



2019-116 REV1

Eurodac – 2018 annual report

June 2019

This document has been produced in application of 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.

This document is public. Reproduction is authorised, except for commercial purposes, provided that the source is acknowledged.

eulisa.europa.eu

ISBN 978-92-95208-82-7

ISSN 2443-8103

doi: 10.2857/423772

Catalogue number: EL-AC-19-001-EN-N

© European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), 2019

Contents

Executive summary.....	4
1. Introduction.....	5
1.1 Legal and policy developments.....	5
2. Operational management of Eurodac.....	6
2.1 Eurodac: technical functioning and evolution.....	7
2.2 Quality of service.....	8
2.3 Security.....	9
2.4 Data protection.....	10
3. Eurodac usage: figures and findings.....	11
4. Conclusion.....	19
Annex.....	20

Executive summary

The European Dactyloscopy Database (**Eurodac**) is the information technology (IT) system that has been used since 2003 for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation¹, establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States. Since July 2015, Eurodac has also been used for law enforcement purposes by Member States' law enforcement authorities and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol).

The European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (**eu-LISA**) has been in charge of the **operational management** of Eurodac since June 2013.



On 4 May 2016, the European Commission presented a proposal for a **recast of the Eurodac Regulation** (EU) No 603/2013. **The legislative process continued throughout 2018**. As soon as the new legal basis is adopted, eu-LISA will implement the required changes in the Eurodac central system.

The **new Maintenance in Working Order (MWO) contract** came into force at the end of 2017. The new contractor is to provide maintenance services and technical support for the next 3 years. The contract can be extended further.



In 2018, **Eurodac was available 99.98 % of the time**. The unavailability, including time due to maintenance, was 1 hour and 47 minutes for the whole year. The reported downtime was for the switchover and switchover operations needed in connection with releases, power maintenance and maintenance operation. **No critical incidents were registered**.

In total, **13 % of the training activities** delivered by eu-LISA in 2018 were dedicated to Eurodac, including face-to-face training and webinars. In addition, 8 % of the activities were dedicated to horizontal topics.



In 2018, the **Eurodac central system processed almost 880 000 transactions**. This represents a decrease of 13 % compared with the traffic registered in 2017. All the main categories witnessed a decrease, except for searches of category 3, which slightly increased.

By the end of 2018, there were **5.3 million fingerprint datasets stored in the Eurodac central system**. This represented an increase of 3.8 % compared with the data stored in the system by the end of 2017. In total, 97 % were fingerprints of international protection seekers, whereas 3 % were of third-country nationals (TCN) or stateless persons who crossed external borders irregularly.



Feasibility studies are ongoing to assess the **architectural options for implementing interoperability**. In the future, Eurodac will require a **substantial increase in search and throughput capacity to allow the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) to perform automated checks**. The implementation of the Eurodac recast is the precondition for the ETIAS checks, as currently Eurodac does not contain alphanumerical data.

¹ Regulation (EU) No 604/2013, OJ L 180, 29.6.2013.

1. Introduction

The European Dactyloscopy Database (Eurodac)² is the information technology (IT) system used since 2003 for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation, establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State³ responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person. In addition, since July 2015, Eurodac has been used also for law enforcement purposes by Member States' law enforcement authorities and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol).

The European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) took over its operational management from the European Commission in June 2013. In carrying out the operational management of Eurodac, the Agency has been steered by the Management Board (MB) and the Eurodac Advisory Group (AG). In particular, as per Article 27(1) of the eu-LISA Regulation⁴, the role of the Eurodac AG is to provide the MB with expertise related to Eurodac, especially in the context of the preparation of the programming documents and the annual activity report. The Eurodac AG met four times in 2018, to discuss the availability and performance of the Eurodac central system; debate and approve release plans and future evolutions; and assess training plans.

This report, pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, covers the operational management activities carried out in 2018 by eu-LISA, including developments in the areas of security and data protection. Moreover, the report provides an overview of statistical data on the usage of the system by Member States. The current, 16th, Eurodac annual report is submitted to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor, as per the legal provisions.

In addition, and complementary to the *Eurodac annual report*, eu-LISA also publishes the *Annual statistics of Eurodac*, as per Article 8(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, and the annual *List of designated authorities which have access to Eurodac for asylum purposes*⁵, as per Article 27(2).

1.1 Legal and policy developments

On 4 May 2016, the European Commission presented a proposal for a recast of the Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013. The proposal was aimed, in particular, at assisting Member States in overcoming the challenges related to non-compliance with the fingerprinting process by adding facial images as a second biometric identifier; contributing to the effectiveness of the European Union (EU) return policy by extending its scope for the purposes of identifying illegally staying third-country nationals; and discouraging abuses while preventing secondary movements within the EU. In addition, the proposal also outlined more biographical data to be stored.

The legislative process continued throughout 2018. The co-legislators reached a provisional agreement on 19 June 2018 on most of the outstanding issues and mandated the technical level experts to continue discussions on the remaining provisions. eu-LISA has extensively supported the discussions on the new legislative proposal, in particular with technical expertise. As soon as negotiations on the new legal

The legislative process for the recast of the Eurodac Regulation continued in 2018. eu-LISA efficiently supported discussions with technical expertise.

² Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, hereafter referred to as 'the Eurodac Regulation'.

³ Under the term 'Member States', the current document refers to the Member States of the European Union (EU) and Associated Countries that were bound under Union law by the Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 on 31 December 2018, if not further explained. Member States of the EU connected to Eurodac on 31 December 2018 were Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, 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. Associated Countries connected to Eurodac were Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

⁴ Regulation (EU) 2018/1726, OJ L 295, 21.11.2018.

⁵ The *Annual statistics* and the *List of designated authorities* publications are available on the Agency's website: <https://www.eulisa.europa.eu/our-publications/reports>

basis are concluded and the legislation is 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 evolve as a result of innovations under the interoperability proposals⁶. In particular, the new components envisaged by the legislative proposals — 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 when upgrading Eurodac's architecture. In this respect, a study was launched to confirm that Eurodac could comply with the interoperability proposals, for example the shared Biometric Matching System provisions. The first phase of the study, concluded in 2018, assessed the architectural options for splitting the business layer of Eurodac from the biometric matching services. The second phase of the study, to be executed in 2019, will focus on the detailed design of Eurodac's architecture.

ETIAS will perform automated checks against Eurodac, so Eurodac will require a substantial increase in search and throughput capacity.

With an eye to the future, when a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS), established by Regulation (EU) 2018/1240⁷, comes into operation, it will require a substantial increase in Eurodac's search and throughput capacity⁸. In fact, ETIAS will perform automated checks against several central systems, including Eurodac (under Article 20 of the ETIAS Regulation). The

implementation of the Eurodac recast is the precondition for the ETIAS checks, as currently Eurodac does not contain alphanumerical data.

2. Operational management of Eurodac

eu-LISA is responsible for the operational management of the Eurodac central system, by ensuring uninterrupted access to the system 24/7 and facilitating the continuous exchange of data between national authorities, in accordance with the legal provisions. Throughout the reporting period, the Eurodac central system was stable and performed as expected within the agreed service level agreement, in line with the legal requirements, as well as with a high level of customer satisfaction. No major issues or major incidents prevented the normal use of the system.

The continuous 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 the framework of the Maintenance in Working Order (MWO) contract, eu-LISA is responsible 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.

Following the conclusion of the restricted call for tenders, launched in April 2016, a new MWO contract⁹ was signed in October 2017.

The activities for taking over from the previous contractor had already taken place by the end of 2017, to ensure a seamless transition and a smooth start for the provision of the business-as-usual services outlined in the contract. On 1 January 2018, the new Eurodac MWO contractor launched the corrective maintenance work package.

The new MWO contract started at the end of 2017. It is valid for 3 years, and it can be renewed three times for a maximum of 12 months each time.

⁶ 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.

⁷ OJ L 236, 19.09.2018.

⁸ ETIAS is estimated to process around 45 million automated checks per year, once in full operation.

⁹ The contract was signed with the consortium Sopra Steria Benelux SA (Group Leader), Bull SAS and Gemalto SA. 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.

2.1 Eurodac: technical functioning and evolution

For a few years¹⁰, the Agency has carried out activities in the area of infrastructure harmonisation aimed at implementing the eu-LISA's technology strategy. These projects are not directly related to one single system but rather aimed at making the business systems work more efficiently, by offering a common horizontal shared infrastructure and technical services.

The refurbishment project for Eurodac, consisting of putting in place new standardised racks, was carried out in May 2018. In particular, in the framework of the common infrastructure and data centre reconfigurations, four new racks in the central unit (CU) — two for pre-production and two for production — were installed, pre-production equipment was moved to new racks and old pre-production racks were decommissioned. The technical release was deployed with a switchover to the backup central unit (BCU), and a switchback to the CU. Compared with similar operations carried out in the past, the planned downtime for the switchover/switchback was reduced, showing a significant improvement thanks to the CU-BCU synchronisation project successfully carried out in 2017.

Refurbishment project in the framework of the common infrastructure and data centre reconfigurations completed.

To meet the growing demands related to the overall availability of the system, the CU-BCU synchronisation mechanism in Eurodac was further improved. A two-way synchronisation was planned that would work regardless of which site is currently the active one, and the change would not affect the business processes of Member States. The first phase of the project was completed in 2017; the second phase — dealing with a far-reaching change of the replication mechanism and based on a new technology — was scheduled for 2018, but it was eventually postponed because of a shortfall in resources.

The 2018 Eurodac release plan was to be in two functional releases. In the end, however, only one release was completed during the reporting period. The second release¹¹ was postponed to a later date.

The functional release at the end of June included some corrective and adaptive items as well as a minor functional change. The release covered the replacement of a mail server (mail servers will be redundant and fully independent from the AFIS¹² cluster), and, at functional level, the number of hits Eurodac is able to return was increased to its maximum. Following discussions and endorsement in the Change Management Group, the maximum number of hits was increased to 36, ensuring that the oldest record of a group (if a group contains more than 18 linked records) is always returned, as it might be required to determine which Member State has the ultimate responsibility for an applicant.

The release involved a deployment in BCU and switchover on 26 June, and a deployment in CU and switchback on 28 June 2018.

eu-LISA is now responsible for the operational management of DubliNet.

Following the entry into force of the new Agency regulation, eu-LISA is responsible for the operational management of DubliNet, as per Article 8 of the eu-LISA Regulation.

¹⁰ A common shared services study was conducted in 2015, and the idea was to identify solutions for avoiding replicating, for each system, the technical services that accommodate the business services. The study result was a proposal to have a procurement procedure for a framework contract for a phased implementation of common services and the implementation of a common backup infrastructure. Currently, each system is backed-up independently, as they operate in silos, so a common backup infrastructure would be much more efficient. This has to be implemented in phases, to accommodate budgetary and technical constraints.

¹¹ Among other changes, the second release also planned the replacement of the Eurodac email-based communication with web services (a transition period of co-existence of the two modalities was planned). Web services is a precondition for alphanumerical searches, currently included in the Eurodac recast legislative proposal. The mail exchange mechanism is used today by Eurodac as the main means of communication, and it is tied to the application architecture. The aim of the project was to separate it from the application level, to apply the same operational model as is currently the case for the Schengen Information System (SIS) and the Visa Information System (VIS). This change required updates in the Interface Control Document (ICD), the adaptation of the National Access Point (NAP) and consequently testing from Member States. Member States during the AG discussions decided to postpone this project and implement it with the recast.

¹² Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

In October 2018, the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) organised a workshop on DubliNet to which eu-LISA also contributed, to continue the good cooperation practices of the previous years. The workshop, attended by the delegations of 24 Member States and the European Commission, discussed technical challenges and best practices of Member States in using DubliNet. The focus was on the recent renewal of DubliNet certificates, the migration of the email domain with the relevant test campaign³³ and the need for better streamlined processes. In addition, the need for a specific DubliNet operator manual was identified.

Among other preparatory activities related to the future implementation of interoperability, the Agency started assessing the possibilities of using the universal message format standard³⁴ (UMF) in the context of Eurodac.

eu-LISA and the Member States are assessing the possibilities of using UMF for asylum purposes.

The first meeting between the established UMF project governance and the Eurodac team members took place in mid-November. An expert group, under the umbrella of the Eurodac AG, composed of Member State volunteers and eu-LISA's experts, will start meeting in the spring of 2019, with the aim of discussing further the potential use of UMF for Eurodac, and analysing what UMF offers already and what would be needed additionally for the

asylum area. The extension of the UMF in the asylum area will be particularly relevant in view of the coming Eurodac recast. The group will also provide input for the future DubliNet evolutions³⁵.

In terms of training activities organised by eu-LISA, the Agency delivered a total of 39 training sessions of various scales and formats in 2018, including face-to-face training and webinars. Overall, 13 % of the training activities were dedicated to Eurodac³⁶, with a total of 63 participants. In addition, 8 % of the activities were dedicated to horizontal topics and reached 85 participants. In 2018, substantial efforts were directed at the upgrade of the eu-LISA learning management system platform, which witnessed an increase of over 30 % in the number of registered accounts (from Member States and partner organisations).

2.2 Quality of service

In 2018, Eurodac was available 99.98 %³⁷ of the time. The overall unavailability, including time due to maintenance, was 1 hour and 47 minutes for the whole year. No critical incidents were registered. The downtime reported was due to the switchover and switchback operations needed in connection with the releases, power maintenance and maintenance operation.

The average response time in 2018 was around 70 seconds, whereas it was around 28 seconds in 2017 and 48 seconds in 2016. The average processing time in 2018 increased compared with previous years because of particular issues encountered with updates and deletions of records within a certain period of time. In addition, the upgrade of the number of hits that Eurodac central system is now able to return, as a result of the search, also influenced the time needed for a fingerprint search and for the preparation of system reply. October 2018 was the busiest month, with an average of around 3 800 transactions per day, whereas December 2018 was the least busy month of the year, with an average of around 2 800 transactions per day.

- 99.98 % availability
- 70-second average response time
- October was the busiest month with on average 3 800 transactions per day

³³ The renewal of encryption certificates takes place every 2 years. The domain migration testing campaign consisted of two test sessions (one in March-April 2018 and one in May 2018).

³⁴ The UMF project started in 2007 as a unified messaging format, and it provides a schema for exchanging unified information across borders without the need to harmonise and/or radically update one's systems for exchanging information. Currently, UMF is mainly used by law enforcement structures to exchange information. The new project UMF3+ has been initiated to support the EU Search Portal and to take the UMF beyond law enforcement structures.

³⁵ The change from PDF forms exchanged through DubliNet to UMF compliant web forms.

³⁶ The three levels encompassing the Eurodac Development Training Programme for IT Operators (DTPITO) were delivered in the second half of the year.

³⁷ The actual availability of the systems includes switchover and switchback time, in the event of planned maintenance.

The eu-LISA Service Desk is the single point of contact for users to report incidents¹⁸ or request a service. Any request or incident is registered in a central incident management tool for follow-up named SM9. Based on the initial analysis — impact, urgency and priority are defined — the relevant assistance is provided, and functional and/or managerial escalation is triggered. During the reporting period, a total of 434 tickets were created for Eurodac, specifically 37 for service requests and 397 for incidents. Out of the 434 tickets opened, 221 were triggered by Member States and the remaining 231 by eu-LISA in the course of regular monitoring.

In 2018, the Agency continued its efforts to fully integrate Member States into the Information Technology Service Management (ITSM) framework, to provide more efficient and more effective services but also to help develop a knowledge management approach. In particular, the blended training activities *Eurodac Operational Training — Entry Level (L1)*, delivered in September, planned a focus on basic SM9 functionalities, whereas the *Eurodac Operational Training — Intermediate Level (L2)*¹⁹, organised in October, was fully dedicated to acquiring the skills required by the national Single Point of Contact (SPoC) to perform the daily task in SM9.

Eurodac Operational Training — Entry Level delivered in September
Eurodac Operational Training — Intermediate Level delivered in October.

The main idea behind the ITSM framework integration process is to guarantee better responsiveness and prompt reactions from eu-LISA's side. However, by the end of 2018, not all Member States using Eurodac 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, technical assistance, and support for national activities. The participation of the Eurodac community in the survey shows a positive trend and increase compared with previous years. In 2018, 26 Member States (representing 81 % of users) provided their feedback, compared with 23 in 2017 and 22 in 2016. In total, 96 % of the participants were 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with the services provided by the Agency. Some improvement was requested in particular in terms of technical assistance (follow up and timely feedback to tickets) and operational communication tools (the Operator Manual is to be reviewed). As per standard practice, the results of the survey have been analysed, and the lessons learned are regularly applied.

2.3 Security

Since the beginning of 2018, monthly security meetings have been carried out between the eu-LISA Security Officer for Eurodac and the MWO contractor Security Officer under the new contract for MWO, and related reports have been prepared. During these regular meetings, the topics discussed are those related to security incidents, IT vulnerabilities, security-training activities, information security document management updates and business continuity. Those also represent the key indicators of the overall Eurodac security status.

Furthermore, in 2018, eu-LISA efficiently addressed the 28 recommendations stemming from the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) inspection report²⁰ by improving security and organisational measures, finalising data protection and cryptography policies, and reviewing and updating technical security controls. For these projects and activities, the Eurodac team was in close contact with the Agency's Data Protection Officer (DPO) and the Security Unit.

¹⁸ An incident is opened by the service desk following an exchange/interaction with Member States or following eu-LISA monitoring activities (abnormal observations).

¹⁹ The training activities were part of the development training programme for IT operators and saw 21 participants for the L1 and 12 participants for the L2.

²⁰ The inspection was held in October 2016. The final report was made available to the Agency at the end of 2017.

The first ever Eurodac business continuity and disaster recovery exercise is planned to be executed in 2019, in collaboration with Member States, the EDPS, ENISA and the Commission.

At the end of 2018, the Agency along with the Commission, ENISA, the EDPS and Member States started to prepare the Eurodac business continuity and disaster recovery exercise planned for autumn 2019²¹. The exercise, conceived as a technical end-to-end cyber-exercise, will simulate incident situations, and each team will have to respond with the expected actions based on their organisation's procedures. The high-level goals of the exercise are as follows: validation of the security and business continuity policies

and disaster recovery plans for Eurodac at central and national levels; improvement of the coordination and communication between the participating entities; identification of gaps in resources, processes and procedures and, based on the outcomes, identification of possibilities for improvement.

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 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 in the success of Eurodac's operations and in 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 the individuals processed by the Eurodac central system is monitored by the EDPS in close cooperation with eu-LISA's DPO, who was directly involved in finalising the implementation of EDPS' inspection report recommendations, in accordance with the timeline established by the supervisory authority. In particular, from the DPO's perspective, emphasis was put on the establishment of the policy on personal data breach and on the data breach register.

Throughout the reporting period, the DPO was regularly consulted by the Eurodac Application Manager and the Eurodac Operational Change Advisory Board on several aspects to be implemented on the system involving personal data.

²¹ The Agency executed the first ever VIS business continuity exercise in 2017 and the first ever SIS II one in 2018.

3. Eurodac usage: figures and findings

In 2018, the Eurodac central system witnessed a **decrease in usage** compared with the traffic of the previous couple of years. After the record usage reported in 2015, the figures are steadily decreasing.

Figure 1 shows the total numbers of processed transactions for categories 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the last 10 years (data for the last two categories are only from July 2015 onwards).

The traffic in 2018 returned to the level prior to that of 2015, having decreased by 54 % compared with the record traffic registered in 2015.

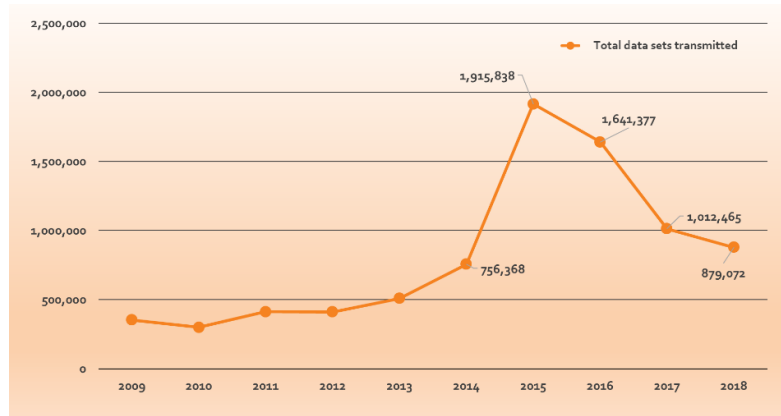


Figure 1: evolution of processed transactions

Figure 2 shows the trends in the data

stored in the Eurodac central system since 2009, for example the fingerprint sets stored in the Eurodac database.

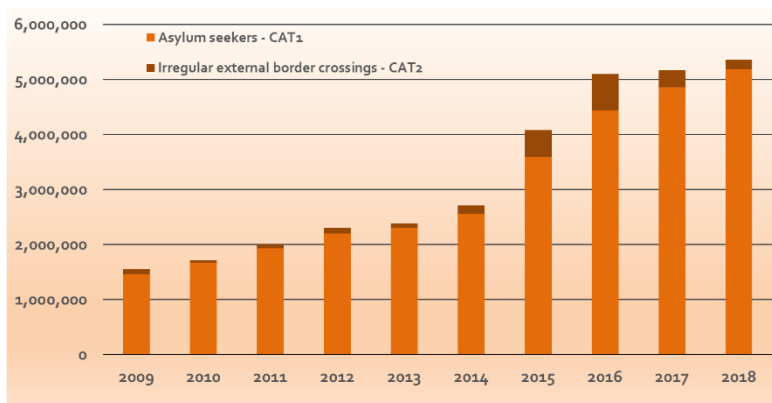


Figure 2: fingerprint sets stored in Eurodac

After the steady increase of the first 6 years, the impact of the events of 2015 is clearly visible. The number of fingerprints stored almost doubled between 2014 and 2016 (88 % increase). However, after 2016 little increase is visible.

To fully understand and analyse the trends in the data stored in the Eurodac central system, it has to be taken into account that, since the current Eurodac Regulation (EU)

No 603/2013 came into force, fingerprints stored in Eurodac have a different retention period:

- Category 1 data are stored for 10 years²².
- Category 2 data are stored for 18 months instead of 24 months²³.

3.1 Data stored and processed transactions

By the end of 2018, there were **5 356 102 fingerprint datasets** stored in Eurodac central system²⁴. This represented an **increase of 3.8 %** compared with the data stored in the system by the end of 2017. In 2017, the data stored compared with 2016 increased 1.3 %.

FP stored	Cat 1	Cat 2
2018	97%	3%
2017	94%	6%

²² As per Article 12 of the Eurodac Regulation.

²³ As per Article 16 of the Eurodac Regulation.

²⁴ See Annex, Table I, Eurodac central system: content status on 31 December 2018.

The majority of data stored by the end 2018, as visible in the graph of Figure 2, were fingerprints of asylum seekers, accounting for 97 % of the entire database; whereas, the fingerprints for irregular border crossings represented 3 % of the data stored.

In 2018, Eurodac central system processed a total of 879 072 transactions²⁵. This represents a decrease of 13 % compared with the traffic registered in 2017, and a decrease of 54 % if we take 2015 as a baseline (over 1.9 million transactions processed).

The heaviest users in 2018 were Germany, processing 22 % of the total transactions, followed by France with 15 %, Greece with 14 % and Italy with 11 % of the transactions processed.

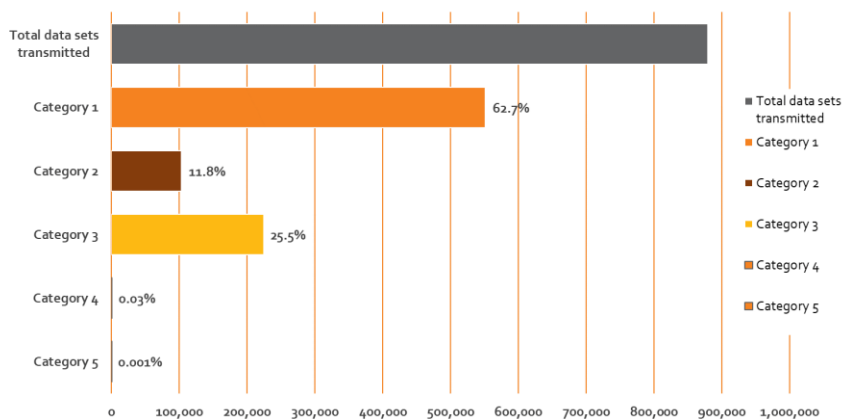


Figure 3: data sets successfully transmitted in 2018

In total, 19 Member States increased their usage compared with 2017. The largest increases in absolute terms were registered by Spain (over 38 000 more transactions), Greece (almost 24 000 more transactions), Slovenia (more than 6 300 transactions), Cyprus (more than 4 500 additional

transactions) and Malta (more than 1 600 transactions).

However, a more visible decrease was registered by Italy (more than 166 000 transactions fewer than in 2017) and Germany (almost 50 000 transactions fewer than in 2017).

Transactions for category 1

As per Article 9(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 1 data are the fingerprint sets of every applicant for international protection, aged 14 years or older, who lodges an application in a Member State. In 2018, the total number of transactions for category 1 data was 551 253, representing a decrease of 13 % compared with 2017. In 2017, a decrease of 38 %, compared with 2016, was registered.

Very similarly to previous years, the four main users in 2018 for category 1 data transactions, as per Figure 4, were:

- Germany, with 26 % of the total transactions — 142 255 transactions in 2018, with a 25 % decrease compared with 2017;
- France, with 22 % — 118 785 transactions in 2018, with a 22 % increase compared with 2017;

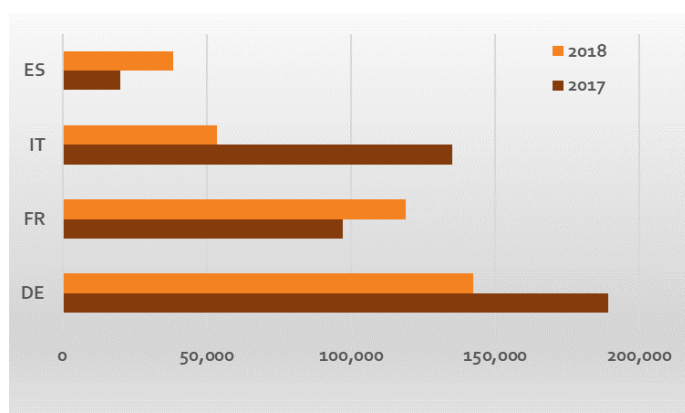


Figure 4: top four users for category 1

²⁵ Annex, Table II, Processed transactions in the Eurodac central system in 2018. 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.

- Italy, with 10 % — 53 443 transactions in 2018, with a 60 % decrease compared with 2017;
- Spain, with 7 % — 38 303 transactions in 2018, with a 92 % increase compared with 2017.

Despite the general decrease in the number of transactions for category 1 data, some Member States increased their volume of traffic. In particular, the most visible increases were witnessed by France (over 21 700 transactions more than the previous year) and Spain (over 18 000 transactions more than in 2017).

Transactions for category 2

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

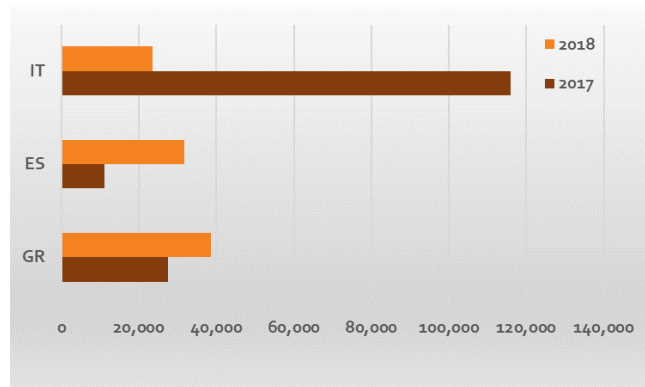


Figure 5: top three users for category 2

In 2018, the number of **transactions in category 2 was 103 333, representing a decrease of 36 % compared with 2017.** In 2017, a decrease of 57 %, compared with 2016, was registered.

As per Figure 5, the top three users generating category 2 transactions were Greece with 37 % of the total, Spain with 31 % and Italy with 23 %. In 2017, the top three users were the same but with different percentages. As the graph shows, Italy had a decrease of 80 %, whereas Spain witnessed an increase of over 189 %.

As per Figure 5, the top three users generating category 2 transactions were Greece with 37 % of the total, Spain with 31 % and Italy with 23 %.

Transactions for category 3

Article 17(1) of the Eurodac Regulation provides that 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 years or older, found illegally staying within its territory, has previously lodged an application for international protection. This type of transaction is not mandatory, so the figures reported might not be representative.

The total number of **category 3 transactions increased by 3 % in 2018**, when compared with data from 2017. In 2017, a decrease of 14 %, compared with 2016, was registered.

Very similar to 2017, the heaviest users, as shown in Figure 6, were Germany with 21 % of the total transactions, Belgium with 19 %, Greece with 13 % and Italy with 10 %.

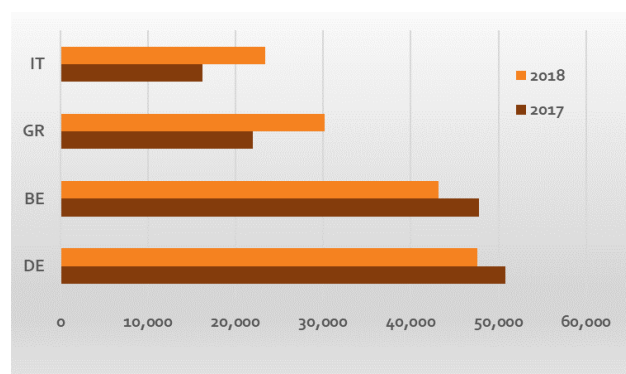


Figure 6: top four users for category 3

Transactions for categories 4 and 5

As per 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 (VIS) — have not led to the establishment of the identity of the data subject.

Pursuant to Article 20, to perform a category 4 search, a Member State must first carry out a search via the Prüm system²⁶.

This category of transaction represents the law enforcement element of the Eurodac Regulation. At the time of drafting this report, this did 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 type 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 negotiated²⁷.

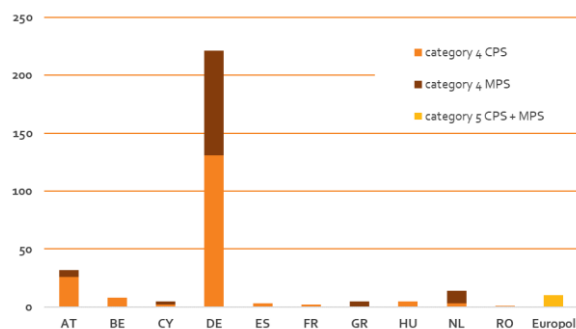


Figure 7: usage of categories 4 and 5

As per 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 subject²⁸.

- **In total, 296 category 4 searches** were performed in 2018 by 10 Member States.
- Criminal print-to-print searches (CPS) **decreased** by 29 %.
- Latent-to-print searches (MPS) dropped by 61 % compared with 2017.
- Europol²⁹ performed **10 category 5 searches** (4 CPS and 6 MPS), a substantial decrease from the 114 in 2017.

Figure 7 shows the usage of law enforcement searches in 2018. The main users, as in the previous couple of years, are Germany, with 75 % of the searches, followed by Austria, with 11 %.

3.2 Hits

Multiple international protection applications: hits from category 1 against category 1

The insertion 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 in which 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).

²⁶ The Member States that are not connected to Prüm are Italy, Croatia, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Greece is officially connected but is not exchanging data for the moment.

²⁷ Currently, those five Member States apply Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 only in relation to asylum elements.

²⁸ Europol started performing searches against Eurodac in June 2017. The searches are conducted using the Dutch NAP.

²⁹ As per Article 19 of the Eurodac Regulation, a connection can only be achieved through the use of a Member States' NAP. Upon agreement with the Dutch authorities, Europol sends transactions to Eurodac using the Dutch connection and infrastructure.

In 2018, Eurodac processed a total of 551 253 applications for international protection. Of these, 37 % were multiple applications (202 806), meaning that the persons applied for international protection more than once. This represents a slight increase compared with previous years. Multiple applications accounted for 36 % of the total applications in 2017, 32 % in 2016 and 21.85 % in 2015.

Category 1 searches against category 1 data produced 305 543 hits in 2018³⁰:

- 23 % were local hits³¹;
- 77 % (236 098) were foreign hits — a decrease of 8 % compared with the data registered in 2017.

The highest proportions of **local hits** in relation to the country's total hits were registered by Poland (60 %, similar to 2017), Finland (58 %), Greece and Ireland (51 % each).

Similarly to 2017, the majority of **foreign hits** were generated by:

- France (33 %) — receiving international protection seekers who had previously lodged an application in Germany (20 586) and in Italy (18 947);
- Germany (28 %) — receiving international protection seekers who had previously lodged an application in Italy (16 768) and in Greece (10 379);
- Italy and the Netherlands (7 % each).

Hits from category 1 against category 2

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

Category 1 searches against category 2 data produced 109 609 hits in 2018³²:

- 50 % were local hits³³;
- 50 % (55 012) were foreign hits — a decrease of 44 % compared with the data registered in 2017.

The highest proportions of **local hits** in relation to the country's total hits were registered by Cyprus and Greece (100 % each) and Spain (88 %).

Similarly to 2017, the majority of **foreign hits** were generated by:

- Germany (35 %) — receiving international protection seekers who had previously irregularly crossed the border in Italy (9 373) and in Greece (7 831);
- France (32 %) — receiving international protection seekers who had previously irregularly crossed the border in Italy (11 217) and in Spain (4 978).

Hits from category 3 against category 1

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

³⁰ Annex, Table III, Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 1 data.

³¹ Local hits depend 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.

³² Annex, Table IV, Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 2 data.

³³ Local hits depend 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.

(foreign hit). Submitting category 3 data to Eurodac is not mandatory. Table II in the Annex gives an overview of the usage of this category per Member State.

Category 3 searches against category 1 data produced 170 242 hits in 2018³⁴.

Similarly to 2017, the majority of **foreign hits** were generated by:

- Belgium (25 %) — persons found illegally present in Belgium who first applied for international protection in Germany (9 004);
- Germany (23 %) — persons found illegally present in Germany who first applied for international protection in Italy (8 599), Sweden (2 940) and France (2 443);
- Italy (12 %) — persons found illegally present in Italy who first applied for international protection in Germany (4 835) and France (1 492).

Hits from categories 4 and 5 against categories 1 and 2

Law enforcement searches (category 4) and Europol's searches (category 5) are performed against data related to international protection seekers (category 1), if not blocked³⁵ 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 categories 4 and 5 CPS data give rise to hit/no hit results.

Category 4 CPS searches against category 1 data not blocked produced 195 hits³⁶ in 2018:

- Foreign hits amounted to 140 — a decrease from the 216 generated in 2017.
- Similarly to the previous year, Germany generated the large majority of hits.

Category 4 CPS searches against category 2 data produced 6 hits³⁷ in 2018:

- Foreign hits amounted to five — a decrease from the 39 generated in 2017.
- Similarly to the previous year, Germany generated the large majority of hits.

Category 5 CPS searches against category 1 data not blocked and category 2 data did not produce any hits.

Categories 4 and 5 MPS produce not hits but a list of results/candidates.

False hits

In accordance with Article 25(5) of the Eurodac Regulation, when the 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 Commission and the Agency for further action.

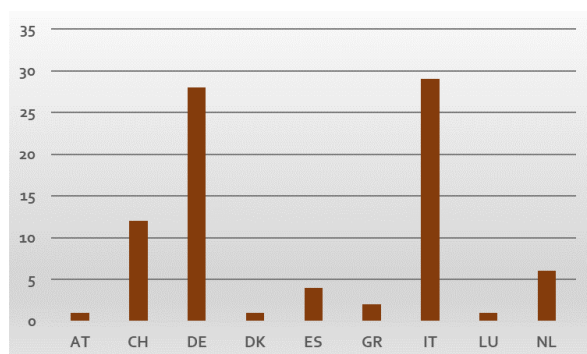


Figure 8: false hits reported in 2018

³⁴ Annex, Table V, Hit breakdown: category 3 data against category 1 data.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ Annex, Table VI, Hit breakdown: category 4 CPS data against category 1 data.

³⁷ Annex, Table VII, Hit breakdown: category 4 CPS data against category 2 data.

As soon as 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 total, **84 false hits** were reported by nine Member States, as per the graph in Figure 8. This is similar to 2017, when 90 false hits were reported.
- Germany and Italy reported the majority of hits.

Marked/unmarked and blocked datasets³⁸

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 initially marked dataset must also be marked by the relevant Member State. If the status of international protection has changed (revoked, ended or refused renewal), the unmarking should take place in accordance with Article 18(3).

Marked data in 2018:

- 126 706 category 1 data were marked in accordance with Article 18(2); whereas, in 2017 299 953 were marked.
- 78 913 categories 1 and 2 data were consequently marked following the initiator.
- Insertion of category 1 data generated a total of 10 878 hits against marked datasets with category 1 or 2 data³⁹; 93 % of those hits were foreign hits.
- Searches of category 3 data generated a total of 5 704 hits against marked category 1 datasets⁴⁰; 74 % of those hits were foreign hits.

Unmarked data in 2018:

- 926 category 1 data were unmarked in accordance with Article 18(3), whereas in 2017 1 333 were unmarked.
- 670 categories 1 and 2 data were consequently unmarked following the initiator.

Blocked data in 2018:

- 130 187 category 1 data were blocked from law enforcement searches on 1 January 2018, whereas 88 517 category 1 data were blocked on 1 January 2017.

3.3 Transaction delay

The transaction delay⁴¹, the time between the date of application/apprehension and the sending of fingerprints 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.

In 2018, the **delays in transmission were as follows:**

- **10 % of the whole category 1 data were transmitted more than 72 hours** after launching an application.

³⁸ Annex, Table VIII, Number of datasets marked, unmarked and blocked in accordance with Article 18(1) and (3) of the Eurodac Regulation.

³⁹ Annex, Table IX, Hit breakdown: category 1 data against marked category 1 and marked category 2 data.

⁴⁰ Annex, Table X, Hit breakdown: category 3 data against marked category 1 data.

⁴¹ 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 the 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.

- 12 Member States sent at least 10% of their total amount of category 1 data with more than a 72-hour delay:
 - Malta sent 46 % of its category 1 data after 72 hours;
 - Portugal sent 45 % of its category 1 data after 72 hours.
- **4 % of the total category 2 data were transmitted more than 72 hours** after taking them.
- Seven Member States sent at least 10% (or more) of their total amount of category 2 data with more than a 72-hour delay:
 - Finland sent 50 % of its category 2 data after 72 hours;
 - The United Kingdom sent 34 % of its category 2 data after 72 hours.

Table XIV in the Annex shows the countries with at least 10 % of their own traffic, per category 1 and per category 2, transmitted with a delay of over 72 hours.

Delays were responsible for producing the following:

- **1 316 wrong⁴² hits**, which is stable compared with 2017 when there were 1 328 hits of this type. Hungary registered 74 % of those hits.
- **550 missed⁴³ hits** — an increase compared with 2017 when there were 329 hits of this type. The majority of those hits were registered by Spain, in particular against data from France and Germany.

3.4 Rejection rate

A transaction may be rejected because of a data validation issue, insufficient fingerprint quality or a fingerprint sequence check failure.

- In 2018, 8 % of the transactions (94 829) registered errors; whereas, in 2017 it was 5.7 %.
- 3.06 % was the average rejection rate for fingerprint data (only insertion categories 1 and 2); this was 2.57 % in 2017.

3.5 Access rights to own 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.

- 97 category 9 searches were performed⁴⁴ in 2018; a decrease compared with the 169 in 2017.
- 60 % of the searches were performed by France and 12 % by Malta, similarly to 2017.

⁴² 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 sent 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 responsible instead of Member State A, where the application was first lodged.

⁴³ 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 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.

⁴⁴ Annex, Table XIII, Category 9 searches performed in 2018.

4. Conclusion

In 2018, the Eurodac central system was stable and performed as expected within the established service level agreement and in line with the legal requirements. No major issues or major incidents prevented the normal use of the systems. The system was available for 99.98 % of the time.

The usage of the system was in line with the declining trend of the last couple of years since the record figures were registered in 2015. The total volume of traffic decreased by 13 % compared with 2017, whereas the data stored in the central system increased by 3.8 %. All the main categories witnessed a decrease, except for searches in category 3, which showed a slight increase.

The Agency has already initiated forward-looking preparatory works, in which the system will change considerably as a result of the recast (negotiations ongoing as of the end of 2018) and the interoperability architecture that is to be built. Feasibility studies to support the assessments of the architecture options are ongoing to make sure that changes and evolutions can be planned in due time and implemented as soon as the relevant legal bases enter into force.

Annex

Table I. Eurodac central system: content status on 31 December 2018

Member State	Category 1 data	Category 2 data	Total
AT	199,325	167	199,492
BE	194,533	1	194,534
BG	54,774	295	55,069
CH	172,822	0	172,822
CY	22,328	4,776	27,104
CZ	9,312	1	9,313
DE	1,694,583	2,868	1,697,451
DK	67,759	0	67,759
EE	808	3	811
ES	89,810	39,891	129,701
FI	53,975	0	53,975
FR	573,489	713	574,202
GR	214,378	57,319	271,697
HR	3,513	826	4,339
HU	182,547	755	183,302
IE	19,915	234	20,149
IS	3,125	14	3,139
IT	608,724	60,545	669,269
LI	499	0	499
LT	3,139	17	3,156
LU	12,763	5	12,768
LV	1,924	0	1,924
MT	10,214	1,136	11,350
NL	174,588	255	174,843
NO	88,826	74	88,900
PL	52,210	119	52,329
PT	5,499	0	5,499
RO	15,780	654	16,434
SE	368,547	18	368,565
SI	6,325	0	6,325
SK	3,244	10	3,254
UK	275,879	249	276,128
Total	5,185,157	170,945	5,356,102

Table II. Processed transactions in the Eurodac central system in 2018⁴⁵

Member State	Category 1 data	Category 2 data	Category 3 data	Category 4 CPS data	Category 4 MPS data	Category 5 CPS data	Category 5 MPS data	Total
AT	7,718	103	9,935	26	6	n.a.	n.a.	17,788
BE	19,751	0	43,160	8	0	n.a.	n.a.	62,919
BG	2,208	205	1,749		0	n.a.	n.a.	4,162
CH	9,796	0	12,296		0	n.a.	n.a.	22,092
CY	5,912	3,789	51	2	3	n.a.	n.a.	9,757
CZ	1,461	0	2,434		0	n.a.	n.a.	3,895
DE	142,255	1,947	47,559	131	90	n.a.	n.a.	191,982
DK	3,141	0	2,464		0	n.a.	n.a.	5,605
EE	79	1	331		0	n.a.	n.a.	411
ES	38,303	31,749	688	3	0	n.a.	n.a.	70,743
FI	3,605	2	187		0	n.a.	n.a.	3,794
FR	118,785	606	12,629	2	0	n.a.	n.a.	132,022
GR	50,730	38,647	30,181	0	5	n.a.	n.a.	119,563
HR	690	630	6		0	n.a.	n.a.	1,326
HU	426	256	1,288	5	0	n.a.	n.a.	1,975
IE	4,429	118	0		0	n.a.	n.a.	4,547
IS	625	11	70		0	n.a.	n.a.	706
IT	53,443	23,405	23,392		0	n.a.	n.a.	100,240
LI	111	0	3		0	n.a.	n.a.	114
LT	309	15	294		0	n.a.	n.a.	618
LU	1,822	7	1,727		0	n.a.	n.a.	3,556
LV	169	0	8		0	n.a.	n.a.	177
MT	1,677	1,138	13		0	n.a.	n.a.	2,828
NL	21,316	186	8,258	3	11	n.a.	n.a.	29,774
NO	2,227	63	6,965		0	n.a.	n.a.	9,255
PL	2,281	85	1,363		0	n.a.	n.a.	3,729
PT	1,022	0	102		0	n.a.	n.a.	1,124
RO	1,748	201	361	1	0	n.a.	n.a.	2,311
SE	16,533	15	1,135		0	n.a.	n.a.	17,683
SI	2,666	4	5,321		0	n.a.	n.a.	7,991
SK	159	3	2,428		0	n.a.	n.a.	2,590
UK	35,856	147	7,782		0	n.a.	n.a.	43,785
Europol	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4	6	10
Total	551,253	103,333	224,180	181	115	4	6	879,072

⁴⁵ For category 1, only insertions are counted.

Table III. Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 1 data⁴⁶

Member State	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	2,100	86	247	412	1	50	1,126	88	2	12	31	137	398	17	440	1	5	686	9	11	47	12	6	231	62	92	9	146	167	27	30	24	2,100	4,612	6,712	
BE	400	8,837	318	500	9	31	2,805	170	4	1,152	75	1,337	1,468	45	389	5	18	984	8	18	174	11	22	857	150	212	25	128	481	81	4	85	8,837	11,966	20,803	
BG	6	8	85	5	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	7	9	1	7	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	4	8	1	0	2	6	0	0	20	85	105	190	
CH	496	232	104	751	4	13	1,888	171	1	61	60	396	757	51	227	2	6	1,245	16	19	100	7	7	591	92	68	9	41	326	135	41	41	751	7,207	7,958	
CY	6	1	3	5	33	0	18	1	0	3	1	1	8	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	33	73	106	
CZ	89	22	8	41	0	339	314	10	0	1	4	32	3	0	13	0	4	10	0	3	10	1	1	47	15	9	0	3	55	0	2	1	339	698	1,037	
DE	3,582	1,954	2,241	4,587	43	163	0	1,843	16	1,369	864	5,000	10,379	288	3,285	14	42	16,768	32	97	352	57	223	3,377	1,236	1,536	168	1,379	4,491	453	74	298	0	66,211	66,211	
DK	96	88	27	239	2	12	734	634	0	21	77	102	108	7	63	6	8	140	5	5	42	3	4	228	97	30	3	2	477	13	0	18	634	2,657	3,291	
EE	2	0	0	4	0	0	6	1	2	0	8	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	2	48	50	
ES	77	109	12	103	1	24	635	44	0	448	30	306	105	3	60	2	0	542	2	4	14	0	0	163	47	41	9	1	103	9	4	21	448	2,471	2,919	
FI	39	34	14	43	2	4	481	78	4	10	2,177	74	190	0	72	0	13	88	1	8	9	4	6	58	57	21	1	6	224	2	1	18	2,177	1,562	3,739	
FR	4,008	4,282	2,044	3,066	21	90	20,586	1,593	5	1,300	1,015	26,181	2,767	227	3,748	26	40	18,947	18	107	400	47	503	2,206	1,423	1,259	257	233	5,286	613	75	909	26,181	77,101	103,282	
GR	147	78	185	112	14	1	653	65	0	7	125	96	2,338	9	160	4	8	66	0	2	8	1	3	91	88	6	0	24	195	7	0	80	2,338	2,235	4,573	
HR	34	3	70	8	0	1	22	2	0	0	1	3	103	31	19	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	0	3	4	15	0	1	31	300	331	
HU	13	1	130	3	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	4	23	0	41	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	41	196	237	
IE	34	37	11	42	1	2	215	21	0	13	9	82	204	0	24	1,148	6	39	1	1	6	0	6	53	14	17	3	7	84	9	0	151	1,148	1,092	2,240	
IS	20	22	5	15	0	2	127	21	0	2	25	35	69	0	53	3	44	68	1	0	4	0	15	16	34	3	1	0	66	2	0	11	44	620	664	
IT	1,719	350	367	1,040	11	10	5,216	277	0	28	191	1,610	1,680	94	1,578	17	9	10,145	10	5	30	7	34	390	234	49	9	76	751	371	14	149	10,145	16,326	26,471	
LI	21	11	0	40	0	3	76	3	0	0	1	10	3	0	5	1	4	8	10	1	15	0	0	23	3	3	0	0	18	1	0	0	10	250	260	
LT	14	6	0	9	0	1	118	4	1	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	23	1	0	0	9	4	10	0	1	18	1	0	0	23	210	233	
LU	92	119	3	206	0	2	580	57	3	20	29	218	104	5	53	0	6	142	9	7	92	2	8	242	31	26	4	3	95	10	1	12	92	2,089	2,181	
LV	3	2	0	5	0	0	38	2	2	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	4	8	0	4	4	0	0	9	3	4	0	0	18	0	0	2	0	124	124	
MT	20	6	23	37	1	0	178	14	0	4	17	95	176	0	9	1	1	465	0	0	0	0	0	50	31	29	0	2	6	120	5	0	4	50	1,244	1,294
NL	712	517	116	1,326	6	48	6,424	473	6	199	106	998	1,346	68	377	13	19	1,912	13	28	239	13	13	3,199	166	142	29	83	707	140	6	106	3,199	16,351	19,550	
NO	30	17	22	47	0	0	151	85	2	10	15	28	288	0	20	7	5	86	2	1	10	0	2	35	304	6	1	3	164	6	0	7	304	1,050	1,354	
PL	106	30	6	26	0	10	496	36	0	0	7	67	27	0	5	0	1	7	0	5	4	0	1	42	16	1,416	0	4	42	2	1	1	1,416	942	2,358	
PT	11	8	4	22	0	1	174	6	0	10	17	87	7	0	3	0	1	118	0	0	1	0	3	26	24	9	19	0	22	0	0	5	19	559	578	
RO	43	8	180	13	2	1	147	4	1	1	4	3	35	2	16	1	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	12	3	3	0	197	18	3	0	10	197	516	713	
SE	162	134	46	277	5	11	1,275	695	2	77	202	153	610	11	106	3	10	683	7	17	37	5	39	281	386	57	9	27	3,526	17	10	53	3,526	5,407	8,933	
SI	106	27	229	47	3	1	141	11	0	0	10	41	646	149	60	1	0	45	5	0	2	2	0	35	9	29	0	21	33	79	0	17	79	1,670	1,749	
SK	20	3	10	12	0	2	40	7	0	0	2	4	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	3	4	1	14	8	1	45	0	45	149	194	
UK	383	241	407	436	20	7	2,031	260	1	141	198	1,243	1,191	24	386	355	9	1,257	0	9	25	18	15	485	161	25	20	272	346	84	7	5,151	5,151	10,057	15,208	
Total	14,591	17,273	6,917	13,479	180	831	46,713	6,676	52	4,889	5,305	38,370	25,046	1,033	11,228	1,612	264	54,485	152	376	1,631	193	963	12,765	4,707	5,079	579	2,685	17,867	2,086	315	7,201	69,445	236,098	395,543	

⁴⁶ Member States on the left have sent, over the reporting period, a certain number of cases that have produced hits against the Member States listed across the top. Local hits are produced when the two datasets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on Member State settings when performing a search in Eurodac. Member States might exclude their own searches, which will result in local hits not being returned and not being recorded in the statistics.

Table IV. Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 2 data⁴⁷

Member State	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	10	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	298	10	14	0	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0	2	0	10	522	532	
BE	1	0	6	0	0	0	11	0	0	343	0	7	1,041	15	16	0	0	874	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	2,342	2,342	
BG	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	4	133	
CH	0	0	6	0	0	0	10	0	0	103	0	6	648	14	0	0	0	1,085	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,876	1,876
CY	0	0	0	0	3,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,114	2	3,116	
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18
DE	5	0	134	0	8	0	0	0	0	1,248	0	24	7,831	134	97	1	0	9,373	0	5	0	0	57	5	0	10	0	323	0	0	0	2	0	19,257	19,257	
DK	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	14	0	0	118	0	0	0	0	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	262	262	
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
ES	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1,755	0	2	21	0	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,755	238	1,993
FI	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	218
FR	3	0	17	0	2	0	67	0	0	4,978	0	368	1,049	81	27	0	0	11,217	0	0	0	0	160	7	6	1	0	15	0	0	0	3	368	17,633	18,001	
GR	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	31,055	6	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,055	30	31,085
HR	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	174	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	95	269
HU	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	26	35	
IE	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	24	0	0	100	0	55	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	100	119	219		
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	0	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	40	44	
IT	3	0	4	0	1	0	13	0	0	24	0	2	325	28	13	0	0	17,046	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	17,046	418	17,464	
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6		
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	15	
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	21	0	0	99	1	0	0	0	225	0	0	5	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	369	374
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	
MT	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	196	745
NL	0	0	5	0	0	0	32	0	0	200	0	2	1,584	21	6	0	0	1,951	0	0	0	0	25	11	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	11	3,834	3,845	
NO	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	515	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	11	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	605	610	
PL	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	19	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	25	36	
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	21	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156
RO	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	69	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	178	101	279	
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	20	0	3	723	2	0	0	0	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	1,164	1,167		
SI	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	458	98	8	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	602	603		
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	
UK	0	0	23	0	2	0	51	0	0	33	0	35	1,112	14	39	23	1	3,393	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	84	1	0	0	63	63	4,820	4,883	
Total	23	0	350	0	3,130	0	239	0	0	8,779	0	452	47,494	605	262	124	5	46,376	0	12	5	0	949	33	15	29	0	647	5	1	2	72	54,597	55,012	109,609	

⁴⁷ Member States on the left have sent, over the reporting period, a certain number of cases that have produced hits against the Member States listed across the top. Local hits are produced when the two datasets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on Member State settings when performing a search in Eurodac. Member States might exclude their own searches, which will result in local hits not being returned and not being recorded in the statistics.

Table V. Hit breakdown: category 3 data against category 1 data⁴⁸

Member State	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	2,406	97	160	615	2	34	2,070	148	0	20	38	187	317	39	575	1	5	2,935	5	4	54	1	10	208	110	44	7	69	226	56	21	37	2,406	8,095	10,501	
BE	1,486	7,269	340	3,030	7	7	9,004	1,118	5	462	275	2,599	1,228	117	1,016	30	27	2,871	4	55	600	9	35	4,213	523	102	72	212	1,476	199	11	871	7,269	32,004	39,273	
BG	8	10	62	10	1	0	37	2	0	0	1	8	25	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	1	1	8	7	0	1	23	62	173	235
CH	898	225	45	3,811	1	20	2,796	293	2	74	71	84,8	241	39	331	8	6	2,365	15	22	119	9	14	684	182	65	20	30	474	92	15	64	3,811	10,068	13,879	
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
CZ	43	11	14	29	0	171	100	2	0	3	1	16	16	1	15	0	0	46	0	1	5	0	2	19	5	14	0	29	12	1	1	2	171	388	559	
DE	2,163	754	699	2,427	12	67	13,948	1,144	5	449	567	2,443	2,093	102	1,348	9	21	8,599	15	34	187	21	43	1,628	567	314	78	415	2,940	214	23	188	13,948	29,569	43,517	
DK	96	80	27	132	4	2	450	670	0	16	53	80	30	1	73	2	4	274	1	0	13	1	2	95	120	13	2	8	611	1	2	35	670	2,228	2,898	
EE	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	1	0	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	4	41	41
ES	30	73	0	130	1	0	132	14	0	85	8	58	18	6	5	2	4	15	0	0	1	0	0	37	10	0	1	0	43	3	0	5	85	596	681	
FI	10	3	0	15	0	0	32	11	1	0	25	4	9	0	3	1	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	7	13	0	1	0	40	0	1	3	25	192	217	
FR	489	264	271	582	2	6	2,137	189	3	170	128	2,934	413	43	501	11	7	2,336	3	6	76	2	10	554	126	42	16	93	344	114	14	296	2,934	9,248	12,182	
GR	124	61	193	96	14	1	537	46	0	4	59	83	3,212	9	154	3	9	66	0	2	5	0	5	70	57	9	0	28	131	8	0	75	3,212	1,849	5,061	
HR	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	12	14
HU	56	25	116	11	0	2	87	5	0	1	2	28	36	2	302	1	0	23	0	0	10	0	0	14	6	3	0	79	12	3	0	18	302	540	842	
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	1	3	0	3	0	0	11	1	0	3	1	3	4	0	1	2	10	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	10	56	66	
IT	1,418	264	523	854	7	6	4,835	210	0	27	156	1,492	2,020	143	1,261	16	11	3,447	8	2	58	8	10	373	168	45	5	70	598	579	9	153	3,447	15,329	18,776	
LI	0	0	0	2	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	2	2	
LT	3	0	0	1	0	0	31	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	20	0	1	0	3	1	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	20	69	89	
LU	151	136	8	317	0	5	682	102	2	30	20	268	95	3	49	1	6	235	10	2	234	1	9	347	43	15	4	6	136	13	3	8	234	2,707	2,941	
LV	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	16	17	
MT	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
NL	265	312	80	380	1	7	1,749	210	0	62	49	496	196	15	195	6	7	512	2	6	92	1	2	1,639	70	16	3	16	257	25	6	133	1,639	5,171	6,810	
NO	95	53	23	181	2	0	411	235	6	27	91	105	148	5	85	3	10	581	3	4	17	2	15	81	1,179	34	8	5	882	5	2	48	1,179	3,167	4,346	
PL	25	21	10	14	0	0	268	16	0	1	1	40	38	0	16	0	0	17	0	13	2	5	0	21	8	329	1	5	22	1	0	0	329	545	874	
PT	4	1	0	6	0	0	21	2	0	2	1	11	2	0	1	0	0	20	0	0	1	0	0	3	5	0	6	0	7	0	1	4	6	92	98	
RO	18	3	15	5	0	0	35	4	0	1	5	5	4	1	14	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	161	5	2	0	1	161	130	291	
SE	22	16	4	34	2	1	98	49	0	9	22	26	24	0	13	1	2	112	1	1	5	0	5	34	46	6	2	4	285	1	1	9	285	550	835	
SI	123	22	345	48	4	0	224	18	0	2	10	59	1,235	196	109	4	0	53	4	0	6	0	0	40	21	6	0	39	45	47	8	29	47	2,650	2,697	
SK	22	3	4	8	0	49	56	5	0	1	1	2	2	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	10	3	8	1	4	11	1	11	0	11	200	211	
UK	53	56	62	33	2	0	197	27	0	8	7	155	45	1	100	172	3	265	0	2	2	0	4	45	18	4	0	9	36	8	1	944	944	1,315	2,259	
Total	10,012	9,763	3,001	12,783	62	378	39,962	4,527	25	1,457	1,602	11,953	11,456	725	6,183	275	133	24,847	73	177	1,488	62	166	10,138	3,306	1,080	229	1,290	8,639	1,373	131	2,946	43,210	127,032	170,242	

⁴⁸ Member States on the left have sent, over the reporting period, a certain number of cases that have produced hits against the Member States listed across the top. Local hits are produced when the two datasets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on Member State settings when performing a search on Eurodac. Member States might generate their own searches, which will result in local hits not being returned and not being recorded in the statistics.

Table VI. Hit breakdown: category 4 CPS data against category 1 data

Member State	AT ₁	BE ₁	BG ₁	CY ₁	DE ₁	FI ₁	FR ₁	GR ₁	HU ₁	IE ₁	IT ₁	LU ₁	NL ₁	SE ₁	UK ₁	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	28	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	6	34
BE	0	18	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	18	20	38
CY	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
DE	3	1	0	0	0	0	8	21	21	0	20	1	11	5	0	0	91	91
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
FR	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	6	7
HU	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	9
NL	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1	10	11
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	31	19	1	2	15	1	12	22	28	1	25	1	13	11	13	55	140	195

Table VII. Hit breakdown: category 4 CPS data against category 2 data

Member State	CY ₂	ES ₂	GR ₂	IT ₂	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
CY	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
DE	0	1	1	1	0	3	3
ES	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
FR	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Total	1	1	1	3	1	5	6

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

Member State	Number of marking as initiator	Number of marking following the initiator	Member State	Number of unmarking as initiator	Number of unmarking following the initiator	Member State	Blocked records since 01/01/2018
AT	9,479	2,601	AT	212	22	AT	7,958
BE	39	2,195	BE	0	16	BE	10,385
BG	921	3,080	BG	127	5	BG	792
CH	6,596	1,705	CH	68	38	CY	53
CY	440	289	DE	244	267	CZ	139
CZ	70	28	DK	7	17	DE	28,795
DE	51,027	25,205	ES	3	1	EE	33
DK	915	1,051	FI	13	1	ES	375
EE	15	0	FR	0	33	FI	804
ES	2,092	697	GR	0	10	FR	33,538
FI	2,157	466	HU	0	79	GR	216
FR	29,145	3,222	IT	2	34	HR	9
GR	2,984	10,248	LT	0	1	HU	232
HR	161	0	LU	0	8	IE	218
HU	0	7,376	NL	205	79	IT	2,972
IE	8	0	NO	20	17	LT	45
IS	0	13	PL	0	4	LU	57
IT	91	11,556	RO	11	3	LV	40
LT	89	39	SE	4	32	MT	181
LU	0	69	SI	0	2	NL	4,569
LV	37	12	SK	8	0	PL	447
NL	3,280	1,629	UK	2	1	PT	27
NO	1,254	1,640	Total	926	670	RO	821
PL	248	761				SE	26,118
PT	0	190				SI	94
RO	318	301				SK	41
SE	8,575	2,818				UK	11,228
SI	68	267				Total	130,187
SK	17	44					
UK	6,680	1,411					
Total	126,706	78,913					

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

Member State	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	35		6	12			35	4		1	1	19		7				10				1		4	4			3	3			1	35	111	146	
BE	10	86	18	8	2		106	17	4	26	4	23	564		12			16			5	2			51	13		48	16			1	86	946	1,032	
BG																																	0	1	1	
CH	11	2	7	24	1		82	9			2	2	50		5						1				17	6		5	9	1	1		24	217	241	
CY													1																				0	2	2	
CZ	1					4	1								1																		4	4	8	
DE	91	40	377	96	12	5		103	9	50	30	84	2,920	34	178			136		7	5	19	4	170	48	7	2	224	131	16		8	0	4,806	4,806	
DK	5	2	6	7			40	25		1		2	28		6			2		2	1			8	3			12	3		2	25	130	155		
EE																																	0	0	0	
ES	1	2	1			1	10	3			1	1			2					1					1	2		2					0	24	24	
FI	3		1				5				11		28		4										1	2	2		2	5			11	53	64	
FR	70	79	30	85	8		479	51		82	17	358	276	5	48			1	158		11	6	5		57	34	5		21	55	2	1	17	358	1,603	1,961
GR	4	1	2	6	1		32	2				1	10		4			1						7	1				1	1			10	64	74	
HR							1						4																					0	6	6
HU																																		0	0	0
IE	5	2	2	2			34	2				6	13		2									5			2	4	1				3	0	83	83
IS	2	2	2	2			6	2			1	1	31		1										1			2					0	61	61	
IT	14	6	1	2			101	5			2	9	9		25									4	2			2	3				28	185	213	
LI							1						1																					1	4	4
LT							1																											1	1	2
LU	6	3	1	5			18	2				1	12		1			4						9	1	1			2				0	66	66	
LV																																		0	0	0
MT	2		5	1			12				1	2	22					6					1	7	2			2	6				1	68	69	
NL	16	16	9	23	1	1	197	27	2	11	2	23	246	5	15			34		4	6	2		64	10	4		12	30	4		1	64	701	765	
NO	6	5		9			16	5		2	1	1	28		3			3						2	6				10	1			6	92	98	
PL							1																				2							2	1	3
PT							1						2											1										0	5	5
RO			1				1																											0	2	2
SE	8	1	2	4	1		55	18		1	4	6	130	1	7			7		4	1	1	1	16	12	1		6	37			3	37	290	327	
SI		12					5	3				3	5											12		6				1			1	46	47	
SK																																		0	0	0
UK	7	3	5	10			135	12		2	10	27	183		9			69		8	1	7		23	5			37	5	3		52	52	561	613	
Total	297	262	476	297	26	11	1,376	290	15	176	86	551	4,582	45	330	0	1	482	0	38	26	37	6	459	149	28	4	366	337	33	2	90	745	10,133	10,878	

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

Member State	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	64	8	5	18			85	5		1	2	12	14	1	18			27			3			17	2			4	9	1		4	64	236	300
BE	53	175	10	65	3		441	52		22	3	63	172		43			122		21	6	1		112	18	1	2	13	38	7		39	175	1,307	1,482
BG	2						1					3						2															0	8	8
CH	19	5	8	184			136	10			2	46	8		10			28						29	12	2		17	1	2	1	184	336	520	
CY																																	0	0	0
CZ	7			1		1																		1		2		1					1	12	13
DE	64	23	45	64	3	1	724	43	1	13	4	69	268	2	58		2	60			5	2	1	63	17	1		50	50	4	1	10	724	924	1,648
DK	8	1		6			27	22		1	1	2	8		9			3						3	9			25					22	103	125
EE											1																						0	1	1
ES		5		1			14			17		2						1						6	1								17	30	47
FI												1																					0	1	1
FR	6	10	4	17			70	3		6	1	54	17		8			19		1	1			20	5	1		1	3	1	1	8	54	203	257
GR	5	2	2	3	1		49	1				1	52		9			1						7	1			3					52	85	137
HR																																	0	0	0
HU	9	1		4			8	3				1			6									1	2								6	36	42
IE																																	0	0	0
IS				1									1																				0	2	2
IT	14	2	7	11			93	2			1	11	11		31			21						9	4	1		2	2	1		4	21	206	227
LI																																	0	0	0
LT							1											3		4													4	5	9
LU	7	3		14			41	4				6	21		4			5						17	2			1	4	1			5	130	135
LV																																	0	0	0
MT																																	0	0	0
NL	6		2	12		1	61	7		3	1	14	29		5			8		4	2			58	1	1		4					58	161	219
NO	9	15		21			65	27		4	6	19	33	1	12			24		1			3	10	89	1		101	1		1		89	354	443
PL				1			8					1			2			1						2			3						3	15	18
PT							1					1						1															0	3	3
RO																																	0	0	0
SE	1			1	1								5													2			2				2	10	12
SI	1						5	2					10		2			1											2	1			1	23	24
SK																															5		5	0	5
UK	1	1	1				7	2					1		1	2		1						2				2				5	5	21	26
Total	276	251	84	424	8	3	1,837	183	1	67	22	305	651	4	218	2	2	328	0	31	22	3	4	358	165	13	2	74	265	18	9	74	1,492	4,212	5,704

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

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LU	NL	NO	PL	SE	SI	UK	Total	
AT	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	15	
BE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	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	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	
ES	0	41	0	1	74	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	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	391	6	0	5	475	5	0	4	10	0	0	0	57	0	1	4	0	16	0	1	975	
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	2	0	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	396	58	4	9	615	13	2	4	25	1	20	1	74	1	14	5	3	59	1	11	1,316	

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

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	FR	GR	HU	IT	LU	NL	NO	RO	SE	UK	Total
ES	0	21	0	12	115	5	257	0	0	1	2	21	0	0	1	2	437
FR	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GR	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	9
HR	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
HU	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	14
IT	1	3	2	3	21	0	15	2	5	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	59
PL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
RO	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	18
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	7	25	2	16	165	5	275	2	5	2	2	24	2	4	8	6	550

Table XIII. Category 9 searches performed in 2018

Member State	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAI	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
CH					2								2
CY				1	1	3	1						6
EE		2											2
FR	8	11	7	1	5	4	9	2		5	4	2	58
GR			1	1	2		3	1			2	1	11
IS			1								1		2
MT	5	5	1								1		12
SE	2		1			1							4
Total	15	18	12	3	12	6	12	3	0	5	8	3	97

Table XIV. Percentage of data sent with a delay of over 72 hours

Member State	% of cat1 > 72h	Member State	% of cat2 > 72h
MT	46%	FI	50%
PT	45%	UK	34%
DE	26%	SE	27%
CY	24%	PL	18%
CH	18%	HR	17%
DK	17%	RO	14%
LV	16%	AT	10%
ES	15%		
LI	14%		
LT	10%		
IE	10%		



ISBN: 978-92-95208-82-7
ISSN: 2443-8103
doi: 10.2857/423772