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Annual report on the 2017 activities of the Eurodac  
central system, including its technical functioning  
and security pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation  
(EU) No 603/2013

June 2018

This report has been produced in accordance with Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, with the purpose of providing an annual report on the activities of the Eurodac central system, including its technical functioning and security.

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## Executive summary

Throughout 2017, the Eurodac central system was stable and performed as expected. Incoming traffic levels remained significant, although they were lower than in previous years. Eurodac, being a living system, has to adapt and grow in line with the changing business reality, and eu-LISA works to ensure its continuous evolution and operational maintenance.

In 2017, the system was available for 99.96% of the time and the average response time was around 28 seconds, decreasing from around 48 seconds in 2016. The decrease in processing time was possible thanks to the capacity upgrade to 7 million records, together with a throughput increase (from 1 000 transactions/h to 1 500 transactions/h) in the release deployed in March 2017.

A project to improve two-way synchronisation between the Eurodac central unit and back-up central unit was successfully completed in November 2017. This allowed the execution of the first ever Eurodac switch-over and switch-back maintenance exercise in real-life conditions, which was performed in December 2017.

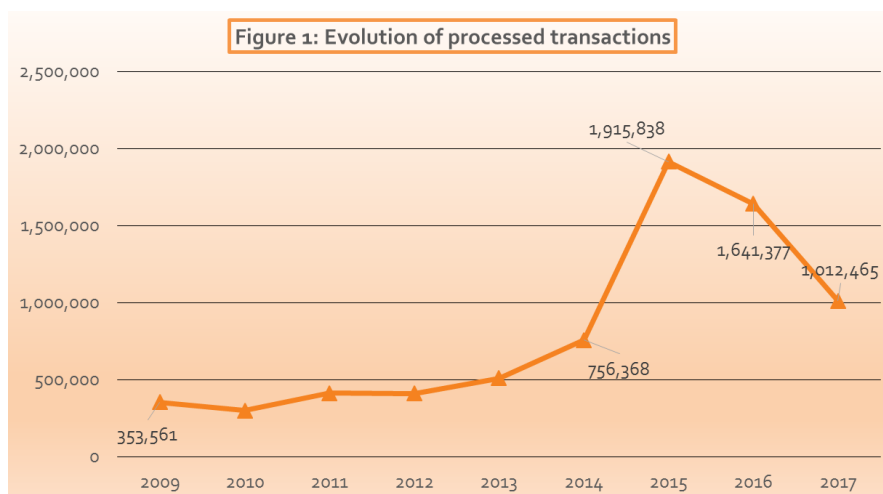
In October 2017, the new Eurodac Maintenance in Working Order framework contract was signed. The takeover from the previous contractor started on 17 November 2017 and the corrective maintenance work package was activated on 1 January 2018.

In 2017, the system processed 1 012 465 transactions. This represents a decrease of 38% on the volume of traffic registered in 2016. Figure 1 shows the trend in total transactions processed by Eurodac in the past 9 years. After a few years of linear increase, the effects of the crisis in 2015 and the decrease in 2016 and 2017 are clearly visible.

By the end of 2017, the number of fingerprint datasets stored in the Eurodac central system was 5 161 635, representing an increase of 1.3% on 2016. In terms of quality, the average

rejection rate <sup>(1)</sup> for fingerprint datasets was 2.57% overall across the Member States, which was lower than in 2016, thus continuing the positive trend observed over recent years.

Throughout the year, the Agency supported the Commission during the negotiations for the new legal basis. In particular, eu-LISA provided impact assessments and technical expertise. As soon as negotiations for the new legal basis are concluded and the legislation has been adopted, eu-LISA will start to implement the required changes.



<sup>(1)</sup> Fingerprint sets may be rejected owing to the low quality of the fingerprint image or because of a sequence check error.

# 1. Introduction

From June 2013, eu-LISA is responsible for the operational management of Eurodac, and it is supported in carrying out this task by the administrative and management structure as laid down in Article 11 of the Agency's establishing Regulation <sup>(2)</sup>, namely the Management Board and the Eurodac Advisory Group.

The Eurodac Advisory Group met regularly during the reporting period <sup>(3)</sup>, providing technical expertise to the Management Board of the Agency, in particular in the context of the preparation of the Annual Work Programme and the Annual Activity Report. The Advisory Group is the regular forum in which Member States and the Agency, together with the European Commission, discuss and endorse changes prior to implementation, discuss the reported availability and performance of the Eurodac central system, approve release plans, discuss roadmaps and future evolutions, and assess training plans.

Pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation, eu-LISA must submit to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor an annual report on the activities of the central system, including information on its technical functioning and security.

This report, which is the 15th Eurodac annual report since the system has been in operation, covers operational management activities, including developments in the areas of security and data protection that took place at the central system level in 2017.

The report also provides centrally generated statistical data on the usage of Eurodac by Member States <sup>(4)</sup>.

## 1.1 Legal and policy developments

On 4 May 2016, the European Commission presented a proposal for a recast Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 <sup>(5)</sup>. The proposal aimed at assisting Member States overcome challenges relating to non-compliance with the fingerprinting process by adding facial images as another biometric identifier; contributing to the effectiveness of the EU return policy by extending its scope for the purposes of identifying illegally staying third-country nationals; and discouraging abuses and prevent secondary movements within the EU.

The legislative process continued throughout 2017. In the European Parliament, the announcement of the mandate for negotiations took place in the plenary session on 13 June 2017 without objections. For its part, on 15 June 2017, Coreper <sup>(6)</sup> agreed to extend the mandate for negotiations to two additional matters. Interinstitutional negotiations started and progressed at a rapid and steady pace, and by the end of 2017 the co-legislators had reached agreement on several aspects of the revision.

eu-LISA has strongly supported the discussions on the new legislative proposal, in particular with technical expertise. The Agency was requested to provide impact assessments focusing on the technical and financial aspects of some of the proposals that emerged from the negotiations.

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<sup>(2)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011, OJ L 286, 1.11.2011.

<sup>(3)</sup> In February, May, October and December 2017.

<sup>(4)</sup> In this report, unless otherwise specified, 'Member States' refers to all the Member States of the European Union – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom – and to the four Associated Countries – Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland – that are bound under Union law by Regulation (EU) No 603/2013.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 180, 29.6.2013.

<sup>(6)</sup> The Committee of Permanent Representatives in the European Union.

As soon as the negotiations on the new legal basis are concluded and the legislation has been adopted, eu-LISA will plan and implement the required changes in the Eurodac central system. In addition, in the coming years Eurodac's architecture will also evolve as a result of the innovations brought forward by the interoperability proposal (7). In particular, the new components envisaged by the legislative proposal – the European search portal, the shared biometric matching service, the common identity repository and the multiple-identity detector – will have to be taken into account in upgrading Eurodac's architecture. Moreover, the future system ETIAS (8) – presented by the European Commission in November 2016 – once in operation will require an increase in Eurodac's search capacity.

## 2. Operational management of Eurodac

Throughout 2017, the Eurodac central system was stable and performed as expected within the agreed service level agreement. Incoming traffic levels remained significant, although they were lower than in previous years. Eurodac, being a living system, has to adapt and grow in line with the changing business reality, and eu-LISA works to ensure its continuous evolution and operational maintenance.

eu-LISA is responsible for the operational management of the Eurodac central system, ensuring uninterrupted access to the system 24/7 and facilitating the continuous exchange of data between national authorities, in accordance with the legal provisions. The operational management is achieved through application management services, service desk services, monitoring and supervision, and the implementation of appropriate corrective, adaptive and evolutionary maintenance.

In April 2016, a call for tenders (as a restricted procedure) for the new Eurodac Maintenance in Working Order (MWO) framework contract was published by eu-LISA (9), to ensure continuity of maintenance, as the previous MWO contract was to expire at the end of 2017. The second phase of the restricted procedure was launched on 10 May 2017. The restricted procedure was successfully completed and the new MWO signed (10) on 27 October 2017. Still in October 2017, the first workshop was organised with the new contractor to discuss the first roadmap of services.

The takeover from the previous contractor started on 17 November 2017 and the corrective maintenance work package was activated on 1 January 2018. During the initiation/takeover period, the focus was on the preparation of teams by the new contractor, and on processes and arrangements for the execution of the contract and for knowledge and documentation transfer from the previous contractor. The aim was to ensure a seamless transition and a smooth start to the provision of the relevant services.

The duration of the new framework contract is 3 years, and it may be renewed three times for a maximum period of 12 months each time. The new contract covers elements such as the initiation of services related to takeover from the current contractor, corrective and adaptive maintenance, the functioning of the local service desk, evolutions (major and minor, functional and technical, infrastructure-related, etc.), technical training at Member State level, provision of technical assistance and (at the end of the contract) handover tasks.

National Access Points (NAP) maintenance for the Member States that ordered the NAP under eu-LISA's previous framework contract is covered until mid-2018 (until the old contract's last date of implementation).

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(7) Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems (police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration); COM(2017) 794 final, Strasbourg, 12.12.2017.

(8) Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/794 and (EU) 2016/1624; COM(2016) 731 final.

(9) For further information, please see <http://www.eulisa.europa.eu/Procurement/Pages/OpenTenders.aspx>

(10) The contract was awarded to the consortium Sopra Steria Benelux SA with Bull SAS and 3M Belgium BVBA/SPRL.

eu-LISA will take over centrally the costs of the Steria NAP evolutions, as this is a standardised solution and it will also be useful for eu-LISA testing purposes (simulation of Member State activity).

In the framework of the MWO contract, eu-LISA has responsibility for the operational management of the Eurodac central system and is directly accountable for the performance of the system. The contractor provides maintenance services and technical support.

## 2.1 Eurodac: technical functioning and evolution

At the beginning of the reporting period, the Eurodac central system had a capacity of 5.5 million records and a maximum throughput of 1 000 transactions/h (with a total of 10 000 transactions/day). In the framework of Eurodac's capacity plan<sup>(11)</sup>, and following the latest estimates of traffic (Member States volumetric questionnaire, Q2 2016), the Agency deployed<sup>(12)</sup> a release aimed at increasing the capacity and performance of the system. The release, deployed on 21 March 2017, included a capacity upgrade to 7 million records and an increase in processing capacity to 1 500 transactions/h (with a total of 15 000 transactions/day). The project involved sizing the system appropriately to sustain the business load. Final system acceptance (FSA) was provided at the end of November 2017<sup>(13)</sup>.

A project to improve the synchronisation process of the central unit (CU) and back-up central unit (BCU) was deemed necessary to meet growing demands related to the overall availability of the system, in particular due to increased traffic and increased risk of downtime. The project took a two-phase approach: a first phase aimed at improving the Oracle Stream reconfiguration and implementation of BCU clustering, to be implemented in 2017; and a subsequent second phase of improvements following the replacement of CABIS with a new version. The second phase was initially included in the work programme for 2018, but was reprioritised for later implementation because of the significant improvements and minimisation of risks already achieved during the first phase.

During the switch from CU to BCU, the synchronisation is always active. However, when there is need to switch back from BCU to CU there may be downtime to allow the resynchronisation of the databases (there is no two-way automatic synchronisation). The longer the system is active in BCU, the longer it can take to synchronise the database when the system is ready to switch back to CU. The aim of the first phase of the project was to put in place two-way synchronisation.

The relevant release implementing the two-way synchronisation (CU to BCU and vice versa) was deployed on 29 November 2017<sup>(14)</sup>. The conclusion of the first phase allowed the execution of the first ever Eurodac switch-over and switch-back maintenance exercise in real-life conditions, which was successfully performed on 4 and 6 December 2017.

Before successful deployment to production, test activities were performed in the pre-production environment. These included functional testing, ICD testing, continuity testing, monitoring testing, operational testing, network testing and security testing. No testing with Member States was required.

As in previous years, throughout 2017 the Agency continued to provide operational management services to DubliNet, in line with the Memorandum of Understanding in place with the Commission. In addition, as a follow-

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<sup>(11)</sup> Created at the end of 2015.

<sup>(12)</sup> The project included the delivery of the necessary infrastructure in the central unit and back-up central unit, as well as the necessary testing before final deployment to production.

<sup>(13)</sup> After the entry into operation of the 7 million upgrade, two tasks – with no business impact – had to be performed before FSA: operational testing on the pre-production environment and the review and approval of the Eurodac baseline technical documentation (Global Architecture and Configuration Guide).

<sup>(14)</sup> Eurodac was unavailable for 4 hours and 35 minutes, whereas the initially announced downtime was 6 hours.

up of the network migration from s-TESTA to TESTA-ng (finalised in 2016), in 2017 eu-LISA started to prepare for the change of domains for DubliNet. The new domains for Member States were available from mid-December 2017, thus preparation and testing for deployment started.

In July 2017, a workshop aimed at discussing and addressing technical issues and challenges with regard to the use of DubliNet was organised in close cooperation with EASO. With the participation of delegates from 17 Member States, the workshop represented a good awareness opportunity to further increase knowledge about the information technology service management (ITSM) processes and tools <sup>(15)</sup> in use at eu-LISA.

In terms of training activities organised by eu-LISA, 9% of the activities carried out in 2017 focused on Eurodac <sup>(16)</sup>; in addition, 5% of all activities were dedicated to horizontal topics of interest to the three communities (Eurodac, SIS II and VIS). In total, almost 60 participants attended training activities – residential activities and webinars – dedicated to Eurodac, and almost 50 participants attended horizontal training sessions.

## 2.2 Quality of service

In 2017, Eurodac was available for 99.96% of the time <sup>(17)</sup>. The system sustained 3 hours and 32 minutes of outage in the whole year affecting the whole community. The outage was due to three incidents, resulting from network configuration and hardware issues. During the outage, there was no data loss. All transactions sent during that period were kept in the queue at TESTA-ng mail relay level.

The average response time in 2017 was around 28 seconds, whereas it was around 48 seconds in 2016 and 83 seconds in 2015. The average processing time in 2017 decreased compared with previous years thanks to the projects mentioned above, in particular the capacity upgrade together with the throughput increase of the system (from 1 000 transactions/h to 1 500 transactions/h). February 2017 was the busiest month, with an average of around 6 000 transactions per day, whereas December 2017 was the least busy month of the year, with an average of around 3 100 transactions per day.

Incidents were detected by the 24/7 monitoring system and were constantly analysed and assessed by the eu-LISA Service Desk. The Service Desk is the single point of contact where users can report incidents or request a service. In 2017, 225 interactions <sup>(18)</sup> and 457 incidents were recorded by the Service Desk.

eu-LISA has defined and implemented ITSM processes following market best practices to ensure quality of service. This is a continuous exercise to ensure efficient and cost-effective management of the systems by continuously monitoring and developing operational processes. Efforts to integrate the Eurodac operational management into the ITSM framework continued throughout 2017.

In particular, the central incident management tool SM9 went operational in March 2017. Training activities were held to support Member States, in May and June 2017. However, by the end of 2017 not all Member States had yet completed the migration to the new ticketing tool.

Once a year, the Agency carries out a customer satisfaction survey covering the performance of the eu-LISA Service Desk, incident and problem management, operational communication and technical assistance, as well as support for national activities. The participation of the Eurodac community shows a positive trend: in 2016 eu-LISA received 22 replies, whereas in 2017 23 Member States sent their feedback (representing 72% of users).

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<sup>(15)</sup> Incident and request management, single point of contact, operation manual.

<sup>(16)</sup> Training activities organised were: Eurodac/SIS II: Combatting facilitation of illegal immigration (course); Eurodac Data Quality and Recast (workshop); Eurodac Training for Intermediates: Incident management/standard requests (course); Technical Use of Eurodac: Train the trainer (course).

<sup>(17)</sup> The actual availability of the systems includes switch-over and switch-back time, in case of planned maintenance.

<sup>(18)</sup> Requests for information or support.



In total, 93% of the participants were very satisfied or satisfied with the services provided by the Agency. Areas for improvement, in particular in relation to communication with Member States and maintenance notification, were highlighted. The results of the survey are analysed and the lessons learned are regularly applied.

## 2.3 Security

In 2017, the Security Unit provided Member States with new certificates to sign and encrypt data exchanged with the Eurodac central system. This activity was part of a certificate renewal process that occurs every 2 years and is supported by the Agency's Public Key Infrastructure (PKI).

Furthermore, in October 2017, the security team supported an internal independent audit organised by the new contractor in charge of the MWO to assess the consortium's Information Security Management System (ISMS). As a result of the outcome of the audit, the consortium was requested to provide security deliverables, in particular an MWO Security Plan, an MWO Business Continuity Plan and an MWO ISMS.

The Eurodac security and continuity risk management strategy covers all layers of the security spectrum: physical security, personnel security, network security, operating systems security, application security, business continuity and data security, in accordance with the relevant security principles and standards of the European Commission and good practices from the ISO 27001 standard.

At Agency level, Eurodac security is ensured by means of security incident procedures, security hardening of the systems, security testing and vulnerability assessments.

## 2.4 Data protection

Data protection is a key factor for the success of Eurodac's operations and for the Member States using the system. The quality of the data, the security rules and the strict application of the legal framework provide the conditions for Eurodac to support the functioning of the Dublin system.

The protection of personal data related to individuals processed by the Eurodac central system is monitored by the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) in close cooperation with eu-LISA's Data Protection Officer (DPO). The EDPS Eurodac inspection report <sup>(49)</sup> was provided to eu-LISA at the end of 2017. In this context, the DPO, the Security Unit and the Asylum System Sector of eu-LISA started working together to implement the 28 recommendations in accordance with the timeline established by the supervisory authority.

eu-LISA's DPO, representing the Agency, provided information to the Eurodac Supervision Coordination Group, on the current state of the system and future developments during the two meetings organised in 2017. The group, composed of representatives of the national data protection authorities and the EDPS, coordinates the monitoring of the legal compliance of data protection at both Member State level and central system level.

Throughout the reporting period, the DPO was consulted by the Eurodac Application Manager on several aspects of Eurodac, in particular on issues affecting normal operations resulting from the need to confirm that those were aligned with data protection provisions.

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<sup>(49)</sup> Inspection carried out in October 2016.

## 3. Figures and findings

In terms of traffic registered and data stored, 2017 witnessed a decrease compared with the past couple of years.

### 3.1 Data stored and processed transactions

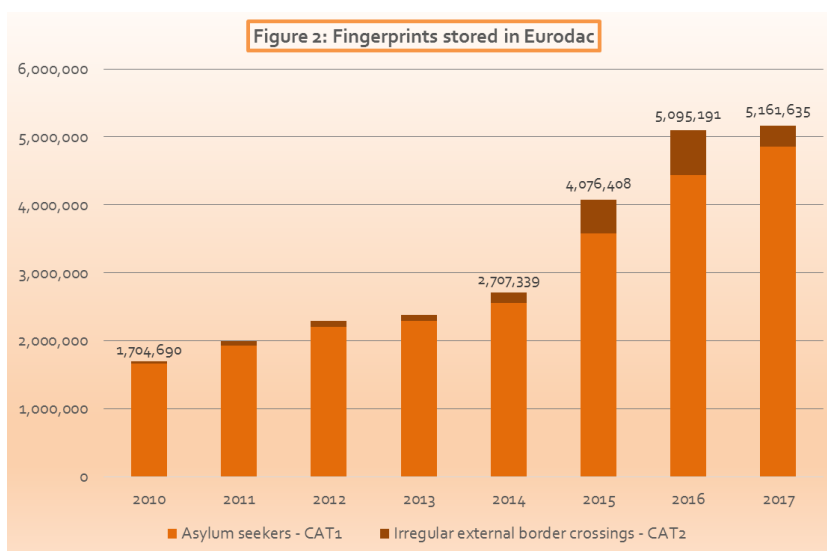
By the end of 2017, the number of fingerprint datasets stored in the Eurodac central system was 5 161 635 <sup>(20)</sup>, representing an increase of 1.3% on the previous reporting period.

Figure 2 shows the trends in the fingerprint sets stored in the database since 2010. After steady growth for the first 5 years, the impact of the migration crisis is clearly visible. Between 2014 and 2016, the amount of data stored almost doubled, increasing by 88%.

In 2017, the Eurodac central system processed a total of 1 012 465 transactions <sup>(21)</sup>. This represents a decrease of 38% on the volume processed in 2016, and a decrease of 47% if we take 2015 as a baseline (over 1.9 million transactions processed).

In 2017, Eurodac's biggest user was Italy, processing over 26% of the transactions sent to the central system, followed by Germany with almost 24%, France with over 11% and Greece with over 9%.

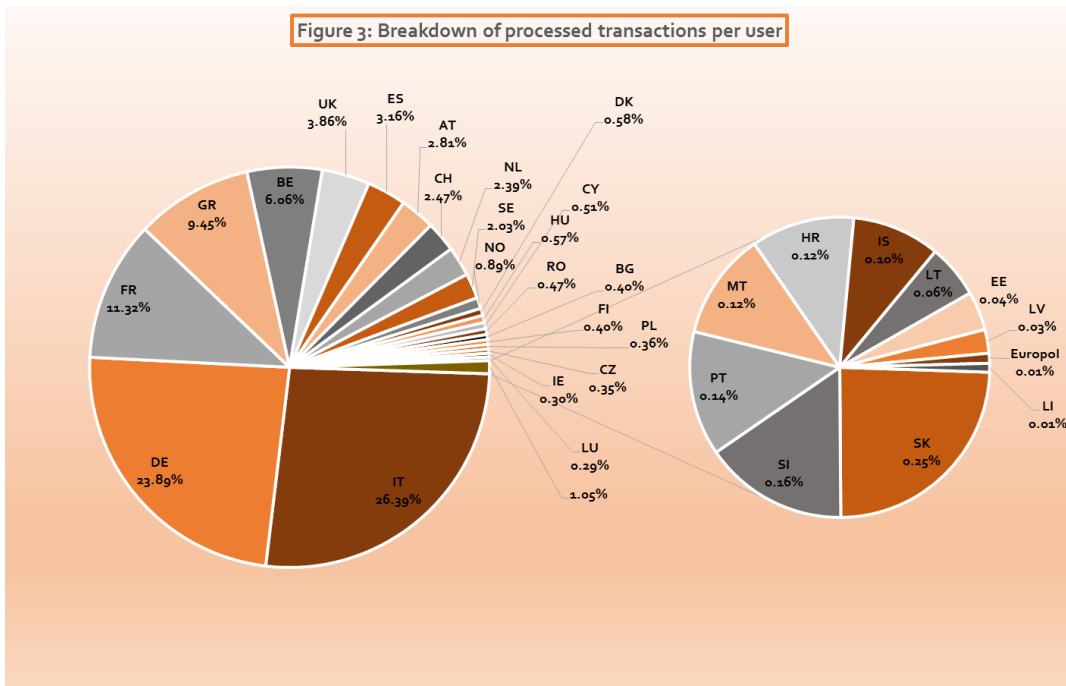
In total, 16 Member States <sup>(22)</sup> increased their usage compared with 2016. The largest increases in absolute terms were registered by France, with 28 733 transactions more than in 2016 (representing an increase of 33% at national level), and by Spain, with 16 462 more transactions than in the previous year (representing an increase of 106% at national level).



<sup>(20)</sup> See Annex, Table I, Eurodac Central System: content status on 31 December 2017.

<sup>(21)</sup> Annex, Table II, Processed transactions in the Eurodac central system in 2017. A processed transaction is a transaction that has been correctly processed by the Eurodac central system, without rejection because of a data validation issue or a fingerprint error or because of insufficient fingerprint quality.

<sup>(22)</sup> Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Ireland, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia and Spain.



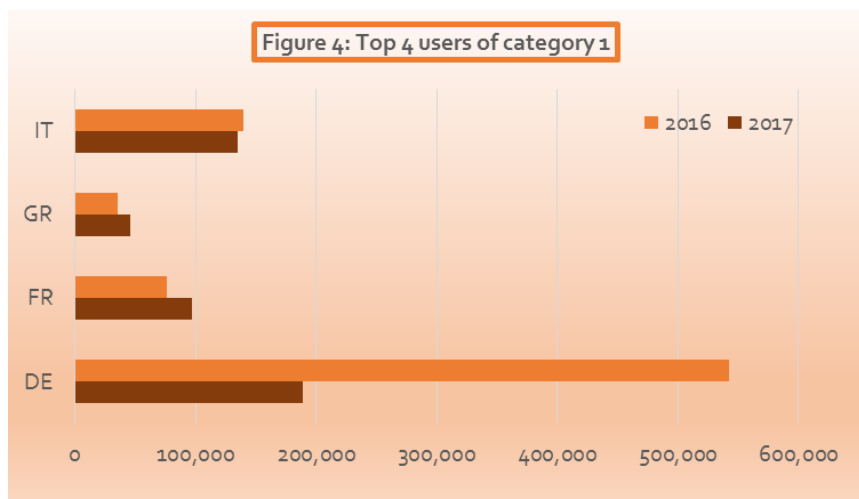
The largest decreases were registered by Germany, with 386 024 fewer transactions than in 2016 (representing a decrease of 61% at national level), Greece, with 124 563 fewer transactions than in 2016 (a decrease of 57% in national traffic), and Italy, with 61 649 fewer transactions than in 2016 (a decrease of 19% at national level). Substantial decreases were observed also for Croatia and Hungary (88% fewer transactions than in 2016 for each of them), and Bulgaria (an 83% decrease).

### 3.1.1 Transactions for category 1 data

As specified in Article 9(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 1 data are the fingerprint sets of every applicant for international protection, aged 14 or older, who lodges an application in a Member State.

In 2017, the total number of transactions for category 1 data was 633 324, representing a decrease of 38% on 2016. In 2016, the decrease compared with the previous year was 15%.

The top four countries, as shown in Figure 4, for category 1 transactions were similar to in 2016: Germany with 189 057 transactions (30% of the total category 1 transactions), Italy with 135 146 transactions (21%), France with 97 029 transactions (15%) and Greece with 46 098 transactions (7%).

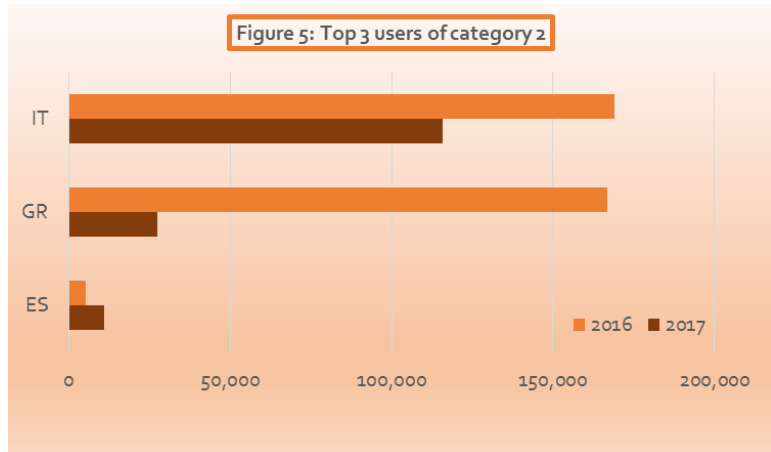


Despite the general decrease in the number of transactions observed in 2017, some countries witnessed an increase in the number of transactions compared with 2016. In particular, increases were registered by France (20 898 more transactions), Spain (10 584 more transactions), Greece (10 334 more transactions), Romania (2 123 more transactions) and Ireland (1 078 more transactions).

### 3.1.2 Transactions for category 2 data

As specified in Article 14(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 2 data are the fingerprint sets of every third-country national or stateless person, aged 14 or older, who is apprehended by competent control authorities in connection with irregularly crossing by land, sea or air the external border of a Member State, having come from a third country, and who is not turned back.

In 2017, the number of transactions in category 2 was 160 816, falling by 57% in comparison with 2016. In 2016, the decrease compared with 2015 was 12%.

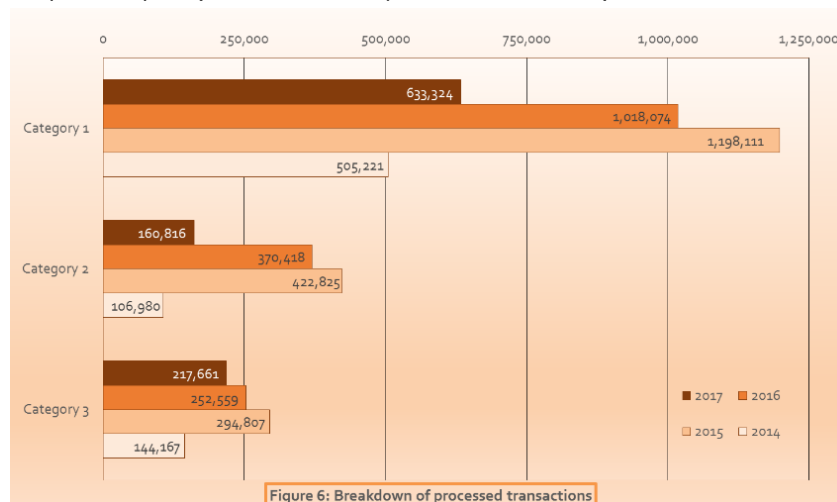


The top three countries, generating category 2 transactions, as shown in Figure 5, remained Italy with 72%, Greece with 17% and Spain with 7%. It should be noted that, in line with the general trend, transactions generated by Greece and Italy decreased considerably compared with 2016 (139 132 fewer transactions for Greece and 53 234 fewer transactions for Italy); on the other hand, Spain saw an increase (double the transactions generated in 2016).

### 3.1.3 Transactions for category 3 data

As specified in Article 17(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 3 data are the fingerprint sets that a Member State may transmit to Eurodac with a view to checking whether a third-country national or a stateless person, aged 14 or older, found illegally staying within its territory has previously lodged an application for international protection.

Notwithstanding that this type of transaction is not mandatory, the total number of category 3 transactions in 2017 was 217 661, a decrease of 14% on 2016. In 2016, there was also a decrease compared with the previous year, of 14%.



As in previous years, the biggest users of this transaction category were Germany (23%), Belgium (22%), Greece (10%), France (8%) and Italy (7%).

Figure 6 shows the trends in processed transactions, for the three main transaction types, over the last 4 years.

The highest usage was witnessed in 2015; since then,

the usage of all three categories has substantially decreased.

### 3.1.4 Transactions for category 4 data

As specified in Article 20(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 4 is a search that Member States' designated authorities may submit within the scope of their powers only if comparisons with other databases – namely national fingerprint databases, the automated fingerprinting identification systems of other Member States under the Prüm Decision and the Visa Information System – have not led to the establishment of the identity of the data subject.

Pursuant to Article 20, in order to perform a category 4 search, a Member State must first carry out a search via the Prüm system. Category 4 searches are not possible in Member States where the Prüm system has not been implemented <sup>(23)</sup>, as all the criteria listed in Article 20 cannot be met. However, the datasets already stored in the central Eurodac system of those Member States remain searchable for law enforcement purposes by the other Member States.

This category of transaction represents the law enforcement element of the Eurodac Regulation. Currently, this does not apply to Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway or Switzerland. This means that those five countries cannot perform category 4 searches and their data are blocked/not available for law enforcement purposes (i.e. the data are not searchable by other Member States). This form of search will be possible for those countries only after the conclusion of separate agreements covering the Eurodac law enforcement element, which are currently being negotiated <sup>(24)</sup>.

In 2017, a total of 254 criminal print-to-print searches (CPS) were performed by 10 Member States and 296 category 4 latent-to-print searches (MPS) were performed by 6 Member States. In contrast with the general trend, category 4 transactions increased compared with 2016: CPS increased by 12%, whereas MPS increased by over 196%.

As in previous years, Germany and Austria were the main generators of CPS transactions. Germany carried out 61% of CPS transactions and Austria 46%. Germany also carried out 91% of MPS transactions.

### 3.1.5 Transactions for category 5 data

As specified in Article 21(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 5 is a search that under certain limited circumstances Europol's designated authority may submit within the scope of its mandate and when necessary for the performance of Europol's tasks, only if comparisons with the fingerprint data stored in any information systems that are technically and legally accessible by Europol have not led to the establishment of the identity of the data subject.

Europol started performing searches against Eurodac in June 2017. The searches are conducted using the Dutch NAP <sup>(25)</sup>.

In 2017, Europol performed 114 MPS <sup>(26)</sup>.

## 3.2 Hits

### 3.2.1 Multiple international protection applications: hits from category 1 data against category 1 data

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<sup>(23)</sup> By the end of 2017, of the 27 Member States to which the law enforcement element of Eurodac is directly applicable, 22 Member States had implemented the fingerprint element of the Prüm Decision. Prüm is not operational for fingerprint exchange in Croatia, Greece, Ireland, Italy or the UK.

<sup>(24)</sup> Currently, those five Member States apply Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 only in relation to the asylum elements.

<sup>(25)</sup> As specified in Article 19 of the Eurodac Regulation, connection can be achieved only through the use of a Member State's NAP. Upon agreement with the Dutch authorities, Europol sends transactions to Eurodac using the Dutch connection and infrastructure. This is on a case-by-case basis and reflecting business needs.

<sup>(26)</sup> The category 5 MPS produces a list of results/candidates, and it does not give rise to hit/no hit results.

The entry of a category 1 transaction into the Eurodac central system automatically generates a search against all category 1 data already stored in the system. Hits generated from category 1 data checked against category 1 data indicate cases where a person who has applied for international protection in a Member State makes a new application in the same Member State (local hit) or in another Member State (foreign hit).

In 2017, Eurodac processed a total of 633 324 applications for international protection. Of these, 36% were multiple applications (228 886), meaning that the person applied for international protection more than once. This represents an increase compared with previous years. Multiple applications accounted for 32% of total applications in 2016, 21.85% in 2015, and 24% in 2014.

In 2017, 315 852 category 1 hits were generated against category 1 data <sup>(27)</sup>. Of these, 19% were local hits, meaning that the person applied for international protection twice or more in the same Member State. It should be noted that the number of local hits depends on the settings that individual Member States use when performing Eurodac searches. Member States may choose to exclude their own searches, meaning that local hits will not be returned and will not be recorded in the statistics.

From the data available, the highest proportions of local hits in relation to the country's total hits were registered by Poland (60% of hits were local hits), Greece (52%) and Belgium (46%).

Foreign hits give an indication of the secondary movements of international protection seekers, as they indicate that a person who has applied in a Member State has lodged a new application in another Member State. In 2017, 257 163 foreign hits were generated, which represents a decrease of 16% compared with foreign hits generated in 2016.

As in previous years, Germany generated the majority of all foreign hits, with 36% (compared with 48% in 2016 and 43% in 2015), followed by France (23% of all foreign hits) and Italy (9%).

Germany received a high number of international protection seekers who had previously lodged an application in Italy (24 067) and in Greece (12 189). France received a high number of foreign hits from international protection seekers who previously lodged an application in Germany (15 198) and in Italy (13 782).

### 3.2.2 Hits from category 1 data against category 2 data

Sending a category 1 transaction in the Eurodac central system automatically generates a search against all category 2 data already stored in the system. Hits generated from category 1 data against category 2 data give an indication of the routes taken by people who irregularly cross the external borders of Member States (category 2 data) and apply for international protection (category 1 data) in the same Member State (local hit) or in another Member State (foreign hit).

In 2017, 233 282 hits were registered <sup>(28)</sup>. As for the results described above, it should be noted that the number of local hits depends on the settings that each Member State uses when performing Eurodac searches. Member States may choose to exclude their own searches, meaning that local hits will not be returned and will not be recorded in the statistics.

The number of foreign hits in 2017 was 99 032, representing a decrease of 70% compared with the foreign hits for category 1 data against category 2 data in 2016. As in previous years, Germany generated the majority of those hits (49% of the total), followed by France (23%).

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<sup>(27)</sup> Annex, Table III, Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 1 data.

<sup>(28)</sup> Annex, Table IV, Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 2 data.

In 2017, 27% of all foreign hits (26 371) were generated by Germany against data initially inserted by Italy. In addition to Germany, the other main destination of people who irregularly crossed external borders via Greece and then moved on was France (18 320).

### 3.2.3 Hits from category 3 data against category 1 data

These hits give an indication of the secondary movements of people found illegally present in the territory of a Member State who first applied for international protection in the same Member State (local hit) or in another (foreign hit). Submitting category 3 data to Eurodac is not mandatory and, as can be seen in Table II in the Annex, not all Member States make systematic use of this type of transaction.

In 2017, a total of 176 048 hits were registered for category 3<sup>(29)</sup>.

People apprehended when illegally present in a different Member State from that in which they first claimed international protection were found predominantly in Germany, with 33 496 foreign hits (26% of total foreign hits). Belgium also registered a high number of foreign hits, with 29 070 (22%), followed by Italy, with 15 294 foreign hits (12% of the total), and Austria, with 12 728 foreign hits (10% of the total).

### 3.2.4 Hits from category 4 data against category 1 and category 2 data

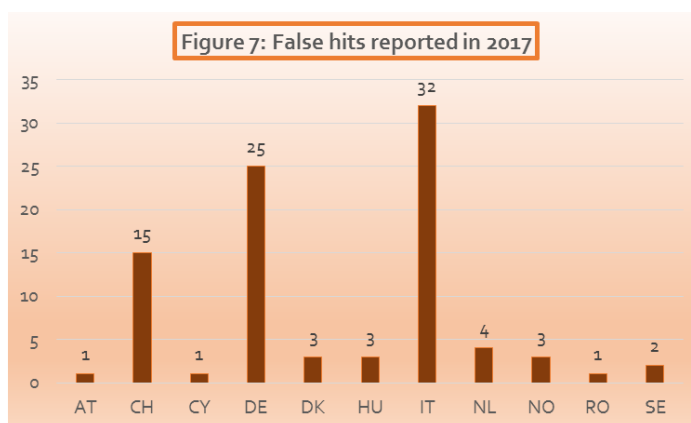
Law enforcement searches/category 4 transactions are performed against data related to international protection seekers (category 1) if not blocked<sup>(30)</sup> in accordance with Article 18(2) of Eurodac regulation and against data related to people apprehended when irregularly crossing the external border (category 2). Only category 4 CPS data give rise to hit/no hit results. The category 4 MPS produce a list of results/candidates.

In 2017, a total of 274 hits were generated for searches against category 1 data<sup>(31)</sup>, of which 216 were foreign hits. As in the previous year, Austria and Germany together generated 91% of the hits, with 46% and 45% of all foreign hits respectively. This represents an increase of 62% compared with the data from 2016.

There were 43 hits against category 2 data, of which 39 were foreign hits<sup>(32)</sup>. As in the previous year, the majority of hits were generated by Germany (19 foreign hits) and Austria (18 foreign hits).

### 3.2.5 False hits

In accordance with Article 25(5) of the Eurodac Regulation, where final identification reveals that the result of the comparison received from the Eurodac central system does not correspond to the fingerprint data sent for comparison, Member States must immediately erase the result of the comparison and report the false hit to the Agency for further action.



<sup>(29)</sup> Annex, Table V, Hit breakdown: category 3 data against category 1 data.

<sup>(30)</sup> According to Article 18(2), a blocked dataset represents a record that was initially marked (following the granting of international protection) and is no longer accessible to law enforcement searches because international protection was granted at least 3 years ago. However, the dataset remains accessible (not blocked) for asylum purposes. It should be noted that datasets from Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland are not accessible for law enforcement purposes, as the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not yet apply.

<sup>(31)</sup> Annex, Table VI, Hit breakdown: category 4 CPS data against category 1 data.

<sup>(32)</sup> Annex, Table VII, Hit breakdown: category 4 data CPS against category 2 data.

If a false hit is reported by a Member State, eu-LISA takes the necessary technical measures to unlink the relevant records in the Eurodac database.

In 2017, the Member States reported 90 false hits, representing a slight increase compared with the previous reporting period (72 false hits were reported in 2016).

As shown in Figure 7, the majority of false hits were reported by Italy (36%) and Germany (28%).

### 3.2.6 Marked/unmarked and blocked datasets <sup>(33)</sup>

A category 1 dataset must be marked (by the initiating Member State) as soon as international protection is granted, in accordance with Article 18(1) of the Eurodac Regulation. Following the marking by the initiating Member State, all datasets (category 1 and/or category 2) that are linked to the dataset initially marked must also be marked by the relevant Member State (marking following the initiator).

In 2017, 299 953 category 1 datasets were marked in accordance with Article 18(1). Following these initial markings, 155 076 datasets (category 1 and category 2) were also marked (marking following the initiator) because they were linked to the datasets that were marked initially.

Insertions of category 1 datasets generated a total of 7 643 hits against marked datasets in category 1 or 2 (of which 95% were foreign hits) <sup>(34)</sup>. In addition, category 3 searches generated 3 417 hits against marked category 1 datasets (of which 71% were foreign hits) <sup>(35)</sup>.

In 2017, 1 333 category 1 datasets were unmarked, in accordance with Article 18(3), because the status of international protection that had previously been granted had changed (revoked, ended or refused renewal). Following these initial un-markings by the initiator, 868 category 1 and category 2 datasets were also unmarked (unmarking following the initiator).

In accordance with Article 18(2), a total of 88 517 category 1 datasets had been blocked from law enforcement searches (datasets not available for law enforcement searches) on 1 January 2017.

## 3.3 Transaction delay

The transaction delay <sup>(36)</sup>, the time between taking fingerprints and sending them to Eurodac, is to be monitored because it may lead to results/decisions that are contrary to the responsibility principles laid down in the Dublin Regulation. Delayed transmissions can result in the incorrect designation of the Member State that is responsible for the international protection seeker. Delays are responsible for producing both wrong hits <sup>(37)</sup> and missed hits <sup>(38)</sup>.

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<sup>(33)</sup> Annex, Table VIII, Number of datasets marked, unmarked and blocked in accordance with Article 18(1) and (3) of Eurodac Regulation.

<sup>(34)</sup> Annex, Table IX, Hit breakdown: category 1 data against marked category 1 and marked category 2 data.

<sup>(35)</sup> Annex, Table X. Hit breakdown: category 3 data against marked category 1 data.

<sup>(36)</sup> In accordance with Article 9(1) and Article 14(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, Member States have a maximum time limit of 72 hours following the lodging of an application for international protection or following apprehension of the person concerned to take fingerprints and transmit them to Eurodac. In the event of serious technical problems, Member States have an additional 48 hours.

<sup>(37)</sup> In the case of a so-called 'wrong hit', a third-country national lodges an international protection application in Member State A, whose authorities take his or her fingerprints. While those fingerprints are still awaiting transmission to Eurodac (category 1 transaction), the same person could have already presented him- or herself in Member State B and lodged another application. If Member State B sends the fingerprint data before Member State A, the fingerprint data sent by Member State A would be registered in Eurodac later than the fingerprint data sent by Member State B. This would result in a hit from the data sent by Member State B against the data sent by Member State A (a wrong hit). Member State B would therefore be deemed to be responsible instead of Member State A, where an application was first lodged.

<sup>(38)</sup> In the case of a so-called 'missed hit', a third-country national or stateless person is apprehended in connection with an irregular border crossing and his or her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State A. While those fingerprints are still awaiting transmission to Eurodac (category 2 transaction), the same person could present him- or herself in Member State B and lodge an application for international protection. At that time, his or her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State B. If Member State B sent the fingerprint data (category 1 transaction) before Member State A, Eurodac would register



The total number of wrong hits <sup>(39)</sup> detected in 2017 was 1 328, representing a slight decrease of 2% on 2016, following the positive trend already registered in 2015. Similarly to in 2016, Hungary registered 74% of all wrong hits in 2017.

Over the same period, 329 missed hits <sup>(40)</sup> were registered, representing a substantial decrease of 98% on 2016. The majority of missed hits were generated as a result of German (39%) and French (38%) data that were sent to the Eurodac central system with a delay. Spain was the country that was most affected, accounting for 79% of all missed hits.

In 2017, the average transaction time was 4.6 days. This is in line with the improvements already registered in the past couple of years. The average delay in 2016 was 5.1 days, whereas in 2015 it was 5.4 days.

The Member States with an average delay that exceeded 72 hours are shown in Figure 8 (average time in days).

Significant delays for category 1 transactions were registered in Spain (over 30 days), in Denmark (over 28 days) and in Poland (over 17 days).

Spain and Croatia reported the longest delays for category 2 transactions, with an average delay of over 23 days and over 15 days respectively.

MS	Category 1	average time	MS	Category 2	average time
AT	Category 1	5.8	AT	Category 2	11.5
CH	Category 1	11.5	ES	Category 2	23.1
CZ	Category 1	14.6	HR	Category 2	15.8
DK	Category 1	28.1	HU	Category 2	3.2
ES	Category 1	30.1			
FI	Category 1	13.0			
HR	Category 1	8.6			
LT	Category 1	4.1			
LU	Category 1	8.2			
LV	Category 1	11.7			
NO	Category 1	7.9			
PL	Category 1	17.5			
PT	Category 1	3.8			
SI	Category 1	4.7			
SK	Category 1	13.3			

Figure 8: Average time exceeding 3 days

### 3.4 Rejection rate

A transaction may be rejected because of a data validation issue, because of insufficient fingerprint quality or because of a fingerprint sequence check failure. In 2017, the transaction rejection rate for all Member States was 5.7%, i.e. 97 377 transactions registered errors. The rate slightly increased compared with 2016, when it was 5.5%, and compared with 2015, when it was 5.4%.

The average rejection rate for fingerprint data (only insertion of category 1 and category 2 data were considered) was 2.57%, which continues the positive decreasing trend of the previous couple of years (3.72% in 2016, 9.99% in 2015).

In 2017, the majority of Member States improved, compared with previous years, the quality of their transactions, reducing their rates of rejection due to quality and sequence check issues. In particular, good progress was visible in the fingerprints collected by Cyprus (5.61% in 2017 compared with 14.48% in 2016), Greece (2.6% in 2017 compared with 8.04% in 2016), Croatia (31.1% in 2017 compared with 37.82% in 2016), Latvia (10.85% in 2016 compared with 5.96% in 2017) and Portugal (12.7% in 2016 compared with 8.68% in 2017). On the other hand, Estonia registered a rate of 14.18% in 2017, representing a decrease in quality, as it was 12.5% in the previous year.

### 3.5 Access rights to own data

this as a category 1 transaction and Member State B would have to handle the application instead of Member State A. When the category 2 transaction arrives later, a hit will be missed because category 2 data are not searchable.

<sup>(39)</sup> Annex, Table XI, Distribution of category 1/category 1 wrong hits because of a delay in sending category 1 data.

<sup>(40)</sup> Annex, Table XII, Distribution of category 1/category 2 hits missed because of a delay in sending category 2 data.

Data subjects are allowed to exercise the right of access to their data in accordance with Article 29(4) of the Eurodac Regulation. Member States are allowed to conduct category 9 searches at the request of the person whose data are stored in Eurodac to safeguard his or her right of access to data relating to him- or herself.

In 2017, a total of 169 category 9 searches were performed <sup>(41)</sup>. This represented an increase of 8% on 2016 (156 searches).

In line with what was reported in the past couple of years, Malta and France performed the majority of category 9 searches in 2017 (50% and 39% of the total, respectively).

## 4. Conclusions

The overall usage of Eurodac decreased by 38% in 2017 compared with 2016 (considering processed transactions), whereas the number of fingerprint datasets stored in the system slightly increased (1.3%). A decreasing trend was visible for categories 1, 2 and 3 transactions, while for law enforcement searches an increase was registered.

In 2017, the Eurodac central system was stable and performed as expected. The system was available for 99.96% of the time.

A new MWO contract was signed in October 2017, which will provide technical support (corrective and adaptive maintenance, evolutions, technical training and technical assistance) for at least the next 3 years.

In 2017, an upgrade in terms of capacity and throughput was carried out. Since March 2017, the Eurodac central system has had a capacity of 7 million records and a processing capacity of 1 500 transactions/h (with a total of 15 000 transactions/day). The synchronisation between Eurodac CU and BCU was improved, and the first ever Eurodac switch-over and switch-back maintenance exercise in real-life conditions was executed in December.

Throughout the year, the Agency supported the Commission during the negotiations for the new legal basis. In particular, eu-LISA provided impact assessments and technical expertise. As soon as negotiations for the new legal basis are concluded and the legislation has been adopted, eu-LISA will start to implement the required changes.

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<sup>(41)</sup> Annex, Table XIII, Category 9 searches performed in 2017.

# Annex

Table I. Eurodac central system: content status on 31 December 2017

MS	Category 1	Category 2	Total
AT	200,328	206	200,534
BE	186,377	1	186,378
BG	53,194	1,227	54,421
CH	164,334	0	164,334
CY	19,606	1,327	20,933
CZ	9,186	3	9,189
DE	1,573,330	1,878	1,575,208
DK	66,679	0	66,679
EE	740	3	743
ES	55,426	13,424	68,850
FI	53,561	0	53,561
FR	484,530	528	485,058
GR	182,833	54,476	237,309
HR	2,824	217	3,041
HU	184,857	2,569	187,426
IE	18,504	121	18,625
IS	2,552	3	2,555
IT	585,373	224,316	809,689
LI	388	0	388
LT	3,009	24	3,033
LU	11,323	4	11,327
LV	1,806	0	1,806
MT	9,739	6	9,745
NL	164,811	271	165,082
NO	95,404	115	95,519
PL	54,937	83	55,020
PT	4,642	0	4,642
RO	15,114	462	15,576
SE	378,577	21	378,598
SI	4,013	0	4,013
SK	3,709	17	3,726
UK	268,267	360	268,627
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,859,973</b>	<b>301,662</b>	<b>5,161,635</b>

Table II. Processed transactions in the Eurodac central system in 2017 <sup>(42)</sup>

MS	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4		Category 5 MPS	Total
				CPS	MPS		
AT	15,153	140	13,126	72	4		28,495
BE	13,509	2	47,819				61,330
BG	2,876	336	832				4,044
CH	12,362	1	12,675				25,038
CY	3,614	1,227	325	6	8		5,180
CZ	1,219	4	2,287				3,510
DE	189,057	1,543	50,814	156	269		241,839
DK	3,319	2	2,515				5,836
EE	108	2	333				443
ES	19,907	11,003	1,115	1			32,026
Europol						114	114
FI	3,878		150		1		4,029
FR	97,029	529	17,041	1			114,600
GR	46,098	27,585	21,985	1			95,669
HR	954	220	6				1,180
HU	2,356	1,219	2,223	2			5,800
IE	2,880	121					3,001
IS	920	3	82				1,005
IT	135,146	115,835	16,207				267,188
LI	100						100
LT	387	7	218				612
LU	2,014	2	957				2,973
LV	264		6				270
MT	1,217	4					1,221
NL	17,403	215	6,534	6	11		24,169
NO	2,816	53	6,190				9,059
PL	2,611	59	956		3		3,629
PT	1,334		87				1,421
RO	3,591	469	723	8			4,791
SE	19,337	18	1,192	1			20,548
SI	1,313		332				1,645
SK	149	17	2,414				2,580
UK	30,403	200	8,517				39,120
<b>Total</b>	<b>633,324</b>	<b>160,816</b>	<b>217,661</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1,012,465</b>

<sup>(42)</sup> For category 1, only insertions are counted. CPS, criminal-print-to-print search; MPS, latent-to-print search.

Table III. Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 1 data <sup>(43)</sup>

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	2,286	130	1,419	637	9	35	1,552	139	1	28	44	155	727	51	1,250	3	4	1,549	12	17	75	5	7	358	147	253	6	527	240	59	50	38	2,286	9,527	11,813
BE	281	6,548	365	344	6	13	1,992	126		338	74	511	533	32	390	2	12	757	1	15	140	9	11	712	124	233	34	82	335	61	6	90	6,548	7,629	14,177
BG	31	7	185	9	2	0	92	14	0	1	3	10	22	0	34	2	0	20	2	0	0	1	1	15	9	0	0	4	17	0	1	18	185	315	500
CH	471	206	135	848	6	14	1,645	219	0	40	70	311	854	37	271	5	11	2,578	8	19	132	4	10	547	132	79	8	36	174	41	21	42	848	8,316	9,164
CY	1	5	0	4	56	0	11	0	0	1	2	0	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	56	93	149
CZ	88	36	7	38	0	293	270	10	2	1	12	22	4	3	6	1	7	11	1	1	6	3	0	38	6	20	0	0	77	0	3	2	293	675	968
DE	5,228	3,071	4,782	7,196	76	149	0	2,512	87	1,027	1,559	3,777	12,189	237	8,871	11	110	24,067	22	212	403	181	235	3,654	2,259	2,067	409	2,337	6,014	305	117	369	0	93,533	93,533
DK	167	81	53	227	0	1	1,057	861	4	14	90	75	148	4	135	0	18	172	3	3	37	0	2	284	146	18	7	24	630	18	2	38	861	3,458	4,319
EE	3	1	0	1	0	0	5	2	5	0	4	1	32	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	6	0	2	0	5	70	75
ES	51	234	19	75	1	13	754	39	1	1,164	31	156	225	2	62	2	4	285	0	3	16	0	3	83	62	26	8	5	115	1	0	28	1,164	2,304	3,468
FI	53	29	11	79	4	3	399	137	7	6	1,725	54	461	1	59	4	14	495	1	10	11	3	1	70	77	29	1	8	367	2	2	13	1,725	2,411	4,136
FR	2,509	3,348	2,532	2,210	36	33	15,198	1,074	8	737	640	12,904	2,313	195	3,658	26	38	13,782	2	53	299	26	68	1,744	1,924	1,226	202	178	3,208	500	50	684	12,904	58,501	71,405
GR	115	81	380	85	12	1	445	42	0	2	125	54	2,239	4	158	2	3	75	0	1	4	2	7	77	80	13	1	26	163	3	2	81	2,239	2,044	4,283
HR	98	11	216	28	0	0	151	2	0	0	0	6	98	106	44	0	0	20	0	0	1	0	0	9	5	0	0	5	5	24	4	3	106	730	836
HU	188	14	525	28	0	1	85	3	0	0	5	10	141	2	532	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	1	0	30	18	2	2	6	532	1,097	1,629
IE	25	36	20	25	3	0	98	13	0	4	8	47	323	0	19	577	15	58	0	1	3	2	1	31	20	7	3	6	43	3	0	118	577	932	1,509
IS	10	19	9	24	0	1	196	35	0	8	13	37	28	0	23	4	20	41	0	1	8	2	4	38	24	3	0	4	78	1	0	16	20	627	647
IT	3,078	630	1,146	1,421	28	24	6,588	375	1	64	313	1,650	1,410	210	2,898	31	9	15,189	13	3	44	8	53	439	476	46	17	228	1,014	134	41	291	15,189	22,683	37,872
LI	15	9	0	39	0	0	73	18	0	0	3	2	8	0	5	2	0	6	11	0	25	0	0	28	7	6	1	0	23	1	0	0	11	271	282
LT	12	5	0	12	3	1	63	14	0	0	3	5	85	0	2	0	0	35	0	17	0	0	0	9	7	12	0	0	30	0	1	0	17	299	316
LU	129	183	15	279	0	4	952	119	2	10	31	140	135	9	95	3	5	289	2	10	99	4	5	570	68	22	4	7	256	7	3	9	99	3,367	3,466
LV	6	2	0	2	0	2	25	3	1	0	0	5	65	0	0	1	1	19	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	152	153
MT	32	15	37	24	1	0	141	29	0	4	30	42	83	0	11	0	5	367	0	0	4	0	21	27	65	1	0	8	189	1	0	1	21	1,117	1,138
NL	647	512	143	1,226	5	41	5,383	431	0	107	158	431	1,248	35	424	8	19	1,688	2	27	228	11	19	2,713	243	194	50	61	706	47	13	122	2,713	14,229	16,942
NO	47	29	15	44	2	0	173	102	2	6	23	29	567	3	34	2	1	619	1	1	6	2	0	39	309	13	1	6	239	5	2	5	309	2,018	2,327
PL	163	53	17	24	0	24	470	36	1	3	10	48	12	0	5	0	2	0	6	5	1	0	41	12	1,506	1	6	67	2	1	0	0	1,506	1,010	2,516
PT	14	21	1	28	0	1	95	8	0	4	22	39	427	2	8	0	0	82	0	1	6	0	0	20	29	5	24	1	19	0	0	3	24	836	860
RO	51	14	1,016	16	1	1	92	10	1	1	10	11	243	0	105	3	0	15	0	1	1	0	0	20	8	4	0	154	30	1	1	15	154	1,671	1,825
SE	222	142	75	302	10	13	1,626	955	1	54	373	160	1,683	3	316	6	32	1,585	4	30	50	8	39	343	522	86	5	41	4,572	15	15	70	4,572	8,786	13,358
SI	90	15	457	38	1	0	60	8	0	2	3	18	199	199	59	0	0	76	0	1	4	0	0	6	7	5	0	5	11	32	3	5	32	1,272	1,304
SK	17	1	25	5	0	3	11	1	0	0	2	2	6	0	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	5	4	0	26	2	26	111	137
UK	488	205	449	212	13	6	1,419	197	0	79	163	809	294	13	489	253	3	961	0	3	19	9	9	325	165	21	13	127	287	38	10	3,666	3,666	7,079	10,745
Total	16,616	15,693	14,054	15,530	275	677	41,121	7,534	124	3,705	5,549	21,521	26,829	1,148	19,980	948	332	64,897	86	438	1,627	282	496	12,260	6,951	5,902	795	3,922	19,140	1,303	378	5,739	58,689	257,163	315,852

<sup>(43)</sup> The number of local hits depends on the Member State's settings when performing a search on Eurodac. Member States may choose to exclude their own searches, meaning that local hits will not be returned and will not be recorded in the statistics.

Table IV. Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 2 data (44)

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	9	0	61	0	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	1,051	10	321	0	0	911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	9	2,408	2,417
BE	0	1	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	114	0	7	613	9	51	0	0	877	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1,697	1,698
BG	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	41	345
CH	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	59	0	2	783	11	58	0	0	3,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4,436	4,436
CY	1	0	0	0	1,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,089	59	1,148
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
DE	44	0	711	0	4	0	0	0	0	702	0	37	18,312	270	2,015	0	0	26,371	0	0	1	0	0	22	3	4	0	209	0	0	0	1	0	48,706	48,706
DK	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	236	4	35	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	544	544
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
ES	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	598	0	0	177	0	9	0	0	304	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	598	496	1,094
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	0	9	0	0	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	910	910
FR	11	0	94	0	0	0	25	0	0	1,377	0	316	2,329	36	539	0	0	18,320	0	0	1	1	1	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	316	22,745	23,061
GR	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	28,811	5	19	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,811	83	28,894
HR	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	161	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	233	394
HU	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	711	0	137	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	761	898
IE	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	154	1	0	100	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	172	272
IS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	36
IT	18	0	65	0	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	4	874	34	456	0	0	102,225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	102,225	1,469	103,694
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	2	0	0	26	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	108	109
LU	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	144	4	9	0	0	275	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	442	443
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72
MT	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	3	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	269	271
NL	2	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	52	0	2	1,465	13	69	0	0	2,211	0	0	2	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	3,832	3,856
NO	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	556	0	4	0	0	605	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,170	1,173
PL	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	19	23
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	365	1	2	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	449
RO	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	377	0	166	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	0	0	0	422	646	1,068	
SE	1	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	1	1,653	6	71	0	0	1,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3,076	3,077	
SI	2	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	42	16	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	361	
SK	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	
UK	3	0	41	0	1	0	10	0	0	4	0	23	655	11	137	8	0	2,800	0	0	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	41	41	3,728	3,769
Total	96	1	1,540	0	1,094	0	87	0	0	2,961	0	392	60,538	622	4,146	108	0	160,839	0	1	6	1	3	79	20	12	0	687	2	0	1	46	134,250	99,032	233,282

(44) The number of local hits depends on the Member State's settings when performing a search on Eurodac. Member States may choose to exclude their own searches, meaning that local hits will not be returned and will not be recorded in the statistics.

Table V. Hit breakdown: category 3 data against category 1 data

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	2,732	86	362	892	2	30	3,426	158	1	37	80	169	458	46	1,214	1	4	4,587	1	2	35	2	14	224	187	22	6	229	296	55	33	69	2,732	12,728	15,460	
BE	1,413	12,347	664	1,912	11	11	7,506	845	2	548	414	3,089	910	95	1,480	18	22	2,537	12	33	711	33	23	3,174	585	349	61	254	1,446	128	33	751	12,347	29,070	41,417	
BG	15	4	190	2	0	0	17	8	0	1	0	4	10	0	18	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	2	1	2	11	190	112	302	
CH	831	221	56	3,971	3	11	2,414	278	1	64	54	676	556	22	404	11	11	2,558	11	26	125	8	7	549	175	86	19	20	449	24	25	73	3,971	9,768	13,739	
CY	1	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	14	
CZ	61	10	28	27	0	125	83	12	0	1	3	3	14	0	29	0	0	52	0	1	2	0	0	10	5	6	1	19	13	1	3	2	125	386	511	
DE	2,667	926	1,138	3,667	18	75	12,920	1,247	9	283	706	1,585	1,818	79	2,250	3	31	9,601	10	34	173	33	63	1,497	1,173	472	111	660	2,770	133	39	225	12,920	33,496	46,416	
DK	74	38	25	127	2	0	438	680	0	8	109	51	33	0	76	0	6	282	1	4	15	2	2	75	149	8	3	5	730	6	3	40	680	2,312	2,992	
EE	0	0	0	9	0	1	3	7	5	1	17	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	29	0	0	1	5	83	88	
ES	68	79	0	287	2	0	541	79	0	218	18	30	41	0	4	11	1	34	0	2	5	0	0	43	44	2	4	1	90	0	1	8	218	1,395	1,613	
FI	5	2	1	15	0	2	34	21	1	1	35	8	5	0	6	0	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	5	0	4	45	1	0	3	35	206	241	
FR	727	604	878	686	6	1	4,030	387	3	118	271	1,903	369	68	1,174	14	3	3,244	0	7	62	2	16	481	604	34	27	69	829	144	15	421	1,903	15,294	17,197	
GR	76	39	265	52	2	0	225	31	0	3	44	44	3,014	0	112	0	2	55	0	1	3	1	0	56	40	13	1	16	85	0	0	68	3,014	1,234	4,248	
HR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
HU	168	9	340	43	0	5	162	17	0	2	10	29	110	0	719	0	3	46	0	0	11	2	0	29	23	3	0	464	42	3	2	5	719	1,528	2,247	
IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
IS	3	1	0	3	0	0	16	12	0	2	9	2	3	0	3	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	21	0	0	1	5	94	99	
IT	1,463	186	629	906	6	10	3,081	191	1	16	122	665	509	98	831	6	4	3,066	5	2	25	1	7	267	176	14	9	66	431	110	11	110	3,066	9,958	13,024	
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LT	5	2	0	5	0	0	25	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	10	59	69	
LU	62	52	8	151	0	2	236	46	1	3	10	83	106	6	26	2	2	262	3	2	110	0	0	140	25	8	4	3	76	2	0	4	110	1,325	1,435	
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NL	196	328	52	309	0	8	1,392	159	0	11	47	299	103	7	138	8	7	248	0	9	65	1	7	1,380	75	57	3	18	297	17	2	99	1,380	3,962	5,342	
NO	109	63	26	185	7	0	318	236	3	26	94	80	102	5	102	3	11	627	2	2	16	3	13	99	1,400	21	3	11	849	9	4	44	1,400	3,073	4,473	
PL	39	22	18	22	1	7	202	21	5	2	7	35	19	0	5	3	1	15	1	3	1	3	0	14	13	427	0	11	39	0	4	4	427	517	944	
PT	7	3	0	11	0	0	31	4	0	1	4	8	3	0	2	0	1	13	0	0	5	0	0	8	6	2	3	0	9	0	0	4	3	122	125	
RO	26	8	124	6	0	1	27	2	0	0	2	4	23	0	28	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	141	8	0	0	6	141	272	413	
SE	18	16	2	41	0	3	111	56	1	6	29	16	11	1	22	1	0	151	0	2	4	3	3	29	84	9	0	7	285	1	1	6	285	634	919	
SI	39	5	22	7	0	1	53	5	0	4	3	9	36	48	19	0	0	18	1	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	8	30	2	0	30	288	318	
SK	36	0	46	10	0	21	39	1	0	0	2	5	0	20	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	2	0	74	6	0	29	2	29	284	313	
UK	51	48	40	24	1	0	176	16	0	3	7	113	35	0	101	184	2	280	0	0	5	0	1	36	23	6	0	11	40	3	11	863	863	1,217	2,080	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,892</b>	<b>15,099</b>	<b>4,916</b>	<b>13,370</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>37,508</b>	<b>4,521</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>2,102</b>	<b>8,907</b>	<b>8,295</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>8,783</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>27,731</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>8,141</b>	<b>4,829</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>8,904</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>46,615</b>	<b>129,433</b>	<b>176,048</b>	

Table VI. Hit breakdown: category 4 CPS data against category 1 data <sup>(45)</sup>

MS	AT <sub>1</sub>	BE <sub>1</sub>	BG <sub>1</sub>	CY <sub>1</sub>	DE <sub>1</sub>	ES <sub>1</sub>	FI <sub>1</sub>	FR <sub>1</sub>	GR <sub>1</sub>	HU <sub>1</sub>	IT <sub>1</sub>	LU <sub>1</sub>	NL <sub>1</sub>	PL <sub>1</sub>	RO <sub>1</sub>	SE <sub>1</sub>	UK <sub>1</sub>	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	52	2	18	0	19	0	0	1	3	24	5	0	2	1	24	0	1	52	100	152
CY	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
DE	1	4	1	0	0	2	4	2	10	15	10	4	9	2	0	31	2	0	97	97
ES	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
GR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	5
NL	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
RO	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	11	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>274</b>

Table VII. Hit breakdown: category 4 CPS data against category 2 data <sup>(46)</sup>

MS	BG <sub>2</sub>	CY <sub>2</sub>	GR <sub>2</sub>	HU <sub>2</sub>	IT <sub>2</sub>	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	2	0	7	9	0		18	18
CY	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
DE	0	0	9	2	8		19	19
ES	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
FR	0	0	0	0	1		1	1
GR	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
HU	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
NL	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
RO	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>

<sup>(45)</sup> Only category 4 CPS data give rise to hit/no hit results. The category 4 MPS produce a list of results/candidates.<sup>(46)</sup> Only category 4 CPS data give rise to hit/no hit results. The category 4 MPS produce a list of results/candidates.



Table VIII. Number of datasets marked, unmarked and blocked in accordance with Article 18(1) and (3) of the Eurodac Regulation

MS	Nr of marking as initiator	Nr of marking following the initiator	MS	Nr of unmarking as initiator	Nr of unmarking following the initiator
AT	15,906	3,635	AT	65	40
BE	6,946	2,038	BE	12	5
BG	467	6,066	BG	0	20
CH	6,005	3,137	CH	62	54
CY	638	257	CY	0	0
CZ	349	73	CZ	0	1
DE	220,869	37,437	DE	1,085	142
DK	2,065	1,822	DK	5	7
EE	45	0	EE	0	0
ES	0	1,274	ES	0	6
FI	1,630	466	FI	22	4
FR	6,265	1,764	FR	1	63
GR	3,753	40,096	GR	0	49
HR	93	133	HR	0	0
HU	2	24,602	HU	1	129
IE	325	37	IE	1	0
IS	26	0	IS	0	0
IT	205	21,160	IT	0	261
LI	0	1	LI	0	0
LT	171	36	LT	0	0
LU	1	126	LU	1	6
LV	167	16	LV	0	0
MT	0	179	MT	0	0
NL	1,692	2,318	NL	19	29
NO	3,053	1,662	NO	29	11
PL	230	828	PL	0	8
PT	0	25	PT	0	0
RO	819	300	RO	17	2
SE	19,919	4,412	SE	5	26
SI	102	108	SI	0	0
SK	23	61	SK	4	2
UK	8,187	1,007	UK	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>299,953</b>	<b>155,076</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,333</b>	<b>868</b>

MS	Number of blocked records for Law Enforcement search since 01/01/2017
AT	3,307
BE	4,565
BG	10
CH	5,775
CY	1
CZ	149
DE	15,121
DK	89
EE	25
ES	167
FI	628
FR	13,623
GR	123
HU	47
IE	195
IS	1
IT	2,538
LI	1
LT	35
LU	6
LV	36
MT	57
NL	3,021
NO	9,419
PL	196
PT	13
RO	493
SE	18,133
SI	83
SK	39
UK	10,621
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,517</b>

Table IX. Hit breakdown: category 1 data against marked category 1 and marked category 2 data

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	22	2		5	1		30	4		1	1	2	38		4			6		3			7	1	1	6	10				22	122	144
BE	3	48	7	5			51	4		3	3	10	124		5			12	2				17	4	1	21	8				48	280	328
BG			1				1			1																1					1	3	4
CH	5			6			24	1		1		6	28		2			9		5					1	3	2			1	6	99	105
CY					1		2																								1	2	3
CZ				1		1	1													1											1	3	4
DE	56	28	212	91	2			107	51		14	60	2263	11	86		1	154	129	6	133	1	120	43	15	476	149	8	4	12	0	4,232	4,232
DK	4	4	1	6			22	11			2	2	17		3			5					12	5		3	14			1	11	101	112
EE									2				5																		2	5	7
ES		1	1			1	60					6			3			2					1				7				0	82	82
FI	1					1	4	1			1	1	9	1	4								1			1	1			1	1	26	27
FR	24	59	21	29	1		298	23		27	5	109	95	4	46			119	5		3		43	13	3	26	60	1		11	109	916	1,025
GR			1				9	2			1	5			2								3			1					5	19	24
HR							3						2																		0	5	5
HU	2												8											1							0	11	11
IE							4						4			1															1	9	10
IS		1		1			7	2					10		1								2				1				0	25	25
IT	16	2	4	10			147	4			3	13	33		36								11	4		2	16	1		2	32	304	336
LI				1			1				1	1												2			1					7	7
LU	1	6		1			15	3			2	1	6	1					1	1				7		2	3	1			1	50	51
MT	1	1	2				12				1	2	26		1			9					3	2		5	4				0	69	69
NL	12	6	11	23			122	9		1	4	17	155		8			27	4	4	4		40	10	1	13	18	1		6	40	456	496
NO	2	1	3	5			4	3		1		1	32	2	4			1					6	14	4	2	14				14	85	99
PL							2													1					1						1	3	4
PT							1						2	1				2									1					7	7
RO			1				2				1							2									1				0	7	7
SE		2	2	2			33	13			1	3	108		4			4	6		2		4	5		10	33			2	33	201	234
SK							2																					1			1	2	3
UK	6	4	2	3			51	4			4	9	22	2	5			18		2	3		9		1	4	1	2		30	30	152	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2992</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>7,283</b>	<b>7,643</b>

Table X. Hit breakdown: category 3 data against marked category 1 data

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	36	2	4	7			69	1	3	2	2	9	2	17			22		2			8	2			2	12	1		3	36	170	206	
BE	5	180	8	15			185	21	15	4	50	79		34			33	2	2	5		56	9			28	13	8		33	180	605	785	
CH	20	9	4	118			68	3	1	1	14	7		7			15		3			9	2			2	6			1	118	172	290	
CY			1																			3									0	4	4	
CZ							4										1		1							1					0	7	7	
DE	65	18	23	37	1	1	454	25	2		40	146	2	51			43	8	3	15		56	11	4	1	46	53	3		5	454	659	1,113	
DK	6	1		6			27	23				5		4			2					5	3	1			25			3	23	88	111	
EE										2																							2	2
ES	1																															0	1	1
FI								2			2																			2	0	6	6	
FR	10	11	5	20			64	14	1	6	40	17		14		2	29	1		1		20	10			9	22			11	40	267	307	
GR	3			3			14	2				39		4								2				1	3				39	32	71	
HU	10	1		3			10	2				1		7								1	1			7	9				7	45	52	
IT	12	1		3			37	1			4	11		7			8							1			4					8	81	89
LU	3			5		1	12	3			2	3		3					4			4	1				5					4	42	46
NL	1	1		1			32	1			2	4		5			3					15	3			2	4	1		1	15	61	76	
NO	8	1		3			14	4	1	4	9	16	3	4		1	8				1	3	57	2		29					57	111	168	
PL	1	1		1			2	2			1											1	1				2				0	12	12	
RO												1																				0	1	1
SE				1			3	3						1								1		1			7			1	7	11	18	
SI	1						4				2	1	4				1											1			1	13	14	
SK	3		1				2																						2		2	6	8	
UK	1	1		1			7	1						1	7		4					2						1		4	4	26	30	
Total	186	227	46	224	1	2	1,008	108	23	19	166	340	8	163	7	3	169	11	15	21	1	186	101	8	1	98	194	15	2	64	995	2,422	3,417	

Table XI. Distribution of category 1/category 1 wrong hits because of a delay in sending category 1 data

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LU	NL	NO	PL	SE	SI	UK	Total
AT	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	16
BE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
CH	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	17
CY	0	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	19
DE	0	9	0	2	0	5	0	0	4	0	6	0	9	0	6	0	0	31	0	2	74
DK	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12
ES	0	41	0	1	74	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	131
FI	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10
HR	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HU	399	6	0	7	475	5	0	4	10	0	0	0	57	0	1	4	0	16	0	1	985
IT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
NL	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	16
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PL	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	24
SI	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
UK	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	404	58	5	11	616	13	2	4	25	1	20	1	74	1	14	5	3	59	1	11	1,328

Table XII. Distribution of category 1/category 2 missed hits because of a delay in sending category 2 data

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	FR	GR	HU	IT	LU	NL	RO	SE	UK	Total
ES	0	14	0	12	101	5	113	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	260
GR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
HR	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
HU	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	14
IT	1	2	2	3	16	0	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	41
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	6	16	2	16	127	5	125	2	3	1	1	13	4	5	3	329

Table XIII. Category 9 searches performed in 2017

MS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
BG							1						1
CH											1		1
CY	1			1						1		1	4
DK	1				1		1						3
FI		1											1
FR	4	4	6	2	4	4	8	11	7	3	6	7	66
GR											1	2	3
MT	8	3	4		4	6	8	11	6	11	12	12	85
PL							1						1
SE		1	1								2		4
Total	14	9	11	3	9	10	19	22	13	15	22	22	169



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