasible, please also refer to findings of studies or evaluations on these changes made.

The amendments to the notification of official documents have shortened the overall duration of the asylum procedure, as the procedure is immediately closed in the case of unreachable applicants - whereas previously it remained open or suspended.

As far as appeals are concerned, the possibility of appealing uniquely to the Supreme Court of Cassation (Corte di Cassazione) against the decision taken at first instance has generated a considerable increase in the number of appeals submitted to the Court. This led to a lengthening of the time needed by the Court to issue its judgments on the appeals received.

5. a) In practice, how long does the procedure take from an asylum applicant making an application to lodging the application (average days)?

Table 1

Year	Average duration (days) from making to lodging a claim ³³
2014	At least 60 days
2015	At least 60 days
2016	At least 60 days
2017	At least 60 days
2018	Approximately 20 days
2019	Approximately 20 days

Due to the massive flows recorded between the years 2014 and 2017, it is very difficult to give a precise indication of the average number of days between the manifestation of the intent to make an asylum application to the lodging of the application. It is possible to estimate that it took at least two months. With the reduction of arrivals between 2018 and 2019, it is estimated that this time has decreased to an average of about 20 days.

- b) In practice, how long does the procedure take from lodging the application until a first instance decision is made (average days)? If information is not available, please indicate legal time limits and an indication that these are legal limits.

Regarding the time limits provided by law, see the answer to question 4a.

In case your (Member) State applies 'channelling', please specify the average time for each channel (average days; and please add additional columns in case more Channels apply). If (Member) State rather differentiates between special procedures in place (such as fast track procedures) and/or if these are interconnected with the 'channelling' please add additional columns and elaborate in a footnote what the special procedure is about – if not yet done so in Chapter 1.1)

Table 2

Year	From lodging until first time decision				
	Average days	Channel 1 (please specify)	Channel 2 (please specify)	Channel 3 (please specify)	Channel 4 (please specify)
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					

The average duration of the whole procedure, from the manifestation of the will to make an asylum application to the examination of the application and the related decision by the Territorial Asylum Commission, is about one year. In the years of greatest influx of applicants (2015–2017), the duration of the entire procedure was about two and a half years on average. Such a long average duration was also due to low number of sections within Territorial Asylum Commissions (see question 4b) and to the above-described difficulties related to the notification of official documents (prior to the amendments introduced by Law 46/2017), which made it impossible to close the asylum procedure of unreachable applicants (see question 4b).

³³ In case there is no information on the exact average duration, please include estimates about the average duration.

The available public data show the number of first-instance decisions for each year, regardless of the date of the lodging of the asylum application.

1.2 Authorities involved in the asylum procedure

6. Which authorities are involved in and responsible for the asylum procedure from making an application to first instance decision?

Please indicate whether those authorities are legally competent for registering an asylum application or not. For those authorities which are not, please also see Section 2.1

Table 3

Type of Authority	Specify name of the authority involved in <u>making an application</u>	Legally competent for <u>registering</u> an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)	Legally competent for <u>lodging</u> an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)	Legally competent for <u>examining</u> an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)
Border Police [Moi]	X	X		
Local Police				
(Branch) office for Refugees				
Ministries (Interior, Justice, etc.)	X	X	X	X The Territorial Asylum Commissions are bodies of the Ministry of the Interior. The colleges consist of Ministry officials and of a UNHCR representative.
Local Citizen's Office/Mayor of a local city/town				
(Local) immigration office – [Mol] - <i>Questura</i> - Police Headquarters	X	X	X	
(Shared) accommodation for refugees				
EU Agency	EASO supports Italian authorities in hotspots, in providing information on the asylum procedure to asylum seekers.	FRONTEX supports Italian authorities in hotspots in identification procedures, querying of European databases and in collecting data for statistical purposes.	EASO Case workers support police officers in the police headquarters of larger cities in lodging of asylum applications (interviewing the asylum applicant to fill the C3 form).	

Type of Authority	Specify name of the authority involved in <u>making</u> an application	Legally competent for <u>registering</u> an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)	Legally competent for <u>lodging</u> an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)	Legally competent for <u>examining</u> an asylum application (please indicate type of authority and specify name)
International Organisation	UNHCR e IOM support the Italian authorities in hotspot			In every Territorial Asylum Commission there's UNHCR with one of its officials
Detention facility				
Reception centre				
Others (please specify)				

The whole asylum procedure falls under the responsibility and competence of the Ministry of Interior – in particular, the Department of Public Security, on which the State Police depends – and the Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration. As explained above (answer to question 2b), the Department of Public Security is responsible for the identification procedures of anyone who enter the Italian territory irregularly, hence, of potential applicants (as during the identification procedures the person can express his/her intent to apply for asylum), for the registration and the lodging of the application. The State Police takes care of the three stages of the procedure with its officers of the Border Police and the Immigration Offices of the Police Headquarters. The Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration is responsible for the examination of asylum applications of asylum seekers.

1.3 Data collected during the asylum procedure

7. Which information is gathered during the asylum procedure at the different phases and by whom? Please, fill Table 4 below.

Table 4

1. Categories of data collected	2. In which phase(s) is this information collected? (including self-registration) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Registering (1) - self-registration (1.1) - lodging (2) - examination (3) – see note A at the end of the table Please use the numbers provided for each phase to indicate the phase the data is collected. In case phases are combined in your state, please indicate it accordingly by using a dash (see example below). <p><i>If data is re-used but not re-collected in a following phase, data is not collected in that phase. Therefore, if data is not collected in a specific phase but only re-used or not used at all, please do not add any number for that phase.</i></p>	3. Which organization collects this information in each of the different phases? (whenever possible please refer to the authorities listed in section 1.2)	4. How is this particular category of data /biometric data collected? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - online self-registration - written questionnaire (in paper) - oral (interview, face-to-face) - oral (interview via phone/ videocall) - open source (e.g. social media) – see note B at the end of the table - analysing documents – see note B at the end of the table - analysing content of mobile devices (e.g. phones, laptops) – see note B at the end of the table - using automated or artificial intelligence for analysis of data - other: please specify – see note C at the end of the table (multiple answers possible) <p><i>If different data collection tools are used in the different phases, please specify it. If possible, please indicate if any specific technology is used in the process.</i></p>	5. Where is this particular category of data /biometric data stored? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in an electronic file - in a database - on paper 	6. If applicable, please specify the name of the database(s)
Name					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - current name 	<p>1, 2, 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] (1) - Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1) - The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database (1) - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Police Biometric data Database (1) - Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)

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			<i>Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>		
- <i>birth name</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>
- <i>previous name(s)</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>
- <i>pen name (alias)</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>

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			<i>created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>		
- <i>religious names</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>
- <i>other names</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>
Sex	<i>1, 2, 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i> - <i>Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1)</i> - <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Database (1)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>

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		<i>in the largest Police Headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i>	<i>applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	
Biometric data					
<i>- photo</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i>	<i>- Digital photo saved in State Police databases (1)</i>	<i>- Database (1)</i>	<i>- State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i>
<i>- fingerprints (which fingers, rolled or pressed fingerprints)</i>	<i>1 - Fingerprints of all fingers, pressed fingerprints As explained in the answer to the question 2b, for those who enter in Italy irregularly (disembarkation, border crossing, tracing on the territory) fingerprints are recorded twice: during the preliminary identification procedures and during the registration of the asylum application.</i>	<i>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i>	<i>- Fingerprints saved in State police databases (1).</i>	<i>- Database (1)</i>	<i>- State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i>
<i>- iris scan</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i>	<i>- Biometric data are saved in State police databases (1).</i>	<i>- Database (1)</i>	<i>- State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i>
<i>- other</i>					
Eye colour	<i>1</i>	<i>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i>	<i>- Biometric data are saved in State police databases (1)</i>	<i>- Database (1)</i>	<i>- State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i>
Height	<i>1</i>	<i>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i>	<i>- Biometric data are saved in State police databases (1)</i>	<i>- Database (1)</i>	<i>- State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i>
Date of birth	<i>1, 2, 3</i>	<i>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1) - Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support</i>	<i>- During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1) - The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together</i>	<i>- Database (1) - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i>	<i>- State Police Biometric data Database (1) - Vestanet Database (2)</i>

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		<p><i>of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>
Citizenship(s)	1, 2, 3	<p><i>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i></p> <p><i>- Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1)</i></p> <p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Database (1)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>
Country of origin	1, 2, 3	<p><i>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i></p> <p><i>- Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1)</i></p> <p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is</i></p>	<p><i>- Database (1)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>

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			<i>created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>		
Place of birth					
- town	2, 3	- Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
- region	2, 3	- Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
- country	2, 3	- Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)

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		<p><i>in the largest Police Headquarters (2)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i> 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>other – Name of the father, name of the mother</i> 	<p><i>2, 3</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>
<p>Date of arrival in the (Member) State</p>	<p><i>1, 2, 3</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1)</i> - <i>Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1)</i> - <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Database (1)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>State Police Biometric data Database (1)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>

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<p>Last place of residence in the country of origin</p>	<p>2, 3 – During the lodging of the asylum application, when filling in C3 Form, the applicant is asked to retrace all his/her migratory trajectory:: all the places where he/she has lived, whether and when he/she had moved within his/her country or to other countries prior to arriving in Italy.</p>	<p>- Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</p>	<p>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</p>	<p>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</p>	<p>- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)</p>
<p>Last place of residence before entry in the (Member) State</p>	<p>2, 3 – However, during the identification procedures (when the applicant can manifest his/her intent to apply for asylum, before the registration) the applicant is asked to indicate the place where he departed from before arriving in Italy, in order to retrace the route he/she followed.</p>	<p>- Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</p>	<p>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</p>	<p>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</p>	<p>- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)</p>
<p>Contact details</p>					
<p>- phone number</p>	<p>1,2</p>	<p>- Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1) - Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2)</p>	<p>- During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1) - The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</p>	<p>- Database (1) - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2)</p>	<p>- Vestanet Database (2)</p>

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- <i>email address</i>	1,2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1) - Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1) - The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database (1) - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vestanet Database (2)
- <i>current address</i>	1, 2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police at the police Headquarters [MoI] (1) - Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During registration, the applicant's data are collected by face-to-face oral interview and transcribed in the Vestanet database. (1) - The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Database (1) - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Police Biometric data Database (1) - Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
- <i>other</i>					
Civil status	2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)

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			<i>asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>		
Accompanied by:					
- <i>spouse or civil partner</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	- <i>Police at Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of EASO case workers in the largest Police Headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i>	- <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	- <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	- <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>
- <i>children</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	- <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i>	- <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	- <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	- <i>Database Vestanet (2)</i> - <i>Database Vestanet (3)</i>
- <i>parents</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	- <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i> - <i>Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i>	- <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i> - <i>The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum</i>	- <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>	- <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>

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			<i>Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	
<i>- other relatives</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)</i>
Family members in the (Member) State					
<i>C3 Form requires to indicate whether one has other relatives in Italy or in other Member States, including children in Italy or in another Member State.. If the applicant has one or more children in Italy, he/she must provide the following information: name, surname, sex, date of birth and place of birth, citizenship, residence in Italy.</i>					
<i>- name</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)</i>
<i>- residency</i>	<i>2, 3</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI]</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i>

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		<p><i>with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>
- citizenship	2, 3	<p><i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>
- other – sex, place of birth and date of birth of the family members	2, 3	<p><i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>

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Family members in another (Member) State	<i>See note above</i>				
Close relatives in the (Member) State	<i>See note above</i>				
Close relatives in another (Member) State	<i>See note above</i>				
Health status					
<i>If the applicant manifests health problems at the time of the expression of intent to apply for asylum (first phase – making an asylum application) or at the time of registration and lodging of the application, he/she is classified as "vulnerable", even if the C3 Form for lodging the application does not contain specific questions on the state of health. Applicants arriving by sea are subjected to a health screening at the time of disembarkation, before being identified and before they can express their intent to apply for asylum. During the hearing before the Territorial Asylum Commission, any applicant has the right to provide details on his/her health status.</i>					
- specifics on health status	2, 3	- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
- reference that a general health check has been carried out	2, 3	- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)

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- other					
Education					
<i>With regard to the work activities carried out by the applicant before his arrival in Italy, the C3 Form asks to provide information about the remuneration received, the quality of the employment, the place and periods of employment.</i>					
- school attendance	2, 3	- Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [Mol] (3)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
- academic studies	2, 3	- Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [Mol] (3)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
- trainings	2,3	- Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)

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		- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)	- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	
- apprenticeships	2,3	- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
- non-formal work experience	2,3	- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)	- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
- other – military service	2, 3	- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in	- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the	- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)	- Vestanet Database (2)

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		<p><i>the largest police headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>
Language skills	2, 3	<p><i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>
Profession	2,3	<p><i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>
Criminal record	1, 2, 3 – The police may find evidence of criminal records during the identification	<p><i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI]</i></p>	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p>

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	<i>procedure (by cross-checking with different databases), through the collection of fingerprints and biometric data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3) 	<p><i>with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vestanet Database (3)
Financial resources	2, 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3) 	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)
Supporting documents					
- passport	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) 	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vestanet Database (2)
- travel document	2 - the C3 Form requires to specify how the travel document was obtained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in 	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vestanet Database (2)

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		<i>the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	<i>applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i>	
- other					
Reasons for fleeing	<p><i>2, 3</i></p> <p><i>When lodging the application, the applicant can freely explain the reasons why he or she fled his or her country of origin and why he or she believes he or she needs international protection, writing these reasons on separate sheets in his or her own language, with the support of the cultural mediator. This writing is attached to Form C3.</i></p> <p><i>Form C3 also asks the asylum seeker to specify whether he/she intends to move to another country.</i></p> <p><i>During the identification procedures (at the border or upon disembarkation, before making an asylum application), the police officers ask the person to state a reason why he/she entered Italy, and the person can mention reasons for fleeing his/her country. The information is recorded on paper on the "Sheet", which is subsequently scanned and uploaded in the Vestanet record of the applicant.</i></p>	<p><i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i></p> <p><i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i></p>
Reasons for not wanting to be returned to the competent Member State as part of a Dublin procedure	<i>3</i>	<i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i>	<i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i>
Previous applications	<i>2, 3 – The application can be reiterated on the condition that the asylum seeker</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI]</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i>

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	<i>provides new elements to support his/her case.</i>	<i>with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [Mol] (3)</i>	<i>with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (3)</i>
Information on the route taken	<i>2, 3 - During the identification procedures (at the border or upon disembarkation, before making an asylum application), the police officers ask the person information on the route taken, The information is recorded on paper on the "Sheet", which is subsequently scanned and uploaded n the Vestanet record of the applicant.</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2) - Territorial Asylum Commission [Mol] (3)</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2) - The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)</i>
Information on exclusion grounds	<i>3</i>	<i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [Mol] (3)</i>	<i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3))</i>	<i>- - Vestanet Database (3)</i>
Religious affiliation	<i>2,3 The C3 Form also asks the applicant to specify whether he/she belongs to an ethnic group, and to political, social or religious organizations - if so, he/she is</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2) - Vestanet Database (3)</i>

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	<i>asked to indicate where and when, and with which role.</i>	<i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i>	<i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2) - File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i>	
Vulnerabilities					
<i>Vulnerabilities that emerge during the identification phase (when the asylum seeker may manifest the intent to apply for asylum) are reported, in order to take due account of these when organizing the reception of persons identified as vulnerable (e.g. unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking, pregnant women ...).</i>					
<i>- Unaccompanied minor</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i>
<i>- Pregnant</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i>
<i>- Disabilities (which?)</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2) - Vestanet Database (2)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i>
<i>- Elderly</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>- Police at the Police Headquarters [MoI] with possible support of case worker EASO in</i>	<i>- The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the</i>	<i>- C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2) - C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i>	<i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i>

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		<i>the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	<i>applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	- Vestanet Database (2)	
- <i>Single parent with minor child(ren)</i>	2	- <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	- <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	- <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>	- <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>
- <i>Victims of human trafficking</i>	2	- <i>Polizia presso la Questura [Mol] con possibile supporto di case worker EASO nelle Questure più grandi (2)</i>	- <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	- <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>	- <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>
- <i>Mental disorders</i>	2	- <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	- <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	- <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>	- <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>
- <i>Victims of torture, physical or sexual violence (female genital mutilation)</i>	2	- <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in the largest police headquarters (2)</i>	- <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i>	- <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>	- <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i>
- <i>other</i>	2, 3 - <i>health condition (see above)</i>	- <i>Police at the Police Headquarters [Mol] with possible support of case worker EASO in</i>	- <i>The applicant's data are collected through an oral, face-to-face interview, conducted together with the cultural mediator, transcribed on a paper form (C3 Form), then signed by the</i>	- <i>C3 Form, Signed on paper, (2)</i> - <i>C3 Form, Electronic file, (scan) (2)</i>	- <i>Vestanet Database (2)</i> - <i>Vestanet Database (3)</i>

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		<p><i>the largest police headquarters (2)</i></p> <p><i>- Territorial Asylum Commission [MoI] (3)</i></p>	<p><i>applicant. The form is scanned and saved as digital file on the Vestanet database. (2)</i></p> <p><i>- The hearing of the applicant consists of an oral interview with the Territorial Asylum Commission. A digital report of the interview is created and saved. The final decision of the Commission, with the related motivations based on the contents of the hearing, is stored in the asylum seeker's digital file on the Vestanet database. (3)</i></p>	<p><i>- Vestanet Database (2)</i></p> <p><i>- File with the minutes of the hearing(3)</i></p>	
Other (please specify)					

A) It is possible to collect the above-listed listed also during the examination phase of the asylum application (3), since during the hearing of the applicant, the Territorial Asylum Commission traces the path of the applicant and all the information provided by the applicant during the lodging of the application (2), who is free to provide different or additional information during the hearing. Therefore, during the examination phase of the application, it is possible to collect and record new data provided by the applicant.

B) During the interview for filling the C3 Form, the applicant must provide all the documentary evidence at his disposal to support the reconstruction of his path and his application for asylum (documents issued by his/her country of origin or by countries of transit, travel documents ...). To this end, the police officers may occasionally, and only with the consent of the applicant, consult content on his/her mobile devices and/or from his/her social media profiles.

C) According to the provisions introduced by Law 46/2017, the hearing of the asylum seeker should be video-recorded by audio-visual means and transcribed in Italian language through automatic voice recognition systems (although the applicant may request that the interview is not audio-recorded providing a motivated request). The transcript of the interview should then be read by the applicant in the language in which the hearing was conducted, through an interpreter, in order to verify the correctness of the transcription and make the necessary corrections. A copy of the transcript should then be given to the applicant in Italian. However, most of the Territorial Asylum Commissions could not be equipped to conduct the video recordings, and therefore the practice of simply writing the minutes of the hearing remains valid.

8. Has your (Member) State identified any good practice in frontloading information collected by other authorities not directly connected to the asylum procedure? If yes, please elaborate and specify in which phase does the frontloading take place.

Regarding the asylum procedure, nothing is delegated to authorities outside the bodies of the Ministry of Interior. Only between the lodging phase and examination phase, the manager of the reception center where the applicant resides acts as a public official: he/she is requested to notify the applicant concerning the date of the hearing before the Territorial Asylum Commission. If the applicant is unreachable, the manager must notify the competent Police Headquarters.

For each good practice mentioned, please describe a) for whom it is a good practice, b) why it is considered a good practice and c) what is the source of the statement – (please indicate sources)

a) For the Police Headquarter) and the Territorial Asylum Commissions;

b) This practice has made it possible to simplify the notification of documents and speed up procedures (see answer to question 4b);

c) Interviews with officials belonging to the Ministry of the Interior.

1.4 Data management during the asylum procedure

9. Please fill Table 5 based on the information given in column 6 of Table 4 (filling as many rows as the databases indicated that Table).

Table 5

Database	Overview/definition of the database (please indicate whether it is a regional, national or European database).	National authorities that have access to the databases or access to its data ³⁴			Data shared with other Member States (apart from the data that (Member) States share through EU databases e.g. Eurostat, VIS, SIS)	
		Name of authority/ organisation	In which phase of the asylum procedure	For what purpose	Type of data	For what purpose
<i>Central Identity Register (Casellatio Centrale d'identità)</i>	<i>Biometric data storage - National database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security (access to the database) Ministry of the Interior -</i>	<i>1. Making an asylum application (fingerprints collected during the identification procedures)</i>	<i>Identification and registration of applicants' biometric data for asylum</i>	<i>Fingerprints</i>	<i>Cross-checking with EURODAC</i>

³⁴ Please differentiate between access to database and access to data. 'Access to database' is understood as a national authority being authorised to have direct access to a database without the need to request data to be transmitted to them via other authorities or intermediaries. 'Access to data' is reserved to cases where an authority has access to data contained to a database, through transmission or sharing by another authority.

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		<i>Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration (access to data)</i>	<i>2. Registering an asylum application (photo-recording and complete fingerprinting and biometric data collection)</i>			
<i>AFIS</i>	<i>Automated Fingerprint Identification System</i> <i>Comparison of fingerprints collected by the Italian authorities</i> <i>National database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security (access to the database)</i>	<i>1. Making an asylum application (fingerprints collected during the identification procedures)</i> <i>2. Registering an asylum application (photo-recording and complete fingerprinting and biometric data collection)</i>	<i>Comparison of fingerprints to verify criminal records and/or previous unauthorized entry into Italy</i>	<i>Fingerprints</i>	<i>Cross-checking with EURODAC - VIS/SIS - Interpol</i>
<i>EURODAC</i>	<i>Comparison of asylum seekers' fingerprints between European Member States</i> <i>European database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security (access to data)</i>	<i>2. Registering an asylum application (photo-recording and complete fingerprinting and biometric data collection)</i>	<i>Comparison of fingerprints to verify transit of the asylum seeker in other European Member States before entry into Italy</i>	<i>Fingerprints</i>	
<i>SIA</i> <i>Sistema Informativo Anti-Immigrazione Irregolare</i>	<i>Information System Against Irregular Immigration (SIA)</i> <i>Application for the registration of the irregular entry identified on the national territory of the migrant, then become asylum seeker</i> <i>National database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security (access to data)</i>	<i>1. Making an asylum application (fingerprints collected during the identification procedures)</i>	<i>Registration of all unauthorized entries made by third-country citizens on the Italian territory</i>		
<i>SGA</i> <i>Sistema Gestione Accoglienza</i>	<i>Reception centres Management System</i> <i>Application for the organization and monitoring national reception system of asylum seekers</i> <i>National database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security (access to data)</i> <i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Civil</i>	<i>1. Making an asylum application (opening of the record on SGA)</i> <i>2. Registering an asylum application (record update)</i>	<i>Trace and monitor the "history" of each asylum seeker within the reception system from the moment of entry into Italy to the</i>		

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		<i>Liberties and Immigration (access to the database)</i>	<i>3. Lodging (record update) 4. Examination of the application (record update)</i>	<i>exit from the reception system itself</i>		
<i>VESTANET</i>	<i>Database of asylum applications National database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security (access to data) Ministry of the Interior - Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration (access to the database)</i>	<i>1. Making an asylum application (opening of the record on Vestanet) 2. Recording the application (record update) 3. Lodging the application (record update) 4. Examination of the application (record update)</i>	<i>Creation of the digital file of the applicant with all the documentation related to her/his asylum application</i>	<i>The database contains the information necessary to record any potential relocation of the applicant to another Member State</i>	
<i>DUBLINET</i>	<i>Database for asylum seekers' cases in which evidence is found related to a potential "Dublin procedure"- the evidence of the transit of the asylum seekers in other Member States before his/her entry in Italy European database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security (access to data) Ministry of the Interior - Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration (access to the database)</i>	<i>Evidence related to a potential "Dublin procedure" may emerge at any stage of the asylum procedure</i>	<i>Creation of a record containing the asylum application and the evidence related to the potential "Dublin procedure"</i>	<i>All information needed to prove the need to activate a "Dublin procedure"</i>	<i>Request to the competent Member State to take charge of the application</i>
<i>RVA Ritorno Volontario Assistito</i>	<i>Database for the management of assisted voluntary returns National database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security (access to data) Ministry of the Interior - Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration (access to the database)</i>	<i>Examination of the Asylum application</i>	<i>Registration of the applicant's adherence to the programme of the outcomes of the request</i>		
<i>BAI Banca Anagrafica Immigrazione</i>	<i>Immigration database National Database</i>	<i>Ministry of the Interior - Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration (access to the database)</i>	<i>Lodging Examination of the application</i>	<i>Real-time update of the overall migration situation in Italy (asylum seekers, holders of</i>		

				<i>residence permits, applications for citizenship)</i>		
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Currently, the police officer must fill in each of these databases separately. Although some of them are connected and can partially mutually synchronize through the Univocal Identification Code (CUI) attributed to the asylum seeker (which allows the connection of SGA with Vestanet and of Vestanet with Dublinet), they are separate databases: the police officer has to enter different access credentials for each of them, entailing slowdowns and possibility of obvious errors (transcription, creation of double records...). The Ministry of Interior is therefore creating a single database for the management of all information regarding the asylum procedure (making an asylum application, registration and lodging, progress and outcome, reception, Dublin evidence ...) called SUA (Sistema Unico di Asilo – Unified Asylum System), thanks to which processes and workflows will be optimized. In fact, SUA will bring together all separate databases (SGA, Vestanet, Dublinet, RVA) through a single record for each asylum seeker, containing all the information about him/her throughout the asylum procedure, enabling its real-time updating. Currently, the information is fragmented as it is contained in several databases, updated in different and not univocal ways. A series of operators - State Police officers, as well as the managers of the reception facilities (authorized through the SPID – Public Digital Identity System) - will have access to the SUA in order to better monitor the management of the reception system and related expenses. Managers of the reception facilities will be able to see only a part of the applicant's information - namely the information for which they are responsible, in order to respect privacy, while police officers will be able to type in the applicant's records and to view them in their entirety. Moreover, the SUA will constantly exchange information with the SIA, the State Police's database on irregular entries in Italy.

Therefore, the aim of the SUA is not to allow a real "frontloading" of the asylum procedure: the collection of data and information on the applicant will follow the same steps and phases. The SUA will rather allow a faster and more correct collection, reducing the steps necessary to compile the database and creating univocal data.

Section 2: Making an asylum application

This section requests information on asylum seekers making an asylum application to an authority that is not competent to register an asylum application.

'Making an application': *The expression of intent to apply for international protection.*

2.1 Making an application to an authority not competent to register the asylum application

If your (Member) State does not differentiate between "making an application" and "registering an application", or if these two phases are conducted concurrently, as referred to in Section 1.1, please skip and go to Section 3.

10. What information do authorities who are not competent to register an asylum application provide to the asylum applicants on where to go and what to do?

The authorities not competent for the registration of the asylum application must report the case to the competent Police Headquarter and/or explain to the applicant that he must go to the Police Headquarter to express his/her will to apply for asylum.

11. Do the authorities who are not competent to register any asylum application collect any data on the asylum applicant?

Yes / No

The Municipal Police may collect some data of the individual for a pre-identification .

If yes, please specify which type of data is collected.

Personal information and fingerprints

If yes, is this data further transferred to the competent authorities?

Yes, but the competent authorities still have to collect all the data from the start, also those already provided by the applicant to the non-competent authorities.

Section 3: Registering an asylum application

'Registering an asylum application': Record the applicant's intention to seek protection.

This section requests information on the registration of asylum applications.

If the process of registering and lodging of the asylum application are conducted concurrently (according to the law or in practice) in your (Member) State, please make this clear in Section 1 and proceed by skipping this Section and going directly to Section 4. If however, registering and lodging of an asylum application are conducted separately in your (Member) State (e.g. in crisis times or regionally with regard to islands vs. main land, cities vs. rural areas, centralised vs decentralised) please proceed by answering the following questions in Sections 3 and 4.

If the process of registering, lodging and examination of the asylum application are conducted concurrently (according to the law or in practice) in your (Member) State, please make this clear in Section 1 and proceed by skipping this Section and going directly to Section 5.

For Member States implementing **the hotspot approach**, please highlight whether there are differences in the processes applied in hotspots with regard to the standard/general asylum procedure.

3.1 Cross checking of data collected at the registration phase

12. Against which databases at i. local/regional, ii. national, iii. European and iv. international levels is the information collected during registration cross-checked³⁵ (please elaborate, what the purpose is of the cross-checking and if only specific categories of data are cross-checked)?

Biometric data are cross-checked with databases at national level to verify any irregular entry made by the individual on Italian territory or any crime committed in Italy (AFIS). They are also cross-checked with databases at European level (EURODAC, SIS-VIS, Interpol) in order to verify that the applicant entered Europe through another Member State, thus attributing responsibility for the asylum application to the correct Member State (the one of first access). Criminal records and/or the presence of particular alerts on the individual are verified too.

Evidence about the need to activate a "Dublin procedure" is exchanged at European level through the DubliNet database, in order to forward a request to the competent Member State to take charge of the applicant, or to manage such requests forwarded to Italy by another Member State.

Personal information of the applicants are provided to the Member States that accept relocation quotas. However, no information is shared about the trajectory of the applicant and the reasons why he or she makes an asylum application, since the responsibility is transferred to the Member State to which the applicant will be relocated: the applicant has to go through the entire asylum procedure of that Member State.

13. Does systematic cross-checking against (i) VIS and (ii) SIS take place?

Yes / No *SI*

14. What issues has your (Member) State encountered in cross-checking data collected at registration phase?

For each issue mentioned, please describe a) for whom it is an issue, b) why it is considered an issue and c) whether the assessment that this issue based on input from experts (please indicate sources)

a-c) The following problems are encountered by police officers and officials of the Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration:

b) 1. Due to errors or different practices in the transliteration of applicants' names adopted by the various Member States, it is possible that applicants' records do not collimate, making it difficult to cross-check

³⁵ Purpose of cross-checking: Previous asylum applications, Prior legal residence/stay, Illegal border crossing, Illegal stay (overstay), Criminal record, Security risks, Detect counterfeit identity/travel documents, Other (please specify).

information between European databases (fingerprint recognition, reunification with other family members in Europe ...);

2. The speed of data processing of systems and databases does not seem adequate, creating delays in the management of the backlog of applications: for example, it should be noted that EURODAC can take up to one day to provide an answer to the query performed;

3. The type of information returned by EURODAC no longer seems adequate: it should be noted that, in addition to returning information about the transit of the asylum seeker in another Member State by the applicant, the system should be further implemented to provide information about the final outcome of the asylum application lodged by an applicant in other Member State.

3.2 Information provided to asylum applicants in the registration phase

15. Are asylum applicants provided with a processing/privacy notice³⁶ about the personal data collected from them during the registration phase?

Yes / No *SI*

If yes, please describe which information is provided (i.e. the purpose for which personal data from the asylum applicant is collected and on what basis, who has access to the information, data protection rights etc).

The Practical Guide for Applicants for International Protection (https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati/la_guida_in_italiano.pdf), contains all the information regarding the protection of personal data: the authority's obligation of confidentiality, the types of data collected, the databases into which data is entered (Vestanet, Dublinet and EURODAC are mentioned) and for what purpose, the possibility to access and rectification of the data (pages 14-15).

16. a) Who provides the information mentioned above (under Q15) (public authorities, international organisations, CSO - civil society organisations)?

The Practical Guide for Applicants for International Protection has been prepared by the Ministry of Interior with the support of UNHCR.

UNHCR officials, EASO officials and civil society organizations provide all information on the asylum procedure to asylum seekers in hotspots (phase 1 - making an asylum application); police officers, cultural mediators and interpreters provide this information again during the registration (phase 2) and lodging of the application (phase 3).

- b) How is this information provided (orally, digitally, in writing or all three)?

The Practical Guide for Applicants for International Protection is available in digital and paper format; the Ministry of Interior is also developing an App, thanks to European funds, in order to make all the information available through videos and infographics, as many asylum seekers are not able to read the information in the Practical Guide. The App will also contain FAQ.

In the different stages of the procedure, moreover, all the information is explained orally by the various operators involved.

³⁶ The obligation to take appropriate measures to provide data subjects with a processing or privacy notice stems from Article 12 GDPR which obliges data controllers to provide "any information referred to in Articles 13 and 14 and any communication under Articles 15 to 22 and 34 relating to processing to the data subject in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language." The information referred to in Articles 13 sets out the information to be provided where data has been collected from the data subject. It includes setting out the purpose of the data collected and legal basis; legitimate interests of the data controller (where this is used as the legal base); recipients of the data or categories of data; and if the data will be transferred to a third country or international organisation. Articles 15 to 22 refer to the data subject's rights including the rights to access, rectification and erasure; the right to object (if data is being collected for certain purposes including for a task carried out in the public interest or an official function vested in the data controller or in pursuit of legitimate interests of the data controller); right to data portability etc.

c) Where information is provided orally, is interpretation available?

Yes / No

Yes, the information is always translated to the applicant by the cultural mediator/interpreter.

d) Where information is provided digitally, is translation available?

Yes / No

The App that is currently in the making will be multilingual.

If yes, who provides the digital information (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

National authorities (Ministry of Interior).

e) Where information is provided in writing is translation available?

Yes / No

Yes, the Practical Guide for International Protection Applicants (also available in digital format) has been translated into 11 languages: Italian, English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Persian, Amharic, Bengali, Kurdish, Somali, Tigrinya, Urdu.

If yes, who provides the translation service (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

National authorities (Ministry of Interior) which select the cultural mediators and the interpreters.

17. Is any specific training or guidance (i.e. guidelines) provided for staff responsible for data management with regard to information collected at the registration phase?

Between 2017 and 2018, the State Police and EASO conducted a training for police officers, which involved more than 500 officers.

The cultural mediators employed in the asylum procedure during the first phase of the procedure (making an asylum application) and second phase (registration of the application) are trained by police personnel and must sign a code of conduct.

3.3 Where self-registration procedures apply, (Member) States are asked to elaborate more on the framework and experiences.

18. Does your (Member) State have any self-registration procedures in place?

Yes / No NO

If yes, please answer questions 19-23.

If not, please move to section 4.

19. When was the self-registration procedure introduced and why?

20. Where do asylum seekers self-register (e.g. website, by phone)?

21. Are asylum seekers provided with any guidance/assistance/information on how to self-register?

If yes, please elaborate and indicate who provides this information

22. In which languages is the self-registration procedure available?

23. Is self-registration mandatory or optional?

Please elaborate.

Section 4: Lodging an asylum application

This section requests information on asylum applicants lodging an asylum application.

4.1 Cross checking of data collected at the lodging phase

The data cross-reference is made before the lodging of the asylum application, except when evidence related to the possible activation of a “Dublin procedure” emerges during the interview conducted with the asylum seeker to fill in the C3 form.

24. Against which databases at i. local/regional, ii. national, iii. European and iv. international levels is the information collected during the lodging phase cross-checked (please elaborate, what the purpose is of the cross-checking and if only specific categories of data are cross-checked)?
25. Does systematic cross-checking against (a) VIS and (b) SIS take place?
 Yes / No
26. What issues have you encountered in cross checking data collected at the lodging phase?
For each issue mentioned, please describe a) for whom it is an issue, b) why it is considered an issue and c) whether the assessment that this issue based on input from experts - please indicate sources)

4.2 Information provided to asylum applicants at the lodging phase

See answer to 3.2 - the information provided is repeated to the applicant at each stage of the asylum procedure.

28. Are asylum applicants provided with a processing/privacy notice³⁷ about the personal data collected from them during the lodging phase?
 Yes / No
- If yes, please describe which information is provided (i.e. the purpose for which personal data from the asylum applicant is collected and on what basis, who has access to the information, data protection rights etc).
29. a) Who provides the information mentioned above (under Q 28) (public authorities, international organisations, CSO - civil society organisations)?
- b) How is this information provided (orally, digitally, in writing or all three)?
Please describe.
- c) Where information is provided orally, is interpretation available?
 Yes / No
- If yes, who provides the interpretation services (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?
- d) Where information is provided digitally, is translation available?
 Yes / No

³⁷ The obligation to take appropriate measures to provide data subjects with a processing or privacy notice stems from Article 12 GDPR which obliges data controllers to provide “any information referred to in Articles 13 and 14 and any communication under Articles 15 to 22 and 34 relating to processing to the data subject in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language.” The information referred to in Articles 13 sets out the information to be provided where data has been collected from the data subject. It includes setting out the purpose of the data collected and legal basis; legitimate interests of the data controller (where this is used as the legal base); recipients of the data or categories of data; and if the data will be transferred to a third country or international organisation. Articles 15 to 22 refer to the data subject’s rights including the rights to access, rectification and erasure; the right to object (if data is being collected for certain purposes including for a task carried out in the public interest or an official function vested in the data controller or in pursuit of legitimate interests of the data controller); right to data portability etc.

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If yes, who provides the digital information (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

e) Where information is provided in writing is translation available?

Yes / No

If yes, who provides the translation service (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

30. Is any specific training or guidance provided for staff responsible for data management with regard to information collected at the lodging phase?

Section 5: Examining an asylum application

The following sections request information on any additional data collected after an asylum application is deemed to have been lodged and before a first instance decision is issued.

5.1 Cross checking of data collected at the examination phase

Should new and different information emerge during the hearing compared to the information provided in the application lodged (different names, presence of family members in other countries, migration route followed...) the new information will be cross-referenced with the databases described above (Dublinet, Interpol, SIS-VIS...). The problems encountered are the same as explained in the answer to question 14 in section 3.1.

31. Against which databases at i. local/regional, ii. national, iii. European and iv. international levels is the information collected during the examination phase cross-checked (please elaborate, what the purpose is of the cross-checking and if only specific categories of data are cross-checked)?
32. Does systematic cross-checking against (a) VIS and (b) SIS take place?
- Yes / No
33. What issues has your (Member) State encountered in cross checking data collected at the examination phase?

For each issue mentioned, please describe a) for whom it is an issue, b) why it is considered an issue and c) whether the assessment that this issue based on input from experts (please indicate sources).

5.2 Information provided to asylum applicants at the examination phase

See answer to 3.2 - the information provided is repeated to the applicant at each stage of the asylum procedure.

34. Are asylum applicants provided with a processing/privacy note³⁸ about the personal data collected from them during the examination phase?
- Yes / No
35. If yes, please describe which information is provided (i.e. the purpose for which personal data from the asylum applicant is collected and on what basis, who has access to the information, data protection rights etc). a) Who provides the information mentioned above (under Q 34) (public authorities, international organisations, CSO - civil society organisations)?

³⁸ The obligation to take appropriate measures to provide data subjects with a processing or privacy notice stems from Article 12 GDPR which obliges data controllers to provide "any information referred to in Articles 13 and 14 and any communication under Articles 15 to 22 and 34 relating to processing to the data subject in a concise, transparent, intelligible and easily accessible form, using clear and plain language." The information referred to in Articles 13 sets out the information to be provided where data has been collected from the data subject. It includes setting out the purpose of the data collected and legal basis; legitimate interests of the data controller (where this is used as the legal base); recipients of the data or categories of data; and if the data will be transferred to a third country or international organisation. Articles 15 to 22 refer to the data subject's rights including the rights to access, rectification and erasure; the right to object (if data is being collected for certain purposes including for a task carried out in the public interest or an official function vested in the data controller or in pursuit of legitimate interests of the data controller); right to data portability etc.

b) How is this information provided (orally, digitally, in writing or all three)?

Orally, by the Territorial Asylum Commission for the Asylum and by the interpreter.

c) Where information is provided orally, is interpretation available?

Yes / No

Yes, the interview takes place with the presence of an interpreter - a more neutral figure, as he is less "close" to the applicant than the cultural mediator.

If yes, who provides the interpretation services (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

d) Where information is provided digitally, is translation available?

Yes / No

If yes, who provides the digital information (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

e) Where information is provided in writing is translation available?

Yes / No

If yes, who provides the translation service (e.g. national authorities, NGOs etc)?

36. Is any specific training or guidance provided for staff responsible for data management with regard to information collected at the examination phase?

The interpreters for the interviews at the Territorial Asylum Commissions are selected through calls for tenders launched by the Ministry of the Interior; in addition to signing the Ministry's code of conduct, they are trained by UNHCR.

Section 6: Data quality and safeguards [max 4 pages]

The following sections request information on how data quality is managed and the safeguards that (Member) States apply.

6.1 Data quality management

37. Is the quality of (at least some categories of) data (alphanumeric and biometric) collected during the asylum procedure assessed (e.g. with regard to accuracy, timeliness, completeness, consistency, duplication and validity of the data)?

Yes / No

The biometric data collected during the identification of the third-country national are "reconciled" with those collected during the registration of the asylum application, when a complete collection of biometric data is carried out. The "data reconciliation" has the purpose of verifying the quality of the data collected and the correct attribution of the data to the personal information declared by the applicant.

If yes, please elaborate on some contrasting³⁹ examples of data quality assessment and indicate:

a) In which phase(s) of the asylum procedure is the quality of data assessed (quality assessment)?

Registration of the asylum application.

b) How (specific tools)⁴⁰ and by whom (centralised/decentralised) is the quality assessment carried out?

Centralized - Police.

³⁹ It will not be feasible to elaborate on all data quality assessment measures for each type of data collected which is why we are asking for contrasting examples where different types of quality assessment measure (e.g. tools, technical equipment, data analytics etc.) apply.

⁴⁰ E.g. name transliteration, screening for duplicates against data already stored in the database, automated data quality checks, data analytics, artificial intelligence.

c) If decentralised, how is it ensured that the other actors get to know about data amendments and changes?

38. Do quality assessment measures only apply retroactively? Yes/No.

39. Are any preventative measures in place to get the information right at the very beginning? Yes/No. If yes, which safeguards are in place?

6.2 Safeguards

40. Describe the supervision mechanism for data protection supervision of the personal data collected during the asylum procedure in your Member State.⁴¹

41. Have (national) data protection authorities or similar entities assessed any of the databases described above?

Yes / No

If yes, please specify the relevant authorities, briefly describe what conclusions have they drawn, including whether such conclusions have led to changes in data management. *Please indicate sources and whether there are any published reports or audits available on these inspections.*

Each application and database used obtains the prior approval of the Privacy Guarantor before it is used. Each application and database works with a data encryption system to protect the databases themselves.

The SUA - the single database under construction that will unite the different databases currently in use - will allow the entry and modification or addition of data to different categories of users, but users not belonging to national authorities (e.g. reception facilities managers) will be provided with specific authentication credentials through the Public Digital Identity System (SPID). They will not be able to view all the data concerning an asylum seeker, but only the data for which they are responsible, in order to respect the asylum seeker's privacy.

How is it arranged in practice the manner in which the rights of asylum applicants in relation to access, rectification and erasure of their data stored in the national systems are exercised? *Please provide available statistics concerning the number of requests made by asylum applicants, if any.*

The applicant makes a request to the police authorities with the help of cultural mediators.

Section 7: Responding to challenges in data management: recent reforms to the asylum procedure

7.1 Challenges and changes/reforms in data management

42. Has your (Member) State experienced any of the following challenges related to data management in the past years (since 2014)?

Please elaborate **on each of the selected challenges**, mentioning: a) for whom it is a challenge (policy-maker, organisation, other stakeholders); b) why it is considered a challenge; and c) how was it identified as a challenge (e.g. surveys, evaluation reports, focus groups, experts opinions etc).

Lack of human or financial resources

The limited space of many police offices does not allow the adequate privacy necessary for data collection and management. (expert opinion)

Self-registration

⁴¹ The question does not refer to the legal framework but to how a data protection authority in a Member State supervises the implementation of that legal framework (what are the structures in place in your Member State to ensure the data subject's data protection rights are being ensured).

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- Legal obstacles
- Cooperation between national authorities
- Interoperability of databases

X National and international databases are partially interoperable (see answers to question 9 in section 1.4 and question 14 in section 3.1). (expert opinion)

- Technical limitations in data processing

X see the answer to question 14 of section 3.1 (expert opinion)

- Implementation of Eurodac and/or GDPR regulation
- Lack of training/information
- Transliteration (e.g. Arabic to Latin or other alphabets)

X see the answer to question 14 in section 3.1 (expert opinion)

- Other (please specify):

43. Did your (Member) State introduce any major change(s)/reform(s) related to data management in the past years (since 2014)?

- Yes / No

If yes, please describe those changes and why they were made.

Currently, the police officer must fill in each of these databases separately. Although some of them are connected and can partially mutually synchronize through the Univocal Identification Code (CUI) attributed to the asylum seeker (which allows the connection of SGA with Vestanet and of Vestanet with Dublinet), they are separate databases: the police officer has to enter different access credentials for each of them, entailing slowdowns and possibility of obvious errors (transcription, creation of double records...). The Ministry of Interior is therefore creating a single database for the management of all information regarding the asylum procedure (making an asylum application, registration and lodging, progress and outcome, reception, Dublin evidence ...) called SUA (Sistema Unico di Asilo – Unified Asylum System), thanks to which processes and workflows will be optimized. In fact, SUA will bring together all separate databases (SGA, Vestanet, Dublinet, RVA) through a single record for each asylum seeker, containing all the information about him/her throughout the asylum procedure, enabling its real-time updating. Currently, the information is fragmented as it is contained in several databases, updated in different and not univocal ways. A series of operators - State Police officers, as well as the managers of the reception facilities (authorized through the SPID – Public Digital Identity System) - will have access to the SUA in order to better monitor the management of the reception system and related expenses. These operators will be able to see only a part of the applicant's information - namely the information for which they are responsible, while police officers will be able to type in the applicant's records. Moreover, the SUA will constantly exchange information with the SIA, the State Police's database on irregular entries in Italy. Therefore, the aim of the SUA is not to allow a real "frontloading" of the asylum procedure: the collection of data and information on the applicant will follow the same steps and phases. The SUA will rather allow a faster and more correct collection, reducing the steps necessary to compile the database and creating univocal data.

If not, please move to Q48.

44. Have any of the abovementioned changes become standard operating procedure in your (Member) State?

- Yes / No NOT YET - It is planned to implement SUA replacing it with all the databases currently in use.

Were any of these changes/reforms related to data management introduced due to the introduction of 'channelling'?

- Yes / No NO

If yes, please elaborate.

45. Did the reforms introduced achieve the intended results? Why?

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Please elaborate and explain why the reform(s) achieved/did not achieve the intended results.

46. Would your (Member) State consider this reform (s) as a good practice?

Please elaborate and explain why your (Member) State considers/ does not consider the reform(s) a good practice. In particular, please mention whether any of those reform(s) are believed to have improved the quality of the asylum procedure.

[see question 43](#)

47. Have any on-going (unaddressed) challenges related to data management in the asylum procedure been identified in your (Member) State?

Yes / No [see question 43](#)

If yes, please elaborate.

If yes, is your (Member) State taking any steps to address these challenges?

7.2 Contingency measures

48. Are there any contingency measures in place to accelerate and/or ease the process in times of high influx of asylum seekers with regard to data management?

If yes, please describe those measures.

In certain periods, the lodging of the asylum application in the reception centers was carried out in an attempt to speed up the procedure. There have been positive effects on the speed of information collection; however, the privacy conditions necessary for data collection are almost never completely guaranteed in the reception centers.

Section 8: Conclusions [max 2 pages]

This section of the Synthesis Report will draw conclusions as to the (Member) States' existing policies, practices and case law related to the registration and data management in the asylum procedure.

With regard to the aims of this study, what conclusions would you draw from your findings reached in elaborating your national contribution? In particular, what is the relevance of your findings to (national and/or EU level) policymakers?

The asylum procedure applied in Italy provides for low levels of "frontloading": the data of the applicant are collected in detail during the registration and especially during the lodging of the asylum application, rather than at the first contact with the applicant. This happens for two reasons: the first one, as explained, is related to the fact that the first contact with the applicant is treated first of all as an "irregular entry" procedure, which then possibly becomes an asylum procedure; the second reason depends on the need to give priority to the redistribution of applicants (arriving in massive numbers by sea) on the Italian territory, in order to avoid overcrowding in landing places and hotspots. In other words, on the basis of an efficiency criterion, it is preferred to avoid that the procedure of registration and lodging of the asylum application, which requires more time, is added to the identification procedure at the places of disembarkation, in order not to further slow down further the sorting on the Italian territory.

As far as the exchange of information at European level is concerned, there are problems related to the different practices of transliteration of a name within the same Member State and between different Member States, making it difficult to search for information about the applicant and/or his/her family members in Europe. It should also be noted that, ideally, it should be possible to exchange information on the outcome of asylum applications processed by different Member States.

Annex 1 National statistics

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Please fill in the attached excel sheet with the respective statistics for your (Member) State – provided in a separate Excel file. The Statistical Annex consists of the following:

Annex 1.1. Number of lodged asylum applications

Number of lodged asylum applications <i>Please provide the data for the years 2014-2019.</i>					
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
63.456	83.970	123.600	130.119	53.596	39.255