

# ***EURODAC***

## ***ANNUAL REPORT***

**20  
24**





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## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>BCU</b>	backup central unit
<b>CAT</b>	category
<b>CEAS</b>	Common European Asylum System
<b>CPS</b>	criminal print-to-print searches
<b>CU</b>	central unit
<b>DPO</b>	Data Protection Officer
<b>EDPS</b>	European Data Protection Supervisor
<b>EiO</b>	entry into operation
<b>EUAA</b>	European Union Agency for Asylum
<b>Eurodac</b>	European Asylum Dactyloscopy Database
<b>Europol</b>	EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
<b>eu-LISA</b>	EU Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice
<b>ICD</b>	interface control document
<b>MPS</b>	mark-to-print searches
<b>LE</b>	law enforcement authority
<b>MS</b>	Member State
<b>SLA</b>	service level agreement
<b>TCN</b>	third-country national
<b>TEF</b>	Transversal Engineering Framework
<b>TOF</b>	Transversal Operations Framework
<b>WUI</b>	web user interface



## Executive Summary

### SYSTEM OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT



#### CORE BUSINESS STATS



**99.1%**  
AVAILABILITY



**99.99%**  
RESPONSE TIME

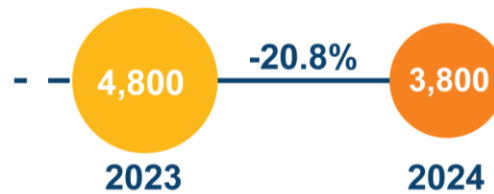


**99.1%**  
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION



#### DATASET TRANSMITTED

DAILY AVERAGE INCOMING TRAFFIC TO EURODAC



### SYSTEM EVOLUTION



#### NEW EURODAC REGULATION

The **new Eurodac Regulation** was adopted in 2024 (**EiO 12 June 2026**), expanding the current scope into a fully-fledged asylum system. Some of the changes:

- **5 new categories**
- **Longer data storage**
- **Additional data recorded**



#### SYSTEM UPGRADES



**Minimal Upgrade project**  
(biometric matcher, database management system, hardware and software components)  
– April 2024



**New firewalls** implemented to improve Eurodac Central System's security– November 2024



## Introduction

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Operational since 2003, the European Asylum Dactyloscopy Database (Eurodac) is one of the cornerstones of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS).<sup>1</sup> It is the European database for the storage and comparison of digitalised fingerprints of third-country nationals (TCN) and stateless persons applying for international protection or apprehended during the irregular crossing of external borders of the Schengen area.<sup>2</sup>

Eurodac plays a pivotal role in the effective implementation of the Dublin III Regulation – part of the CEAS legal framework – by determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection.<sup>3</sup> Since 2015, in addition to asylum and migration authorities, law enforcement agencies at Member State level and Europol, may search Eurodac under strict conditions for the purpose of preventing, detecting and investigating terrorism or serious crimes.

The EU Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) has been responsible for the operational management of Eurodac since 2013, ensuring the system's high-level performance and 24/7 availability. As part of operational management, eu-LISA also ensures the system's continuous evolution by planning and implementing relevant critical upgrades related to system maintenance in terms of capacity, security and performance, all in coordination with system end-users in the Member States.

In addition to Eurodac, the Agency is also responsible for the operational management of DubliNet – the secure electronic transmission channel used by Member States to share asylum-related information.

### Eurodac publications

This annual report is prepared in accordance with Article 40(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, and it outlines the activities of the Eurodac central system, including its technical functioning and security. The report summarises the main streams involved in the system performance and usage in 2024.

In addition to the Eurodac annual report, eu-LISA also publishes<sup>4</sup> the Eurodac annual statistics report presenting a detailed compilation of data with a breakdown per Member State, pursuant to Article 8(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, and the annual list of designated authorities with the right to access Eurodac for asylum purposes, in compliance with Article 27(2) of the Regulation.

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<sup>1</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) No 603/2013](#) on the establishment of 'Eurodac', OJ L 180, pp. 1-30.

<sup>2</sup> In the context of Eurodac, the term '*Member State*' refers to the **27 EU Member States**: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden; together with the **4 Schengen Associated Countries**: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

<sup>3</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) No 604/2013](#) on 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 TCN or a stateless person, OJ L 180, pp. 31-59.

<sup>4</sup> All Eurodac-related products published by eu-LISA can be found on the [eu-LISA website](#).



## Legal and policy developments

### The new Eurodac Regulation



The new Eurodac Regulation is part of a broader legislative framework under the **EU Pact on Migration and Asylum**.<sup>5</sup> The new Regulation was adopted by the European Parliament on 10 April 2024, followed by the Council on 14 May 2024.<sup>6</sup> The new legal framework was officially published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 22 May 2024, with entry into operation set for June 2026.

The new Regulation strengthens Eurodac's role in supporting the EU's asylum system, controlling irregular migration and detecting unauthorised movements. It also aligns Eurodac with the EU's new interoperability framework, enabling other systems like European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and Visa Information System (VIS) to perform necessary checks.

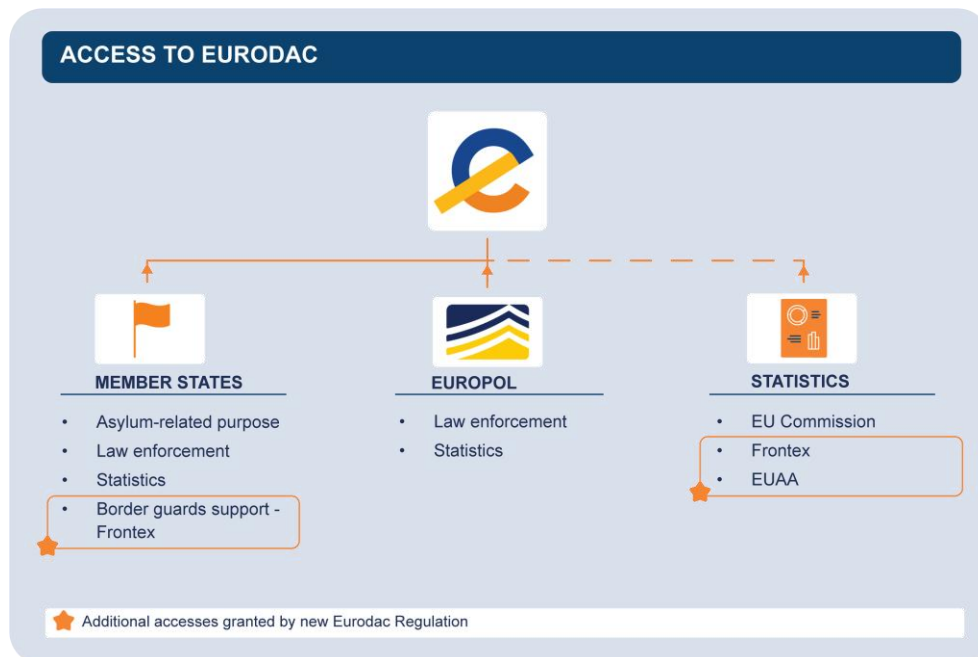
Additionally, the new Regulation incorporates provisions from new legal instruments introduced with the Pact, such as the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR),<sup>7</sup> replacing the Dublin III Regulation, and the Screening Regulation, setting up uniform rules ensuring checks on and proper registration of irregular migrants and asylum seekers entering the EU.<sup>8</sup>

### Main changes introduced with new Eurodac

eu-LISA has been tasked with the complete development of the new Eurodac. The Agency began working on it from the moment the new Regulation entered into force in June 2024 – 20 days after its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

From a technological perspective, the new Regulation foresees the system's comprehensive transformation, expanding its current scope into a fully-fledged asylum and migration system. Among other things, it will introduce alphanumeric data and facial biometrics to speed up and enhance the asylum application process, while also supporting in the detection of unauthorised movements within the Schengen area. The integration with the interoperability architecture will enable searches and cross-checks of identities across other justice and home affairs IT systems.

**Figure 1. Main changes introduced by the new Eurodac compared to the current version**



<sup>5</sup> For more, see the Commission's dedicated page on the [Pact on Migration and Asylum](#).

<sup>6</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1358](#) on the establishment of Eurodac, OJ L, 22 May 2024.

<sup>7</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1351](#) on asylum and migration management (AMMR), OJ L, 22 May 2024.

<sup>8</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1356](#) introducing the screening of third-country nationals at the external borders, OJ L, 22 May 2024.



## CATEGORIES OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO REGISTRATION



### CAT 1

TCN's applying for international protection



### CAT 8

TCN registered - resettlement under national scheme



### CAT 2

TCN apprehended irregularly crossing external borders



### CAT 9

TCN disembarked following SAR operation



### CAT 3

TCN irregularly staying in MS



### CAT 0

Beneficiaries of Temporary Protection Directive



### CAT 7

TCN registered - resettlement under EU scheme

## CATEGORIES FOR SEARCHES



### CAT 4

LE searches by MS



### CAT 5

LE searches by Europol



### CAT 6

Special search for data access purposes (data protection provision)

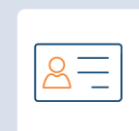
★ Categories introduced by the new Eurodac Regulation

## EURODAC DATA



### BIOMETRIC DATA

- Fingerprint data
- Facial image



### IDENTITY DATA

- Sex
- Name & Surname
- Aliases
- Nationality(ies)
- Date and place of birth



### SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- ID types & number
- Travel documents + info about authenticity



### DATA COLLECTION AGE

Data collection from 6 years old (down from 14)

### OTHER BUSINESS DATA

- MS of origin, place and date of the application
- Reference number
- Date on which data were taken/transmitted to Eurodac
- Operator user ID
- MS responsible
- MS of relocation
- Date of arrival/leaving/removal
- Visa
- Security flag
- Application for IP rejected /inadmissible/unfounded
- Voluntary return

★ Additional data to be recorded with the new Eurodac Regulation



# 1

# *OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT*





# 1. Operational management

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In line with the applicable legal provisions and eu-LISA's mandate, the Agency ensures uninterrupted access to the Eurodac central system, enabling end users to store and search data accordingly.

eu-LISA guarantees this continuous user support through the provision of various services, including a helpdesk, and delivers a robust system management approach, by overseeing and closely monitoring its performance.

eu-LISA's Service Desk constantly monitors and observes the functioning and performance of the system, which also includes providing first response to incidents, handling service requests and updating standardised operator manuals. In the same manner, the second-level application support delivers continuous technical assistance by managing and resolving various types of incidents in real time.

Additionally, in an ongoing effort to mitigate any potential security breaches, transmission delays and to anticipate possible issues, eu-LISA regularly implements appropriate corrective, adaptive and evolutionary maintenance measures.

Whether this is done directly within the Agency or by an external contractor under a framework contract, this system's operational management approach ensures the Eurodac's optimal performance.

## 1.1. Technical functioning and evolution

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For a large-scale IT system, regular updates are essential to strengthen resilience and enable performance at a high level as required by the legal provisions. In parallel to an intense development phase for the new Eurodac prior to its entry into operation in 2026, eu-LISA continues to ensure that the current Eurodac operates at its best until the transition. In this context, the Agency ensures technical maintenance of Eurodac's central system by implementing all necessary critical upgrades.

### Completion of the Minimal Upgrade project

2024 saw the conclusion of the Minimal Upgrade project, launched in 2022 to develop twelve different working packages to improve key system components through different types of upgrades.

Overall, the upgrade focused on the following elements:

- the biometric matcher,
- the database management system,
- replacement of various hardware and software components reaching end of vendor support.

Pre-production testing was successfully completed by all stakeholders in November 2023. The deployment in the production environment started in February 2024, first at the backup central unit (BCU) in Austria, and later also at the central unit (CU) in France. The latter was completed in March 2024.



The Minimal Upgrade was officially finished on 26 April 2024 with final system acceptance (FSA).

### Firewall replacement



In 2024, a major change implemented in the Eurodac was the replacement of firewalls. Firewalls are needed to establish **security barriers** between internal systems and external networks, **allowing or blocking traffic** based on a defined set of security rules. Through this crucial evolutionary measure, the security of the Eurodac central system was strengthened.

The deployment of the new firewalls was completed by November 2024.

### Transition to a new technical maintenance approach

Eurodac's technical maintenance had been facilitated through one external contractor providing support – from infrastructure to application services – through a framework contract for maintenance in working order (MWO). The extended MWO in place expired in April 2024.

Following this, the Agency transitioned all Eurodac maintenance to a new contracting model – transversal framework contract – as has been done with other systems. Under this new scheme, contractors provide technical support in a horizontal approach: not only for Eurodac but for all the JHA systems managed by eu-LISA. The activities encompass technical support for infrastructure needs and application support.

The transition to the Transversal Engineering Framework (TEF) and the Transversal Operations Framework (TOF) contracts represented one major shift in the system's operational management.

Preparations were planned well ahead of the full handover to the new contractors and started already at the beginning of 2024. Among the various activities, dedicated knowledge-transfer work packages were delivered to the new contractors.

This transformation of the technical support services approach represents a strategic change of the way eu-LISA manages external services for system maintenance and evolution, developing synergies in the operational management of the systems, while using resources more efficiently and streamlining the way of working among the different large-scale IT systems.

### Development of the new Eurodac

Following the adoption of the new Eurodac Regulation, in May 2024, work on the new system kicked off at full speed. Due to the pivotal role that Eurodac plays in the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, and considering the strict deadline for the entry into operation of the new Eurodac on 12 June 2026 – only two years after the adoption of the regulation – one of the first steps was to agree with Member States on the approach to follow.

eu-LISA and the European Commission performed an in-depth analysis to identify the most appropriate technical solution allowing the system to go live as agreed in June 2026, beside the numerous challenges. *In primis*, the aim of finding the most appropriate solution was to reduce the impact on Member States, in particular the risks related to procurement, resource allocation, development and time for testing.

An agreement was reached for a **hybrid approach** providing Member States with two options:

- the first option envisages a **web user interface (WUI)** based on a full interface control document (ICD),
- the second option foresees a **system-to-system interaction** based on a critical ICD combined with the WUI for the remaining functionalities.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> The ones not included in the critical ICD.



The ICD for this second option will be a smaller-scale (critical) ICD with a limited set of functionalities, whereas the first centralised option via the WUI will be based on the full ICD, i.e. providing all functionalities.

This hybrid approach will be instrumental in ensuring that the new Eurodac goes live on 12 June 2026, in compliance with the deadline set in the Regulation. At the same time, it will also give the opportunity to work in parallel for a minimum system-to-system solution.

The system-to-system solution resulted to be the preferred option of a small number of Member States responsible for two thirds of the overall Eurodac traffic. For those Member States it was necessary to ensure the possibility of having a system-to-system approach to manage the traffic with their current national infrastructure.

The full ICD for system-to-system interaction will be implemented by 12 December 2026, upon completion of all associated testing activities in particular by the Member States. Consequently, the Member States interested in this solution will be able to implement the full system-to-system as from December. The WUI, on the other hand, will remain available for the Member States that do not foresee system-to-system integration.

Based on the agreement for the best technical solution presented, eu-LISA started developing the necessary products. In August, business requirements and business use cases were delivered. Several iterations of the critical ICD were also provided in autumn. The testing approach and timelines were presented in September. A stable version of the full ICD was delivered on 12 December, and a new iteration was already foreseen for the first quarter of 2025.

Meanwhile, from a governance point of view, a technical support sub-group was established and later renamed to the technical Project Management Forum (PMF). In addition, as per internal practice, a PMF was also set up with the objective to discuss the implementation progress of the new Eurodac at both the national and the central level, alongside in-depth discussions on technical matters. The two fora met regularly and reported to the Eurodac Advisory Group.

## 1.2. Monitoring and operational activities

eu-LISA's operational management of Eurodac, as previously indicated, comprises various streams of services with the overall aim of ensuring the uninterrupted availability of the Eurodac central system to end-users.

**99.1%**



SYSTEM  
AVAILABILITY

This includes providing 24/7 technical support, thus ensuring that all reported incidents and requests are addressed in a smooth and efficient way.<sup>10</sup> In this capacity, eu-LISA's Service Desk acts as the single point of contact when it comes to coordinating incidents and handling service requests, assisting both internal and external stakeholders.

An 'incident' is defined as a single unplanned event that causes service disruption, whereas a 'problem' is a root cause of one or more incidents. These so-called incidents could totally or partially affect the accessibility of a system to end-users.

In addition, maintenance can also affect availability. Usually, the system operates from eu-LISA's central unit (CU) based in Strasbourg, France. During the reporting period, Eurodac was switched over seven times for maintenance, from CU to the backup central unit (BCU), and switched back to CU at the end of the maintenance.

Throughout 2024, the Eurodac central system performed within the required service-level agreement (SLA) in terms of access and runtime. During the reporting period, the **Eurodac central system was available 99.91 % of the time.**

<sup>10</sup> An incident is opened by the Service Desk following an exchange with a Member State or following eu-LISA monitoring activities (abnormal observations). The impact, urgency and priority of the incidents 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.



Response time is the time elapsed between the moment a user sends a request to a system and the time the system responds to the given query. For Eurodac, the **response time** was extremely high throughout the year – **99.99 %** – an indication of its high performance, in compliance with the service-level agreement.

**99.99%**



SYSTEM  
RESPONSE  
TIME

### Service requests

Within IT environments, a service request is a formal request made to an IT team to fulfil a given need from an end user, both internal and external to the organisation.

Service requests are also handled as part of the service catalogue that eu-LISA's Service Desk provides to the Eurodac community. The process to register a service request is identical to that of an incident – both are registered through the internal ticketing tool SM9.

In 2024, altogether 372 service requests were recorded for Eurodac. The vast majority were opened internally by eu-LISA (322), as compared to only 50 registered by Member States. The total figure is 10.2 % higher than in 2023 (334); however, the number of service requests opened by Member States was 75 % lower than the year before (197).



### Customer satisfaction

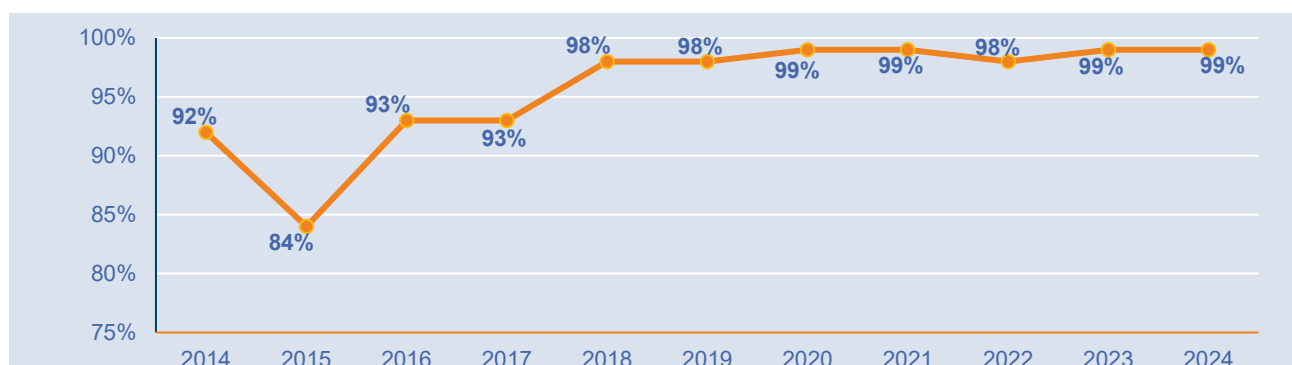
Each year, eu-LISA conducts a survey to monitor the satisfaction of external stakeholders in relation to services and responses provided by the Agency in terms of assistance and support to system end-users.

In 2024, the survey included 25 questions in the following categories:

- Service Desk's performance,
- operational communication,
- technical assistance and support for national activities,
- incident and problem management,
- release management.

The results showed once again that eu-LISA's response and services provided are valued highly by the Eurodac community. In 2024, the overall **customer satisfaction rate** remained as high as in 2023, at **99.1 %**. Altogether, end users were either 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with eu-LISA's response and none of the replies reported were marked as 'highly dissatisfied'.

**Figure 2. Customer satisfaction with Eurodac, 2014–2024**





### 1.3. DubliNet

The current Dublin Regulation, in force since January 2014, lays down the criteria and mechanisms to determine which Member State is responsible for examining an application for international protection.<sup>11</sup> Aside from the operational management of the Eurodac central system, eu-LISA is also responsible for the technical maintenance of **DubliNet**, the **secure electronic transmission channel** that the Member State authorities use for the exchange of all written correspondence (including requests and replies) related to asylum applications.

***'Certificates renewed and upgraded to the highest security standards'***

Every two years, the certificates used for the encryption and signature of data exchanged between Member States via DubliNet must be renewed. As part of the 2024 certificate renewal, eu-LISA ensured that the implementation complied with the highest security standards and best practices, following the recommendation of the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) from the last Eurodac audit, performed in October 2022.

Following the 2022 audit, the project for upgrading DubliNet certificates commenced shortly after in 2022 and was developed in phases until its full completion in 2024.

After the relevant testing activities with Member States, the final phase involved the migration of certificates to the production environment in November 2023.

The 'go-live' migration took place on 7 February 2024, when all renewed certificates were deployed simultaneously and validated by Member States during a live session set up together with the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA).

### 1.4. Training

Besides the operational management of JHA information systems, eu-LISA provides training to the relevant national authorities in the Member States, Schengen Associated Countries and EU agencies on the technical use of the large-scale IT systems it manages, those in operation and those under development.

For the past four years, online training – webinars and online courses – have proven to be the most effective learning tool. Consequently, the use of e-learning remained high in 2024, with many participants attending previously released online courses (from 2021-2023) and still available on the eu-LISA online learning platform.

***'277 participants followed Eurodac-related training materials in 2024'***

In 2024, a new course on Eurodac was released to complement existing materials.

The Eurodac training offer and participation in 2024 was as follows:

- a total of 171 participants attended a webinar and an updated online course released in 2024,
- 106 new participants took part in online training resources released in previous years.

For 2024, the overall **satisfaction rate** with Eurodac-related training was **86 %**.

<sup>11</sup> [Regulation \(EU\) No 604/2013](#) on 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 TCN or a stateless person, OJ L 180, pp. 31-59.



## 1.5. Security

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Throughout 2024, eu-LISA, and particularly its Security Unit, showed a strong commitment to maintaining operational resilience and ensuring an adequate level of security through its continuous improvement framework. This included implementing recommendations from previous reviews, testing resilience and advancing security measures to strengthen Eurodac's overall posture.

Ahead of the entry into operation of the new Eurodac, in 2026, and as part of the continuous improvement of eu-LISA's information security framework, the development of the new system was the subject of a **security risk assessment**, with a security study focused on cybersecurity and business continuity risks conducted on the initial high-level architecture of the future Eurodac.

A summary of the risk assessment was included in the system's security and business continuity and disaster recovery plans.

## 1.6. Data protection

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Data protection is a key factor for the successful functioning of the 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 2024, the DPO continued to closely monitor the implementation of the 24 recommendations stemming from the EDPS final report on the joint inspection of SIS, VIS and Eurodac, carried out in 2022. By the end of the year, eu-LISA had implemented 17 of the 24 audit recommendations related to Eurodac, with only 7 remaining open.

The most recent 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, France.

The scope of the audits included:

- overall IT Security Governance (roles and responsibilities),
- follow-up on the 2019 EDPS inspection of Eurodac (for which 3 out of 7 recommendations remain still open),
- 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 various environments.

***'Only 7 out of 24 recommendations from the 2022 EDPS audit remain open'***

Throughout 2024, **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 in relation to the protection of personal data. In this regard, eu-LISA's DPO provided advice accordingly.



# 2

## ***EURODAC USAGE***










## 2. Eurodac usage

This section of the report provides information on the different types of data managed by end users, i.e. Member State asylum and immigration authorities, along with designated law enforcement authorities and Europol.<sup>12</sup> This includes **data stored** in the Eurodac central system as at the end of the reporting year, **data transmitted** in the given year, **searches performed**, and **hits generated** during the year.

Currently, there are **five categories** of data in the Eurodac for various transactions. Depending on the transaction performed, the data transmitted can be either stored and searched, only stored or only searched.

### Eurodac data categories

1. Fingerprint data sets transmitted by Member State asylum and immigration authorities	
	<b>Category 1 – application for international protection</b>   Article 8(1)(a)
	Persons referred to in Article 9(1), i.e. third-country nationals (TCNs) or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, who have lodged an <b>application for international protection</b> (asylum) in a Member State Fingerprint data sets transmitted for <b>search</b> and <b>stored</b> for 10 years
	<b>Category 2 – irregular crossing of Schengen borders</b>   Article 8(1)(a)
	Persons referred to in Article 14(1), i.e. TCNs or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, apprehended after <b>irregular crossing</b> of an external border of the Schengen area Fingerprint data sets transmitted and <b>stored</b> for 18 months, not searched
	<b>Category 3 – TCN found staying illegally in the Schengen area</b>   Article 8(1)(a)
	Searches referred to in Article 17(1), i.e. TCNs or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, found <b>staying illegally</b> in a Member State Fingerprint data sets transmitted for <b>search purposes</b> , not stored <sup>13</sup>
2. Fingerprint data sets transmitted for law enforcement purposes (since 20 July 2015)	
	<b>Category 4 – searches by Member State law enforcement authorities</b>   Article 8(1)(h)
	Requests for comparative fingerprint searches referred to in Article 20(1) <b>EU Member State law enforcement authorities</b>
	<b>Category 5 – searches by Europol</b>   Article 8(1)(i)
	Requests for comparative fingerprint searches referred to in Article 21(1) of the <b>Europol Regulation</b>

<sup>12</sup> Europol relies on the connection and infrastructure of the Netherlands to transmit data in line with [Article 19](#) of the Eurodac Regulation and upon agreement with the Dutch authorities.

<sup>13</sup> This data transmission/search is not mandatory.



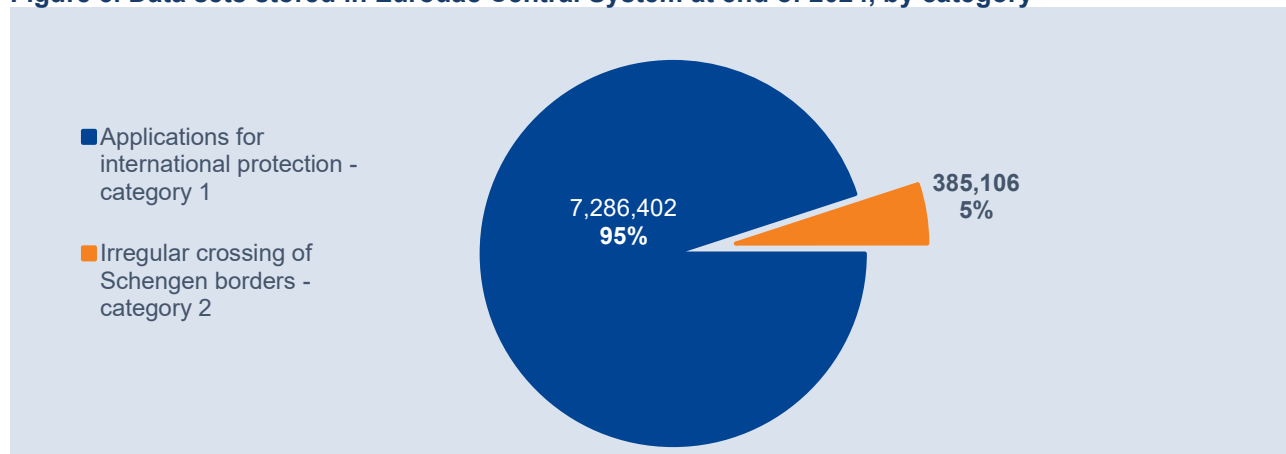
## 2.1. Data stored in Eurodac

At the end of 2024, the Eurodac Central System **stored 7.7 million fingerprint data sets**, representing a **4 % increase** compared to the data stored at the end of 2023. The data stored belonged to two types of categories having different retention time frames, as explained below.

Category 1	<i>applications for international protection</i> <sup>14</sup>
<p>Persons referred to in Article 9(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, i.e. fingerprint data sets of third-country nationals (TCNs) or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, who lodge an <b>application for international protection</b> (<i>asylum application</i>) in a Member State.</p> <p>The data are transmitted to the Eurodac Central System for <b>automatic checks and stored for future searches</b>. Category 1 fingerprint data sets are <b>retained for 10 years</b>, then deleted automatically once the retention period has expired.<sup>15</sup></p>	
Category 2	<i>irregular crossing of Schengen borders</i>
<p>Persons referred to in Article 14(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, i.e. fingerprint data sets of TCNs or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, <b>apprehended when irregularly crossing the external borders</b> of the Schengen area.</p> <p>The data are transmitted to the Eurodac Central System for <b>storage</b>. The data are stored to be searched by some of the other categories. Category 2 fingerprint data sets are <b>retained for 18 months</b>, then automatically deleted.</p>	

Of the 7.7 million fingerprint data sets, Category 1 comprised **7.3 million** fingerprint data sets representing 95 % of the total number of data sets stored in Eurodac, and Category 2 comprised **0.4 million** fingerprint data sets representing 5 % of the total. Compared to end of 2023, data stored for Category 1 increased by 5 %, whereas data stored Category 2 decreased by 10 %.

**Figure 3. Data sets stored in Eurodac Central System at end of 2024, by category**



For the breakdown of data stored by Member States, see **Table 1** in the Statistical Annex.

<sup>14</sup> Please note that the terms '*application for international protection*' and '*asylum application*' are used interchangeably throughout this document, as per the definition provided in the [European Migration Network Asylum and Migration Glossary](#).

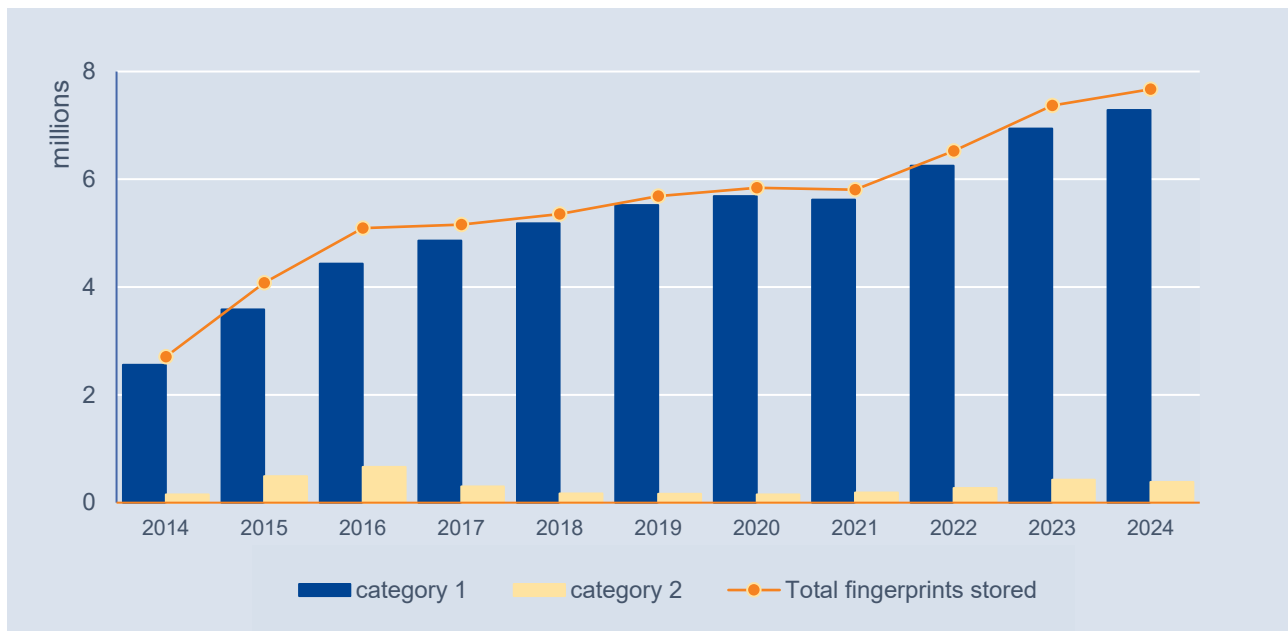
<sup>15</sup> Both Category 1 and Category 2 data may be deleted by Member States prior to the maximum retention period in some specific cases, e.g. when citizenship is granted.



## Overview of data stored in Eurodac, 2014–2024

Figure 4 illustrates the evolution of data stored in Eurodac from 2014 to 2024. Over this period, the data stored steadily increased except for 2021, reflecting the trend of Category 1 data.<sup>16</sup>

**Figure 4. Data sets stored in the Eurodac central system by category, 2014–2024**



## Marked, unmarked and blocked fingerprint data sets under Categories 1 and 2

If a person who has lodged an application for international protection is **granted asylum**, their fingerprints stored in Eurodac under Category 1 will be '**marked**', together with all other related data sets, i.e. if the person has other data sets recorded under Category 1 or 2. The **mark is stored** in Eurodac to inform Member States about the status of international protection granted to the person whose fingerprints are being compared in case of a search.

After marking, these data sets will be **available for law enforcement searches for a 3-year period**. Following this period, the data sets will be **automatically 'blocked'** for law enforcement access. The **system will return a negative result** if a Category 4 or 5 search matches with blocked data sets.

The *marked* and *blocked* data sets **remain available** to designated asylum and immigration authorities until the end of the retention period.

The table below provides an overview of the number of data sets that were marked, unmarked or blocked in the Eurodac central system in 2024.

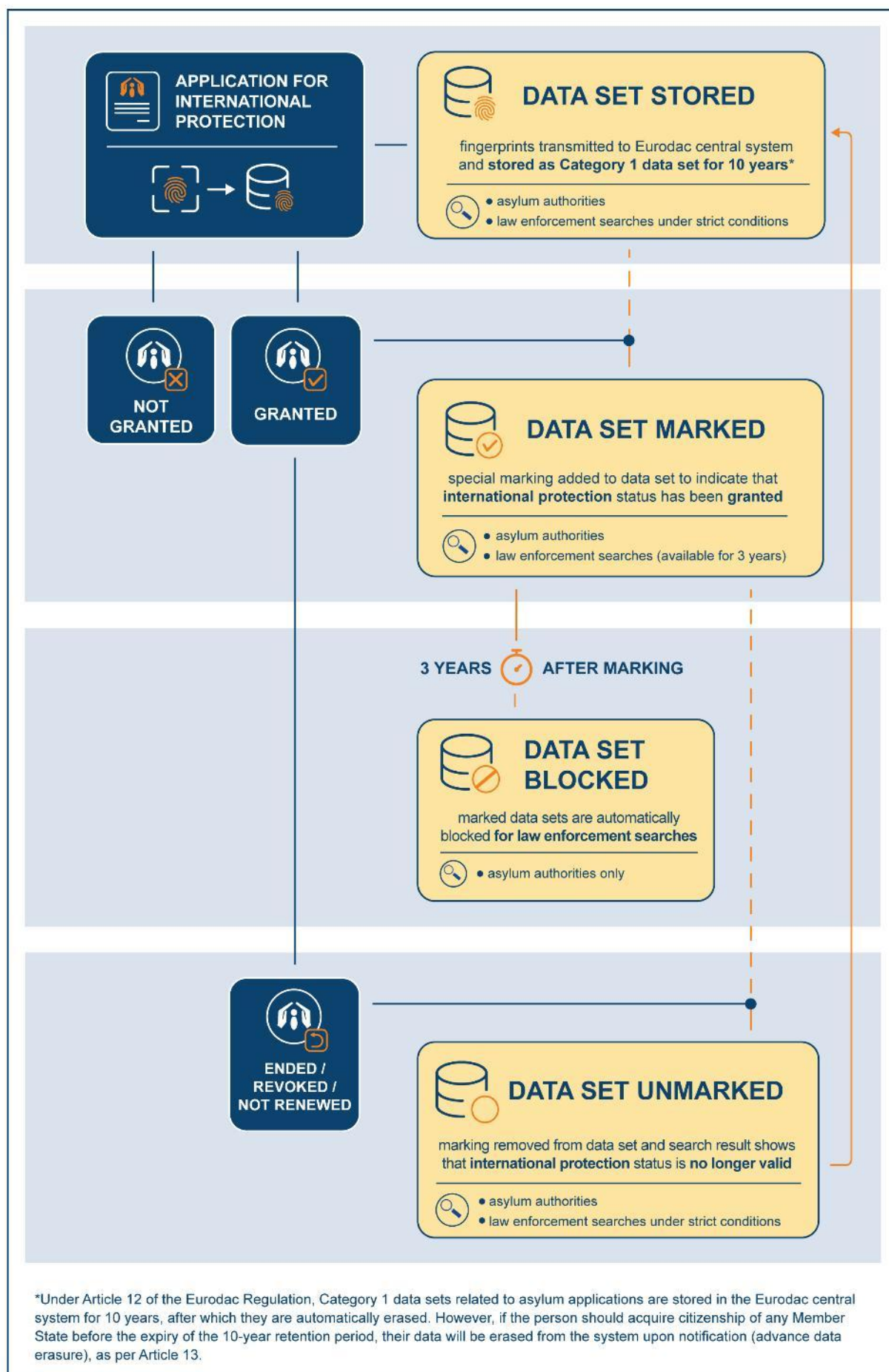
		MARKED	UNMARKED	BLOCKED
2023		534,627	5,423	1,250,390
<b>2024</b>		<b>358,622 ▼ 33 %</b>	<b>6,623 ▲ 22 %</b>	<b>1,398,182 ▲ 12 %</b>
of which	initial marking	213,456	4,518	
	following initiator	145,166	2,105	

For the breakdown of marked, unmarked and blocked data sets, see **Tables 7, 8 and 9** in the Statistical Annex.

<sup>16</sup> Following the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU, the United Kingdom is no longer using Eurodac (since January 2021). Consequently, all UK data stored in Eurodac was deleted.



Figure 5. Overview of marking, blocking and unmarking data sets in Eurodac





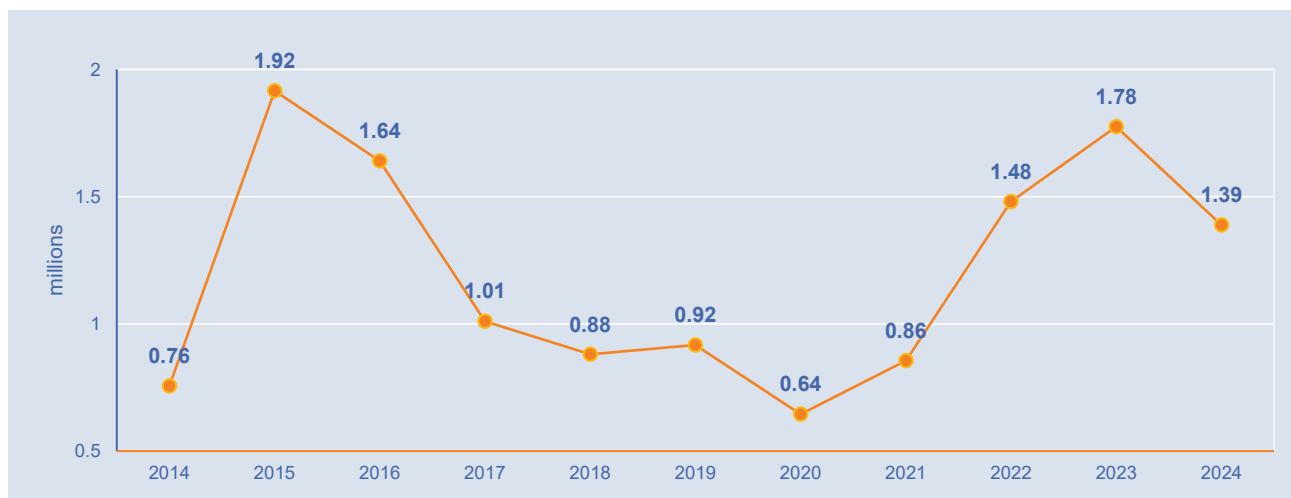
## 2.2. Data transmitted to Eurodac

In 2024, a total of **1,388,507** fingerprint data sets from the five main data categories were transmitted to the Eurodac central system by Member States and Europol, representing a **22 % decrease** from the previous year (1,776,914) and a **52 % increase** from the pre-COVID-19 level in 2019 (916,536).

### Overview of data transmitted to Eurodac, 2014–2024

Figure 6 illustrates the **annual volumes of data sets transmitted** to the Eurodac central system over the previous decade, from 2014 until 2024. Searches by law enforcement, by Member State authorities and Europol, were enabled on 20 July 2015.<sup>17</sup>

**Figure 6. Fingerprint data sets transmitted to the Eurodac central system, 2014–2024**



In 2015, a record level of data transmissions – nearly 2 million – were sent to Eurodac, primarily due to the **migration crisis**. Traffic remained high in 2016, finally dropping to around 1 million in 2017. Between 2018 and 2021, annual Eurodac usage dropped below 1 million, similar to pre-2015 levels.

The lowest annual volume (0.64 million) was recorded in 2020 due to **COVID-19-related travel restrictions** imposed all over Europe.

On 1 January 2021, the **United Kingdom was disconnected** from Eurodac after its withdrawal from the EU. However, although the number of Member States was reduced by one, annual volumes have been steadily increasing since 2020.

In 2022, Eurodac traffic increased considerably – by 73 %, with **Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine** as one contributing factor. The upward trend continued in 2023 – increasing by another 20 %, ultimately reaching the highest level since the 2015 peak.

However, in 2024, there was a **22 % decrease**, with the annual data transmission volume remaining well above 1 million at **1,388,507**, which is comparable to the level reached in 2022.

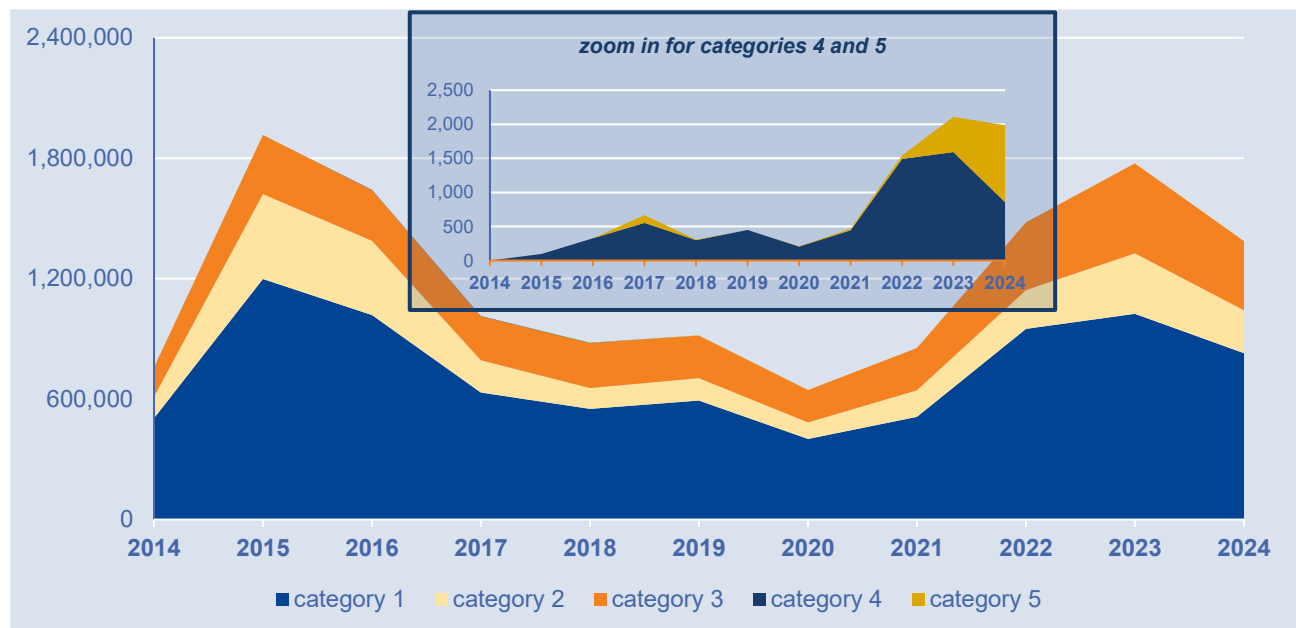
For more details see **Table 2** in the Statistical Annex.

<sup>17</sup> Data sets from Schengen-associated countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) are not accessible for law enforcement searches because law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not apply to them.



Figure 7 shows the annual volumes of data sets transmitted to the Eurodac central system between 2014 and 2024, per category.<sup>18</sup>

**Figure 7. Data sets transmitted to the Eurodac central system 2014–2024**



### Overview of data transmitted to Eurodac in 2024 by category

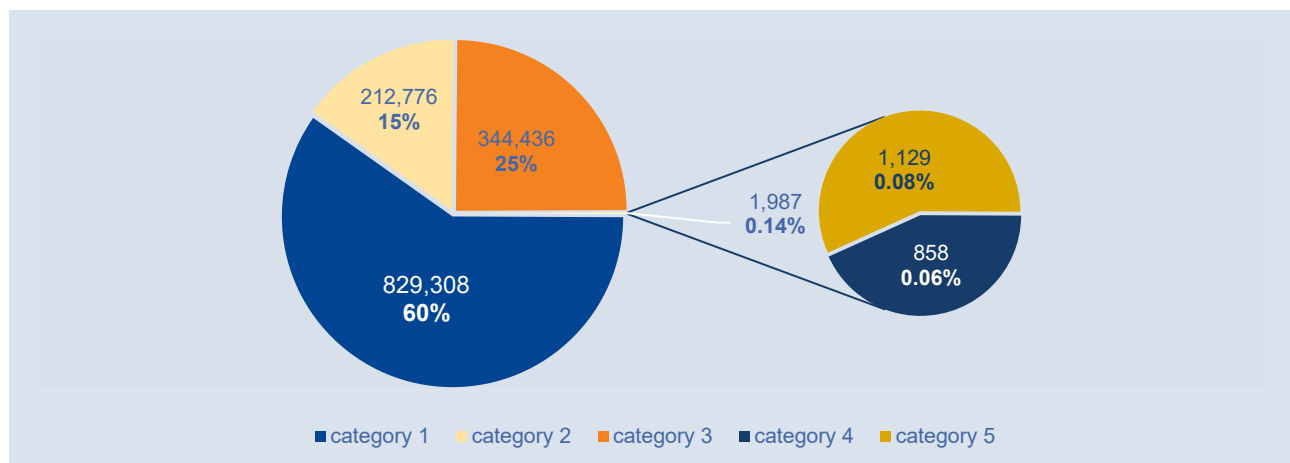
In 2024 altogether, **1,388,507** fingerprint data sets were transmitted to the Eurodac central system, of which the majority (**829,308**) were recorded in Category 1 (*asylum applications*), representing **60 %** of the total. This marks a decrease of 19 % compared to 1,024,923 data sets transmitted in 2023.

Next in terms of volume, with **25 %** of the total, is Category 3 (*illegal stay*), with **344,436** data sets (down by 23 % compared to 447,745 in 2023), followed by **15 %** share of Category 2 (*irregular crossing*), with **212,776** data sets transmitted, down by 30 %, compared to 302,137 in 2023.

Overall, 2024 saw a decline across the first four categories, compared to 2023 – the year that recorded the highest annual traffic since 2015. In contrast, the last category, related to law enforcement searches conducted by Europol, demonstrated a substantial increase of **118 %**.

Figure 8 provides an overview of all data transmissions in 2024, broken down by categories.

**Figure 8. Data sets transmitted to the Eurodac Central System in 2024, by category**



<sup>18</sup> Law enforcement searches were enabled on 20 July 2015.



## Fingerprint data sets transmitted to Eurodac by Member States

In 2024, the largest shares of data sets from Categories 1 to 4 were submitted by **Germany, Greece, Spain, France and Italy**, transmitting **more than 100,000** data sets each.

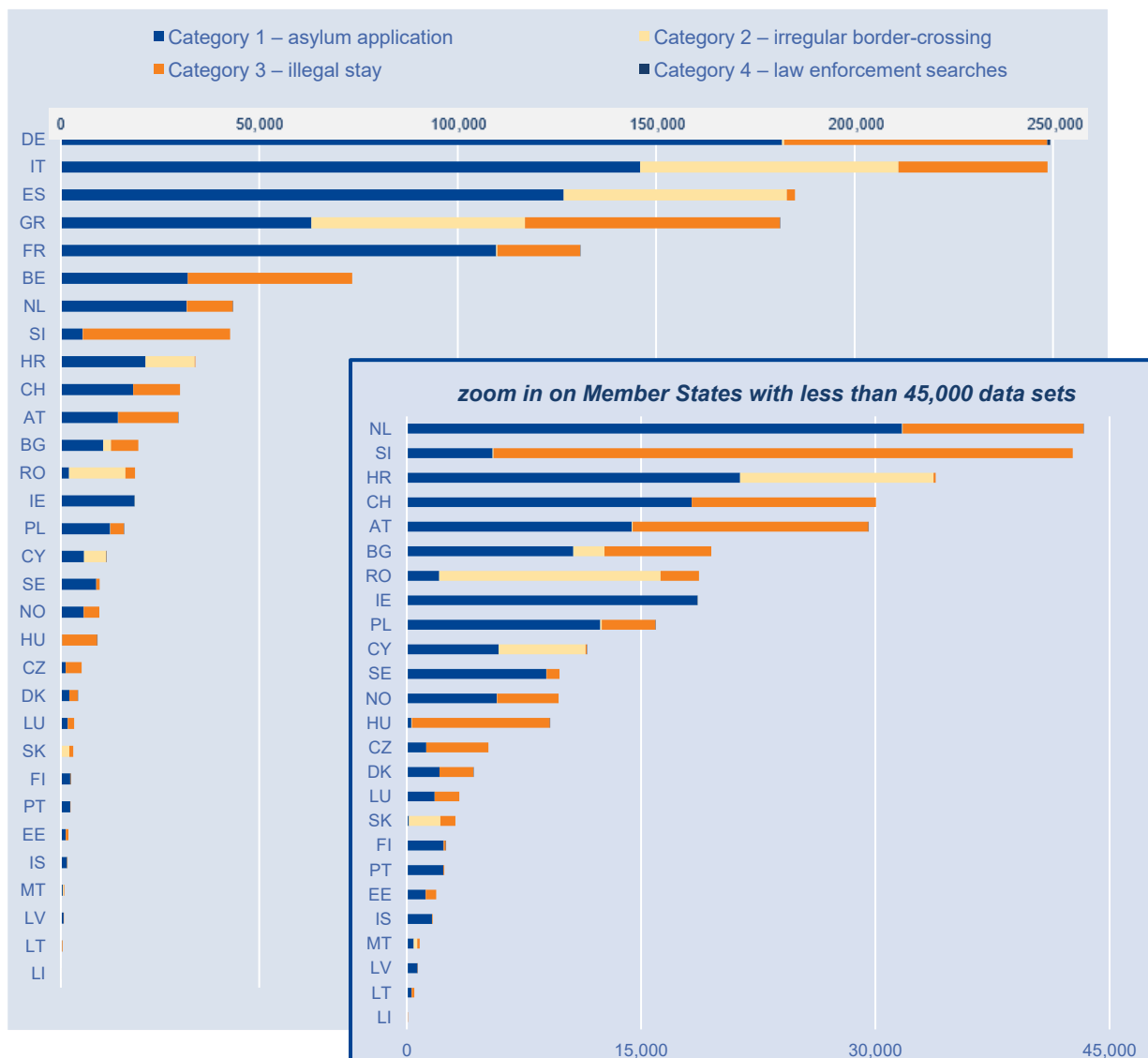
Together, these five countries account for **72 %** of all data sets transmitted to Eurodac central system:

- **Germany:** 18 % of total with **249,295** data sets, down from 397,426 in 2023,
- **Italy:** 18 % of total with **248,645** data sets, down from 335,115 in 2023,
- **Spain:** 13 % of total with **184,960** datasets, up from 173,792 in 2023,
- **Greece:** 13 % of total with **181,214** datasets, up from 162,611 in 2023,
- **France:** 9 % of total with **130,882** datasets, down from 150,484 in 2023.

The same five Member States were also responsible for the majority of fingerprint datasets transmitted in 2023, jointly accounting for **69 %** of the total. Compared to 2023, the volume decreased for Germany, France and Italy, while Greece and Spain saw a slight increase.

On the other end of the spectrum, the lowest number of data sets was transmitted by Liechtenstein, with a total of 62. Of the 31 countries using Eurodac, the average number of data sets transmitted in 2024 stands at 44,754, with 20 Member States (65 %) transmitting less than 20,000 data sets.

**Figure 9. Fingerprint data sets transmitted by Member States in 2024, Categories 1 to 4**





## Member State data transmissions per category

Most Member State transmissions – **99.94 %** – are done by asylum and immigration authorities (Categories 1 to 3), with law enforcement searches (Category 4) accounting for **0.06 %** of the total datasets transmitted by Member States.

Category 1	<i>applications for international protection</i>
<p>In 2024, a total of <b>829,308</b> asylum applications were lodged in all <b>31</b> countries, with <b>Germany</b> at the top (<b>181,734</b> applications) and <b>Liechtenstein</b> in last place with <b>52</b>. The highest share of transactions was made by <b>Germany</b> (22 %), <b>Italy</b> (18 %), <b>Spain</b> (15 %), and <b>France</b> (13 %), all exceeding 100,000 applications.</p>	
Category 2	<i>irregular crossing of Schengen borders</i>
<p>A total of <b>212,776</b> data sets of irregular crossing were transmitted, by <b>27</b> countries, with Italy at the top with <b>65,107</b>. Estonia, Finland and Switzerland reported one apprehension each, while Belgium, Latvia, Liechtenstein and Portugal did not register any.</p> <p>The highest shares of transactions were made by <b>Italy</b> (31 %, down from 50 % in 2023), <b>Spain</b> (26 %, up from 16 %), and <b>Greece</b> (25 %, up from 15 %), representing countries where irregular crossings exceeded 50,000 apprehensions.</p>	
Category 3	<i>illegal stay in Schengen area</i>
<p>In 2024, a total of <b>344,436</b> data sets were transmitted by <b>30</b> countries, down by 23 % from 447,745 in 2023.</p> <p>The largest numbers were transmitted by <b>Germany</b> (66,246) and <b>Greece</b> (64,251), each accounting for 19 % of the total.</p>	
Category 4	<i>searches by law enforcement authorities</i>
<p>In 2024, law enforcement authorities from <b>10</b> Member States performed a total of <b>858</b> Category 4 comparative fingerprint searches, down by 46 % from 1,592 in 2023.</p> <p>The largest number of searches was made by <b>Germany</b> (761), accounting for <b>89 %</b> of the total, followed by France and Austria (3 % each), with the remaining seven Member States representing 5 % of the total.</p>	

For the breakdown of data transmitted by Member States see **Table 3** in the Statistical Annex.

## Comparative fingerprint searches for law enforcement purposes

In 2024, a total of **1,987** data sets were transmitted to the Eurodac Central System as comparative fingerprint searches initiated by law enforcement authorities, at the national or the European level, accounting for **0.14 %** of the total annual traffic.

Category 4	<i>searches by Member State law enforcement authorities</i>
<p>As already mentioned above, in 2024, a total of <b>858</b> Category 4 comparative fingerprint searches were performed by national law enforcement authorities from <b>10</b> Member States, with 761 searches performed by <b>Germany</b> (<b>89 %</b> of the total). Compared to 2023, the total was down by 46 % from 1,592.</p>	
Category 5	<i>searches by Europol</i>
<p>In 2024, a total of <b>1,129</b> Category 5 comparative fingerprint searches were performed by Europol, accounting for <b>0.08 %</b> of all data transmissions to the Eurodac Central System.</p> <p>This was the only Eurodac data category that demonstrated an increase in 2024, from 517 in 2023, which was also quite substantial at <b>118 %</b>.</p>	



Depending on the type of data sets available, searches of Categories 4 and 5 are performed either as:

- **criminal print-to-print searches (CPS)**: full set of fingerprints taken directly from the person is sent to Eurodac for search resulting in 'hit/no hit'. In 2024, those represented a small part of the searches by Member States law enforcement (9 %) and 55 % of Europol searches,
- **mark-to-print searches (MPS)**: latent fingerprints, i.e. marks found on surfaces or objects, are sent to Eurodac for search, resulting in several best-matching candidates. Those represented 91 % of the searches by Member States law enforcement and 45 % by Europol.

For the breakdown of searches for law enforcement purposes see **Tables 4 and 5** in the Statistical Annex.

## 2.3. Searches and hits in Eurodac

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Searches in Eurodac can be performed by **asylum and immigration authorities** or by designated **law enforcement authorities**. A search can return either a '**hit**' (match with one or more data sets stored in Category 1 or Category 2) or a '**no hit**' (no match).

A hit can be **local** if the match was achieved against data provided by the same Member State performing the search, or **foreign** if the data stored in Eurodac is provided by a Member State different from the one performing the search.

A **foreign hit** reveals typically **secondary/unauthorised movement** of asylum seekers or migrants who travel from the country where a first asylum application was lodged, or the Member State of first arrival, to another Member State, without securing prior consent from relevant authorities.

### Multiple international protection applications

Category 1 fingerprint data sets transmitted to Eurodac are stored in the system and compared against all existing data sets previously stored, i.e. Category 1 and Category 2 data sets. Hits generated while comparing the new Category 1 data set with the ones already stored could identify cases of **multiple applications for international protection** lodged by the same person over the last 10 years, the maximum retention period for Category 1 data in Eurodac.

In 2024, Eurodac processed a total of 624,517 applications for international protection, of which **36 % were multiple applications** (226,843). This indicates that in 2024, one out of every three applications lodged was submitted by persons who had already registered at least one application for international protection in the previous 10 years.

## 2.4. Hits registered

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### Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets

Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets reveal that the person who is applying for asylum **already applied for international protection** in one of the Member States in the past 10 years. If the person previously applied for international protection in the same Member State that performed the search, the positive outcome of the search will be a **local hit**. On the other hand, there will be a **foreign hit** if the past application was lodged in a different Member State.

In 2024, a total of **361,898** Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets were reported, of which 256,090 were foreign hits.

For an overview of Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets, see **Table 10** in the Statistical Annex.



### Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets

Category 1 hits against stored Category 2 data sets reveal that a person who has lodged an application for international protection has been previously apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of Schengen borders **in the previous 18 months**.

If the person was previously apprehended while crossing the external borders in the same Member State performing the search, there will be a **local hit**. On the other hand, there will be a **foreign hit** if the irregular crossing was registered by a different Member State.

In 2024, the total number of Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets was **245,051**, of which 109,297 were foreign hits.

For a breakdown of Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets, see **Table 11** in the Statistical Annex.

### Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets

Category 3 hits against stored Category 1 data sets reveal that a person **found staying illegally** within the territory of a Member State had **applied for international protection** in one of the Member States **in the preceding 10 years**.<sup>19</sup>

If the person previously applied for international protection in the same Member State that performed the search there will be a **local hit**. Conversely, there will be a **foreign hit** if the previous asylum application was lodged in a different Member State.

During 2024, a total of **213,531** Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets were recorded in Eurodac, of which 156,169 were foreign hits.

For the breakdown of Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets, see **Table 12** in the Statistical Annex.

## 2.5. National law enforcement searches and hits

Designated Member State law enforcement authorities can request to conduct **comparative fingerprint searches** in specific cases **under strict conditions**, for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist or other serious criminal offences. These comparisons must be necessary in a specific case, i.e. systematic comparisons are not allowed.

These searches are **recorded under Category 4** and a positive match or a '*hit*' means that the person sought by law enforcement authorities has a record in Eurodac, either because they have:

- applied for international protection in the last 10 years (Category 1),<sup>20</sup>
- been apprehended for the irregular crossing of Schengen borders in the last 18 months (Category 2).

If a Category 4 search against Category 1 or 2 data sets returns a foreign hit, then it means that the person has **previously lodged and asylum application** in another Member State, or they have been **previously apprehended** in another Member State due to the irregular crossing of Schengen borders.

In 2024, a total of **858** Category 4 comparative fingerprint searches were performed by national law enforcement authorities, resulting in **57** hits. The vast majority – 85 % – were foreign hits.

For a breakdown of Category 4 hits against Categories 1 and 2, see **Table 16** in the Statistical Annex.

<sup>19</sup> As per [Article 17](#) of the Eurodac Regulation, Category 3 searches are not mandatory, and therefore this functionality is not systematically used by all Member States.

<sup>20</sup> The system does not return hits if the person has been granted international protection and more than 3 years have passed because after that time these data sets are blocked for law enforcement searches.



## 2.6. Hits against marked data sets

A marked data set (Category 1 or Category 2) indicates that the person has been **granted international protection**. This set of hits represent a sub-group of the hits reported above. Similar to the previous set of hits, those foreign hits reveal secondary/unauthorised movements.

Category 1 hits against marked Category 1	<i>international protection granted</i>
In 2024, a total of <b>32,564</b> Category 1 searches resulted in a hit against marked Category 1 data sets, indicating that the persons who had submitted an application for international protection had <b>already been granted international protection</b> . The majority ( <b>79 %</b> ) were <b>foreign hits (25,783)</b> , i.e. initial application submitted in another Member State.	
Category 1 hits against marked Category 2	<i>asylum application v irregular crossing</i>
In 2024, there were <b>9,827</b> hits for Category 1 searches against marked Category 2 data sets, indicating that the person seeking asylum had <b>already been granted international protection</b> after being apprehended for the <b>irregular crossing</b> of Schengen borders in the past 18 months. Practically all ( <b>99.96 %</b> ) were <b>foreign hits – 9,823</b> , i.e. these individuals had been apprehended in one Member State, then they applied for and were granted asylum and later lodged a new application for asylum in another Member State.	
Category 3 hits against marked Category 1	<i>illegal stay vs prior asylum application</i>
In 2024, <b>10,158</b> hits were recorded for Category 3 searches against marked Category 1 data sets, indicating that a third-country national found <b>illegally staying</b> within the Schengen area had been <b>granted international protection</b> in one of the Member States. Of these, <b>7,889</b> , were found <b>staying illegally in another Member State</b> (foreign hit), accounting for <b>78 %</b> of the total.	

For the breakdown of hits on marked data sets, see **Tables 13, 14 and 15** in the Statistical Annex.

## 2.7. Outcome of delayed data transmission: wrong and missed hits

According to the Eurodac Regulation, 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. Moreover, under Article 9(1) and Article 14(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, an **additional 48 hours** are allowed in the event of serious technical problems.

Delays in the transmission of fingerprint data sets might result in the incorrect designation of the Member State responsible for processing the asylum application under the provisions of the Dublin Regulation.

In 2024, five Member States transmitted more than 10 % of their **Category 1 data sets** with a delay exceeding 72 hours. Cyprus sent 26 % of its Category 1 data sets (1,537 data sets) with more than 72 hours delay, Portugal 19 % (449 data sets), Ireland 17 % (3,104 data sets), Germany 14 % (25,209 data sets, the highest amount in absolute terms) and Sweden 13 % (1,150 data sets).

As for **Category 2 data sets**, four Member States – Czechia, Ireland, Poland and Sweden – transmitted more than 10 % of their data on this category with a delay of more than 72 hours. It is worth noting that these accounted for a total of 29 transactions. On the other hand, the highest number of Category 2 transactions with a delay were transmitted by Spain (4,061).



### Wrong and missed hits



Delays in transmitting Category 1 data sets were responsible for **1,246 wrong Category 1 hits** against Category 1 data sets.<sup>21</sup> The majority of those were recorded by Hungary: 953 hits.

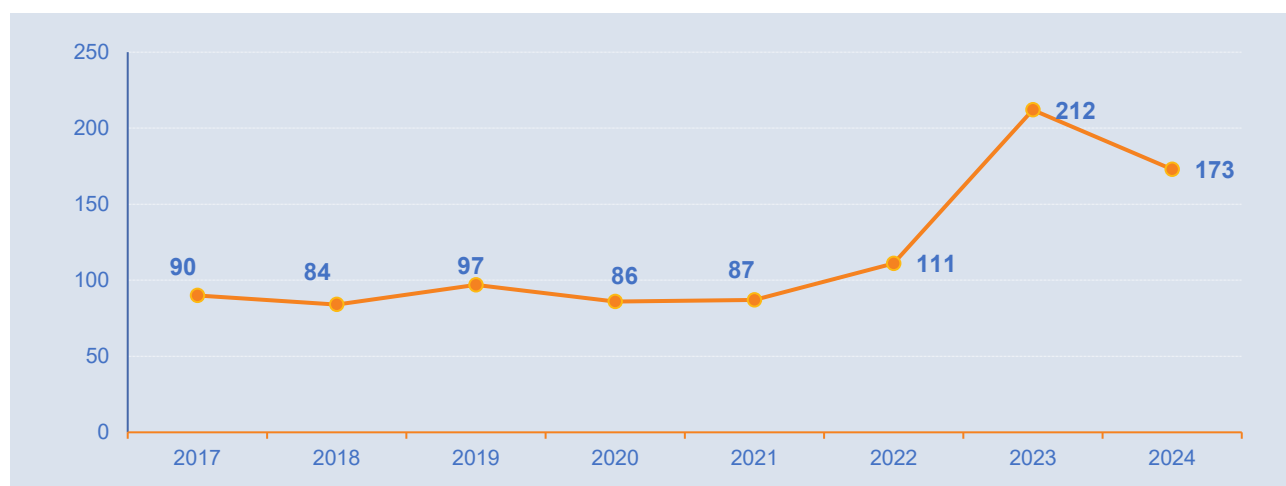
Delays in transmitting Category 2 data sets were responsible for **614 missed hits**.<sup>22</sup> The vast majority of these were related to data transmitted by Croatia (502 hits), followed by Spain (58), Poland (29) and Italy (17).

For the breakdown of wrong and missed hits, see **Tables 17 and 18** in the Statistical Annex.

## 2.8. False hits

After a hit, the Member State that 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. Following the notification, all necessary technical measures are taken to unlink the relevant records in the Eurodac central system.

**Figure 10. False hits reported, 2017–2024**



In 2024, a total of **173 false hits** were reported by all Member States. False hits remain rare, as shown in Figure 10.

<sup>21</sup> **wrong hit** (example): TCN lodges an asylum application in Member State A, whose authorities take their fingerprints. While fingerprints await transmission to Eurodac (Category 1 transaction), that person could go to Member State B and lodge another application. If Member State B sends the fingerprint data before A, the fingerprint data sent by A would be registered in Eurodac later than the data sent by 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. In that case, Member State B would be deemed responsible instead of Member State A, where the application was actually lodged first.

<sup>22</sup> **missed hit** (example): TCN or stateless person is apprehended in connection with an irregular border crossing and their fingerprints are taken by authorities of Member State A. While fingerprints await transmission to Eurodac (Category 2 transaction), that person could go to Member State B and lodge an application for international protection, which would prompt authorities of Member State B to take their fingerprints. If B sends the fingerprint data (Category 1 transaction) before A, Eurodac will register this as a Category 1 transaction and B would have to manage the application instead of A. When Category 2 transaction arrives later, a hit will be missed because Category 2 data are not searchable.



## 2.9. Right to access personal data

Any individual whose data is processed in the Eurodac central system has the right to access their own data upon request. Such requests are recorded under **Category 9 searches**, for which 419 requests were logged in 2024. This figure is 11 % higher than in 2023.

More than half of such requests for access to personal data came from France (299), as has been the case in the previous years.

For the breakdown of Category 9 searches see **Table 19** in the Statistical Annex.

## 2.10. Rejection rate

The fingerprint data sets and the transactions must be of a **sufficient quality** to be accepted by the Eurodac central system. 'Sufficient quality' means to be in line with the Interface Control Document (ICD), which sets out the rules for data exchange between the Member States and the Eurodac central system.

### Rejected fingerprint data sets



To enable **comparative fingerprint searches**, the fingerprint data sets transmitted for storage under **Categories 1 and 2** must be of **appropriate quality** to ensure that the comparison can be carried out by means of the computerised fingerprint recognition system.<sup>23</sup>

If the transmitted fingerprint data set is of poor quality or due to sequence check failures, it is rejected by the Eurodac central system, and the Member State must resubmit the data in a quality high enough to allow for the comparison of fingerprints.

In 2024, the average rejection rate for fingerprint data sets was 3.4 %, meaning that the Eurodac central system rejected **37,013** data sets under Categories 1 and 2. This represents a slight increase in relative terms compared to the previous year, when the rejection rate was 3.1 %

For the breakdown of rejected data sets, see **Table 6** in the Statistical Annex.

**Transaction errors** may occur due to data validation issues (incompatibility with the ICD) or incorrect formats. In 2024, a total of 82,431 transactions (i.e. entries, updates and deletions) were rejected due to errors, accounting for 4.23 % of all transactions. This represented an increase compared to the previous year, when the rejection rate was 3.4 %.

<sup>23</sup> As per [Article 25](#) of the Eurodac Regulation.



# 3

## ***STATISTICAL ANNEX***





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**Table 1. Fingerprint data sets stored in Eurodac as at 31 December 2024**

Member State	Category 1	Category 2	TOTAL
AT / Austria	332,648	83	332,731
BE / Belgium	229,722	0	229,722
BG / Bulgaria	100,987	2,763	103,750
CH / Switzerland *	158,558	0	158,558
CY / Cyprus	78,446	10,297	88,743
CZ / Czechia	12,932	3	12,935
DE / Germany	2,314,954	1,065	2,316,019
DK / Denmark	45,502	2	45,504
EE / Estonia	8,133	5	8,138
ES / Spain	615,228	89,156	704,384
FI / Finland	53,161	2	53,163
FR / France	979,937	463	980,400
GR / Greece	403,359	87,745	491,104
HR / Croatia	92,609	31,521	124,130
HU / Hungary	142,600	90	142,690
IE / Ireland	76,630	3	76,633
IS / Iceland *	12,908	14	12,922
IT / Italy	922,134	142,139	1,064,273
LI / Liechtenstein *	801	0	801
LT / Lithuania	6,844	26	6,870
LU / Luxembourg	16,244	15	16,259
LV / Latvia	4,100	0	4,100
MT / Malta	13,278	474	13,752
NL / Netherlands	262,470	78	262,548
NO / Norway *	44,334	20	44,354
PL / Poland	52,360	137	52,497
PT / Portugal	14,014	0	14,014
RO / Romania	46,577	16,571	63,148
SE / Sweden	208,669	9	208,678
SI / Slovenia	33,869	33	33,902
SK / Slovakia	2,394	2,392	4,786
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,286,402</b>	<b>385,106</b>	<b>7,671,508</b>

\* Schengen Associated Countries



**Table 2. Fingerprint data sets transmitted to Eurodac from 2014 to 2024**

	CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2	CATEGORY 3	CATEGORY 4	CATEGORY 5	TOTAL	% change
	<i>asylum applications</i>	<i>irregular border-crossing</i>	<i>illegal stay</i>	<i>Member State law enforcement searches</i>	<i>Europol searches</i>		
<b>2014</b>	505,221	106,980	144,167	<b>as of July 2015</b>	<b>as of July 2015</b>	<b>756,368</b>	
<b>2015</b>	1,198,111	422,825	294,807	95	0	<b>1,915,838</b>	153 %
<b>2016</b>	1,018,074	370,418	252,559	326	0	<b>1,641,377</b>	-14 %
<b>2017</b>	633,324	160,816	217,661	550	114	<b>1,012,465</b>	-38 %
<b>2018</b>	551,253	103,333	224,180	296	10	<b>879,072</b>	-13 %
<b>2019</b>	592,691	111,761	211,635	449	0	<b>916,536</b>	4 %
<b>2020</b>	401,590	82,285	160,843	206	2	<b>644,926</b>	-30 %
<b>2021</b>	510,696	132,356	211,960	446	20	<b>855,478</b>	33 %
<b>2022</b>	950,768	192,121	337,382	1,491	53	<b>1,481,815</b>	73 %
<b>2023</b>	1,024,923	302,137	447,745	1,592	517	<b>1,776,914</b>	20 %
<b>2024</b>	<b>829,308</b>	<b>212,776</b>	<b>344,436</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,388,507</b>	<b>-22 %</b>



## Tables 3, 4 and 5. Fingerprint data sets transmitted to Eurodac in 2024, by category

Table 3. Data sets transmitted by Member States and Europol in 2024, by category

Member State	Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3	Cat 4	Cat 5	TOTAL
AT / Austria	14,399	64	15,101	26		29,590
BE / Belgium	31,981	0	41,470	0		73,451
BG / Bulgaria	10,669	1,993	6,826	0		19,488
CH / Switzerland	18,250	1	11,799	0		30,050
CY / Cyprus	5,871	5,572	81	10		11,534
CZ / Czechia	1,240	6	3,976	0		5,222
DE / Germany	181,734	554	66,246	761		249,295
DK / Denmark	2,098	2	2,157	1		4,258
EE / Estonia	1,209	1	663	0		1,873
ES / Spain	126,696	56,259	2,005	0		184,960
FI / Finland	2,368	1	132	3		2,504
FR / France	109,722	309	20,823	28		130,882
GR / Greece	63,169	53,793	64,251	1		181,214
HR / Croatia	21,340	12,393	124	0		33,857
HU / Hungary	284	49	8,831	8		9,172
IE / Ireland	18,627	3	0	0		18,630
IS / Iceland	1,604	9	44	0		1,657
IT / Italy	145,945	65,107	37,593	0		248,645
LI / Liechtenstein	52	0	10	0		62
LT / Lithuania	298	15	170	0		483
LU / Luxembourg	1,776	11	1,575	0		3,362
LV / Latvia	689	0	8	0		697
MT / Malta	434	240	143	0		817
NL / Netherlands	31,719	34	11,585	1		43,339
NO / Norway	5,767	14	3,941	0		9,722
PL / Poland	12,393	86	3,440	19		15,938
PT / Portugal	2,340	0	67	0		2,407
RO / Romania	2,074	14,173	2,467	0		18,714
SE / Sweden	8,936	11	838	0		9,785
SI / Slovenia	5,497	54	37,101	0		42,652
SK / Slovakia	127	2,022	969	0		3,118
Europol					1,129	1,129
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>829,308</b>	<b>212,776</b>	<b>344,436</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1,1,29</b>	<b>1,388,507</b>

### Category 4 and 5 – law enforcement searches

Searches performed by designated Member State law enforcement authorities (Category 4) and by Europol (Category 5) can be either:

- a) **criminal print-to-print searches (CPS)**: searches with digitally scanned fingerprints
- b) **mark-to-print searches (MPS)**: searches with latent fingerprints (finger marks) collected from surfaces (e.g. in the context of criminal investigations)

Table 4. Searches by Member State law enforcement authorities (Category 4)

Member State	Cat 4 CPS	Cat 4 MPS	TOTAL
AT / Austria	24	2	26
CY / Cyprus	2	8	10
DE / Germany	10	751	761
DK / Denmark	0	1	1
FI / Finland	0	3	3
FR / France	28	0	28
GR / Greece	1	0	1
HU / Hungary	8	0	8
NL / Netherlands	0	1	1
PL / Poland	0	19	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>858</b>

Table 5. Searches by Europol (Category 5)

	Cat 5 CPS	Cat 5 MPS	TOTAL
Europol	621	508	1,129
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1,129</b>



## Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9. Rejected, marked, unmarked, and blocked data sets in 2024

**Table 6. Rejected** data sets per Member State in 2024

Member State	rejected data sets
AT / Austria	302
BE / Belgium	308
BG / Bulgaria	147
CH / Switzerland	171
CY / Cyprus	150
CZ / Czechia	25
DE / Germany	5,696
DK / Denmark	69
EE / Estonia	19
ES / Spain	13,897
FI / Finland	166
FR / France	8,330
GR / Greece	2,092
HR / Croatia	742
HU / Hungary	10
IE / Ireland	439
IS / Iceland	91
IT / Italy	2,077
LI / Liechtenstein	1
LT / Lithuania	7
LU / Luxembourg	41
LV / Latvia	18
MT / Malta	24
NL / Netherlands	1,205
NO / Norway	152
PL / Poland	318
PT / Portugal	50
RO / Romania	148
SE / Sweden	257
SI / Slovenia	17
SK / Slovakia	44
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,013</b>

**Table 7. Marked** data sets per Member State in 2024

Member State	Number of markings		TOTAL
	as initiator	following initiator	
AT	11,768	11,386	23,154
BE	16	6,279	6,295
BG	689	7,773	8,462
CH	5,548	3,152	8,700
CY	4,631	1,381	6,012
CZ	131	47	178
DE	84,251	29,487	113,738
DK	560	489	1,049
EE	1,145	0	1,145
ES	6,136	1,370	7,506
FI	1,067	570	1,637
FR	53,037	8,483	61,520
GR	31,138	44,004	75,142
HR	30	4,265	4,295
HU	0	1,328	1,328
IE	2,306	1,988	4,294
IS	0	372	372
IT	8	10,089	10,097
LI	0	2	2
LT	135	188	323
LU	685	140	825
LV	168	119	287
MT	150	409	559
NL	2	5,054	5,056
NO	1,278	762	2,040
PL	5,412	739	6,151
PT	0	0	0
RO	397	2,198	2,595
SE	2,631	2,198	4,829
SI	90	865	955
SK	47	29	76
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>213,456</b>	<b>145,166</b>	<b>358,622</b>

**Table 8. Unmarked** data sets per Member State in 2024

Member State	Number of markings		TOTAL
	as initiator	following initiator	
AT	651	122	773
BE	5	68	73
BG	28	77	105
CH	1,888	379	2,267
CY	7	1	8
CZ	1	2	3
DE	1,228	480	1,708
DK	6	25	31
EE	0	0	0
ES	13	10	23
FI	16	8	24
FR	269	106	375
GR	165	348	513
HR	0	31	31
HU	0	173	173
IE	1	5	6
IS	0	3	3
IT	0	95	95
LI	0	0	0
LT	38	1	39
LU	0	5	5
LV	3	0	3
MT	19	1	20
NL	2	76	78
NO	12	15	27
PL	8	7	15
PT	0	0	0
RO	0	18	18
SE	144	39	183
SI	0	7	7
SK	14	3	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>6,623</b>

**Table 9. Blocked** data sets per Member State in 2024 \*

Member State	blocked for law enforcement
AT	69,660
BE	28,552
BG	17,782
CY	4,555
CZ	861
DE	771,484
DK	18,653
EE	146
ES	15,985
FI	11,505
FR	162,366
GR	96,586
HR	1,469
HU	60,248
IE	6,119
IT	25,971
LT	790
LU	2,765
LV	446
MT	1,618
NL	36,637
PL	4,577
PT	515
RO	5,152
SE	51,567
SI	1,919
SK	254
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,398,182</b>

\* The list does not include Schengen Associated Countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) because fingerprint data sets are not accessible by default for law enforcement searches, as the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not apply to them.



**Table 10. Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets**

The first column lists Member States that have entered a *new fingerprint data set related to a new asylum application* (Category 1) into Eurodac, thereby initiating an automatic search against stored Category 1 fingerprint data sets (*prior asylum applications*) that resulted in hits against data submitted by the Member States listed in the top row of the table.

These hits indicate that the person applying for asylum *has already submitted an application for international protection* in the preceding 10 years.

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 / Austria	2,885	119	601	441	36	27	1285	54	2	34	20	297	1083	656	122	6	8	248	10	7	33	2	5	353	18	52	5	103	66	64	7	2,885	5,764	8,649	
BE / Belgium	1,000	11,694	1,050	677	120	18	4,585	85	2	249	51	3,239	6,110	1,079	96	21	74	1,053	3	16	107	23	34	1,193	83	253	31	348	411	134	8	11,694	22,153	33,847	
BG / Bulgaria	47	7	114	15	11	2	114	6	1	2	0	9	28	13	11	0	0	5	0	1	3	0	2	27	8	1	0	8	20	4	0	114	345	459	
CH / Switzerland*	637	334	467	1,921	21	5	2,799	147	1	191	43	1,062	2,852	1,075	100	12	7	1,055	10	3	88	10	18	1,216	46	73	25	113	197	357	10	1,921	12,974	14,895	
CY / Cyprus	5	4	0	2	23	0	20	0	0	1	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	23	56	79	
CZ / Czechia	30	12	2	13	0	354	98	4	0	0	2	21	2	9	6	0	0	11	0	2	0	1	2	35	10	13	1	5	20	2	1	354	302	656	
DE / Germany	6,321	3,072	8,150	3,832	823	137	25,376	527	15	858	459	7,737	31,467	13,935	521	33	95	4,547	22	142	239	451	121	3,755	354	1,792	176	1,409	2,344	856	55	25,376	94,245	119,621	
DK / Denmark	60	57	18	121	4	3	519	176	1	17	48	100	297	49	10	7	11	67	4	2	11	3	2	231	45	29	4	6	249	10	1	176	1,986	2,162	
EE / Estonia	3	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	35	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	35	26	61	
ES / Spain	211	110	13	109	5	0	454	16	2	639	12	628	181	260	8	9	83	275	2	1	24	4	15	151	50	10	29	52	92	58	1	639	2,865	3,504	
FI / Finland	21	29	10	42	28	5	292	39	4	10	1,007	77	242	41	15	4	16	83	1	3	11	8	4	60	24	8	2	1	145	0	0	1,007	1,225	2,232	
FR / France	2,918	2,889	1,608	1,477	368	50	7,596	201	8	1,224	169	30,362	4,333	3,057	348	27	63	5,391	13	55	181	105	194	1,402	164	382	221	758	1,144	414	31	30,362	36,791	67,153	
GR / Greece	55	28	44	26	65	1	362	18	0	9	27	104	6,215	17	50	1	0	58	0	6	10	0	1	45	10	2	1	98	56	7	0	6,215	1,101	7,316	
HR / Croatia	174	58	2,076	66	105	4	733	6	2	16	3	271	2,447	320	37	0	2	109	0	9	2	2	3	50	11	128	0	42	29	41	0	320	6,426	6,746	
HU / Hungary	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	19	20
IE / Ireland	305	270	359	91	45	3	786	68	3	96	86	727	1,012	111	33	2,269	33	269	0	3	19	18	29	199	22	19	18	100	273	14	3	2,269	5,014	7,283	
IS / Iceland*	9	17	2	4	0	0	61	10	0	0	9	30	91	4	7	1	67	36	0	2	2	0	0	17	4	1	2	1	14	0	0	67	324	391	
IT / Italy	4,955	618	1,506	764	144	33	3,747	80	2	287	102	3,892	2,140	4,778	265	13	18	12,211	5	25	43	24	187	572	46	121	39	1,651	717	1,960	56	12,211	28,790	41,001	
LI / Liechtenstein*	10	1	0	15	0	0	37	5	0	1	1	6	3	3	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	113	117	
LT / Lithuania	5	1	0	3	0	5	38	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	58	1	2	0	3	7	2	0	0	12	0	1	58	87	145	
LU / Luxembourg	68	130	14	174	1	1	464	35	1	19	12	184	117	30	8	4	6	105	6	2	73	0	2	348	18	28	6	6	36	12	1	73	1,838	1,911	
LV / Latvia	2	0	1	1	0	1	20	1	1	0	0	5	7	1	1	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	6	1	0	0	63	63	
MT / Malta	4	2	27	3	2	0	15	0	0	0	5	12	28	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	36	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	36	115	151	
NL / Netherlands	715	1,020	713	1,252	68	24	4,895	212	6	184	82	1,642	7,508	1,140	75	10	21	1,349	11	26	150	34	60	4,427	95	184	52	179	371	166	7	4,427	22,251	26,678	
NO / Norway*	64	39	76	45	10	5	270	92	6	8	11	59	1,089	110	23	14	8	32	4	0	2	4	6	55	1,173	23	5	18	151	11	0	1,173	2,240	3,413	
PL / Poland	47	39	2	26	8	14	411	18	4	3	9	51	21	15	10	3	4	13	1	28	5	4	1	53	34	1,094	0	16	38	2	2	1,094	882	1,976	
PT / Portugal	31	28	6	61	2	2	249	10	0	26	12	234	18	19	2	2	0	194	0	1	3	0	40	80	6	5	32	3	36	7	0	32	1,077	1,109	
RO / Romania	31	14	171	8	1	9	64	2	0	1	1	15	43	1	6	0	0	20	1	0	0	1	8	10	4	5	0	134	11	0	4	134	431	565	
SE / Sweden	101	85	48	118	19	14	681	230	2	18	73	187	349	82	90	1	7	149	2	1	17	12	1	174	100	29	8	14	2,955	10	0	2,955	2,622	5,577	
SI / Slovenia	118	19	1,279	101	5	0	171	14	0	9	5	59	469	1,430	28	1	0	44	1	0	7	0	0	83	4	4	2	18	29	123	1	123	3,901	4,024	
SK / Slovakia	13	4	2	2	0	1	19	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	5	1	0	1	2	0	30	30	64	94	
TOTAL	20,848	20,700	18,360	11,410	1,914	720	56,171	2,056	100	3,902	2,254	51,018	68,167	28,242	1,875	2,438	527	27,342	101	396	1,037	709	771	14,570	2,349	4,261	659	5,087	9,442	4,253	219	105,808	256,090	361,898	



**Table 11. Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets**

The first column lists Member States that have entered a *new fingerprint data set related to a new asylum application* (Category 1) into Eurodac, thereby initiating an automatic search against stored Category 2 fingerprint datasets (*irregular crossings*) that resulted in hits against data submitted by the Member States listed in the top row of the table.

These hits indicate that the person applying for asylum *has been apprehended for the irregular crossing of Schengen borders* in the past 18 months.

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 / Austria	8	0	102	0	21	0	2	0	0	36	0	0	862	433	0	0	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	1,797	1,805
BE / Belgium	0	0	50	0	40	0	1	0	0	273	0	13	4,723	656	0	0	0	1,929	0	0	1	0	7	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7,697	7,697
BG / Bulgaria	0	0	1,848	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1,848	25	1,873
CH / Switzerland*	1	0	49	0	0	0	8	0	0	629	0	3	1,774	643	0	0	0	1,782	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4,896	4,896
CY / Cyprus	0	0	0	0	5,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,341	2	5,343
CZ / Czechia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	16	16
DE / Germany	3	0	784	0	205	2	470	0	0	1,659	0	21	27,514	8,687	4	0	0	15,324	0	2	1	0	36	3	0	21	0	86	2	20	21	470	54,395	54,865
DK / Denmark	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	262	28	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	399	399
EE / Estonia	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	3	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
ES / Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	17,652	0	0	16	187	0	0	0	343	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	17,652	551	18,203
FI / Finland	0	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	181	15	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242	242
FR / France	0	0	89	0	25	0	18	0	1	3,702	0	241	2,261	1,579	3	0	0	7,387	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	3	0	40	0	0	4	241	15,131	15,372
GR / Greece	0	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,483	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,483	37	55,520
HR / Croatia	0	0	360	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,839	10,505	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	10,505	2,231	12,736
HU / Hungary	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	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
IE / Ireland	0	0	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	21	0	1	651	66	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	823	823
IS / Iceland*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	64	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	5	3	94	97
IT / Italy	13	0	133	0	24	0	2	0	0	875	0	9	484	2,700	4	0	0	43,956	0	1	0	0	32	0	0	3	0	52	0	8	3	43,956	4,343	48,299
LI / Liechtenstein*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
LT / Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
LU / Luxembourg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	8	100	16	0	0	0	255	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	420	423
LV / Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
MT / Malta	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	41	176
NL / Netherlands	0	0	106	0	24	0	12	0	0	556	0	6	6,940	872	1	0	0	3,950	0	0	0	0	30	1	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	12,503	12,504
NO / Norway*	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	1,101	69	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	5	2	1,411	1,413
PL / Poland	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	11	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	35	0	0	6	27	60	87
PT / Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	536	536
RO / Romania	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	63	118
SE / Sweden	0	0	3	0	8	0	4	0	0	14	0	2	279	42	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	5	449	454
SI / Slovenia	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	201	670	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1,105	1,106
SK / Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	4
TOTAL	25	0	3,797	0	5,744	2	526	0	1	25,953	0	305	104,794	27,216	14	0	4	75,850	0	19	7	0	276	14	2	61	0	350	9	33	49	135,754	109,297	245,051



**Table 12. Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets**

The first column lists Member States that have used Eurodac to perform searches with Category 3 fingerprint data sets (*found staying illegally within Schengen area*) that resulted in hits against stored Category 1 data sets (*asylum applications*) submitted by the Member States listed in the top row of the table.

These hits indicate that the person found illegally staying within the Schengen area *has submitted an asylum application* in the preceding 10 years.

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 / Austria	1,717	107	950	451	17	18	1399	76	1	55	32	508	1179	386	128	7	8	698	6	5	27	4	9	376	45	31	4	109	114	78	11	1,717	6,839	8,556
BE / Belgium	2,139	15,295	585	3,224	37	22	8,606	690	3	775	88	3,137	1,078	1,254	227	61	28	1,694	3	24	366	18	34	6,972	156	126	59	257	1,022	522	21	15,295	33,228	48,523
BG / Bulgaria	48	10	280	17	7	0	112	12	0	3	1	14	13	16	13	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	24	9	0	0	8	33	9	0	280	357	637
CH / Switzerland*	921	330	188	4,450	2	8	3,373	235	2	245	34	1,117	345	450	83	39	9	1,038	20	3	106	1	6	1,914	47	11	34	57	206	337	8	4,450	11,169	15,619
CY / Cyprus	0	0	0	0	53	0	7	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	53	19	72
CZ / Czechia	58	13	21	25	1	310	196	4	0	7	3	59	86	42	13	2	2	18	0	1	3	0	0	28	4	19	0	14	16	5	0	310	640	950
DE / Germany	2,123	1,153	2,679	1,886	119	48	12,513	368	5	418	183	3,126	8,999	4,177	249	35	31	2,161	12	37	162	196	30	1,981	157	708	74	403	876	450	22	12,513	32,868	45,381
DK / Denmark	34	24	11	80	2	0	360	577	0	25	51	74	115	20	22	12	9	85	0	0	5	0	3	128	61	9	3	5	332	7	0	577	1,477	2,054
EE / Estonia	2	0	0	4	0	1	16	3	53	2	14	8	3	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	15	0	0	53	85	138
ES / Spain	4	29	2	19	0	2	154	1	0	914	0	42	12	2	3	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	31	3	2	2	1	21	2	0	914	345	1,259
FI / Finland	1	4	0	5	4	2	31	13	0	0	32	6	16	5	2	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	3	0	1	26	2	0	32	148	180
FR / France	1,217	537	404	1,161	13	10	3,057	115	1	319	48	6,060	589	531	151	29	5	2,086	4	16	81	19	30	1,520	34	55	31	198	249	373	16	6,060	12,899	18,959
GR / Greece	58	27	44	29	65	1	380	19	0	9	27	110	5,992	20	58	1	0	53	0	6	9	0	1	46	9	2	1	99	60	7	0	5,992	1,141	7,133
HR / Croatia	15	1	8	5	0	0	25	1	0	0	1	13	21	10	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	10	114	124
HU / Hungary	105	34	66	32	2	10	314	19	0	2	5	115	122	76	75	4	2	56	1	0	7	0	0	49	10	3	0	54	20	6	0	75	1,114	1,189
IE / Ireland	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 / Iceland*	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	23	31
IT / Italy	2,403	467	1,474	820	48	20	2,479	82	1	126	41	2,267	1,539	3,489	176	20	5	3,525	2	18	29	20	46	590	40	57	20	499	381	1,532	29	3,525	18,720	22,245
LI / Liechtenstein*	2	0	0	6	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	25	25
LT / Lithuania	2	0	0	1	0	1	30	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	9	0	1	5	65	70
LU / Luxembourg	86	97	8	193	1	2	434	37	0	27	4	290	28	17	9	7	3	138	0	0	74	2	1	337	10	2	5	5	44	18	2	74	1,807	1,881
LV / Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	7	7
MT / Malta	1	4	3	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	89	3	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	89	55	144
NL / Netherlands	318	336	107	533	5	9	1,788	114	1	177	12	518	293	120	48	10	4	407	2	6	41	3	17	2,929	33	20	14	46	161	59	3	2,929	5,205	8,134
NO / Norway*	57	43	49	54	10	1	237	114	2	15	23	88	471	69	18	9	5	52	4	0	2	1	5	72	860	17	5	16	216	15	0	860	1,670	2,530
PL / Poland	50	42	12	22	4	19	390	20	2	7	8	91	100	11	4	2	1	27	1	9	0	33	0	54	8	616	3	14	48	2	0	616	984	1,600
PT / Portugal	8	3	0	8	0	0	24	0	0	4	0	18	5	1	2	4	0	15	0	0	3	0	1	16	0	0	21	1	1	1	0	21	115	136
RO / Romania	33	17	7	10	2	2	111	1	0	0	1	29	9	4	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	6	0	365	7	0	0	365	258	623
SE / Sweden	15	32	2	19	1	1	108	55	0	5	20	29	31	7	6	1	0	44	0	0	2	2	1	28	17	3	0	4	224	0	0	224	433	657
SI / Slovenia	397	158	5,405	312	197	4	921	25	0	19	14	418	4,584	11,131	57	1	1	190	1	10	12	2	2	172	22	24	3	102	50	304	4	304	24,238	24,542
SK / Slovakia	17	5	9	4	0	3	24	0	0	0	0	5	19	1	3	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	2	0	2	11	0	11	11	121	132
TOTAL	11,835	18,768	12,314	13,371	590	494	37,114	2,584	71	3,155	647	18,164	25,661	21,841	1,355	248	124	12,359	56	140	935	305	275	17,304	1,533	1,720	279	2,262	4,161	3,738	128	57,362	156,169	213,531



**Table 13. Category 1 hits against marked Category 1 data sets**

The first column lists Member States that have entered a *new fingerprint data set related to a new asylum application* (Category 1) into Eurodac, thereby initiating an automatic search that resulted in hits against **marked** Category 1 data sets (*international protection granted*) granted by the Member States listed in the top row of the table. These hits indicate that the person applying for asylum *has already been granted international protection* in the preceding 10 years.

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 / Austria	1,055	14	11	22	5	1	121	4		3	1	38	181	3	56	1		8			4		3	22	4	3		6	10			1,055	521	1,576	
BE / Belgium	28	760	66	37	48		979	19	1	104	8	219	2,811	7	11	3	38	29	1		8		9	93	11	2		28	63	6	4	760	4,633	5,393	
BG / Bulgaria	6		1	2	2		18	2				2	3	1	3						1		1	3	2				4			1	50	51	
CH / Switzerland*	45	34	13	888	2		181	15		19	7	96	1,034	15	37	1		30			8	2		47	7	5		15	20	13	1	888	1,647	2,535	
CY / Cyprus				1	0		2																	1								0	4	4	
CZ / Czechia						13	3																	1		1			1			13	6	19	
DE / Germany	182	244	446	248	107	5	2,658	70	4	220	30	471	7,073	90	62	6	21	69	1	14	14	42	15	195	67	32	1	193	191	14	4	2,658	10,131	12,789	
DK / Denmark	4	14	5	13	3		60	41		2	6	14	48	1	3	1	2	4		2				19	5	6		1	36			41	249	290	
EE / Estonia									2																							2	0	2	
ES / Spain	1	1		2			10	1		4		20	7	1		2					2			1	3	3				1		4	55	59	
FI / Finland		4		4	6		26	2		1	14	4	62	1	3	1	3	2		1		1	1	6	2			1	12			14	143	157	
FR / France	56	124	30	77	23		482	16	1	114	10	888	946	18	20	3	11	78	1		2	6	19	80	8	10		45	69	1	4	888	2,254	3,142	
GR / Greece	7	1		2	1		55	1				2	33		8			1							3				4			33	85	118	
HR / Croatia	8		4	7	31		53	2				11	67	3	5			1						1	1	5		1	4			3	201	204	
HU / Hungary															0																	0	0	0	
IE / Ireland	59	33	76	25	14		240	34		15	14	133	559	5	10	73	9	23			2	13	6	40	10			44	29			73	1,393	1,466	
IS / Iceland*	1	9	1				23	1			2	3	57	1	1		5	2		1				3	2	1			4			5	112	117	
IT / Italy	34	15	16	21	5	1	136	3		7	2	131	79	10	27	2		31			3	1		22	6	4	1	9	16	3	1	31	555	586	
LI / Liechtenstein*							2			1									0										1			0	4	4	
LT / Lithuania																				0												0	0	0	
LU / Luxembourg	3	10	1	8			33			2		12	13		3			1			0			14	2			2				0	104	104	
LV / Latvia																						0										0	0	0	
MT / Malta	1	1	3	2			2					6	9				1	2					2	1								2	28	30	
NL / Netherlands	62	80	45	53	20		463	18	1	14	17	129	1,972	20	14	1	5	36			7	3	5	157	19	5	4	35	44	7	1	157	3,080	3,237	
NO / Norway*	4	4	2	10	5		43	8		2	1	6	52	1	3		1	3						8	13	1			11			13	165	178	
PL / Poland	1	1		2			5	2				1	1							1				3		11			1			11	18	29	
PT / Portugal	1			3			10				1	8	1					4						1			1		1			1	30	31	
RO / Romania							3																					0					0	3	3
SE / Sweden	9	6	7	9	4		66	19		3	4	24	59	1	7	1		8		1				11	12			1	124			124	252	376	
SI / Slovenia	6		2	3	3		11	1				4	8	5	3			2						4			1	1	3	0		0	57	57	
SK / Slovakia			1			1									1																4	4	3	7	
TOTAL	1,573	1,355	730	1,439	279	21	5,685	259	9	511	117	2,222	15,075	183	277	95	96	334	3	20	51	68	61	733	177	89	8	382	648	45	19	6,781	25,783	32,564	



**Table 14. Category 1 hits against marked Category 2 data sets**

The first column lists Member States that have entered a *new fingerprint data set related to a new asylum application* (Category 1) into Eurodac, thereby initiating automatic search that resulted in hits against **marked** Category 2 data sets (*irregular crossings*) submitted by the Member States listed in the top row of the table. These hits indicate that the person applying for asylum *has already been granted international protection* after having been apprehended for the irregular crossing of Schengen borders in the past 18 months.

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 / Austria	0				1								71	3																		0	75	75
BE / Belgium		0	2		7								1,798	4				1														0	1,812	1,812
BG / Bulgaria			0										1																			0	1	1
CH / Switzerland*				0			1						289	4																		0	294	294
CY / Cyprus					0																											0	0	
CZ / Czechia						0																					1					0	1	1
DE / Germany			12		8		0			1			5,011	46				20					3			1						0	5,102	5,102
DK / Denmark								0					18																			0	18	18
EE / Estonia									0																							0	0	
ES / Spain										0			1																			0	1	1
FI / Finland					1						0		31	1																		0	33	33
FR / France			1				4			8		0	379	6				1														0	399	399
GR / Greece													1																			1	0	1
HR / Croatia													34	3				1														3	35	38
HU / Hungary															0																	0	0	
IE / Ireland			4										307	3		0																0	314	314
IS / Iceland*													33				0															0	33	33
IT / Italy													8	7				0														0	15	15
LI / Liechtenstein*																			0													0	0	
LT / Lithuania																				0												0	0	
LU / Luxembourg													9									0										0	9	9
LV / Latvia																							0									0	0	
MT / Malta																							0									0	0	
NL / Netherlands			1		2								1,599	9				1					1	0				1				0	1,614	1,614
NO / Norway*													33					1							0							0	34	34
PL / Poland																										0						0	0	
PT / Portugal																											0					0	0	
RO / Romania																												0				0	0	
SE / Sweden					1								25	1				2											0			0	29	29
SI / Slovenia															4															0		0	4	4
SK / Slovakia																															0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	20	0	20	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	9,648	91	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	9,823	9,827



**Table 15. Category 3 hits against marked Category 1 data sets**

The first column lists Member States that have used Eurodac to perform searches with Category 3 fingerprints (*found staying illegally within Schengen area*) that resulted in hits against **marked** Category 1 data sets (*international protection granted*) granted by the Member States listed in the top row of the table.

These hits indicate that the person found illegally staying within the Schengen area *has already been granted international protection* in one of the Member States in the preceding 10 years.

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 / Austria	163	16	11	37	8	4	182	7		4		63	86	8	32			24			4		3	31	5	11		5	14	1		163	556	719
BE / Belgium	30	503	24	43	2		386	37		38	5	164	312	2	15	1	4	42		2	7	1	1	117	13	7		5	37	7		503	1,302	1,805
BG / Bulgaria	11		5	1	1		22	7				2	2		2									3	6				12			5	69	74
CH / Switzerland*	41	10	10	183			141	4		4	4	70	57	5	6	1	2	29		2	1			24				1	2	5		183	419	602
CY / Cyprus					9		3					2																				9	5	14
CZ / Czechia	16			3		1	24	2				1	7	2	2									2		3		2	3	1		1	68	69
DE / Germany	115	124	58	106	21	3	713	42	1	26	6	226	1,724	32	35	5	6	35			15	4	2	96	21	12	1	27	83	3	2	713	2,831	3,544
DK / Denmark	6	6	2	6	1		42	77			2	9	51		3	1	3	1						10	4	1		2	33			77	183	260
EE / Estonia									0		2		1													1						0	4	4
ES / Spain		3		6		2	95			109		8	3											20	2	2			4			109	145	254
FI / Finland							1				1		2											1					1			1	5	6
FR / France	37	22	16	37	4		181	3		9		243	97	8	11	2		42			1	1	2	37	3	2		4	23	4		243	546	789
GR / Greece	10	2		2	1		58	3				4	55	1	9									1	2				4			55	97	152
HR / Croatia	2			1			7	1				3	2	0															2			0	18	18
HU / Hungary		13	6	1			58	3				6	5	3	20			1						1	6			2	2			20	107	127
IE / Ireland																0																0	0	
IS / Iceland*	1																0															0	1	1
IT / Italy	32	15	17	32	6		122	4		2	1	104	65	11	18	4		22			5	1		26	8	3		3	10	6		22	495	517
LI / Liechtenstein*																			0													0	0	
LT / Lithuania																				0												0	0	
LU / Luxembourg	2	5	1	5			26	1				8	6					6				4			9				1			4	70	74
LV / Latvia																							0									0	0	
MT / Malta							5						1											5								5	6	11
NL / Netherlands	19	18	8	11	1		127	8		8		37	64	2	11	2		8			2		1	73	6	3		5	18	1	1	73	361	434
NO / Norway*	4	3	2	4	4		30	9		3	1	10	44	2	4	1		5						1	59	1		1	18			59	147	206
PL / Poland	2		2	2			11	3	1			4	3		1									2	1	11		2	1			11	35	46
PT / Portugal												3						2									0	1				0	6	6
RO / Romania		2					5																		1			4	1			4	9	13
SE / Sweden	1	5	1	2			8	11		2	2	5	9		2						1			1	5				7			7	55	62
SI / Slovenia	20	1	16	5	56		73	3		1		18	109	16	6			3						6	2			5	4	2		2	344	346
SK / Slovakia	2						2						1																		0	0	5	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,269</b>	<b>7,889</b>	<b>10,158</b>



**Table 16. Category 4 hits against Category 1 and Category 2 data sets**

The first column lists Member States that have used Eurodac to perform Category 4 comparative law enforcement searches that resulted in hits against fingerprint data sets stored under Category 1 (*asylum applications*) or Category 2 (*irregular crossings*) submitted by the Member States listed in the top row of the table.

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CY	DE	FR	GR	HR	HU	IT	LT	NL	PL	RO	SE	local hits	foreign hits	TOTAL
AT / Austria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
CY / Cyprus	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
DE / Germany	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
FR / France	1	2	1	0	1	5	8	1	1	6	0	2	1	0	2	5	26	31
GR / Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
HU / Hungary	3	0	1	0	0	1	5	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	15	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>57</b>



## Tables 17 and 18. Delayed data transmission: wrong and missed hits

### Table 17. Wrong hits

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IT	LU	NL	NO	SE	TOTAL
AT / Austria	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	12
BE / Belgium	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CH / Switzerland	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
CY / Cyprus	0	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	17
DE / Germany	0	9	0	2	0	5	0	0	3	0	6	9	0	6	0	28	68
DK / Denmark	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
ES / Spain	0	41	0	1	74	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	129
FI / Finland	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6
HR / Croatia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HU / Hungary	379	6	0	5	475	5	0	4	10	0	0	57	0	1	3	8	953
IT / Italy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NL / Netherlands	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	12
PL / Poland	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	23
SI / Slovenia	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,246</b>

### Table 18. Missed hits

Member State	AT	BE	CH	DE	DK	FI	FR	IE	IT	LT	LU	NL	NO	PT	RO	SE	SI	TOTAL
ES / Spain	1	0	0	11	0	0	37	0	2	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	58
GR / Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HR / Croatia	3	29	34	161	1	1	137	1	91	0	1	6	2	1	0	1	33	502
IT / Italy	1	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	17
MT / Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PL / Poland	0	1	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	29
RO / Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
SE / Sweden	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SK / Slovakia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>614</b>



**Table 19. Category 9 searches – right to access personal data**

Member State	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAI	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
BE / Belgium							1			1			2
BG / Bulgaria					1	1	1	1	1				5
CY / Cyprus	1	7	13	1				1					23
CZ / Czechia				2									2
ES / Spain										1			1
FR / France	32	32	24	20	30	21	27	21	24	26	24	18	299
GR / Greece	4	12	3	4	3	3	8	6	4	12	13	12	84
IS / Iceland		1			1								2
SE / Sweden		1											1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>419</b>





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