

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002078/20  
to the Commission  
Patrick Breyer (Verts/ALE)  
(4 April 2020)**

*Subject:* iBorderCtrl: false incrimination by and discriminatory effects of video lie detector technology (follow-up)

In its response to my previous question (E-000152/2020), the Commission did not disclose the requested data on the flagging frequency, proportion of false positives and bias of the 'deception detection' component used in the iBorderCtrl project. While there may be legal grounds for not disclosing certain information to Parliament, the Commission should at least be able to answer whether it has this information or not. The reference to future publications does not answer the question of whether the Commission is aware of key data for assessing the reliability of 'deception detection' technology.

Is the Commission in possession of the data referred to in points one and two of my previous question (E-000152/2020)?

**Answer given by Ms Johansson on behalf of the European Commission  
(17 June 2020)**

The Commission does not have this information, as the project did not address the mentioned indicators to the level described in the question (or similarly defined ones) on this component.

Research tests and indicators were carried out on a more basic level. Results are presented throughout the different deliverables foreseen for the project. It should be noted that some results have also been included in publicly available scientific publications derived from the project itself <sup>(1)</sup>.

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<sup>(1)</sup> O'Shea, K. Crockett, W. Khan, P. Kindynis, A. Antoniadis and G. Bouladakis, 'Intelligent Deception Detection through Machine Based Interviewing', 2018 IEEE World Congress on Computational Intelligence, Special session: The Role of Computational Intelligence Technologies in Controlling Borders, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 8-13.07.2018. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8489392>