



Eurodac 2022 Annual Report
August 2023

European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT
Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice

www.eulisa.europa.eu

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

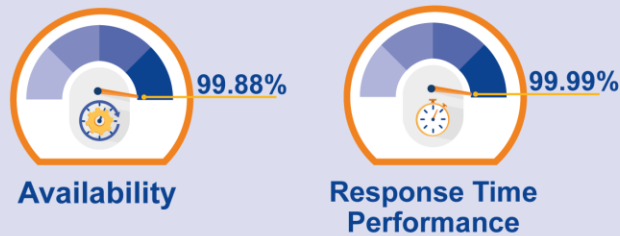
Fingerprint Data Sets Stored in Eurodac Central System



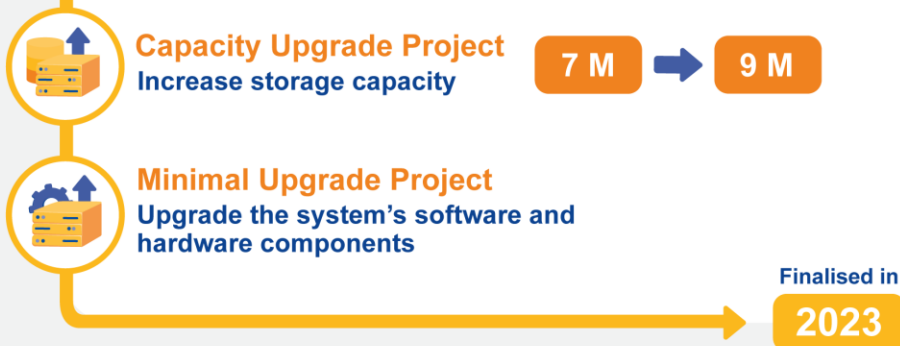
Daily Average Incoming Traffic to Eurodac



Performance and Availability of the Eurodac Central System



2 Major Upgrades kicked off in 2022



Comma (,) is used as a thousand separator in this report.

Introduction



Eurodac, the European Asylum Dactyloscopy (fingerprints) database², supports the application of the Dublin Regulation as one of the instruments used to implement the Common European Asylum System (CEAS)³. Eurodac enables the comparison of fingerprints and assists in determining the country responsible for the assessment of an asylum claim presented in one of the

Member States⁴. Since July 2015, national law enforcement agencies and Europol have had the possibility, under strict conditions, to access Eurodac in order to prevent, detect or investigate terrorist or serious criminal offences. Eurodac started operations in 2003. As of June 2013, Eurodac is one of the large-scale IT systems under eu-LISA management.

The operational management of Eurodac is done in close coordination with the Member States and the European Commission. Several forums are in place to discuss Eurodac operations, primarily the eu-LISA Management Board and the Eurodac Advisory Group (AG). The AG meets four times a year at regular intervals. During these meetings, eu-LISA reports on the availability and performance of the Central System and discusses, together with the AG, proposed changes, release plans and future developments.

This annual report, drawn up pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, covers the operational management activities carried out in 2022. It includes information on the operational management of Eurodac, the latest maintenance updates and developments, and the performance and use of the Central System. The report also provides an overview of statistical data on the use of the system by the Member States.

In addition to the annual report, every year eu-LISA also publishes the report on *Eurodac statistics*, pursuant to Article 8(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, and the annual *List of designated authorities which have access to Eurodac for asylum purposes* pursuant to Article 27(2) of the Eurodac Regulation. All publications are available on the eu-LISA's webpage⁵.

Legal and policy developments

The legislative process to approve the proposal on the **recast Eurodac Regulation** is ongoing. In 2022, both the Council and the European Parliament adopted their respective positions on **the amended proposal**, which enabled the launch of the interinstitutional negotiations.

The amended proposal is one of the elements of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, which the Commission presented on 23 September 2020⁶. The New Pact proposes a common and comprehensive framework for a fair and humane EU asylum and migration management system, balancing solidarity with a fair sharing of responsibility.

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

³ More information on the Common European Asylum System is available on: <https://europa.eu/NJvQd>.

⁴ Under the term 'Member States', the current document refers to the Member States of the European Union (EU) and Schengen Associated Countries that were bound under Union law by Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 until 31 December 2022, if not specified otherwise. Those were Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

⁵ <https://www.eulisa.europa.eu/our-publications/reports>.

⁶ Migration and Asylum Package: New Pact on Migration and Asylum documents adopted on 23 September 2020, European Commission, https://commission.europa.eu/publications/migration-and-asylum-package-new-pact-migration-and-asylum-documents-adopted-23-september-2020_en.

The proposal establishes a clear and consistent link between specific individuals and the procedures to which they are subject, in order to better support the control of irregular migration and the detection of unauthorised movements.

In addition to reinforcing some of the elements of the 2016 Eurodac proposal⁷, notably the detection of secondary movements, the amended proposal of September 2020 includes adjustments to ensure that Eurodac functions properly within the new interoperability framework by allowing ETIAS and VIS to perform checks in Eurodac, when needed. In addition, the recast Eurodac Regulation currently under negotiation also includes amendments which will reflect the provisions stemming from the new legal instruments proposed in the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, namely the Commission proposals for a Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management and for a new Screening Regulation.

⁷ Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of [Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 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 by a third-country national or a stateless person], for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes (recast), COM/2016/0272 final - 2016/0132 (COD), <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52016PC0272>.

1

OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT OF EURODAC



1. 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 by facilitating the continuous exchange of data between national authorities, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. The operational management is done through various services, such as management services, a service desk, monitoring and supervision, and the implementation of appropriate corrective, adaptive and evolutionary maintenance. eu-LISA has signed a framework Maintenance in Working Order (MWO) contract with an external contractor in order to deliver continuous and reliable operational management of Eurodac and ensure optimal system performance. The contractor provides maintenance services and technical support.

1.1. Technical functioning and evolution

Major evolutions, including new functionalities, will be implemented once the recast Eurodac Regulation is adopted. In the absence of a new legal base, no major evolutions have been implemented in the last couple of years.

Eurodac's capacity, software and hardware upgrades were launched in 2022

However, **in 2022 two major upgrades of Eurodac were launched** in order to ensure the smooth running of operations in the coming years. These upgrades are necessary because Eurodac is nearing its maximum storage capacity, and the architecture and components of the system are reaching the end of their lifecycle.

In addition to the major upgrades explained in greater detail below, eu-LISA worked on enhancing the test environment and the Pre-Production Environment (PPE) with a view to improving service delivery to the Member States. In order to have a more realistic simulation of system traffic and to therefore be able to perform more accurate volume and stress tests, synthetic fingerprint data was uploaded to the PPE. eu-LISA also worked on the revision of Eurodac's technical documentation, and reviewed the process for access control and on-site interventions by external contractors in order to improve the operational management of the system.

Eurodac Capacity Upgrade project

Eurodac has almost reached its maximum capacity of 7 million data sets. At the end of 2022, there were 6.5 million records stored in the database. The war in Ukraine, which broke out in February 2022, has led to alarming predictions that the maximum capacity could be reached by mid-2022 or early 2023. The activation of the Temporary Protection Directive⁸ in March 2022, however, ensured that this risk did not materialise as rapidly as previously anticipated. Nevertheless, further projections based on previous volumes showed that the maximum capacity would be reached between the end of 2023 and the beginning of 2024. An urgent capacity upgrade was therefore required.

⁸ Temporary protection is an exceptional measure to provide immediate and temporary protection in the event of a mass influx or imminent mass influx of displaced persons from non-EU countries who are unable to return to their country of origin. Read more: https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/common-european-asylum-system/temporary-protection_en.

The scope of the capacity upgrade project is to:

- upgrade the system's storage capacity from 7 to 9 million records;
- increase the maximum daily capacity of throughput from 15,000 to 24,000 transactions;
- increase hourly throughput from 1,500 to 1,600 transactions.

These changes will ensure uninterrupted system use and shorten response times for the searches performed by the Member States. This will be achieved by upgrading the system's hardware and migrating the currently stored files to the Common Shared Infrastructure⁹.

The project started with the signing of the corresponding contract on 27 September and was kicked off on 4 November 2022. The entry into operation is planned in the third quarter of 2023.

Nonetheless, mitigation measures are foreseen in case of need. For example, should the maximum storage capacity be reached before the end of the project, it will be possible to change the Eurodac configurations. This would temporarily increase the storage capacity by 0.5 million records. This change would be an emergency solution that would have no effect on the throughput capacity, which would remain in place until the capacity upgrade project is fully implemented.

Eurodac Minimal Upgrade project

The architecture and components of the Eurodac Central System are reaching the end of their lifecycle. This creates significant challenges for system maintenance and support, particularly for the backup, database and Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) components. In order to resolve these issues, eu-LISA has launched a Eurodac upgrade project. There are no new functionality requirements for the project.

The scope of the system upgrade project is to upgrade software and hardware components, including:

- replacing old hardware;
- upgrading the Oracle database version, ensuring continuous market-driven support to the database;
- adapting the current Cogent Automated Fingerprint Identification System (CAFIS) version, which manages both business and biometric workflow, to the new Oracle version.

The project was launched on 28 April 2022. The critical functionalities were planned to become operational in Q3 of 2022 and the less critical ones in Q1 of 2023. However, due to delays in hardware delivery caused by the global supply chain shortages, the project deadlines were shifted, postponing the entry into operation to the second half of 2023.

⁹ The Common Shared Infrastructure is a platform which will be used as a central infrastructure for administrating and maintaining all systems operated by eu-LISA, instead of the initial situation where each system used its own dedicated infrastructure and maintenance services.

Deployment of releases and testing

The deployment of releases ensures that the system is updated with the latest patches. Release activities are planned and performed in a way that minimises the impact on the operational activities of Eurodac, with a specific focus on its performance and availability. Therefore, the implementation of releases is agreed in advance with all stakeholders. Likewise, once a release plan is launched and before deployment reaches the production environment stage, releases go through extensive test campaigns.

In 2022, no Eurodac release was deployed. Following the deployment of technical release **21_R1 (Security Patching release)** in October 2021, some follow-up operations continued in 2022. This technical release, improving security on different machines in the Eurodac system, also affected some configuration items. Further investigations were carried out and some issues with the testing framework were fixed at the beginning of 2022.

Throughout the year, Member States carried out tests to ensure that their national systems were working properly. In addition, Finland, Switzerland and Ireland have carried out official testing campaigns to validate the compliance their National System (NS) against the Eurodac Central System (CS) and to ensure that each NS adheres to the requirements of the CS.

DubliNet

Aside from the operational management of the Eurodac Central System, eu-LISA is also responsible for the technical maintenance of **DubliNet¹⁰, a secure electronic transmission channel** between the authorities of the Member States dealing with asylum applications.

The Dublin Regulation sets out the criteria and mechanisms for determining which Member State is responsible for considering an application for international protection¹¹. To support the practical application of the Regulation, all written correspondence between Member States (including requests and replies) is sent through the 'DubliNet' electronic communications network.

Every two years, the **certificates** used for the encryption and signature of data exchanged between the Member States via DubliNet, are renewed. eu-LISA facilitated the process for the update of the certificates, which took place in February 2022.

Dublinet certificates were renewed in 2022

As a follow-up on a recommendation from the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS), the eu-LISA Security Unit prepared an action plan for migration from the current encryption certificate to a stronger one. Member States will have to update their National System in order to be prepared to deploy the stronger certificates. Preparations for the migration were ongoing during 2022.

Quality of service and system support

The Agency's support services are available 24/7 to ensure continuous availability of the large-scale IT systems. eu-LISA provides a single point of contact through its service desk function, where users can report incidents¹² or request services.

¹⁰ The implementation of DubliNet is based on Article 22(2) and Article 27(2) of the Dublin Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003) and Article 15 and Articles 18 to 21 of the Dublin Implementing Regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003).

¹¹ Article 78 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union, TFEU.

¹² An incident is opened by the service desk following an exchange with a Member State or following eu-LISA monitoring activities (abnormal

All requests and incidents are registered in a centralised incident management tool (SM9) for follow-up and response purposes.

During the reporting period, the overall performance of the Eurodac Central System remained within the parameters specified in the service-level agreement (SLA), as shown below:

Performance and availability of the Eurodac Central System in 2022:

- Availability **99.88%**
- Response time performance **99.99%**

In 2022, eu-LISA handled 338 **incidents** (418 in 2021), of which 168 were opened by the Member States and 170 internally. In addition, 191 **service requests** (204 in 2021) were handled, of which 74 were opened by the Member States and 117 internally. Three incidents were of critical priority, affecting the availability of Eurodac functionalities.

Throughout the year, the Eurodac Central System was unavailable for 11 hours and 15 minutes. This includes 57 minutes of unavailability due to maintenance and 10 hours and 18 minutes as a result of critical incidents, as explained below:

- on 26 January, there was no synchronisation between the system located in the Central Unit and its backup in the Back-Up Central Unit for 4 hours and 35 minutes. The processing of 479 transactions was delayed, affecting the Member States that had sent the transactions concerned. However, no data was lost. The root cause was a technical issue of the TESTA-ng network;
- on 4 May, Eurodac was unavailable for 1 hour and 51 minutes due to a mail server malfunction. No emails from the Member States were lost;
- on 26 October, Eurodac did not process fingerprint-related transactions for 3 hours and 52 minutes. This affected nine Member States¹³ and more than 500 transactions in total, the processing of which was pending in a queue on the mail relay server. The root cause was a transaction from one Member State with a wrongly configured NIST file. The issue was fixed after the transaction was deleted from the queue. Follow-up actions were performed to avoid repetition of the same issue in the future.

The daily average incoming traffic increased in 2022 from around 3,000 transactions in January to 5,000 transactions in March, and remained at this level for several months. During the autumn, the average daily traffic rose to more than 6,000 transactions, and peaked as high as 9,500 transactions. This includes transactions related to the Temporary Protection Directive under which, for example, Germany was performing more deletions of initially inserted Category 1 data sets. In December, the daily average incoming traffic fell back to around 5,000 transactions.

The incoming traffic in 2022 was higher compared to previous years. In 2021, the traffic was stable overall at around 3,400 transactions per day. It was lower in the first half of the year, being below 3,000 data sets per day, and higher during the autumn, reaching 4,500 transactions per day. The highest daily traffic recorded was almost 7,200 transactions.

observations). The impact, urgency and priority of the incident are defined at this first stage. All along the process, eu-LISA technical staff review the status and priority of the incident to assess its severity.

¹³ Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Spain.

In 2020, the year most impacted by the restrictions imposed by COVID-19, the traffic was as high as 4,000 transactions per day at the beginning of the year, dipping to around 1,000 during the spring, and then remained between 2,500 and 3,500 transactions per day. The highest peak in 2021 was slightly more than 7,500 transactions per day.

The average processing time for the Eurodac Central System was stable overall throughout the year for the main categories of transactions, with an exception in October, when a critical incident in the system occurred due to a blocking transaction in the Eurodac Central System queue (explained above). The average processing times in 2022 were:

- for Category 1 transactions, between 22 and 28 seconds, peaking to 73.74 seconds in October;
- for Category 2 transactions, stable overall at around 8 seconds, peaking to 27.21 seconds in October;
- for Category 3 transactions, between 23 and 30 seconds, peaking to 52.1 seconds in October.

Customer satisfaction

Each year, eu-LISA launches a **customer satisfaction survey among the Member States** to evaluate eu-LISA's services. The Member States can give feedback relating to incident and problem management, operational communication, technical assistance, support for national activities and release management. The feedback received from the Member States helps eu-LISA to maintain a high standard of performance and align its work with stakeholder expectations. The detailed results of the survey are presented at different Advisory Group meetings, including the Eurodac Advisory Group.

When it comes to the Eurodac community, participation in the survey has been high over the past five years: each year, between 27 and 29 Member States have submitted their feedback, with the exception of 2016, when 16 Member States participated. In 2022, **98% of participants were satisfied or very satisfied** with eu-LISA's services.

Figure 1 below shows the evolution of customer satisfaction since Eurodac has been under eu-LISA's operational management. The satisfaction level has been extremely high in the past several years.

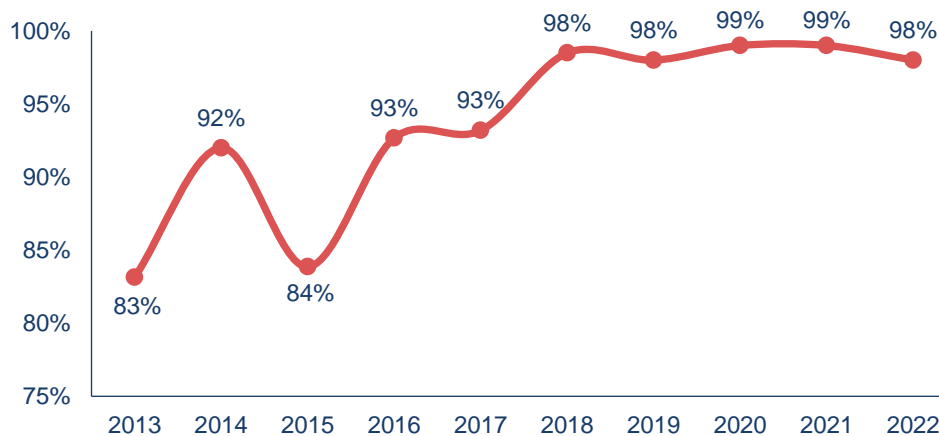


Figure 1: Evolution of Eurodac customer satisfaction, percentage of MS replies stating '(very) satisfied', 2013–2022

1.2. Training

eu-LISA provides training to the relevant national authorities in the Member States and EU agencies on the technical use of all large-scale IT-systems managed by the Agency, and on the new upcoming systems and interoperability components. Courses are available on the eu-LISA **Learning Management System** platform for different target groups: training events on essential knowledge about Eurodac and training events for IT operators, Single Points of Contact (SPOCs), and service desk representatives.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, for a couple of years most training sessions were held online via webinars or e-learning courses. The use of the e-learning format remained high in 2022, with many participants attending online courses released in 2021 that were still available on the eu-LISA Learning Management System. Active participation was also recorded for the face-to-face training events conducted in 2022, which provided an opportunity for professionals and newcomers to share experiences and engage in networking. The overall satisfaction rate with Eurodac training was 92%, which was 5% higher than in 2021.

Eurodac training offer and participation in 2022:

- A total of **141** participants, of whom 13% attended face-to-face and 87% attended online courses;
- **1** face-to-face training in June, lasting 1.5 days with **19** SPOCs and service desk representatives from 12 Member States.

1.3. Security

As part of the continuous improvement of eu-LISA's information security framework, the Eurodac system was subjected to a **security Risk Assessment** conducted at the beginning of 2022, with a focus on risks related to information security and business continuity. The results of the Risk Assessment were included in a reviewed version of the system Security and Business Continuity Plans. These were reviewed by the Security Officers' Network, the European Commission and the Advisory Group members. The Plans were then adopted by eu-LISA's Management Board in Q4 2022. Additionally, the Agency followed up on the implementation of all remaining EDPS security-related recommendations arising from previous inspections.

In 2022, the Security Unit was involved in the two ongoing projects mentioned above: the Eurodac Minimal Upgrade and Eurodac Capacity Upgrade. A new Risk Assessment has been initiated to assess the security risks that are derived by the changes to the system because of the two aforementioned projects and the update of the Security and Business Continuity plans is foreseen. The related activities started in Q4 2022 and will be finalised during 2023. Moreover, eu-LISA Security focused on system hardening aimed at further improving overall system security.

1.4. Data protection

Data protection is a key factor for the successful functioning of Eurodac. Data quality, security and regulatory compliance with the legal framework are essential conditions for Eurodac's ability to provide effective support to the implementation of the Dublin Regulation, while upholding the rights and freedoms of third-country nationals or stateless persons seeking international protection.

The protection of personal data 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).

In 2022, the DPO continued to closely monitor the implementation of the 29 recommendations stemming from the final EDPS report on the Eurodac inspection carried out in 2019. By the end of the year, eu-LISA had implemented 21 of the 29 recommendations and 8 were still open.

Personal data protection is ensured by both the European Data Protection Supervisor and eu-LISA's Data Protection Officer

The latest on-site inspection of the Eurodac Central System (along with SIS and VIS) was carried out by the EDPS in October 2022 at eu-LISA's premises in Strasbourg.

The scope of the audits included:

- overall IT Security Governance (roles and responsibilities);
- follow-up on the previous SIS, VIS and Eurodac EDPS inspections;
- security incidents and data breaches;
- methodology and practices for the secure development and testing of the systems with a focus on access control management in the different environments.

In order to ensure **coordinated supervision of data protection at the central and national levels** for Eurodac, representatives of the national data protection authorities and the EDPS usually meet twice a year. These meetings were held in June and November 2022. On both occasions, upon invitation of the Eurodac Supervision Coordination Group (SCG), the Agency was represented by eu-LISA's DPO. The SCG members were briefed on the latest developments and issues of the systems that may impact the processing of personal data. They were also interested in learning about system performance, any related incidents and data quality.

Throughout the reporting period, **eu-LISA's DPO regularly consulted with the Eurodac team and the Eurodac Operational Change Advisory Board** on several improvements to be implemented in the system regarding personal data. In this regard, eu-LISA's DPO provided advice accordingly.

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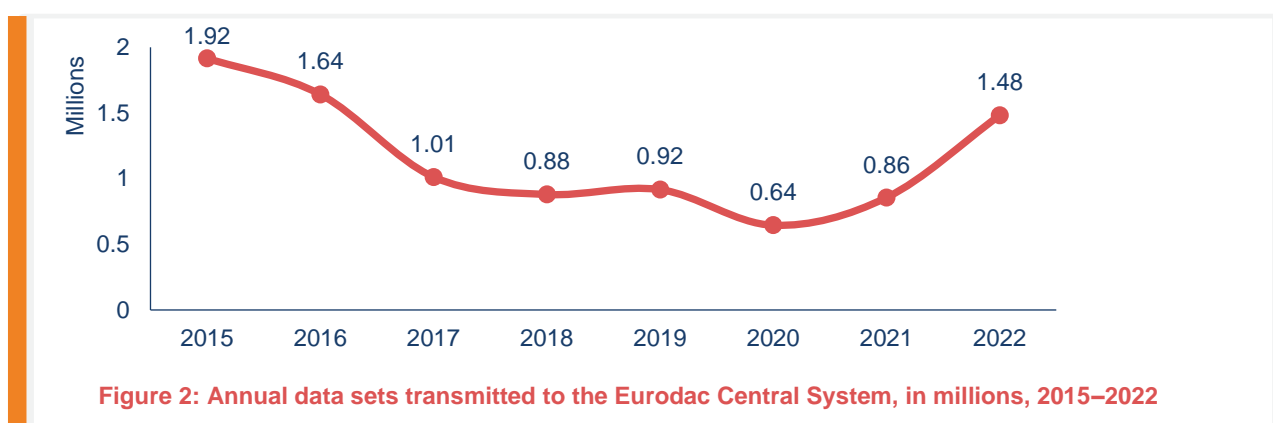
EURODAC USAGE: TRENDS AND FIGURES



2. Eurodac usage: trends and figures

2.1. Data processed and data stored in 2022

Eurodac traffic has been fluctuating over the past few years. In 2020, the system experienced a 30% decrease in usage compared to 2019, that is from 0.92 million data sets transmitted in 2019 to 0.64 million data sets transmitted in 2020. This was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. By the end of 2021 Eurodac traffic had recovered to pre-pandemic levels and, by the end of 2022, the traffic exceeded 1 million annual transactions, which was last seen in 2017. **In 2022, the total number of transactions** for all the main categories in the system was **1,481,815**, marking a 73% increase from the previous year and a 62% increase from 2019 (pre-COVID-19 levels). Figure 2 below illustrates Eurodac traffic in the last eight years.

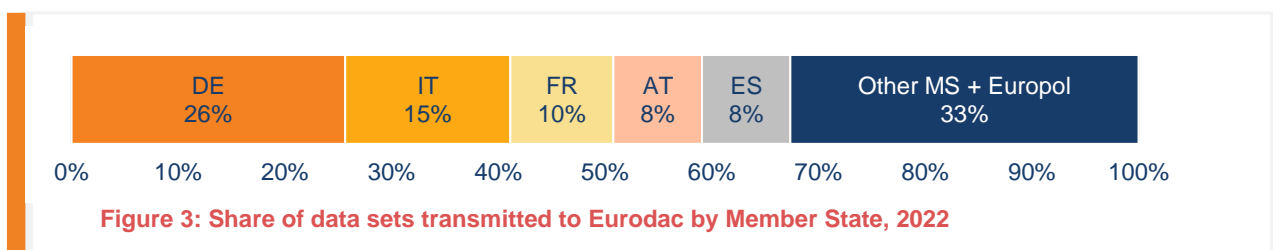


Data processed by Member State

In 2022, Germany **recorded the highest total number of data sets transmitted** to Eurodac, accounting for 26% of the total (more than 380,000 data sets). Italy and France followed with more than 229,000 (15%) and 143,000 (10%) data sets, respectively. Austria and Spain both transmitted around 123,000 (8%) data sets. These five countries accounted for 67% of all transactions carried out in 2022, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Lithuania, Latvia, and Liechtenstein were the **Member States with the lowest total number of data sets transmitted**, with less than a thousand data sets per country.

During the reporting period, **Europol**¹⁴ performed 53 searches against Eurodac.



A breakdown of data transmitted per Member State and per category is set out in Tables 1, 2 and 3 in the **Annexes**.

¹⁴ Europol relies on the Dutch connection and infrastructure to transmit data to Eurodac in line with Article 19 of the Eurodac Regulation and in agreement with the Dutch authorities.

Data processed by category

Data in Eurodac consists of different types of data. There are **5 main categories** of data sent to the Central System for search or storage purposes:



Category 1 (asylum seekers): fingerprint data sets of third-country nationals (TCNs) or stateless persons, aged 14 years or older, who register an application for international protection (asylum) in a Member State (MS). The data is transmitted for search and for storage for 10 years.



Category 2 (irregular crossing by TCNs of an external border of the Schengen Area): fingerprint data sets of TCNs or stateless persons, aged 14 years or older, apprehended when irregularly crossing the external borders from a third country and not turned back. The data is transmitted to Eurodac for storage for a period of 18 months.



Category 3 (TCNs found illegally in MS): fingerprint data sets of TCNs or stateless persons, aged 14 years or older, found staying illegally in the territory of a MS. The data is transmitted for search only and is not stored in Eurodac. Contrary to Category 1 and Category 2 searches, Category 3 searches are not mandatory.



Category 4 (searches by MS law enforcement): searches by the designated law enforcement authorities of MS, under a regulated procedure, for the purpose of comparing fingerprint data sets in order to prevent, detect or investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The data is not stored in the system.



Category 5 (searches by Europol): requests by Europol for a comparison of fingerprint data sets against the ones stored in the Central System, under a regulated procedure, for the purposes preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The data is not stored in the system.

In 2022, **most of the data was transmitted as Category 1 (64%)**, followed by Category 3 (23%) and Category 2 (13%). Categories 4 and 5 together accounted for 0.1% of all data sets transmitted to Eurodac in 2022. This trend was consistent with previous years.

Figure 4 below illustrates the evolution of data transmitted by category since 2019, i.e. since the pre-COVID-19 period.

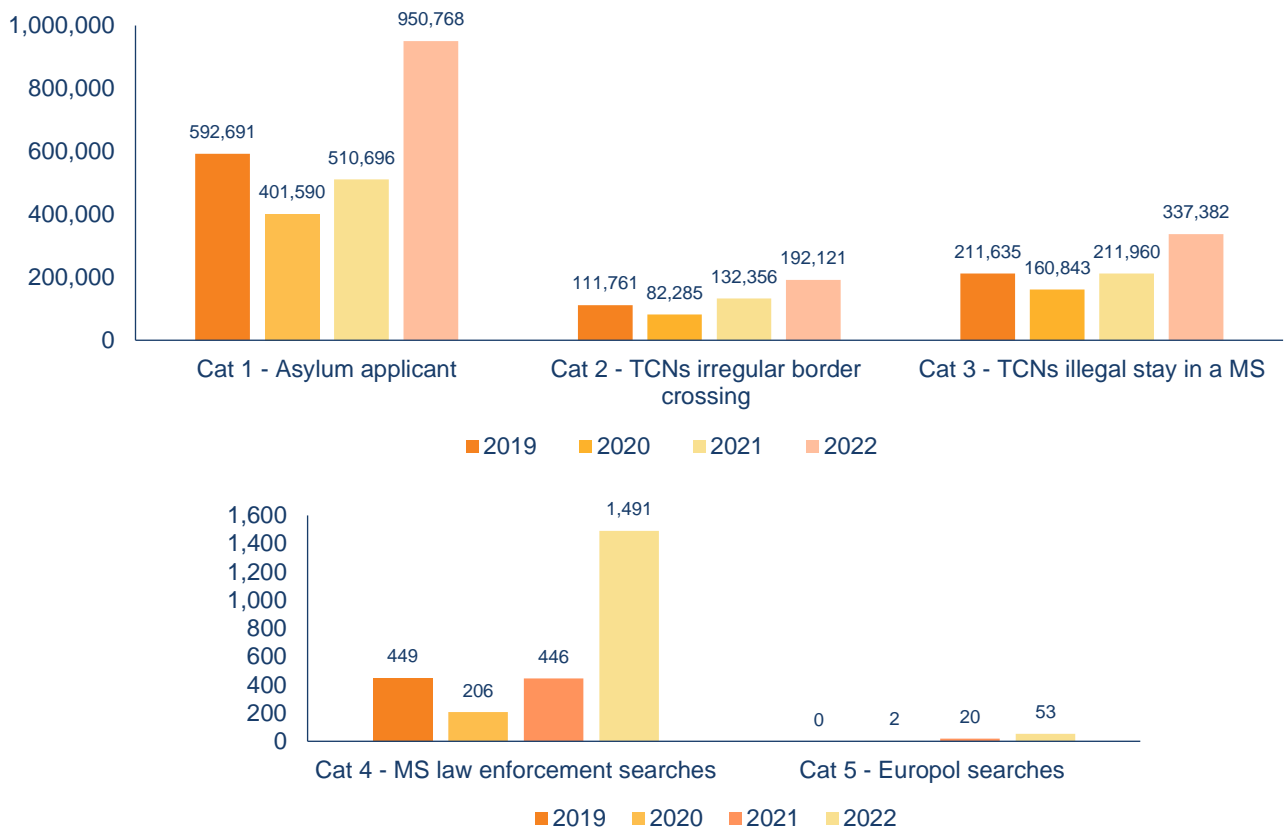


Figure 4: Data transmitted to Eurodac by category, 2019–2022



In **Category 1** (asylum seekers), a total of **950,768** data sets were transmitted to the Central System in 2022. As in previous years, Germany recorded the highest number of transactions in this category (277,314), followed by France (123,296) and Austria (104,582). Italy and Spain recorded similar numbers of transactions: 91,626 and 91,269, respectively. These five countries accounted for 72.4% of all transactions transmitted in Category 1. Overall, the number of transactions for this category increased by 86% in comparison to 2021 and by 60% compared to 2019 (pre-COVID-19 level).



In **Category 2** (irregular border crossings), **192,121** transactions were recorded in 2022. Of these transactions, 94% were carried out by five countries: Italy (99,224), Spain (29,574), Greece (24,038), Cyprus (18,238) and Croatia (10,417), following the same pattern as in the previous year. The number of transactions in this category increased by 45% in comparison to 2021 and by 72% compared to 2019.



In **Category 3** (third-country nationals found illegally in the territory of a Member State), **337,382** transactions were recorded in 2022. Germany (99,815), Italy (38,160), Belgium (34,476), Greece (24,875), and Czechia (21,297) accounted for the highest numbers of data sets transmitted in this category, as in previous years. These five countries accounted for 65% of all Category 3 searches. The number of Category 3 searches increased by 59% compared to both 2021 and 2019 levels. It should be noted that, contrary to Category 1 and Category 2 searches, Category 3 searches are not mandatory.



In **Category 4**, a total of **1,491** searches were performed by national law enforcement authorities, marking a 234% increase from 2021 and a 244% increase from 2019. Of these searches in this category, 98% were carried out by Germany (1,396), followed by Austria (33), France (18), Denmark (10), and Sweden (10).

Marked, unmarked and blocked data sets

As soon as international protection status is granted to a person, the Member State that processed the application marks the information in the Category 1 data set. The purpose of marking is to inform system users, in case of a hit, that the person has already been granted international protection. The Member States are requested to continuously follow-up on the marking procedure, to ensure that both Category 1 and Category 2 data sets, linked to the marked data set, are also marked (*marked following the initiator*).



At the end of the reporting period, **185,788 data sets** were **marked** (110,372 as initiator and 75,416 following the initiator). As initiators, Germany, France and Greece carried out the majority of markings on data sets in 2022 (71% of the total).

If the international protection status granted to an applicant is revoked, has ended or its renewal is refused, the Member State responsible for the data set must **unmark** the data concerning that person in the Central System and the unmarking following the initiator should take place as well (by the responsible Member State owning that data).



In total, **5,640 data sets** were **unmarked** in 2022. Of these, 4,273 were unmarked by the initiator, and 1,367 were unmarked following the initiator. Switzerland, Germany and Austria accounted together for 96% of all unmarked data sets.

After three years have elapsed from the marking of a data set following the granting of international protection, the data set is automatically **blocked in the system**, and is therefore no longer available for law enforcement searches¹⁵. This blocking functionality has only been available since July 2015 as a result of the latest recast of the Eurodac Regulation.



Since 1 January 2022, **914,226 data sets**¹⁶ have been **blocked** for law enforcement searches as international protection had been granted prior to 1 January 2019. Germany, France and Sweden accounted for 67% of all blocked data sets.

A breakdown of marked, unmarked and blocked data sets by Member State is available in Tables **4**, **5** and **6** in the **Annexes**.

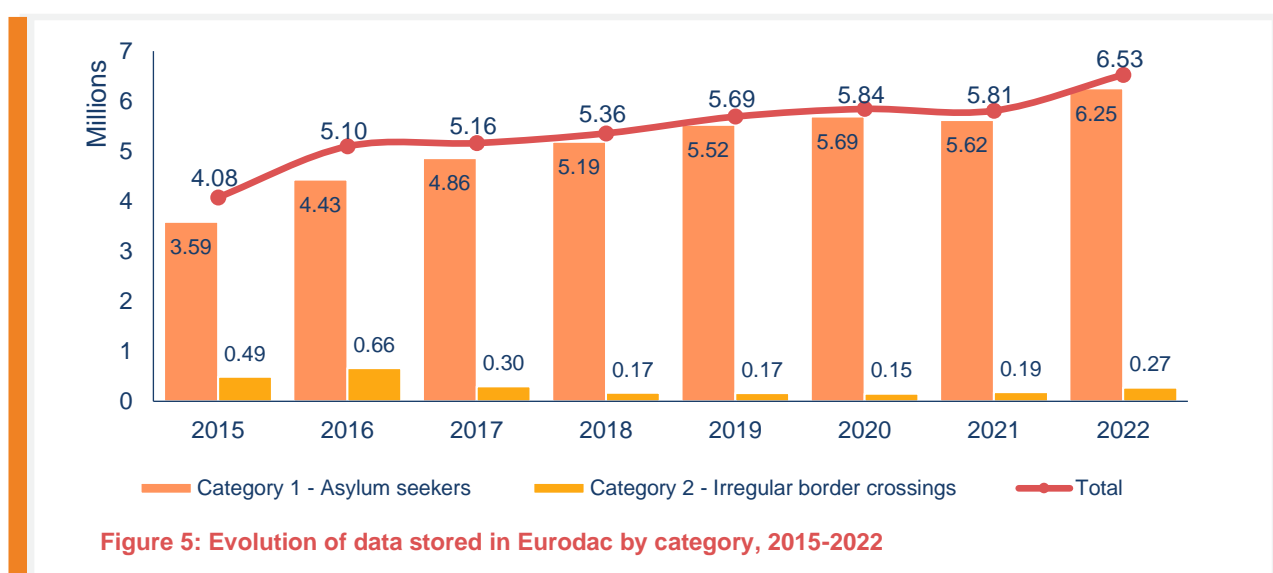
¹⁵ Pursuant to Article 18(2) of the Eurodac Regulation.

¹⁶ Those are Category 1 and Category 2 data sets. Data sets from the Schengen Associated Countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) are not accessible by default for law enforcement searches, due to the fact that the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not yet apply to them.

Data stored

Data stored in the Eurodac Central System comprises Category 1 and Category 2 data. These categories impact the storage capacity of Eurodac in a different way, as each category is stored for a different time period. Category 1 data sets (asylum seekers) are stored in the system for a maximum period of 10 years, whereas Category 2 data (irregular border crossings) are stored for 18 months¹⁷. Nonetheless, both Category 1 and Category 2 data may be deleted by Member States prior to the maximum retention period in some specific cases (e.g. when citizenship is granted).

By the end of 2022, a total of **6,527,293 fingerprint data sets were stored in the Eurodac Central System**, representing a 12% increase compared to the data stored at the end of 2021. **Category 1** comprised 6,254,013 fingerprint data sets (96% of the total number of data sets stored in Eurodac), and **Category 2** comprised 273,280 fingerprint data sets (4% of the total). Figure 5 below illustrates the evolution of data stored in Eurodac from 2015 to 2022.



A significant increase in data stored in both Categories 1 and 2 occurred in 2016, which was a consequence of the 2015/16 migration crisis. In 2017, the share of Category 2 data decreased because the Category 2 data that had been stored in the system during the migration crisis was deleted after 18 months (as per the retention period).

In 2021, the total number of stored data sets declined slightly. Following the entry into force of the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union on 1 February 2020 and the subsequent end of the transition period on 1 January 2021, the UK is no longer able to access Eurodac and send transactions. As a consequence, all UK data stored in the Central System was deleted. This resulted in nearly 350 000 data sets being erased.

In 2022, the number of both Category 1 and Category 2 data stored in the system once again increased considerably, after a relatively low increase rate registered during the COVID-19 pandemic period.

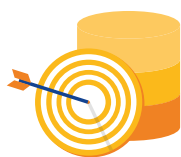
Table 7 in the **Annexes** provides a detailed breakdown of the number of Category 1 and Category 2 data sets stored in the Central System for each Member State.

¹⁷ Pursuant to Articles 12 and 16 of the Eurodac Regulation, respectively.

2.2. Hits generated in 2022

When a set of fingerprint data is sent to the Eurodac Central System for search purposes, the outcome of that search for the authority carrying it out may be either a 'hit' or a 'no hit'. **Hit** means that a matching data set has been found in the Eurodac system. Data sets for categories 1, 3, 4 and 5 can be transmitted to Eurodac for search purposes and the outcome could lead to hits against Category 1 and/or 2 data sets, which are the only data sets stored in the system.

Depending on whether the hit is received against the data set stored in the system owned by the same or by another Member State carrying out the search, the result could be a **local** or a **foreign hit**, respectively. Member States have the option of excluding local hits when performing searches. In such cases, local hits are not returned, and are not included either in the results or in the statistics.



- **Hit:** the fingerprint data set sent for comparison matches another data set already stored in the Central System. Category 1, 3, 4 and 5 data sets can be compared with Category 1 and 2 data sets.
- **Local hit:** the Member State authority performing the search receives a 'hit' against a data set previously stored in the Central System by that same Member State.
- **Foreign hit:** the Member State authority performing the search receives a 'hit' against a data set previously stored in the Central System by a different Member State.

Multiple international protection applications

Once a new Category 1 fingerprint data set is transmitted to Eurodac, it is stored in the system and compared against the existing data stored in the system. Hits generated while comparing the new Category 1 data set with the ones already stored could disclose cases of **multiple applications for international protection** lodged by the same individual over the last 10 years (the maximum retention period for Category 1 data in the Central System).

In 2022, the Eurodac processed a total of 950,768 applications for international protection. Of these, **24% were multiple applications (224,295)**. This indicates that, in 2022, a quarter of the applications submitted were done by persons who had submitted their first application for international protection in the previous 10 years, and then submitted additional applications during the reporting period.

Hits against non-marked data sets

Non-marked fingerprint sets indicate that international protection has not been granted to the person whose fingerprints are being compared with the data in the system.



Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets indicate that a third-country national lodging an asylum request in a Member State has already requested international protection in the same (local hit) or another Member State (foreign hit) over the last 10 years.

In 2022, **357,255** such hits were registered; of these, 249,750 were foreign hits and 107,505 were local hits. The highest number of foreign hits were reported by Germany (75,638), France (54,823), Italy (24,556) and Austria (20,851). The remaining countries reported fewer than 20,000 foreign hits per Member State in 2022.

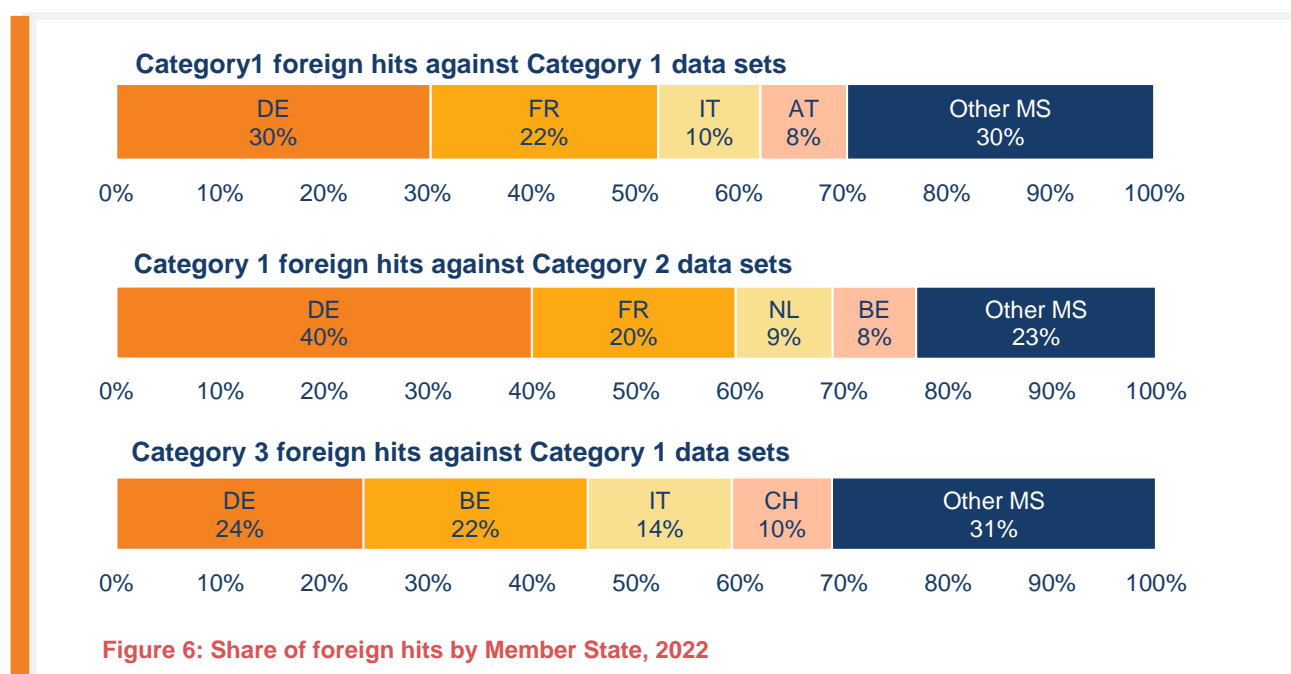


Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets indicate that an asylum seeker has been previously apprehended while irregularly crossing the external borders of one of the Member States over the previous 18 months. These hits provide an indication of the routes taken by persons who irregularly cross external borders and subsequently apply for international protection in the same or another Member State. In 2022, **149,794** such hits were registered, of which 88,431 were local hits and 61,363 were foreign hits. The countries accounting for the highest number of foreign hits were Germany (24,521), France (12,026), the Netherlands (5,735) and Belgium (4,931).



Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets are the result of searches performed after a person has been found to be staying illegally in the territory of a Member State, and their data sets are transmitted to the Central System for search purposes. In 2022, **184,253** such hits were registered, of which 132,002 were foreign hits and 52,250 were local hits. The Member States accounting for the highest number of foreign hits in this search category were Germany (31,383), Belgium (28,464), Italy (18,281) and Switzerland (12,718).

Figure 6 below shows the Member States with the highest share of foreign hits for each of the types described above.



Tables 8, 9 and 10 in the Annexes provide a breakdown by type of hit category and by Member State.

Hits against marked data sets



Marked fingerprint data sets indicate that international protection has been granted to the person whose fingerprints are being compared with the data stored in the system.

27,323 Category 1 hits against marked Category 1 data sets were reported in 2022. These hits represent multiple applications for international protection lodged by an individual to whom international protection status has already been granted. Most hits were foreign hits (23,415). Germany (54%), France (13%), Ireland (8%) and Belgium (7%) registered the majority of foreign hits of this type.

1,988 Category 1 hits against marked Category 2 data sets were reported. These hits indicate that an asylum seeker was apprehended while irregularly crossing the external borders of one of the Member States and the person had already been granted international protection in a Member State. Only 3 hit results of this type were local hits. The rest (1,985) were foreign hits. Germany reported the majority of such foreign hits (49%), followed by Ireland (13%), the Netherlands (10%), Belgium (9%) and France (9%).

9,141 Category 3 hits against marked Category 1 data sets were reported in 2022. These hits indicate secondary movements of persons who were granted international protection in a Member State, and were subsequently found to be staying illegally in the territory of another Member State. In total, 1,686 local hits of this type were recorded, compared to 7,455 foreign hits. The Member States which registered the highest number of foreign hits were Germany (46%), Belgium (11%), Austria (6%), the Netherlands (6%) and France (6%).

Tables 11, 12 and 13 in the **Annexes** provide a breakdown of the different types of hits against marked data sets by Member State.

Hits following law enforcement searches



Law enforcement searches are performed by Member State authorities with access to Eurodac (Category 4 searches), or by Europol¹⁸ (Category 5 searches). These types of searches are performed against all data sets stored in the system, except for blocked data sets¹⁹. The searches can be carried out either with Criminal Print-to-print Searches (CPS) when the full set of fingerprints is taken directly from the person, or with Mark-to-Print Searches (MPS) when latent fingerprints are sent. For MPS, the search returns a number of best matching candidates, whereas for CPS, the search can result in a hit. When such hits occur, law enforcement authorities are not notified whether the data set hit is marked or unmarked.

In 2022, **a total of 30 hits** were generated by Member States' law enforcement CPS searches:

- 26 of those were searches against data of asylum seekers (Category 1 data sets);
- 4 hits were generated against data of irregular border crossings (Category 2 data sets).

¹⁸ Europol relies on the Dutch connection and infrastructure to transmit data to Eurodac, in line with Article 19 of the Eurodac Regulation and in agreement with the Dutch authorities.

¹⁹ Data sets are blocked when the international protection status was granted prior to 1 January 2019 (more than 3 years ago). Those data sets are not available for law enforcement searches; see above for more information.

German law enforcement authorities generated most of the foreign hits (as was the case in previous years), identifying persons for law enforcement purposes who had previously lodged a request for international protection in Italy, Austria, France, Greece and Sweden.

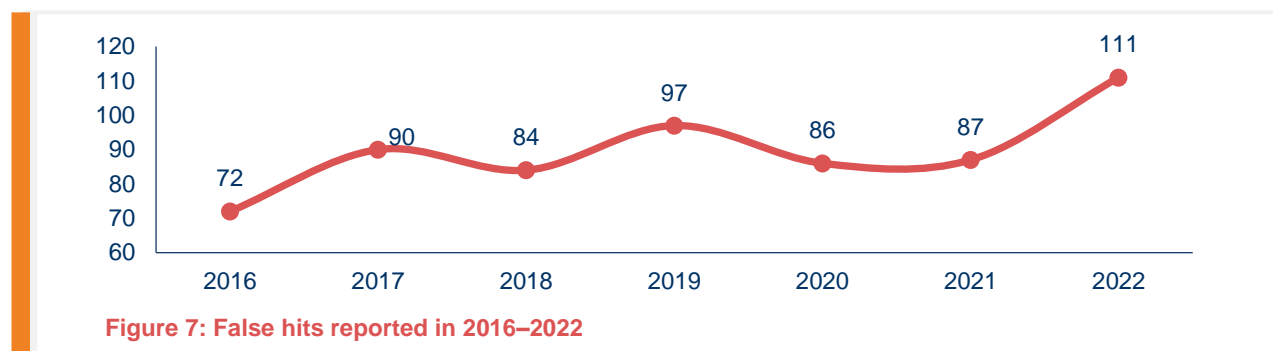
Tables 14 and 15 in the Annexes provide a breakdown of Category 4 hits against Category 1 data sets and of Category 4 hits against Category 2 data sets.

False hits

Further to a hit, the Member State which performed the search should verify it with the assistance of a fingerprint expert. Under Article 25 of the Eurodac Regulation, if the verification process is unable to confirm the hit, the Member State is required to report the false hit to eu-LISA and to the European Commission. This is an additional administrative process and is not supported by Eurodac.

Nonetheless, false hits remain rare, and all the necessary technical measures are taken following such notifications to unlink the relevant records in the Eurodac Central System. In 2022, **111 false hits** were reported by the Member States.

Figure 7 below indicates the trend and number of false hits reported over the last seven years. The increase in 2022 is related to the significant rise in data transmitted to Eurodac during the reporting period compared to previous years.



A breakdown of false hits per Member State is available in Table 16 in the Annexes.

2.3. Late transmission of data (>72 hours)

According to the Eurodac Regulation²⁰, Member States have a **maximum of 72 hours to take the fingerprints and transmit them** to the Eurodac Central System after an application for international protection is lodged or an individual is apprehended. Delays in the transmission of fingerprint data sets to the Eurodac Central System might result in incorrect designation of the Member State responsible for processing the asylum application under the provisions of the Dublin Regulation.

In 2022, four Member States transmitted more than 10% of their **Category 1 data sets** with a delay of more than 72 hours. In 2021, there were eight such Member States. Ireland transmitted 28% of its Category 1 data to the Central System with a delay of more than 72 hours in 2022, followed by Portugal (21%), Switzerland (15%) and Latvia (10%).

²⁰ Under Article 9(1) and Article 14(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, in the event of serious technical problems, an additional 48 hours are allowed.

Those delays were responsible for **1,270 wrong Category 1 hits**²¹ against Category 1 data sets in keeping with the trend in previous years.

Concerning **Category 2 data sets**, six Member States transmitted more than 10% of their data with a delay of more than 72 hours (five Member States in 2021). Sweden transmitted 50% of its Category 2 data with a delay of over 72 hours, followed by Malta (40%)²², Slovakia (33%), Poland (33%), Croatia (12%) and France (11%).

Those delays in transmitting Category 2 data sets resulted in **614 missed hits**²³ in 2022. The vast majority of these were related to data transmitted by Croatia (502 hits), followed by Spain (58), Poland (20) and Italy (17).

Figure 8 below shows the Member States that have sent Category 1 and Category 2 data with a delay of more than 72 hours and the share of each Member State's data sent with a delay.

Tables 17 and 18 in the Annexes provide a breakdown of 'wrong hits' and 'missed hits' for each Member State.

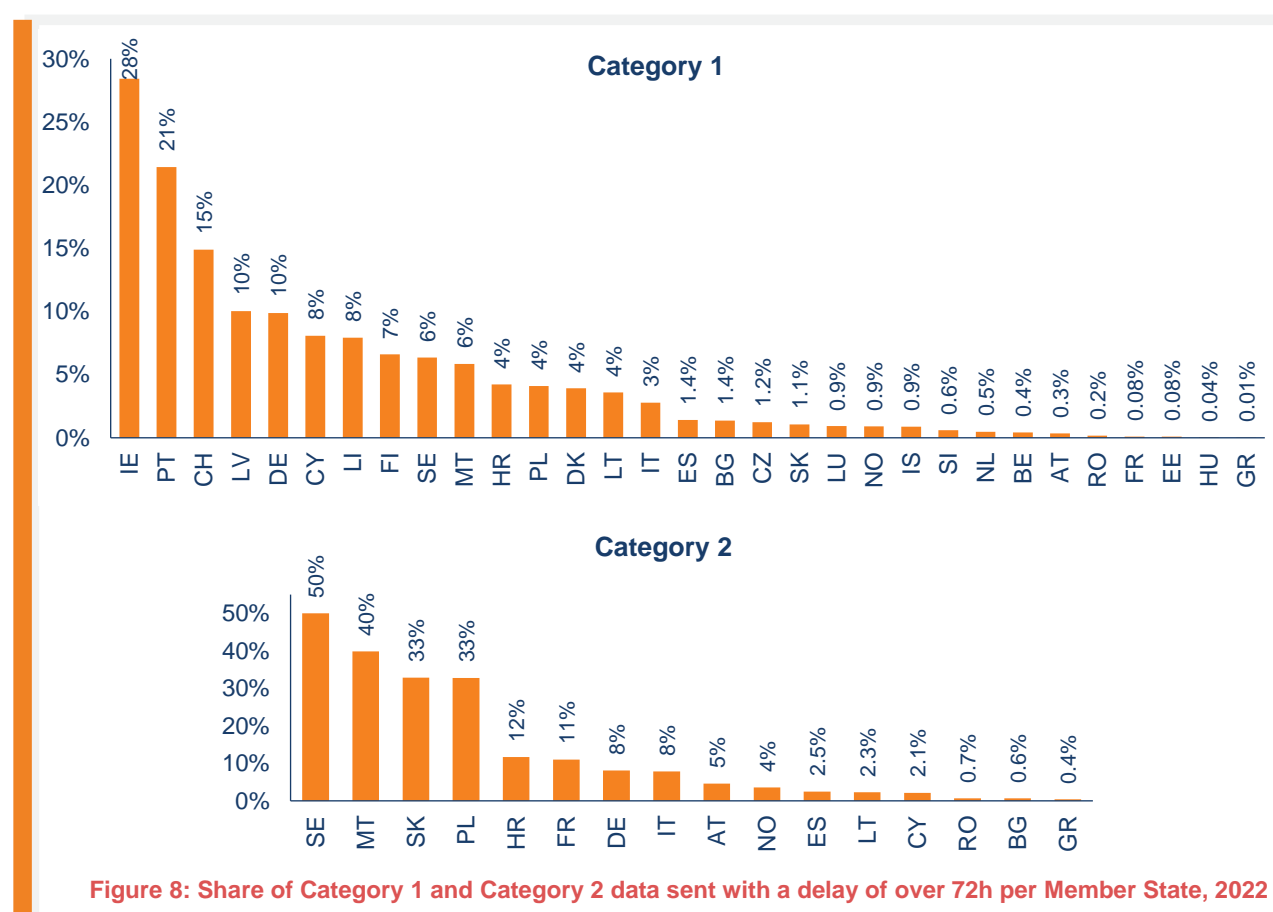


Figure 8: Share of Category 1 and Category 2 data sent with a delay of over 72h per Member State, 2022

²¹ An example of a so-called 'wrong hit': a third-country national lodges an international protection application in Member State A, whose authorities take the person's fingerprints. While those fingerprints are awaiting transmission to Eurodac (Category 1 transaction), the same person could go to Member State B and lodge 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 the Eurodac system 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.

²² During the reporting period Malta had a quarantine legislation in place, which precluded taking fingerprints to arriving migrants before the quarantine period was over.

²³ An example of a so-called 'missed hit': a third-country national or stateless person is apprehended in connection with an irregular border crossing and the person's fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State A. While those fingerprints are awaiting transmission to Eurodac (Category 2 transaction), the same person could go to Member State B and lodge an application for international protection. At that time, fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State B. If Member State B sends 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.

2.4. Access rights to personal data

Any individual whose data is processed in the Eurodac Central System has the right to access his/her own data upon request. Such requests are recorded under **Category 9 searches**, for which 342 requests were logged in 2022. This figure was 53% higher than in 2021.

Most requests for access to personal data came from Cyprus (202), followed by France (107), as was the case in the previous year.

Figure 9 below shows the trend for Category 9 search requests since 2016. Table 19 in the **Annexes** provides a breakdown of Category 9 search requests per month for each Member State.

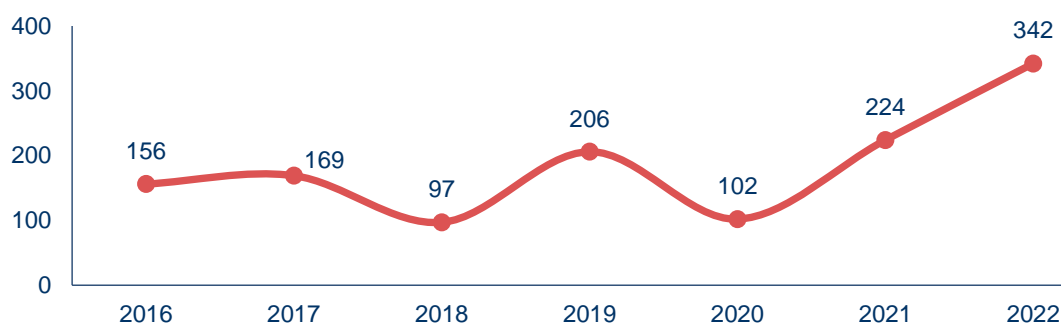


Figure 9: Category 9 searches, 2016–2022

2.5. Rejection rate

In order for the data sets to be accepted by the Eurodac Central System, the transactions and the fingerprint data sets sent should be of sufficient quality and in line with the Interface Control Document (ICD) that sets out the rules for data exchange between the Member States and the Central System.

Fingerprint data sets are rejected in case of insufficient quality or sequence check failures, as they cannot be used for comparisons. In 2022, the average rejection rate for fingerprint data sets was 3.11% (36,946 data sets were rejected, under Categories 1 and 2), representing a slight decrease in relative terms compared to the previous year, when the rejection rate was 3.98%.

Transaction errors may occur due to data validation issues (incompatibility with the ICD) or incorrect formats. In 2022, 79,775 transactions (entries, updates and deletions) were rejected due to errors, accounting for 4.25% of all transactions. This was significantly less than last year, when a total of 112,407 transactions were rejected, accounting for 9.34% of all transactions.

Conclusions

During the reporting period, the Eurodac Central System performed as expected, in line with the service-level agreement and the legal requirements. In 2022, Eurodac was available for 99.88% of the time, and the response time performance was 99.99%.

While the Commission's amended proposal for a revised Eurodac Regulation is still under negotiation, in 2022, two major upgrades were launched to ensure the smooth running of operations in the coming years. With these upgrades, Eurodac's software and hardware components will be upgraded and the system's storage capacity will be increased from 7 to 9 million data sets. The projects will be finalised in 2023.

By the end of 2022, the number of fingerprint data sets stored in the Eurodac Central System reached over 6.5 million, representing a 12% increase compared to the data stored at the end of 2021.

eu-LISA remains strongly committed to keeping the Eurodac Central System operating on a 24/7 basis, with appropriate 24/7 operational monitoring support.

3

ANNEXES



Annexes

Data sets transmitted in 2022

Table 1: Number of data sets transmitted by the Member States and Europol in 2022

Member State	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5	Total
AT	104,582	87	18,420	33		123,122
BE	30,753		34,476			65,229
BG	18,232	1,399	4,467	3		24,101
CH	19,456	1	13,675			33,132
CY	20,207	18,238	3	3		38,451
CZ	1,480	3	21,297			22,780
DE	277,314	1,617	99,815	1,396		380,142
DK	3,809	6	2,337	10		6,162
EE	2,615	15	999			3,629
ES	91,269	29,574	1,768	4		122,615
FI	4,465	1	312	7		4,785
FR	123,296	974	19,212	18		143,500
GR	32,683	24,038	24,875			81,596
HR	8,596	10,417	27			19,040
HU	2,468	116	5,752	1		8,337
IE	16,960	5				16,965
IS	3,454	5	62			3,521
IT	91,626	99,224	38,160			229,010
LI	202	1	5			208
LT	697	86	92			875
LU	1,819	13	5,575			7,407
LV	409		9			418
MT	837	532	121			1,490
NL	34,464	1,136	12,286	4		47,890
NO	17,518	28	3,970			21,516
PL	6,849	177	1,999	1		9,026
PT	1,800		131	1		1,932
RO	10,330	3,996	1,027			15,353
SE	16,005	6	644	10		16,665
SI	6,099	9	13,079			19,187
SK	474	417	12,787			13,678
Europol					53	53
Total	950,768	192,121	337,382	1491	53	1,481,815

Searches in Categories 4 and 5 performed by Member States' designated law enforcement authorities and Europol can be either Criminal Print-to-print Searches (CPS) when the full set of fingerprints is taken directly from the person, or Mark-to-Print Searches (MPS) when the fingerprints sent are latent fingerprints.

Table 2: Breakdown of Category 4 data sets transmitted by Member States in 2022

Member State	CPS	MPS	Total
AT	26	7	33
BG	3		3
CY	2	1	3
DE	21	1,375	1,396
DK		10	10
ES	2	2	4
FI		7	7
FR	5	13	18
HU	1		1
NL		4	4
PL	1		1
PT	1		1
SE	10		10
Total	72	1,419	1,491

Table 3: Breakdown of Category 5 data sets transmitted by Europol in 2022

	CPS	MPS	Total
Europol	0	53	53

Marked, unmarked and blocked data sets in 2022

Table 4: Breakdown of marked data sets by Member State in 2022

Member State	Number of marking as initiator	Number of marking following the initiator	Total
AT	11,556	4,140	15,696
BE		2,666	2,666
BG	211	1,967	2,178
CH	3,955	1,618	5,573
CY	2	45	47
CZ	89	48	137
DE	31,662	22,814	54,476
DK	282	613	895
EE	14		14
ES	6,852	1,124	7,976
FI	1,168	1,045	2,213
FR	28,637	7,390	36,027
GR	17,644	15,253	32,897
HR	5	493	498
HU		1,898	1,898
IE	125	1,588	1,713
IS		166	166
IT	36	4,744	4,780
LI		36	36
LT		63	63
LU	37	208	245
LV	150	15	165
MT	133	357	490
NL	1	1,766	1,767
NO	965	541	1,506
PL	3,027	591	3,618
PT		83	83
RO	398	742	1,140
SE	3,257	2,861	6,118
SI	121	499	620
SK	45	42	87
Total	110,372	75,416	185,788

Table 5: Breakdown of unmarked data sets by Member State in 2022

Member State	Number of unmarking as initiator	Number of unmarking following the initiator	Total
AT	869	44	913
BE	9	63	72
BG	1	44	45
CH	2,255	91	2,346
CY	1		1
CZ		4	4
DE	989	469	1,458
DK	20	17	37
ES	4	5	9
FI	9	7	16
FR		120	120
GR	1	56	57
HR	1		1
HU		185	185
IT		83	83
LT		3	3
LU		11	11
MT		2	2
NL	3	104	107
NO	25	10	35
PL	10	6	16
RO		5	5
SE	62	27	89
SI	1	5	6
SK	13	6	19
Total	4,273	1,367	5,640

Table 6: Number of blocked data sets by Member State in 2022

Member State	Blocked records for Law enforcement since 01/01/2022
AT	57,596
BE	31,396
BG	14,630
CY	1,979
CZ	551
DE	460,126
DK	23,805
EE	125
ES	7,944
FI	8,331
FR	87,635
GR	38,090
HR	643
HU	41,722
IE	2,575
IT	20,333
LT	497
LU	1,321
LV	332
MT	887
NL	45,039
PL	2,721
PT	325
RO	3,096
SE	61,623
SI	714
SK	190
Total	914,226

Data stored by the end of 2022

Table 7: Data stored in Eurodac by Category and Member State

Member States	Category 1	Category 2	Total
AT	310,436	120	310,556
BE	200,657		200,657
BG	84,824	1,757	86,581
CH	153,340		153,340
CY	64,540	23,987	88,527
CZ	11,963	2	11,965
DE	2,112,020	2,344	2,114,364
DK	60,932	3	60,935
EE	3,413	15	3,428
ES	373,889	49,399	423,288
FI	53,874	1	53,875
FR	833,639	1,149	834,788
GR	306,834	30,810	337,644
HR	16,258	11,532	27,790
HU	176,458	147	176,605
IE	44,758	7	44,765
IS	8,211	7	8,218
IT	730,818	143,477	874,295
LI	771		771
LT	6,658	152	6,810
LU	14,323	13	14,336
LV	2,491	1	2,492
MT	15,240	978	16,218
NL	226,534	1,621	228,155
NO	54,893	37	54,930
PL	45,706	669	46,375
PT	10,161	0	10,161
RO	37,350	4,611	41,961
SE	268,497	16	268,513
SI	22,014	1	22,015
SK	2,511	424	2,935
Total	6,254,013	273,280	6,527,293

Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets in 2022

The Member States in the column on the left-hand side have sent cases which have produced hits against the data of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are produced when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when performing a search in Eurodac. Member States have the option to filter out local hits from the results, therefore, these hits are not presented in the statistics.

Table 8: Number of Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets per Member State in 2022

Member States	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	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	2,848	209	9,200	327	297	35	1,541	97	6	45	30	584	5,324	220	256	4	11	359	8	32	36	6	5	337	43	102	10	1,432	151	77	67	2,848	20,851	23,699	
BE	3,677	7,797	1,788	477	36	25	3,681	146	8	364	45	2,752	1,894	1,004	104	4	25	948	2	75	110	15	126	1,029	83	194	31	267	664	246	10	7,797	19,830	27,627	
BG	20	10	97	7	1		76	10		1	2	7	29		22		1	4	0	2		1	1	10	4	3	1	15	17	4		97	248	345	
CH	2,278	244	657	1,005	7	17	1,846	73	2	116	47	764	1,560	688	89	3	3	492	4	31	61	9	16	719	50	57	31	123	210	218	13	1,005	10,428	11,433	
CY	14	3	3	5	70	2	27	2		1	2	9	10		7			12			2			3	2		1	9				70	114	184	
CZ	34	11	2	16	1	340	86	5		1	1	26	1		1			7			2	1	2	16	9	5	1	3	30		4	340	265	605	
DE	11,815	1,945	7,020	2,201	258	186	29,498	742	18	876	363	7,584	19,397	3,388	1,666	27	59	4,350	27	1,519	213	134	168	3,062	379	2,169	224	2,309	2,257	1,223	59	29,498	75,638	105,136	
DK	170	78	55	110	6	5	413	235	1	12	28	107	112	17	12	1	65	6	24	6	3	173	23	17	5	19	227	6	3			235	1,711	1,946	
EE	2	1	1	5		1	16	1	10	2	8	3					1	1		2	2	3				1	2			12	1		10	65	75
ES	65	97	4	59		1	273	15		799	11	276	140	67	13	3	3	451		2	4		8	70	16	4	12	23	57	81	2	799	1,757	2,556	
FI	51	20	8	23	24		204	80	6	6	1,646	52	151	5	20		8	91		20	2	4	3	53	34	21	1	9	188	3	1	1,646	1,088	2,734	
FR	11,005	2,706	4,131	1,556	98	98	10,210	338	8	1,255	217	28,331	6,717	834	826	25	34	7,115	15	208	169	58	543	1,292	213	619	172	1,614	1,405	1,279	63	28,331	54,823	83,154	
GR	53	19	57	14	12		251	17		4	11	91	7,999	0	47		3	36				1		28	17		1	14	49	6	3	7,999	734	8,733	
HR	55	18	111	14	14	2	297	15	1	10	6	60	895	21	14		2	10		2				16	10	130		25	14	19		21	1,742	1,763	
HU	15		1	1		6	34	2				62	3		43			8						1	1	7		2	2	1		43	146	189	
IE	506	328	388	236	43	22	1,226	186		44	156	1,007	1,189	15	59	4,007	39	574	4	13	24	4	65	289	85	36	12	177	854	72	4	4,007	7,657	11,664	
IS	16	50	4	3	7	1	84	11		7	10	18	220	2	5	2	73	37			2	3	1		21	20	6	2	12	35		2	73	581	654
IT	6,872	399	783	565	50	25	3,646	102	2	177	118	3,122	4,195	339	419	8	13	10,546	6	15	27	6	150	432	96	40	17	1,232	604	1,073	23	10,546	24,556	35,102	
LI	5	3	2	26			33	4		1	1	4	1	1				6	5		6			17	3		1	0	1	2		5	117	122	
LT	1	3		1			21				5	4									44					1	2	1	2				44	48	92
LU	62	42	17	48	2		149	5		2	6	88	68	20	7			46		6	38		4	85	3	10	2	2	12	6	2	38	694	732	
LV	2	1	2	2			23	4		4	7	5	1		2			3						9	3	1			16	1	1		6	87	93
MT	8	6	14	2		1	22	1		1	4	14	56		1			34			1						1	1	5			80	176	256	
NL	1,394	624	584	928	25	41	3,983	274	3	296	64	1,528	2,041	93	175	11	9	1,279	3	46	95	17	100	4,679	106	152	31	245	460	155	12	4,679	14,774	19,453	
NO	291	46	113	43	2	3	184	173	1	7	13	44	148	8	10		6	52	4	4	4	6	2	73	683	25	0	27	189	14		683	1,492	2,175	
PL	80	47	21	18		14	483	24	3	8	22	69	21	1	10	1	3	8		28	3	6	2	45	38	2,061	2	32	47	2	2	2,061	1,040	3,101	
PT	31	24	4	39	1	4	193	7		36	12	154	142	3	6	1	1	273	1	1	9	1	14	59	7	1	27	6	20	12		27	1,062	1,089	
RO	70	9	263	10	33	2	122	4		6	3	44	134	1	9	3		15		1				21	2	11		417	18	2		417	783	1,200	
SE	208	103	81	116	10	13	921	345	2	29	108	253	310	22	153	4	6	210	1	12	18	14	20	208	128	32	5	31	3,997	12	5	3,997	3,380	7,377	
SI	41	4	204	25	41		99	8		6	6	32	1,599	1,551	35		2	15				1		29	6	7	1	48	16	45		45	3,776	3,821	
SK	22	1	3	6		2	13					11	8		1			1							7		3	1	5	3		58	58	87	145
Total	41,711	14,848	25,618	7,888	1,038	846	59,655	2,926	71	4,116	2,952	47,105	54,365	8,300	4,012	4,104	303	27,048	86	2,071	854	302	1,314	12,788	2,066	5,717	591	8,091	11,575	4,560	334	107,505	249,750	357,255	

Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets in 2022

The Member States in the column on the left-hand side have sent cases which have produced hits against the data of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are produced when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when performing a search in Eurodac. Member States have the option to filter out local hits from the results, therefore, these hits are not presented in the statistics.

Table 9: Number of Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets per Member State in 2022

Member States	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	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	9		478		9		2			46			2,479	127	5			621		1				7	1		6		99		2	9	3,883	3,892	
BE	1		49		6		6			430		16	879	1,365				2,064			2			73	1		3		36			0	4,931	4,931	
BG			1,323							1			2															2			1,323	5	1,328		
CH			27		5		5			445		4	1,083	911	2			1,375						1	3	1	1		10			0	3,873	3,873	
CY					18,137					0																						18,137	0	18,137	
CZ							1			2			1	1				1							1			1				0	8	8	
DE	2		582		69		510			1,713		72	6,258	3,602				11,549		24	1			85	20	1	258		275	2		8	510	24,521	25,031
DK			2		2		1			17			63	14				111						1								0	211	211	
EE									4																							4	0	4	
ES										3,355		5	6	53				94							14			2	1			3,355	175	3,530	
FI					19					1			43	7				45										1	2			0	119	119	
FR			106		45		13			3,188			625	976	943	3		6,545		2				64	4	1	19		115		2	625	12,026	12,651	
GR			1		1								21,565					2														21,565	5	21,570	
HR			8		5		1						90	5,421																		5,421	108	5,529	
HU													1		2			1										1			2	52	54		
IE			8				1			89		2	384	13		3	1	291			2			1	5		6		14			3	817	820	
IS	3									1			75	1			6	7														6	89	95	
IT	2		31		16					825		3	385	461				36,266						34	5		3		83			36,266	1,848	38,114	
LI			1											1				1														0	3	3	
LT																					84			1								84	1	85	
LU			3							23		3	63	22				185							5							5	305	310	
LV													3																			0	3	3	
MT													1					5														392	6	398	
NL			57		1	1	17			676		12	1,728	65				3,067		3				60	55		20		28			55	5,735	5,790	
NO			5				4			46		3	197	13				155		1				1				8	1		1	4	435	439	
PL	1		3							1			6	1							5						111		1			111	18	129	
PT										42			26	2				38						7								0	118	118	
RO			20		2								22	2				1											549			549	47	596	
SE			7		7					19		3	123	22				193						3	2	1	1		3	4		4	384	388	
SI	1		3							1			149	1,464				3											10			0	1,631	1,631	
SK													5																			1	6	7	
Total	19	0	2,714	0	18,324	1	561	0	4	10,921	0	748	36,613	14,511	12	3	7	62,620	0	120	10	0	736	111	9	431	0	1,297	8	0	14	88,431	61,363	149,794	

Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets in 2022

The Member States in the column on the left-hand side have sent cases which have produced hits against the data of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are produced when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when performing a search in Eurodac. Member States have the option to filter out local hits from the results, therefore, these hits are not represented in the statistics. Moreover, under Article 17 of the Eurodac Regulation, Member States are not obliged to make use of the Category 3 search and thus not all the Member States make systematic use of this functionality.

Table 10: Number of Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets per Member State in 2022

Member States	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	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total		
AT	2,855	119	648	359	21	33	1,386	66	2	32	26	390	698	147	220		6	965	7	5	33	1	13	292	44	37	5	389	170	99	37	2,855	6,250	9,105		
BE	2,069	9,218	339	2,401	15	33	7,233	839	5	736	93	2,763	784	113	410	38	16	1,431	2	34	335	14	106	6,208	208	129	18	553	1,115	397	27	9,218	28,464	37,682		
BG	22	3	204	6		1	43	6		1	1	10	21		19		1	5		2				8	1	3	1	7	6	5	1	204	173	377		
CH	3,384	264	1,203	2,867	5	27	2,448	189	2	168	32	1,206	414	64	208	19	5	1,082	18	7	90	17	10	1,187	75	29	7	168	224	140	26	2,867	12,718	15,585		
CY					1																												1	0	1	
CZ	75	31	222	12	22	139	234	2		2	7	37	514	1	17		1	19			1	30	6	11			54	10	2	11	139	1,322	1,461			
DE	6,741	902	2,617	1,456	69	121	16,780	446	4	432	221	3,101	5,518	933	376	21	23	2,082	16	447	128	33	58	1,968	189	768	77	1,000	1,145	455	36	16,780	31,383	48,163		
DK	73	65	26	56	5		360	604		13	25	82	75	2	17	1	4	116		1	5		1	136	57	11	1	7	384	6	2	604	1,531	2,135		
EE	1		3	3		1	12		28	4	4	3			1			2		1		1						9				28	46	74		
ES	16	7	2	8			109	8		527	6	50	4		4		6	36		1	1			3	27	2		2	1	18	1	1	527	313	840	
FI	7			4			16	5	1		45	4	6		2			19				2		3	3	3			14			45	89	134		
FR	1,706	392	488	909	6	8	2,606	153		356	46	5,258	565	74	282	10	1	1,963	2	9	94	8	72	1,194	57	36	19	228	282	270	18	5,258	11,854	17,112		
GR	45	22	50	20	11		278	16		6	17	97	6,289		44		4	37			2			35	12		1	16	49	7	3	6,289	772	7,061		
HR							1					1	2					1													1		0	6	6	
HU	70	23	25	28	1	14	274	8			5	97	30	4	97	1	3	25				2	1	1	36	5	4	3	179	34	6		97	879	976	
IE																																		0	0	0
IS	1	2		1			4	1		1			3			1	6				1	1			1	1			8			6	26	32		
IT	5,935	199	922	537	72	11	1,965	100	1	92	54	1,551	3,229	659	249	3	8	2,816		12	12	31	5	64	410	48	25	10	921	311	800	45	2,816	18,281	21,097	
LI	4			3			1													1													1	8	10	
LT			1				14					1		1	1												1						8	19	27	
LU	170	171	30	245	2	6	688	50		29	21	403	103	20	29	5	4	217	2	13	152	1	7	456	23	20	8	28	90	19	2	152	2,862	3,014		
LV	1						2						1					1											1				0	6	6	
MT	2	2	2	2			9					7	8					9				1		86	2				1			86	45	131		
NL	458	368	132	575	6	14	1,926	177	1	228	37	610	267	15	72	12	8	415		9	58	1	16	2,913	51	21	14	37	295	67	7	2,913	5,897	8,810		
NO	155	41	53	65	4		248	130	1	7	23	94	104	7	27	6	4	108	3	4	4	3	2	84	411	4		9	259	8		411	1,457	1,868		
PL	33	17	37	27		15	263	13		6	7	73	54		14	2		24		17	8	19	1	34	14	233	1	48	42	2	5	233	776	1,009		
PT	18	1		7			25	3		4	5	12	4		5	1		15				1		1	21	1		7	2	4	1		7	131	138	
RO	65	5	26	6	1		64		1	1	1	28	38		3			7							1	9			435	4			435	260	695	
SE	9	14	2	12	2	1	64	40		2	15	18	20	1	3	1	1	52				2		2	23	12			208	1		208	297	505		
SI	80	7	422	46	93	1	193	13		10	9	87	1,672	2,029	48		1	60	4	1	9				29	11	5	2	88	48	54	5	54	4,973	5,027	
SK	26	4	310	9	11	3	121	2		3		15	456	6	10			11							16	2	7					8	8	1,164	1,172	
Total	24,021	11,877	7,764	9,664	347	428	37,367	2,871	46	2,660	700	15,998	20,879	4,076	2,158	121	102	11,518	67	572	956	108	444	15,113	1,235	1,356	176	4,310	4,743	2,341	234	52,250	132,002	184,253		

Category 1 hits against marked Category 1 data sets in 2022

The Member States in the column on the left-hand side have performed a certain number of Category 1 searches which have produced hits against the marked data sets of Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are generated when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country.

Table 11: Number of Category 1 hits against marked Category 1 data sets per Member State in 2022

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	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	235	12	18	13	4		118	5		4		36	233		37		2	16			1	1	1	17	3	7		15	11	1		235	555	790	
BE	19	685	29	21	9		284	9	1	56	1	120	852	8	11	1	8	28			3	1	7	63	2	4		19	45			685	1,601	2,286	
BG	1		2	1			14					1	3									1		1				1	2			2	25	27	
CH	11	10	13	82	2		130	8		7	2	36	422	1	9			16						17	1	5	1	2	14	3		82	710	792	
CY	2		1	2	1		4											1														1	10	11	
CZ						2	1																						1				2	2	4
DE	131	250	342	180	52	12	1,918	117	7	185	49	387	9,914	40	80	7	11	62		18	10	35	19	164	59	20	3	142	238	25	10	1,918	12,569	14,487	
DK	9	3	2	4	1		29	16			3	7	9	1	4			1			1	1		9	4			13	1			16	102	118	
ES	3	2	1	5			8			3		2	5		1			3							1	1		1	2		1	3	36	39	
FI	5	2			3		15	1			12	2	62		2		2	2							2	1			7			12	106	118	
FR	58	173	19	98	7	3	443	35		155	5	612	1,754	5	26		2	74	1	1	6	20	10	64	15	5		36	63	13	1	612	3,092	3,704	
GR	4	1		1			29	5				2	20		4									3	4			6				20	59	79	
HR	2	2	1	3	2		7						26		1									1		3			1			0	49	49	
IE	59	48	58	28		1	290	52		8	13	190	867	2	9	10	12	35			5		14	35	14	1		78	57	7		10	1,883	1,893	
IS		18	1	2	5		50	4		1	3	3	161		2		13	3			2	1		6	3			4	1			13	270	283	
IT	22	15	4	14			106	2		1	1	61	72	2	11		1	32			2	1	1	15	3	1		1	9	1		32	346	378	
LT							1																										3	6	9
LU	1	2		6			14	1				1	10					3				2		4				1				2	43	45	
LV							3																										0	3	3
MT	4	1	3				6			1			28										3	1			1					3	45	48	
NL	39	51	40	56	8		312	37	1	12	5	85	661	2	10	1	3	32			4		5	146	11	1		24	38	3		146	1,441	1,587	
NO	3	7	2	5	2		21	7				5	29		2		1	4			2	1		2	7			1	13	1		7	108	115	
PL		1					3					1														15		1				15	6	21	
PT							7					5	3					3						2	1				2			0	23	23	
RO	2	1					10					1	5								1	5				2		3			3	21	24		
SE	8	9	5	2	1		47	14		3	3	10	98		11		1	6					2	6	3			2	81		81	231	312		
SI	3		2	1			10					1	28	22				1						2		1		1		1		1	72	73	
SK	1																														4		4	1	5
Total	622	1,293	543	524	97	18	3,880	313	9	436	97	1,568	15,262	83	220	19	56	322	1	22	38	62	62	558	133	67	5	330	609	58	16	3,908	23,415	27,323	

Category 1 hits against marked Category 2 data sets in 2022

The Member States in the column on the left-hand side have performed a certain number of Category 1 searches, which have produced hits against the marked data sets of Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are generated when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country.

Table 12: Number of Category 1 hits against marked Category 2 data sets per Member State in 2022

Member State	BG	DE	ES	GR	HR	IT	NL	RO	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	1			49				1	0	51	51
BE	2			185		1			0	188	188
CH				47	1				0	48	48
DE	14	1		934	22	1	1	7	1	979	980
ES				3					0	3	3
FI				15					0	15	15
FR			4	165	3				0	172	172
IE			1	244				6	0	251	251
IS				40					0	40	40
IT	1			3					0	4	4
LU				1					0	1	1
NL				196		3	2		2	199	201
NO				9					0	9	9
PL				1					0	1	1
PT				1					0	1	1
RO				3					0	3	3
SE				7					0	7	7
SI					13				0	13	13
Total	18	1	5	1,903	39	5	3	14	3	1,985	1,988

Category 3 hits against marked Category 1 data sets in 2022

The Member States in the column on the left-hand side have performed a certain number of Category 1 searches which have produced hits against the marked data sets of Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are generated when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country.

Table 13: Number of Category 3 hits against marked Category 1 data sets per Member State in 2022

Member State	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	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	81	10	14	15	6		118	9		2	4	47	148	2	24		1	21					16	5	10		5	22			81	479	560
BE	23	301	11	44	2	1	260	14		27	2	112	166	1	9	3	2	25		9	2	5	78	2	2		12	27	3	1	301	843	1,144
BG	4		4	1			12					1			1								1				1	1	2		4	24	28
CH	31	22	7	148			137	8		9		54	41	3	8			30					21	3	2		3	11	7		148	397	545
CZ	4	2	1	1	2	1	19						9		3								2	1	1		3	1			1	49	50
DE	108	78	41	99	10	4	626	48		26	10	164	2,459	6	30	3	2	40	2	8	1	2	70	36	10	1	32	101	9		626	3,400	4,026
DK	3	1	3	1	2		49	59		5	3	4	20		5		1	3					7	11	1			41			59	160	219
EE				1			1				1				1																0	4	4
ES		2		2			46	3		50		17						2				1	4	1				4			50	82	132
FI							1				1	1	2					1													1	5	6
FR	25	23	11	18	2		134	22		19	3	108	59	3	15	2		21		3			29	6			6	36	2	2	108	441	549
GR	4	5		6			50	4				3	72		5			1					5	3				8			72	94	166
HR							1																								0	1	1
HU	23	2	2	3			35	3				2	8		9							1	3	2			2	13	1		9	100	109
IS		1					1						2							1											0	5	5
IT	19	9	4	12	4		62	10	1	1	1	28	40	2	4			25					10	5	2		3	4	3		25	225	250
LI	1			1			1																		1						0	4	4
LU	9	19		15		2	62	5		1	1	30	32		5			13		6	1		21	3			3	7			6	229	235
MT			1				1						4									2									2	6	8
NL	18	28	9	21	2		138	14		5		67	78	1	5		1	19		7			102	13	2		4	10			102	442	544
NO	14	10	6	5	3		48	18		1	4	31	34		7		1	12		1	1		7	71				35	2		71	240	311
PL	3	2	1				20					3	1		1								2	1				1	1		0	37	37
RO			1				3						3														6				6	7	13
SE	1	4	1				5			1		3	15		1		1	2													14	34	48
SI	5		2				16	1			2	1	30	15	1			1		1				1			1	5			0	82	82
SK	1				3		37	1					10		5			1					1				3	3			0	65	65
Total	377	519	119	393	36	8	1,883	219	1	147	32	676	3,233	33	139	8	9	217	2	37	6	11	379	164	31	1	85	344	29	3	1,686	7,455	9,141

Category 4 hits against Category 1 and 2 data sets in 2022

Table 14: Number of Category 4 hits against Category 1 data sets per Member State in 2022

Member States	AT	BG	CY	DE	DK	FR	GR	IT	PT	SE	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	6					1		2			6	3	9
BG		1									1	0	1
CY			2							1	2	1	3
DE	1					1	1	2		1	0	6	6
FR								2			0	2	2
PL				1				1			0	2	2
SE				1	1				1		0	3	3
Total	7	1	2	2	1	2	1	7	1	2	9	17	26

Table 15: Number of Category 4 hits against Category 2 data sets per Member State in 2022

Member States	CY	IT	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
CY	1		1	0	1
FR		1	0	1	1
SE		2	0	2	2
Total	1	3	1	3	4

False hits in 2022

Table 16: Number of false hits reported per Member State in 2022

Member State	False hits
AT	3
BE	7
CH	13
DE	40
DK	2
ES	11
GR	4
HU	2
IT	24
NL	1
SE	4
Total	111

Wrong hits in 2022

Table 17: Category 1 wrong hits against Category 1 data sets in 2022

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IT	LU	NL	NO	PL	SE	SI	Total
AT					5						8					2			15
BE					2				1										3
CH					9				3										12
CY			1		9		1				1	1					4		17
DE		9		2		5			4		6	9		6			29		70
DK					6				1								2		9
ES		41		1	74	2			6					4			1		129
FI			1		2		1					1					4		9
HR		1			1														2
HU	379	6		5	475	5		4	10			57		1	3		12		957
IT				1															1
LU																		1	1
NL	1				7					1	2		1		1	1			14
PL					21									2					23
SI		1			2	1						4							8
Total	380	58	2	9	613	13	2	4	25	1	17	72	1	13	4	3	52	1	1,270

Missed hits in 2022

Table 18: Category 1 missed hits against Category 2 data sets in 2022

Member State	AT	BE	CH	DE	DK	FI	FR	IE	IT	LT	LU	NL	NO	PT	RO	SE	SI	Total
ES	1			11			37		2		1	5			1			58
GR								1										1
HR	3	29	34	161	1	1	137	1	91		1	6	2	1		1	33	502
IT	1			9			2					4					1	17
MT				0			1											1
PL		1	2	20						1		5						29
RO												2						2
SE	1																	1
SK	1			2														3
Total	7	30	36	203	1	1	177	2	93	1	2	22	2	1	1	1	34	614

Access to personal data in 2022

Table 19: Category 9 searches performed in 2022

Member State	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BG								1	1				2
CY	21	39	8	15	13	35	3	19	24	8	14	3	202
CZ									2				2
EE					1								1
FI									1				1
FR	2	5	3	9	10	8	5	18	4	18	13	12	107
GR			2		5		1	1	2	3	1	4	19
IS		1	1	1				1					4
IT												2	2
SE			1			1							2
Total	23	45	15	25	29	44	9	40	34	29	28	21	342



Publications Office
of the European Union

Manuscript completed in July 2023

Neither eu-LISA nor any person acting on behalf of eu-LISA is responsible for the use that might be made of the information therein.

ISBN 978-92-95227-62-0

ISSN 2443-8103

doi:10.2857/548784

Catalogue number: EL-AC-23-001-EN-N

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