

Raising awareness for digital rights of migrants

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Background I: Germany

- 2015 „summer of migration“: Germany receives around 1 mio. refugees
- Loosing control? Effective registration
- Data Exchange Improvement Act (2016)
 - Upgrade of Central Register of Foreigners
 - Biometric registration of all refugees aged older than 6 years
 - Multi-agency access to „core data“
- Extraction of cell phone data to establish identities for return purposes
- Digitisation of asylum procedure

Background II: European Union

- EU Commission's proposal for recast of Eurodac Regulation 2016
- Upgrade of other large-scale IT systems: SIS and VIS
- Planning for new systems: EES, ETIAS, ECRIS-TCN
- Biometrics as key technology: fingerprints and facial images
- Interoperability: partial fusion of large-scale IT systems through Common Identity Repository

Interventions

- Press work when police started accessing Eurodac in 2015
- Chapter on data protection of refugees in 1st annual report to German parliament in 2016
- Conference on refugees' digital rights with government officials, DPAs, refugee rights organisations
- Lunch briefing for NGOs and others on EU's plans on interoperability
- Trainings with refugee counselling organisations and asylum lawyers
- Mailings list aiming at networking data protection people with refugee rights people