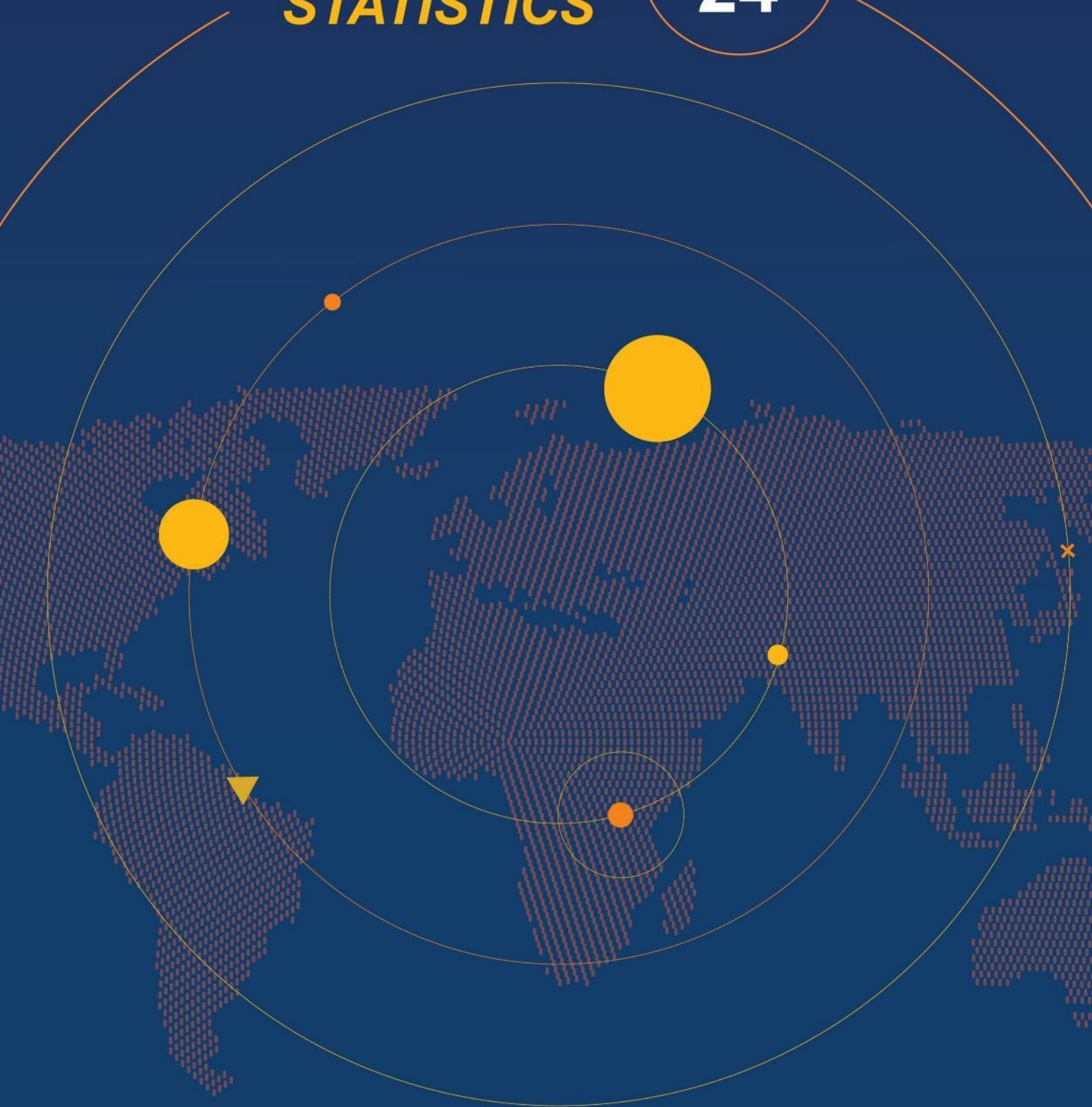


EURODAC ***STATISTICS***

**20
24**



NOVEMBER 2025

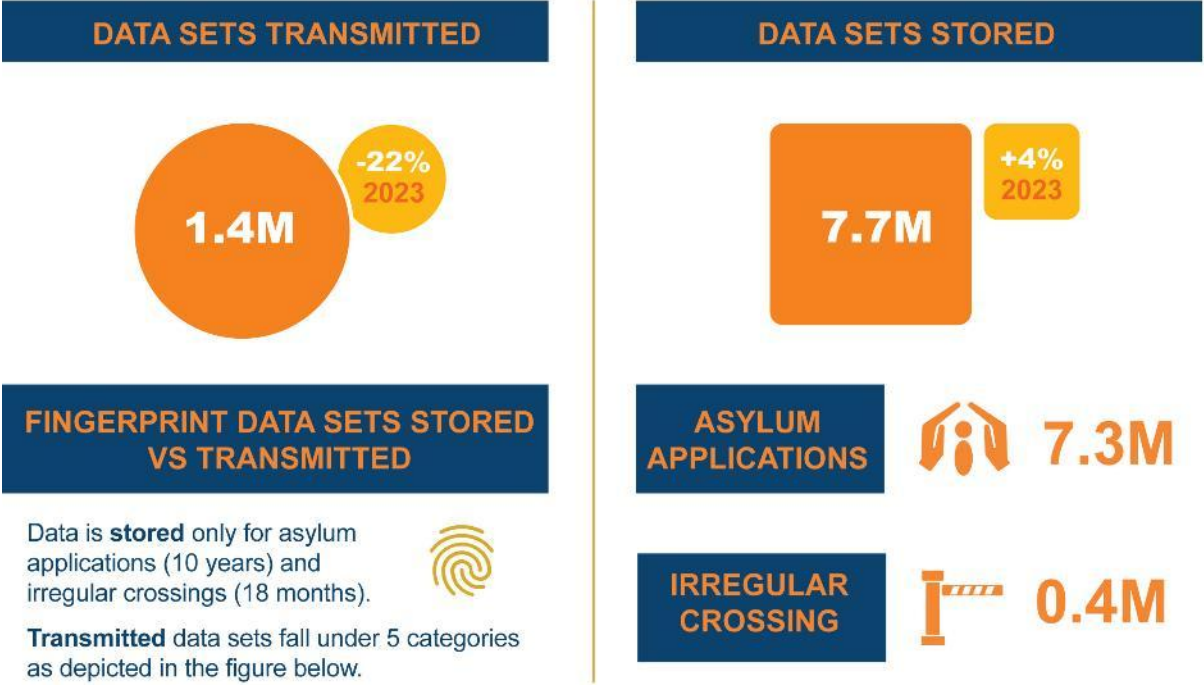
eu-LISA 

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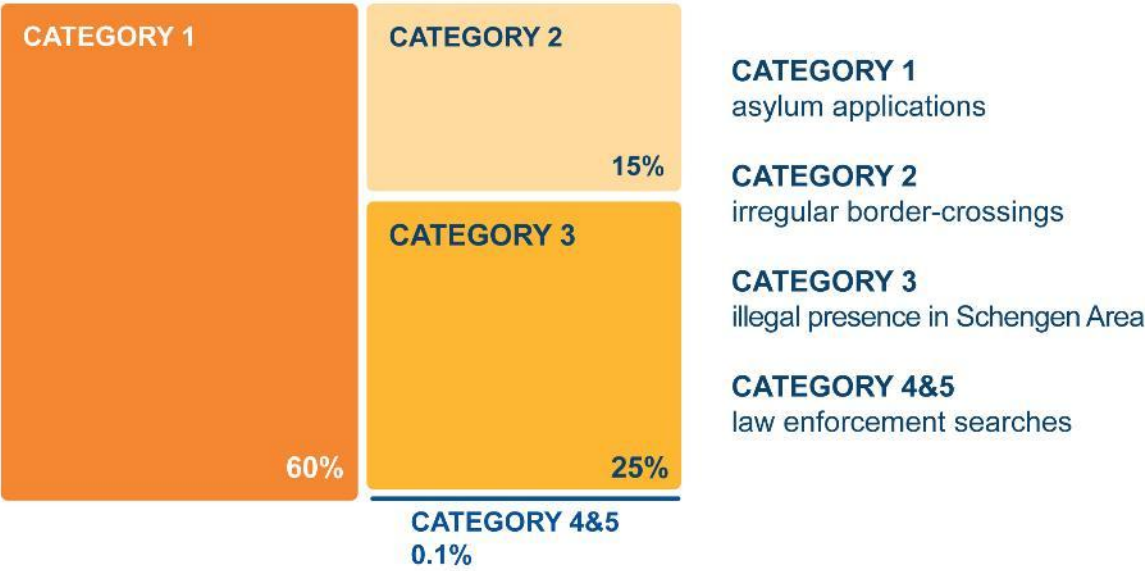
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Executive Summary

EURODAC IN NUMBERS - 2024



FINGERPRINT DATA SETS TRANSMITTED IN 2024



Introduction

Operational since 2003, the European Asylum Dactyloscopy Database (Eurodac) is the EU database for the **storage and comparison of digitalised fingerprints** of third-country nationals and stateless persons applying for international protection.¹

Eurodac facilitates the effective implementation of the **Dublin III Regulation** by determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection.² This is done by **comparing the fingerprints** of new applicants with the fingerprint data sets already stored in the database, with the objective of checking whether the applicant has previously sought asylum in another Member State or has been apprehended while irregularly crossing the external borders of the Schengen area.³

Data stored in Eurodac

There are two types of **fingerprint data sets** that are stored in the Eurodac central system for conducting comparative searches:

Category 1	<i>applications for international protection⁴</i>
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 application for international protection (<i>asylum application</i>) in a Member State. The data are transmitted to the Eurodac central system for automatic checks and stored for future searches . Category 1 fingerprint data sets are retained for 10 years , then deleted automatically once the retention period has expired.	
Category 2	<i>irregular crossing of Schengen borders</i>
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, apprehended when irregularly crossing the external borders of the Schengen area. The data are transmitted to the Eurodac central system for storage for future searches . Category 2 fingerprint data sets are retained for 18 months , then automatically deleted.	

¹ [Regulation \(EU\) No 603/2013](#) on the establishment of 'Eurodac', OJ L 180, pp. 1-30. Originally established in 2000, with Council Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000, OJ L 316, pp. 1-10.

² [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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 [EMN Asylum and Migration Glossary](#).

DATA STORED in Eurodac⁵

For both categories the stored fingerprint data sets comprise the following information:

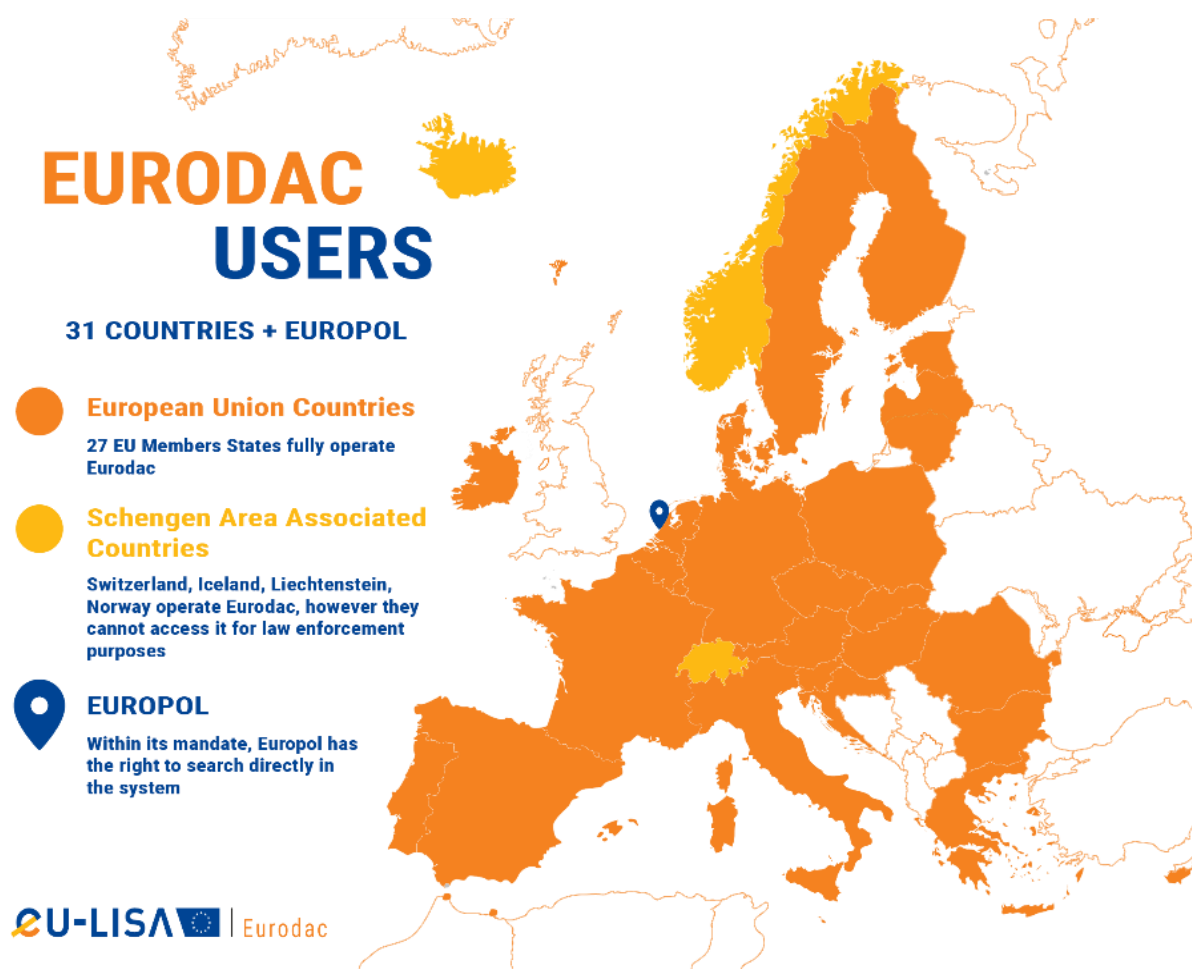
- digital fingerprints,
- person's gender,
- Member State of origin (i.e. country where fingerprints were taken),
- place and date of fingerprinting,
- other relevant dates, reference numbers and operator IDs.

At the end of 2024, the Eurodac central system **stored 7.7 million fingerprint data sets**, of which **7.3 million** were asylum applications and **0.4 million** were related to irregular border-crossings.

Eurodac users

Eurodac is used for asylum matters by **31 European countries** – 27 EU Member States and 4 Schengen Associated Countries. Under strict conditions, the system is also used for law enforcement purposes by designated national authorities and the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (**Europol**).⁶

Figure 1. Eurodac users in 2024 – 31 countries and Europol



⁵ [Article 11](#) and [Article 14](#) of the Eurodac Regulation, respectively.

⁶ As per [Article 1.2](#), and further specified in [Articles 20 and 21](#) of the Eurodac Regulation.

At the Member State level, Eurodac is used by two distinct groups of national authorities:

Asylum and immigration authorities	
	The system is primarily used by asylum and immigration authorities to process applications for international protection. These authorities are responsible for the collection and transmission of good-quality fingerprint data that will be stored in the Eurodac central system for automatic checks and future comparative searches. Pursuant to Article 27 of the Eurodac Regulation, eu-LISA compiles the annual consolidated list of authorities with access to the Eurodac central system for asylum purposes, as laid down in Article 1(1) of the Eurodac Regulation.⁷
Law enforcement authorities ⁸	
	As of July 2015, designated Member State law enforcement authorities and Europol can request comparative fingerprint searches in the Eurodac central system.⁹ This is allowed only under strict conditions for the purposes of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist or other serious criminal offences. As stipulated in Article 21 of the Eurodac Regulation, law enforcement access to Eurodac is limited to requests for the comparison of fingerprint data only in specific cases, whereas systematic comparisons are not allowed. In addition, there must be an overriding public security concern and reasonable grounds for substantiated suspicion.¹⁰

⁷ These lists are published in the Official Journal of the European Union. The list for 2024 can be found [here](#).

⁸ The list of **designated law enforcement authorities** is compiled by the European Commission and published in the Official Journal of the EU, as laid down [Article 43](#) of the Eurodac Regulation.

⁹ Fingerprint data sets from Schengen associated countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) are not accessible for law enforcement searches because the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not apply to them.

¹⁰ To transmit data to Eurodac, Europol uses the national connection and infrastructure provided by the Netherlands.

Eurodac 2024 Statistics Report

This report is part of a series of annual statutory reports prepared by eu-LISA as the EU agency responsible for the operational management of Eurodac.¹¹

As per Article 8(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, the annual statistics report must present a detailed compilation of data for **five categories**, together with a breakdown of data for **each Member State**.

Reported statistics

The report provides information on **data transmitted** to the Eurodac central system in a given year, and also on the **searches performed** during the year by Member State asylum and immigration authorities, along with designated law enforcement authorities and **Europol**.

The specific **data to be reported on** are listed in **Article 8(1)** of the Eurodac Regulation, and fall under **five categories**, which are covered in the first chapter of this report:

- **Category 1 – application for international protection,**
- **Category 2 – irregular crossing of Schengen borders,**
- **Category 3 – found illegally staying in the Schengen area,**
- **Category 4 – searches by Member State law enforcement authorities,**
- **Category 5 – searches by Europol.**¹²

In addition to transmitted fingerprint data sets, eu-LISA must also report on the **hits** or positive matches generated as a result of **comparative fingerprint searches** made in the database either by asylum or law enforcement authorities. In this regard, it is important to make a distinction between searches made by **asylum and immigration authorities**, and requests for comparative searches submitted by designated **law enforcement authorities**. The relevant aggregate statistics on comparative fingerprint searches performed in the Eurodac central system are covered in the second chapter of this report.

Related publications

In addition to reports on aggregate statistics, eu-LISA also publishes for Eurodac:

- **annual reports** on the activities of the Eurodac central system, incl. its technical functioning and security, pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Eurodac Regulation,¹³ and
- **annual lists of designated asylum authorities** with the right to access Eurodac for asylum purposes, in compliance with Article 27(2) of the Eurodac Regulation.¹⁴

¹¹ Previous **Eurodac annual statistics reports** can be found on the [eu-LISA website](#).

¹² 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.

¹³ As per [Article 40](#) of the Eurodac Regulation, submitted to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor; previous **Eurodac annual reports** can be found on the [eu-LISA website](#).

¹⁴ As per [Article 27](#), published in the Official Journal of the EU. Previous lists can be found on [eu-LISA website](#).



1. DATA TRANSMITTED

1. Data transmitted to Eurodac

The data transmitted to the Eurodac central system by Member State authorities comprises **fingerprint data** that are transmitted either for **storage or search** purposes.¹⁵ As per **Article 8(1)** of the Eurodac Regulation, the reported data fall under one of the following **five categories**:

Eurodac data categories

1. Fingerprint data sets transmitted by Member State asylum and immigration authorities	
	Category 1 – application for international protection Art 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 application for international protection (asylum) in a Member State fingerprint data sets transmitted for search and stored for 10 years
	Category 2 – irregular crossing of Schengen borders Art 8(1)(a)
	persons referred to in Article 14(1), i.e. TCNs or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, apprehended after irregular crossing of an external border of the Schengen area fingerprint data sets transmitted and stored for 18 months
	Category 3 – found staying illegally in the Schengen area Art 8(1)(a)
	searches referred to in Article 17(1) TCNs or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, found illegally staying in a Member State fingerprint data sets transmitted for search purposes only, not stored ¹⁶
2. Fingerprint data sets transmitted for law enforcement purposes (since 20 July 2015)	
	Category 4 – searches by Member State law enforcement authorities Art 8(1)(h)
	requests for comparative fingerprint searches referred to in Article 20(1) EU Member State law enforcement authorities
	Category 5 – searches by Europol Art 8(1)(i)
	requests for comparative fingerprint searches referred to in Article 21(1) Europol

Only Category 1 and Category 2 fingerprint data sets are stored for future searches in the Eurodac central system.

¹⁵ [Article 2\(1\)](#) of the Eurodac Regulation – **fingerprint data** – refers to digitally processed data relating to fingerprints of all or at least the index fingers, and if those are missing, the prints of all other fingers of a person, or a latent fingerprint.

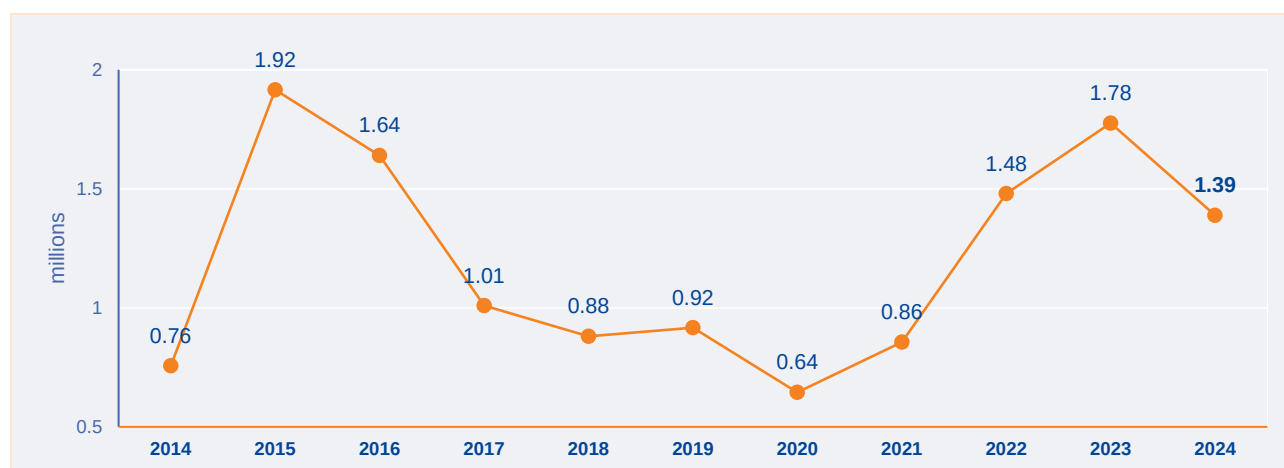
¹⁶ This data transmission/search is not mandatory.

Overview of data transmitted to Eurodac, 2014-2024

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 of 916,536.

Figure 2 below illustrates the **annual volumes of data sets transmitted** to the Eurodac central system over the previous decade, starting from 2014 until 2024.¹⁷ For a more detailed breakdown, please refer to **Table 1 in the Statistical Annex**.

Figure 2. 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, the 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 still remaining well above 1 million at **1,388,507**, which is comparable to the level reached in 2022.

¹⁷ Comparative law enforcement searches, under Categories 4 and 5, have been performed by designated Member State law enforcement authorities and Europol since July 2015.

Figures 3a and 3b below show the annual volumes of data sets transmitted to the Eurodac central system between 2019 and 2024, grouped by category. Since law enforcement searches (*Categories 4 and 5*) account for very low volumes, they are presented in a separate graph below.

Figure 3a. Data sets transmitted to the Eurodac central system 2019-2024, Categories 1 to 3

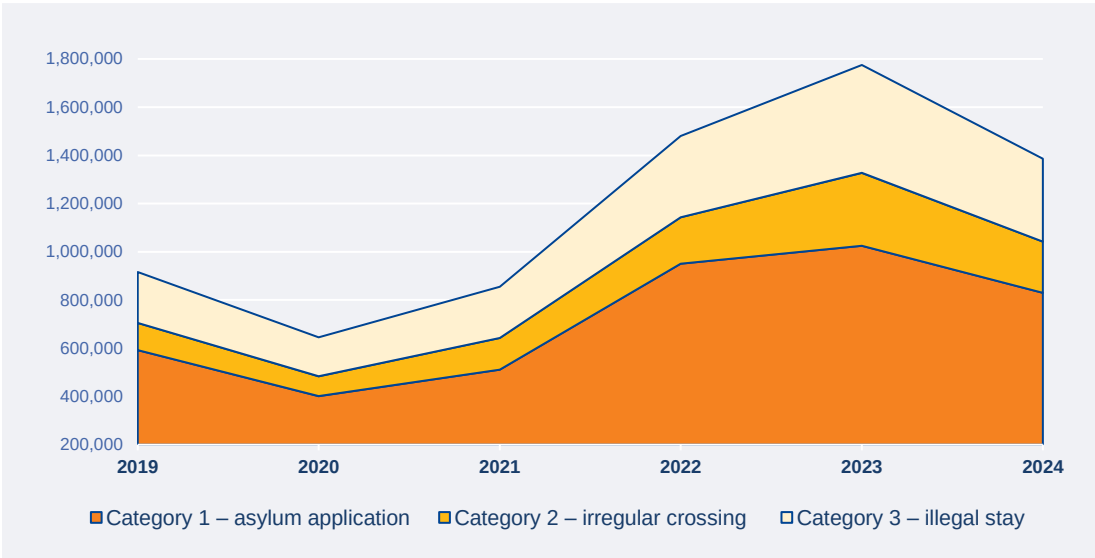
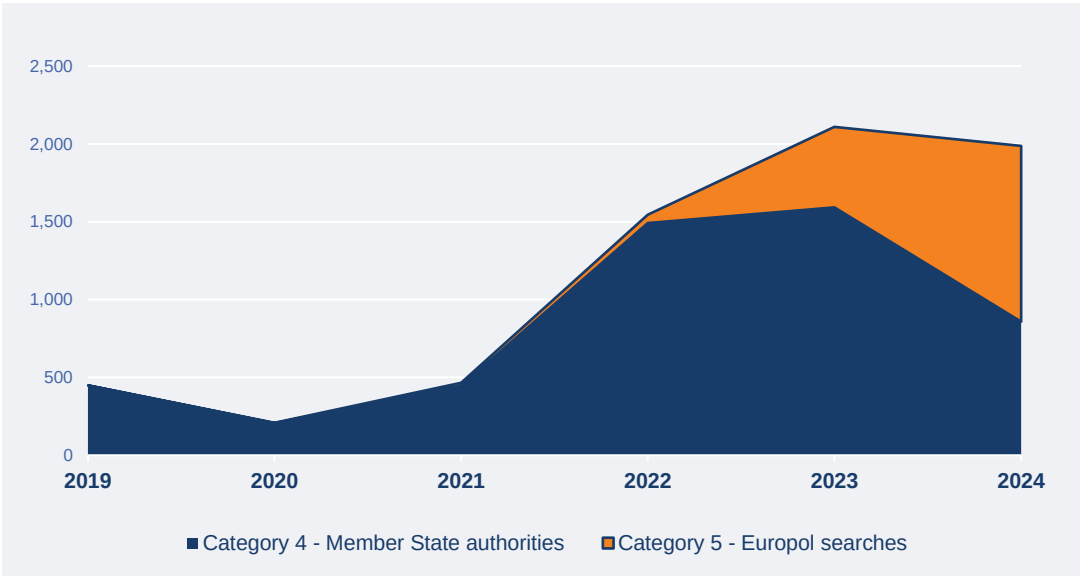


Figure 3b. Data sets transmitted to the Eurodac central system 2019-2024, Categories 4 and 5



For a more detailed breakdown, please refer to **Table 1 in the Statistical Annex**.

1.1. Overview of data transmitted to Eurodac in 2024

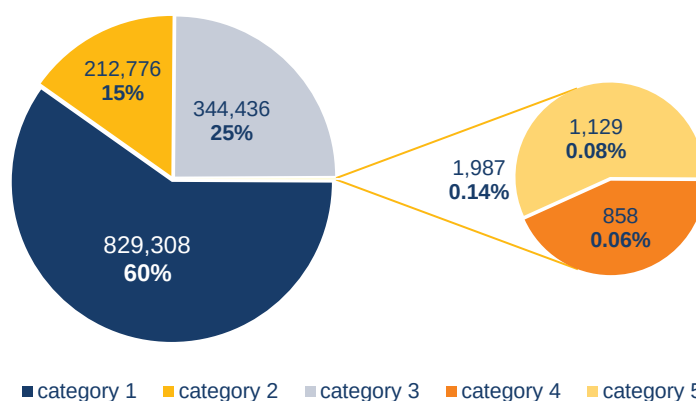
In 2024, altogether **1,388,507** fingerprint data sets were transmitted to the Eurodac central system, of which the majority – **829,308** – were recorded in Category 1 (*asylum applications*), representing **60%** of the total. This marks a decrease of 19% compared to 1,024,923 in 2023.

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 recorded, down by 30% compared to 302,137 in 2023.

Compared to 2023 – the year with the highest annual traffic since 2019 – 2024 saw a decline across the first four categories. In contrast, the last category, related to law enforcement searches conducted by Europol, demonstrated a substantial increase of **118%**.

Figure 4 below provides an overview of all data transmissions in 2024, broken down by categories. For a more detailed breakdown by Member State, please refer to **Table 2 in the Statistical Annex**.

Figure 4. Data sets transmitted to the Eurodac central system in 2024, by category



category	data sets transmitted in 2024	% change compared to 2023	
Category 1 – application for international protection	829,308	▼	-19%
Category 2 – irregular border crossing	212,776	▼	-30%
Category 3 – illegal stay in Schengen area	344,436	▼	-23%
Category 4 – Member State law enforcement	858	▼	-46%
Category 5 – Europol	1,129	▲	118%
TOTAL	1,388,507	▼	-22%

Rejected fingerprint data sets¹⁸



In order to enable **comparative fingerprint searches**, the fingerprint data sets transmitted for storage under **Categories 1 and 2** must be of **appropriate quality** in order to ensure that the comparison can be carried out by means of the computerised fingerprint recognition system.¹⁸

If the transmitted fingerprint data set is of poor quality, it is rejected by the Eurodac central system, and the Member State must resubmit the data in a quality that lends the fingerprints to comparison. In 2024, the Eurodac central system rejected **37,013** data sets due to poor quality, comprising slightly more than **3%** of all transmitted data sets.

For a detailed breakdown of rejected data sets in 2024 by Member State, please refer to **Table 5 in the Statistical Annex**.

¹⁸ As per [Article 25](#) of the Eurodac Regulation.

1.2. Fingerprint data sets transmitted to Eurodac by Member States

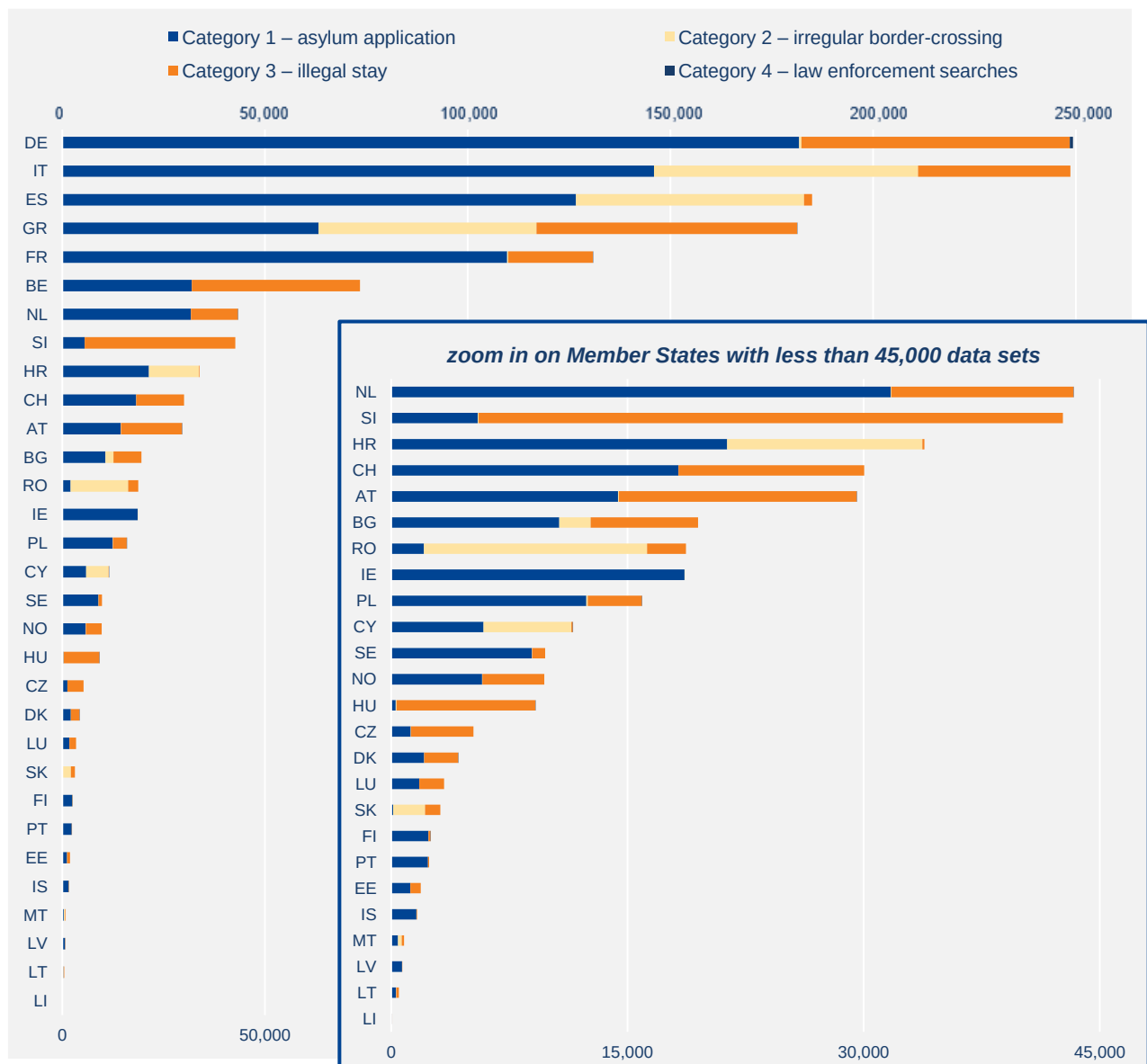
The following sub-chapter provides an overview of data sets transmitted to the Eurodac central system by Member States under Categories 1 to 4, which includes also national law enforcement authorities.

In 2024, the largest shares of data sets from Categories 1 to 4, were submitted by **Germany, Italy Spain, Greece and France**, with all five Member States transmitting **more than 100,000** data sets. 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 Italy and France, while Spain and Greece saw a slight increase.

Figure 5. Fingerprint data sets transmitted by Member States in 2024, Categories 1 to 4 ¹⁹



¹⁹ For a list of country names alongside country codes, please refer to Table 2 in the Statistical Annex.

On the other end of the spectrum, the lowest number of data sets was transmitted by Liechtenstein, with a total of 62. Of all 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.

For a more detailed breakdown by Member State, please refer to **Table 2 in the Statistical Annex**.

Member State data transmissions per category

The vast majority of 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>
In 2024, a total of 829,308 asylum applications were lodged in all 31 Member States, with Germany at the top (181,734 applications) and Liechtenstein in last place with 52. The highest share of transmissions in Category 1 was made by Germany (22%), Italy (18%), Spain (15%), and France (13%), all exceeding 100,000 applications. For comparison, in 2023, the majority of Category 1 data sets were transmitted by the same countries: Germany (26%), Italy (14%), France (12%) and Spain (12%); whereas the total for Category 1 went down by 19% from 1,024,923 in 2023.	
Category 2	<i>irregular crossing of Schengen borders</i>
A total of 212,776 people were apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of Schengen borders, as reported by 27 Member States, with Italy at the top with 65,107. Estonia, Finland and Switzerland were in last place, with each reporting only one apprehension, whereas Belgium, Latvia, Liechtenstein and Portugal did not register any. The highest shares of Category 2 transmissions were made by Italy (31%, down from 50% in 2023), Spain (26%, up from 16%), and Greece (25%, up from 15%), representing countries where irregular crossings exceeded 50,000 apprehensions. This trend follows previous years, with Italy, Spain and Greece accounting for the majority of Category 2 data sets. Compared to 2023, the total dropped by 30% from 302,137.	
Category 3	<i>illegal stay in Schengen area</i>
In 2024, a total of 344,436 Category 3 data sets were transmitted by 30 Member States, down by 23% from 447,745 in 2023. The largest numbers were transmitted by Germany (66,246) and Greece (64,251), each accounting for 19% of the total. At the other end of the spectrum, the lowest number of Category 3 data sets was transmitted by Latvia, with a total of 8.²⁰	
Category 4	<i>searches by law enforcement authorities</i>
In 2024, law enforcement authorities from 10 Member States performed a total of 858 Category 4 comparative fingerprint searches; down by 46% from 1,592 in 2023. The largest number of searches was made by Germany (761), accounting for 89% of the total, followed by France and Austria (3% each), with the remaining seven Member States representing 5% of the total.	

For a full breakdown of data transmitted by Member States in each category, please refer to **Table 2 in the Statistical Annex**.

²⁰ Category 3 transmissions are not mandatory. Therefore, this number should not be taken to represent the total number of persons found illegally staying in the Schengen area.

Member State data transmissions, per 1 million inhabitants

It is important to note that comparisons of Eurodac usage across Member States are inherently complicated, as asylum and migration dynamics are influenced by multiple interrelated factors, such as geographical location, design of business processes and workflows at the national level, as well as each Member State's historical ties, institutional traditions and policy frameworks.

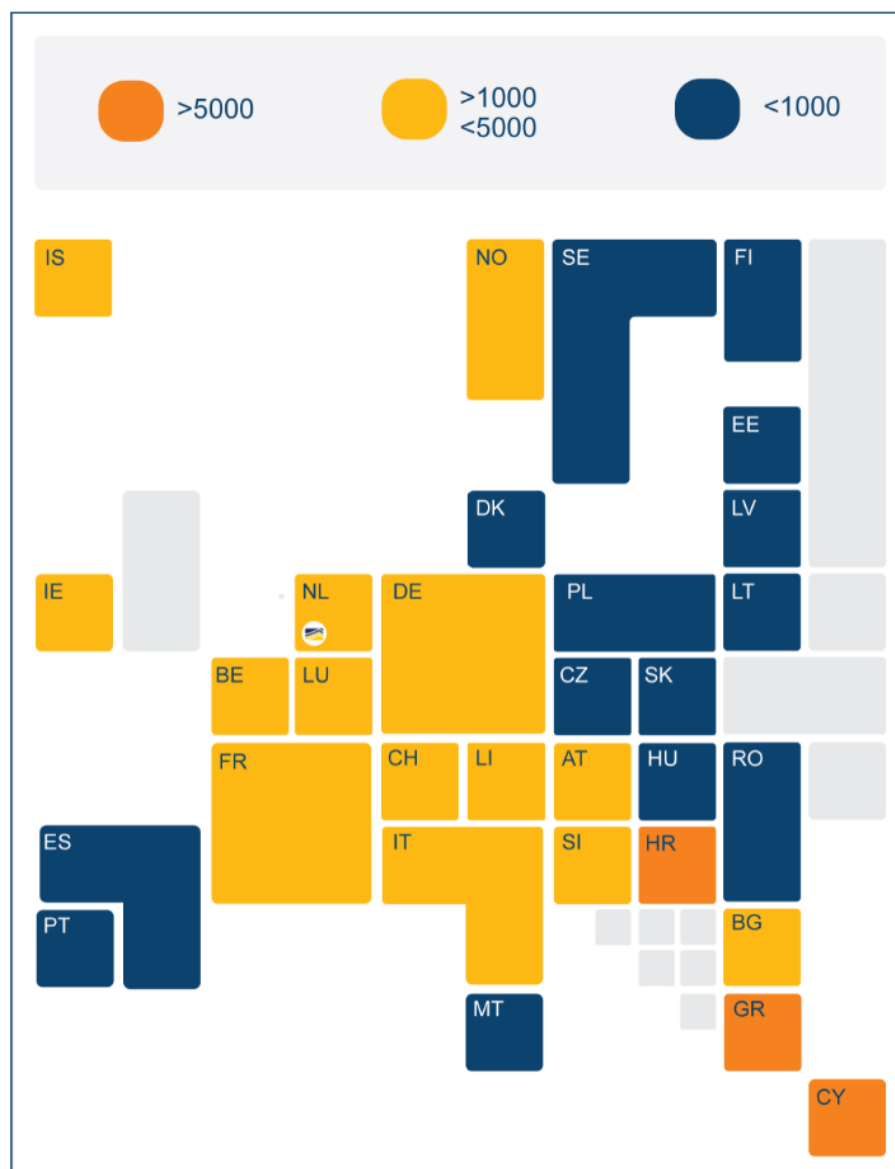
To put things into perspective, Category 1 and Category 2 data set transmissions are presented per 1 million inhabitants.

Category 1 data transmissions – asylum applications, per 1 million inhabitants

In 2024, **Cyprus** (6,075), **Greece** (6,074) and **Croatia** (5,526) reported the highest numbers of asylum applications per 1 million inhabitants, as compared to Croatia (14,451), Cyprus (11,161) and Iceland (8,983) in 2023.

Conversely, **Slovakia** (23), **Hungary** (30) and **Lithuania** (103) reported the lowest numbers of asylum applications submitted per 1 million inhabitants in 2024, as compared to Hungary (44), Slovakia (69) and Czechia (122) in 2023.

Figure 6. Category 1 transmissions – asylum applications, per 1 million inhabitants ²¹

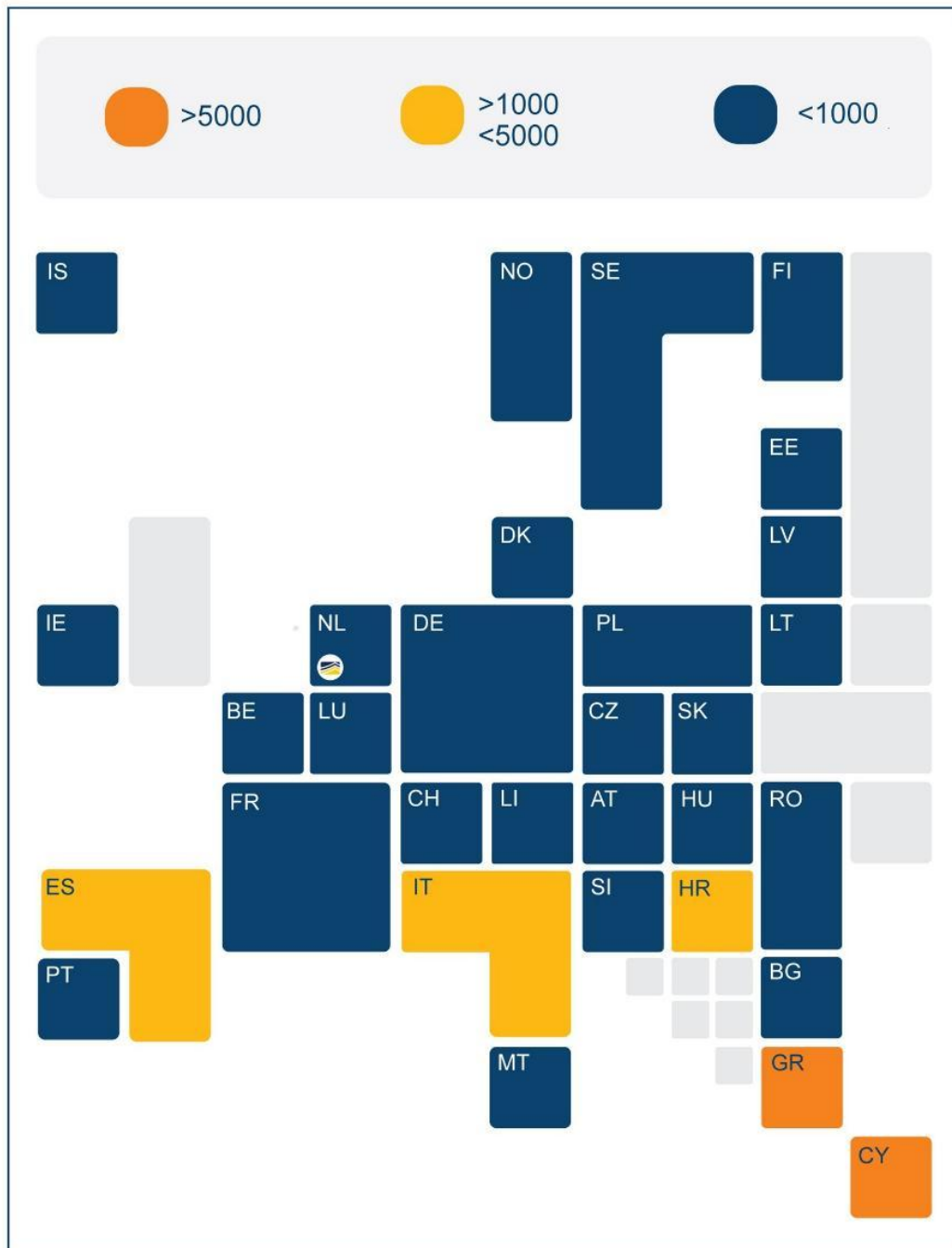


²¹ Population data for 2024 are taken from the [Eurostat public database](#).

Category 2 data transmissions – irregular border crossings, per 1 million inhabitants

In 2024, **Cyprus** (5,766), **Greece** (5,172) and **Croatia** (3,209) reported the highest number of Category 2 data sets transmitted per 1 million inhabitants. The same three countries topped the list also in 2023: Cyprus – 10,578, Croatia – 9,656, and Greece – 4,519.

Figure 7. Category 2 transmissions – irregular crossings, per 1 million inhabitants ²²



²² Population data for 2024 are taken from the [Eurostat public database](#).

1.3. Comparative fingerprint searches for law enforcement purposes

Since July 2015, designated Member State law enforcement authorities and Europol have been able to request permission to conduct comparative fingerprint searches in specific cases. In Eurodac, these comparative law enforcement searches are registered under Categories 4 and 5.

In 2024, a total of **1,987** data sets were transmitted under these two categories, i.e. by Member State law enforcement authorities and Europol, accounting for about **0.14%** of the total annual traffic.

Category 4	searches by Member State law enforcement authorities
	In 2024, a total of 858 Category 4 comparative fingerprint searches were performed by national law enforcement authorities from 10 Member States, with 761 searches by Germany representing 89% of the total. Compared to 2023, the total was down by 46% from 1,592.
Category 5	searches by Europol
	In 2024, a total of 1,129 Category 5 comparative fingerprint searches were performed by Europol, accounting for 0.08% of all data transmissions to the Eurodac central system. This was the only Eurodac data category that demonstrated an increase in 2024, from 517 in 2023, which was also quite substantial – at 118% .

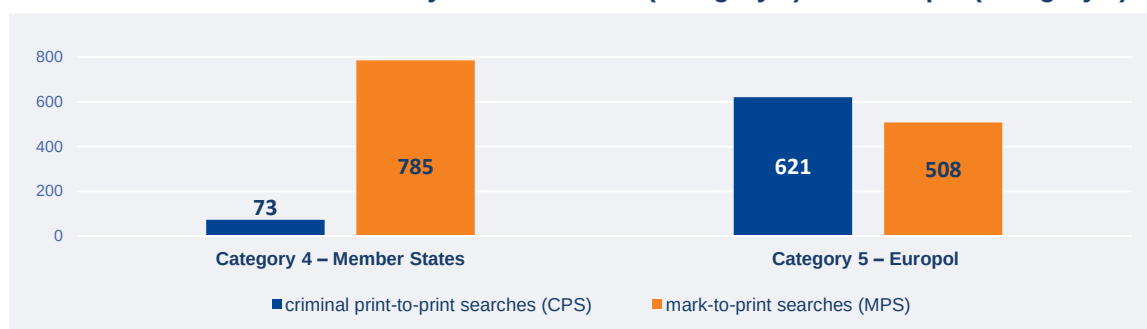
Criminal print-to-print vs mark-to-print searches

Depending on the type of fingerprints available, comparative fingerprint searches for law enforcement purposes are performed either as:

- **criminal print-to-print searches (CPS)**: a full set of fingerprints taken directly from the person, with searches resulting in 'hit / no hit';
- **mark-to-print searches (MPS)**: latent fingerprints, i.e. found on surfaces or objects, with searches resulting in a number of best-matching candidates.

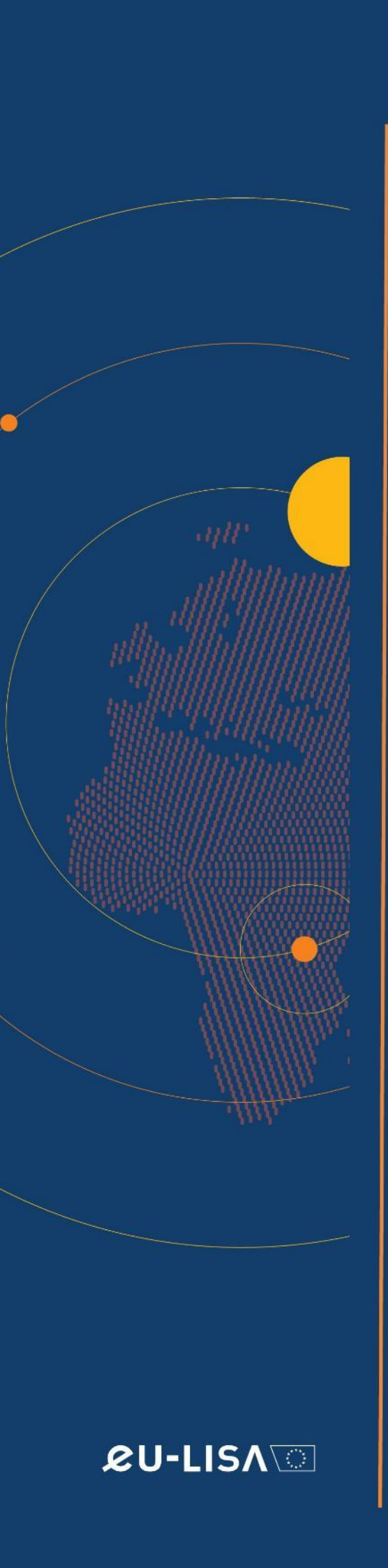
Figure 8 below provides a breakdown of comparative fingerprint searches conducted for law enforcement purposes by Member State authorities and Europol in 2024.

Figure 8. Law enforcement searches by Member States (Category 4) and Europol (Category 5)



The majority – **39%** – were mark-to-print searches (MPS) conducted by Member States (785), followed by 621 Europol CPS (31%) and 508 Europol MPS (26%), with Member State CPS in last place with 73 (4%).

For a more detailed breakdown of data transmitted for law enforcement purposes, please refer to **Tables 3 and 4 in the Statistical Annex**.



2. *SEARCHES* and *HITS*

2. Searches and hits in Eurodac

In addition to transmitted fingerprint data sets, eu-LISA must also report on the **hits** or positive matches generated as a result of **comparative fingerprint searches** made in the Eurodac central system by designated authorities.²³

In this regard, it is important to make a distinction between searches made by **asylum and immigration authorities**, and requests for comparative searches submitted by designated **law enforcement authorities**.

Eurodac search results

When users perform comparative fingerprint searches in the Eurodac central system, the returned search result will be either a **'hit'** (match) or a **'no hit'** (no match).

A **'hit'** means that a **corresponding match** has been found in Eurodac, i.e. that a matching set of fingerprints is already stored in the database, under one or both of the following **two categories**:

- **Category 1 – application for international protection,**
- **Category 2 – irregular border-crossing.**

Comparative fingerprint searches are registered in Eurodac, under the following **four categories**:²⁴

- **Category 1 – application for international protection,**
- **Category 3 – found illegally staying in the Schengen area,**
- **Category 4 – searches by Member State law enforcement authorities,**
- **Category 5 – searches by Europol.**

These comparative fingerprint searches can result in **hits against either Category 1 and/or Category 2 data sets**, which are the only data sets stored in Eurodac.

²³ As per [Article 2\(1\)\(d\)](#) of the Eurodac Regulation, a **'hit'** refers to a match or matches established by the Eurodac central system when comparing stored fingerprint data with those transmitted for comparison by designated authorities.

²⁴ Please note that Category 2 datasets (irregular border-crossing) are not used for comparative searches, those data sets are transmitted to the Eurodac central system only for storage to enable future comparative searches.

Overview of searches and hits in Eurodac

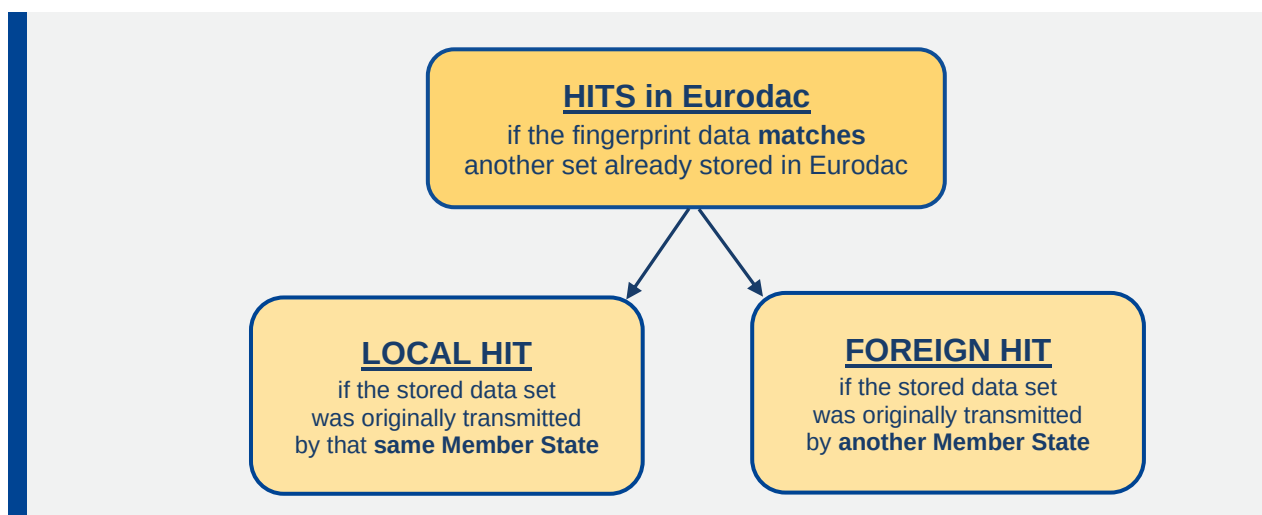
The following sections provide an overview of searches performed in Eurodac across different categories and related hits. As per **Article 8(1)** of the Eurodac Regulation, the reported statistics must include the following hits:

A. Hits for searches performed by <i>asylum and immigration authorities</i>	
1. Category 1 hits against Category 1 Article 8(1)(b)	
	results indicate whether an applicant for international protection has submitted a prior asylum application during the preceding 10 years
2. Category 1 hits against Category 2 Article 8(1)(c)	
	results indicate whether an applicant for international protection has been apprehended for irregular crossing of an external border in the past 18 months
3. Category 3 hits against Category 1 Article 8(1)(d)	
	results indicate whether a third-country national found illegally staying within the Schengen area has submitted a prior asylum application during the preceding 10 years
4. Category 1 hits against <u>marked</u> Category 1 Article 8(1)(g) in reference to point (b) ²⁵	
	results indicate whether an applicant for international protection has already been granted international protection in another Member State
5. Category 1 hits against <u>marked</u> Category 2 	
	results indicate whether an applicant for international protection has already been granted international protection in another Member State after having been apprehended for irregular crossing of an external border in the past 18 months
6. Category 3 hits against <u>marked</u> Category 1 Article 8(1)(g)*(d)	
	results indicate whether a third-country national found illegally staying in one Member State has already been granted international protection in another Member State
B. Hits for searches performed by <i>Member State law enforcement authorities</i>	
7. Category 4 hits against Category 1 Article 8(1)(h)	
	results indicate whether a comparative search made by law enforcement authorities in a specific case generated a positive match with fingerprints related to an asylum application
8. Category 4 hits against Category 2 Article 8(1)(h)	
	results indicate whether a comparative search made by law enforcement authorities in a specific case generated a positive match with fingerprints related to a person apprehended due to irregular crossing

²⁵ 'Marked' refers to stored fingerprint data sets of asylum seekers who have been granted international protection, see **Figure 12 on page 26**.

Local and foreign hits

If a comparative fingerprint search results in a '**hit**', it is classified either as **local** or **foreign**, depending on who transmitted the original data set that is stored in the Eurodac central system under Category 1 or Category 2.



As regards '*local hits*', Eurodac users have the **option to filter out local hits** from search results, i.e. matches with data sets transmitted by the same Member State. If filtered out, local hits will not be returned, and therefore not included in the results or in aggregate statistics.

If the matching data set is from another Member State, i.e. '**foreign hit**', it indicates **secondary movement** of migrants. Secondary movements occur when migrants travel from the country of first arrival, to seek protection or resettlement in another Member State, without securing prior consent from relevant authorities. This includes cases where a person arrives without an entry visa or enters legally but stays beyond the allowed duration; as well as people without required travel documentation, or with insufficient or false/fraudulent documentation.²⁶

This is important to establish because under the Dublin III Regulation, the Member State where the first asylum application was lodged or where the person was first apprehended, exceptions aside, is responsible for examining the application.

For example:

- if Category 1 (*asylum application*) search against Category 1 data sets returns a foreign hit, it means that the person has **already submitted a prior asylum application** in another Member State in the preceding 10 years;
- if Category 3 (*illegal stay*) search against Category 1 (*asylum application*) data sets returns a foreign hit, it means that the person apprehended without grounds for legal stay has **already submitted a prior asylum application** in another Member State.

For a more detailed breakdown of recorded local and foreign hits broken down by Member State, please refer to **Tables 9 to 16 in the Statistical Annex**.

²⁶ As defined in [European Migration Network \(EMN\) Asylum and Migration Glossary](#).

2.1. Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets – *multiple asylum applications*

Eurodac is primarily used for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application, and Category 1 data **transmissions related to asylum applications** constitute the majority of traffic in Eurodac. For example, in 2024, altogether **829,308** fingerprint data sets were recorded under Category 1 (*asylum applications*), representing **60%** of total transmissions.

When applying for asylum, the Eurodac process starts with the taking of fingerprints and transmitting them to Eurodac central system to be checked and stored as Category 1 data sets for a **10-year retention period**. When Eurodac receives a new Category 1 fingerprint data set, the system performs an **automatic check** against Category 1 and Category 2 data sets already stored in the Eurodac central system.

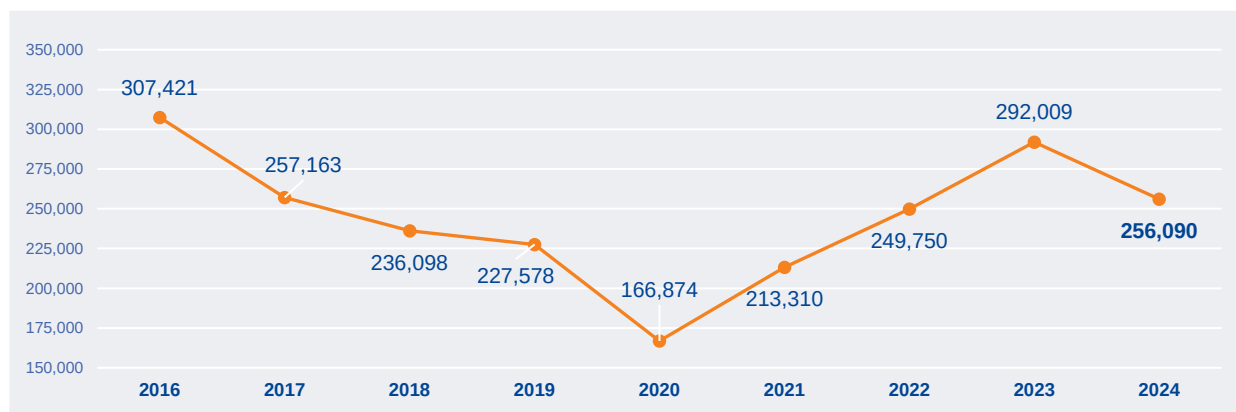
Category 1 checks against Category 1 data sets are done to determine whether the person who is applying for asylum **has already applied for international protection** in one of the Member States in the preceding 10 years. If the person has previously applied for international protection, the search will result in a hit, which can fall under one of two categories:

- **local hit**: prior application was lodged in the same Member State that performed the search,
- **foreign hit**: prior application was lodged in another Member State.

In 2024, a total of **361,898** Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets were reported, of which **105,808** were local hits and **256,090** foreign hits.

Figure 9 illustrates the trend of foreign hits over the past nine years. The number of Category 1 foreign hits against stored Category 1 data sets had been increasing since 2020 until 2023, surpassing 2017 levels, and dropping by **12%** in 2024.

Figure 9. Category 1 foreign hits against stored Category 1 data sets – *asylum applications* ²⁷



For a more detailed overview of Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets (*multiple asylum applications*) broken down by Member State, please refer to **Table 9 in the Statistical Annex**.

²⁷ Since Member States have the option to filter out 'local hits' from returned search results, these hits are not represented in aggregate statistics.

2.2. Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets

– asylum application vs prior irregular crossing

When Eurodac receives a new Category 1 fingerprint data set, the system performs an **automatic check** against all other data sets that have been stored in the Eurodac central system:

- Category 1 data sets for **prior asylum applications** (see previous section 2.1.),
- Category 2 data sets for registered **irregular crossings of Schengen borders**.

The comparison of Category 1 data sets against stored Category 2 data sets will indicate whether a person who has lodged an application for international protection has been apprehended in connection with irregular crossing of Schengen borders **in the past 18 months**.

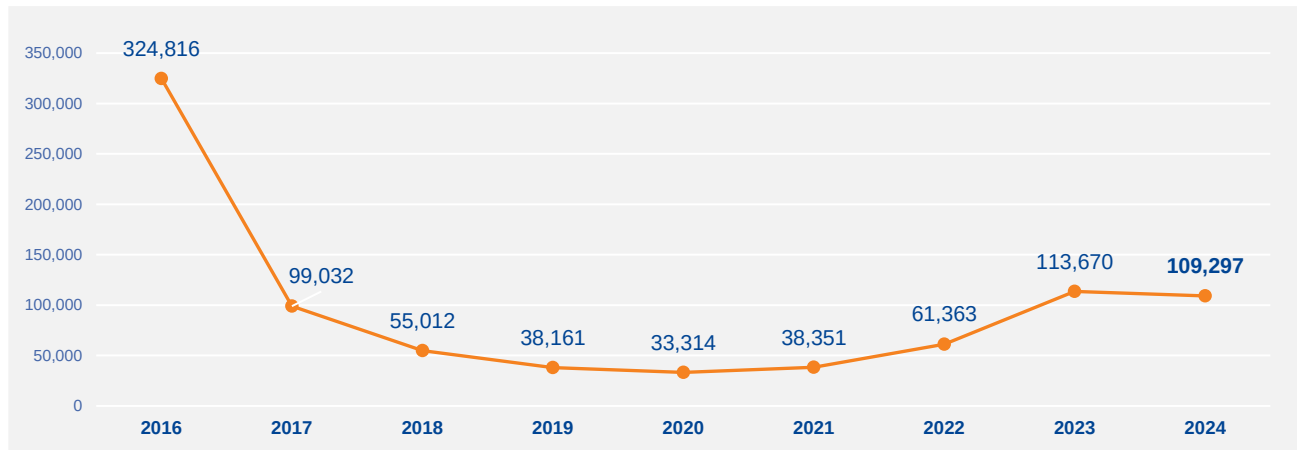
If the person has previously been apprehended for irregular border-crossing, the search will result in a hit, which can fall under one of two categories:

- **local hit**: person was apprehended in the same Member State that performed the search,
- **foreign hit**: person was apprehended in another Member State.

In 2024, the total number of Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets was **245,051**, of which **135,754** were local and **109,297** foreign hits.

Figure 10 shows the volume of Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets over the past 9 years.²⁸ Following the 2015 migration crisis, which marked the peak in the number of stored Category 2 data sets, the trend turned downward in 2017. Since 2021, the number of hits has been steadily increasing, surpassing 2017 levels in 2023, and experiencing a slight decline in 2024.

Figure 10. Category 1 foreign hits against stored Category 2 data sets – irregular crossings ²⁹



For a more detailed breakdown of Category 1 hits against stored Category 2 data sets (*irregular crossings*), please refer to **Table 10 in the Statistical Annex**.

²⁸ In this context, it is important to bear in mind that these hits depend on the number of data sets stored in the system. Under Category 2 (*irregular border crossing*), data sets are stored for 18 months, then automatically deleted.

²⁹ Since Member States have the option to filter out 'local hits' from returned search results, these hits are not represented in aggregate statistics.

2.3. Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets

– illegal stay vs prior asylum application

In Eurodac, Category 3 searches are related to people found illegally staying within the Schengen area.³⁰ The comparison of Category 3 data sets against stored Category 1 data sets (*asylum applications*) will indicate whether a person **found staying illegally** within the territory of a Member State has **applied for international protection** in one of the Member States **in the preceding 10 years**.

If the person has previously applied for international protection, the search will result in a hit, which can fall under one of two categories:

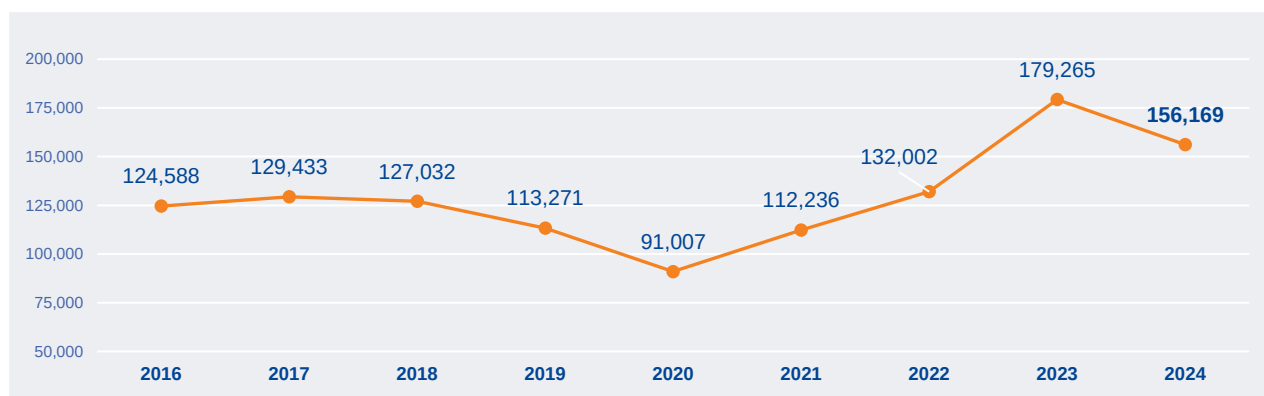
- **local hit:** prior asylum application lodged in the same Member State that performed the search,
- **foreign hit:** prior asylum application lodged in another Member State.

In this context, foreign hits indicate **secondary movement** of persons found to be staying illegally in one Member State, having previously applied for international protection in another Member State. In accordance with the Dublin III Regulation, the Member State where the first application was lodged or where the person was first apprehended is responsible, exceptions aside, for examining their asylum application.

During 2024, a total of **213,531** Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets were recorded in Eurodac, of which **57,362** were local and **156,169** foreign hits.

Figure 11 below shows Category 3 foreign hits against stored Category 1 data sets over the past nine years. This number has been increasing steadily since 2020 until reaching a peak in 2023. In 2024, the trend turned downward, dropping by **13%**.

Figure 11. Category 3 foreign hits against Category 1 data – illegal stay vs asylum applications ³¹



For a more detailed breakdown of Category 3 hits (*illegally staying*) against Category 1 data sets (*asylum applications*), please refer to **Table 11 in the Statistical Annex**.

³⁰ 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.

³¹ Since Member States have the option to filter out 'local hits' from returned search results, these hits are not represented in aggregate statistics.

2.4. Category 1 and Category 3 hits against **MARKED** data sets

– *international protection granted*

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** by one of the Member States, their fingerprints stored in Eurodac under Category 1 will be '**marked**', together with all other related data sets, i.e. if the person has another data set recorded under Category 2.³²

This **mark is stored** in Eurodac to inform other 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**, then **automatically 'blocked'** for law enforcement access, and the **system will return a negative result** in case of a match with a blocked data set for Category 4 and Category 5 searches.³³

However, these '*marked*' and '*blocked*' data sets **remain available** to designated asylum and immigration authorities until the end of the 10-year retention period for Category 1 data sets or until the end of the 18-month retention period in the case of Category 2 data sets.³⁴

MARKED DATA SETS		<i>international protection granted</i>
▪ international protection status granted to asylum applicant and their fingerprint data sets stored in Eurodac are marked accordingly ▪ marked data sets will remain available for law enforcement searches for 3 years, after that they will be automatically blocked for such searches ▪ the data will remain in the system until automatic deletion after the 10-year retention period		
BLOCKED DATA SETS		<i>unavailable for law enforcement searches</i>
▪ after 3 years have passed from the granting of international protection, those data sets are blocked for law enforcement searches, and the system will return a negative search result ▪ blocked data remains available for asylum and immigration authorities until automatic deletion after the 10-year retention period		
UNMARKED / UNBLOCKED DATA SETS		<i>loss of international protection status</i>
▪ if the status of international protection previously granted to a person has ended, is revoked, or if status renewal is refused, then the '<i>marked/blocked</i>' data is again made available for comparative searches for all Eurodac users		

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
2024		358,622 ▼ 33%	6,623 ▲ 22%	1,398,182 ▲ 12%
of which	initial marking	213,456	4,518	
	following initiator	145,166	2,105	

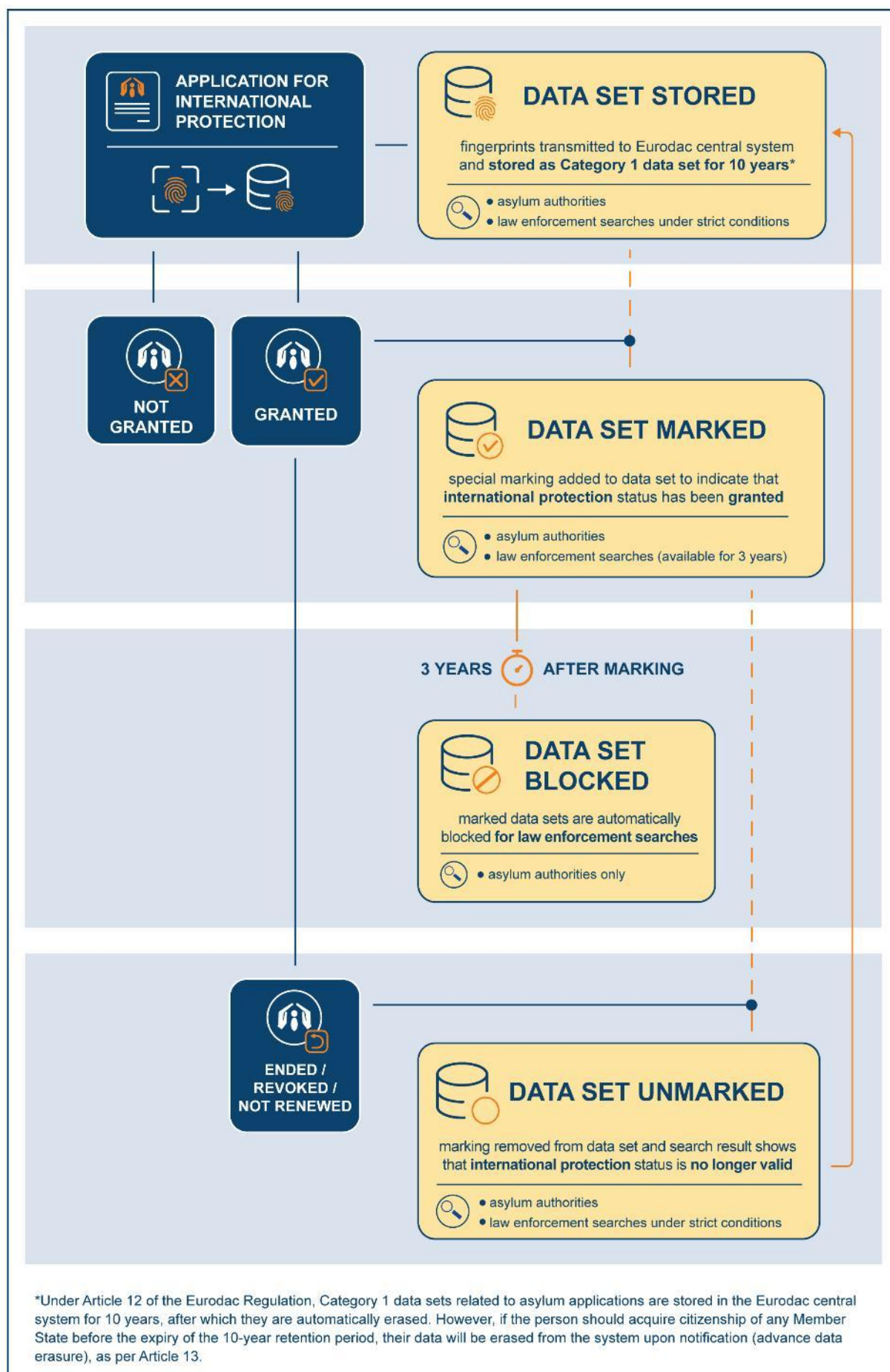
For a detailed breakdown of marked, blocked and unmarked data sets in 2024, please refer to **Tables 6, 7 and 8 in the Statistical Annex**.

³² Linked data sets (e.g. under Category 1 and Category 2) refer to the same person; they share a LinkID in the Eurodac database.

³³ 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.

³⁴ As per [Article 13](#) and [Article 16](#) of the Eurodac Regulation, if these people acquire citizenship of a Member State or if they receive a residence document or leave the territory of the Member States, their data will be deleted from Eurodac.

Figure 12. Overview of marking, blocking and unmarking data sets in Eurodac



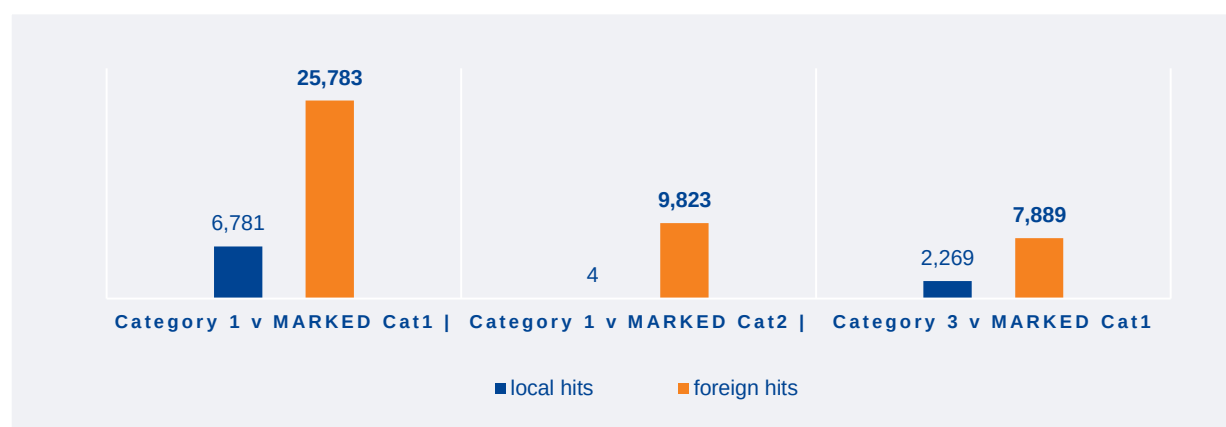
Hits against MARKED data sets

These searches and hits are related to 'marked' data sets of persons who have been **granted international protection** by one of the Member States but are later re-applying for asylum, usually in another Member State, or are found illegally staying in the Schengen area without authorisation.

Category 1 hits against marked Category 1	international protection granted
In 2024, a total of 32,564 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 already been granted international protection. The majority – 79% – were foreign hits (25,783), i.e. initial application submitted in another Member State, versus 6,781 local hits, i.e. both applications submitted in the same country.	
Category 1 hits against marked Category 2	asylum application v irregular crossing
In 2024, there were 9,827 hits for Category 1 searches against marked Category 2 data sets, indicating that the person seeking asylum had already been granted international protection after apprehension for irregular crossing of Schengen borders in the past 18 months. Practically all – 99.96% – were foreign hits – 9,823, i.e. these individuals had been apprehended in one Member State and granted asylum but later lodged a new application for asylum in another Member State. In contrast, there were only 4 local hits, indicating that the person had been previously apprehended for irregular crossing in the same Member State where they applied for asylum.	
Category 3 hits against marked Category 1	illegal stay vs prior asylum application
In 2024, altogether 10,158 hits were recorded for Category 3 searches against marked Category 1 data sets, indicating whether a third-country national found illegally staying within the Schengen area had been granted international protection in one of the Member States. Of these, 2,269 were found in the same Member State (local hit) and 7,889, were found staying illegally in another Member State (foreign hit), accounting for 78% of the total.	

Such extremely high shares of foreign hits indicates quite significant **secondary movement** of persons who **have been granted international protection** in one Member State and who are subsequently moving on to other Member States within the Schengen area, often without grounds for legal stay.

Figure 13. Hits against marked data sets in 2024



For a more detailed breakdown of hits on marked data sets broken down by Member State, please refer to **Tables 12, 13 and 14 in the Statistical Annex**.

2.5. Category 4 hits against Category 1 and 2 data sets

– Member State law enforcement searches

Since July 2015, designated Member State law enforcement authorities have been able to request permission to conduct **comparative fingerprint searches** in specific cases. As per Article 20 of the Eurodac Regulation, this is allowed only **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),³⁵
- apprehended for 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 irregular crossing of Schengen borders.

In 2024, a total of **858** Category 4 comparative fingerprint searches were performed by national law enforcement authorities from a total of **10** Member States.

Of those searches, a total of **57** resulted in a hit for 6 Member States: Austria, Cyprus, Germany, France, Greece and Hungary. More than half of those hits – **54%** – were for searches conducted by French law enforcement authorities (of which 26 foreign and 5 local hits), followed by Hungary with 16 (15 foreign and 1 local).

For a more detailed breakdown of Category 4 hits against fingerprint data sets stored under Category 1 (*asylum applications*) and 2 (*irregular crossings*) broken down by Member State, please refer to **Table 15 in the Statistical Annex**.

³⁵ 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**.



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3.1. Data transmitted to Eurodac

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

Table 2. Fingerprint data sets transmitted to Eurodac 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
TOTAL	829,308	212,776	344,436	858	1,129	1,388,507

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 (fingermarks) collected from surfaces (e.g. in the context of criminal investigations)

Table 3. 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
TOTAL	73	785	858

Table 4. Searches by Europol (Category 5)

	Cat 5 CPS	Cat 5 MPS	TOTAL
Europol	621	508	1,129
TOTAL	621	508	1,129

* Schengen Associated Countries

3.2. Rejected, marked, unmarked, and blocked data sets in 2024

Table 5. 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
TOTAL	37,013

Table 6. Marked Category 1 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
TOTAL	213,456	145,166	358,622

Table 7. Unmarked Category 1 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
TOTAL	4,518	2,105	6,623

Table 8. Blocked Category 1 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
TOTAL	1,398,182

* 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 because the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not apply to them.

3.3. Member State searches and hits against *STORED* fingerprint data sets

Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets – multiple asylum applications

The first column lists Member States that have entered into Eurodac a *new fingerprint data set related to a new asylum application* (Category 1), thereby initiating an automatic search against stored Category 1 fingerprint datasets (*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.

Table 9. Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets – multiple asylum applications, per Member State in 2024

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	

Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets – asylum applications vs irregular crossings

The first column lists Member States that have entered into Eurodac a *new fingerprint data set related to a new asylum application* (Category 1), 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 irregular crossing of Schengen borders* in the past 18 months.

Table 10. Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets – asylum applications vs irregular crossings, per Member State in 2024

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	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	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	0	2	0	0	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	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	

Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets – *illegal stay vs prior asylum application*

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.

Table 11. Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets – *illegal stay vs prior asylum application*, per Member State in 2024

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	4	0	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	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

3.4. Member State searches and hits against **MARKED** fingerprint data sets – *international protection granted*

Category 1 hits against **marked** Category 1 data sets – *multiple asylum applications*

The first column lists Member States that have entered into Eurodac a *new fingerprint data set related to a new asylum application* (Category 1), thereby initiating an automatic search which resulted in hits against **marked** Category 1 data sets (*international protection granted*) 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* in the preceding 10 years.

Table 12. Category 1 hits against **marked Category 1 data sets – *multiple asylum applications*, per Member State in 2024**

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

Category 1 hits against marked Category 2 data sets – asylum application vs irregular crossings

The first column lists Member States that have entered into Eurodac a *new fingerprint data set related to a new asylum application* (Category 1), 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 irregular crossing of Schengen borders in the past 18 months.

Table 13. Category 1 hits against *marked* Category 2 data sets – asylum application vs irregular crossing, per Member State in 2024

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

Category 3 hits against marked Category 1 data sets – illegal stay vs prior asylum application

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*) 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 already been granted international protection* in one of the Member States in the preceding 10 years.

Table 14. Category 3 hits against marked Category 1 data sets – illegal stay vs prior asylum application, per Member State in 2024

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
TOTAL	514	748	179	487	114	10	2,322	225	2	206	24	990	2,706	92	177	17	15	220	0	4	40	7	14	461	144	57	1	69	280	30	3	2,269	7,889	10,158

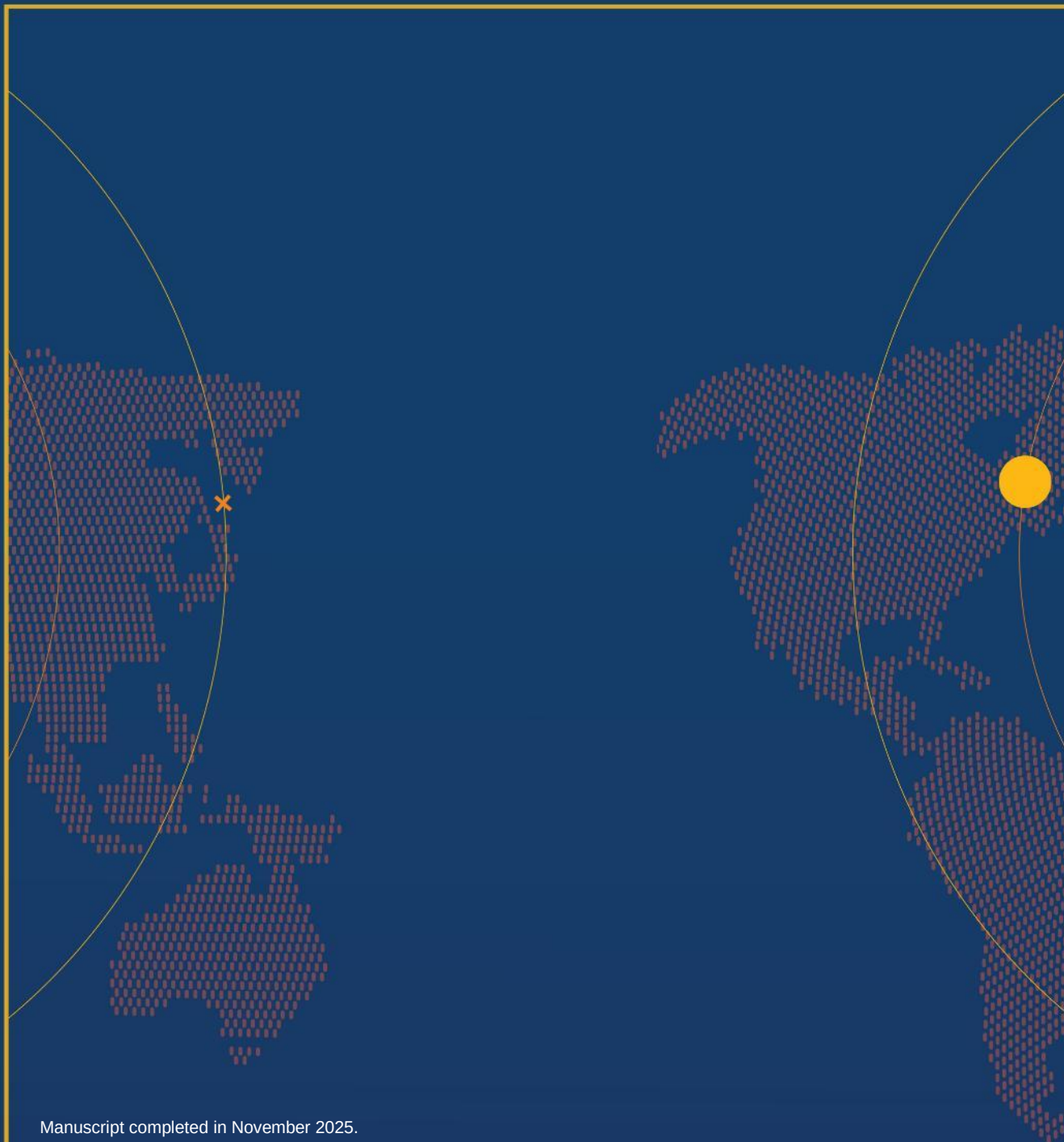
3.5. Member State law enforcement searches and hits

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.

Table 15. Category 4 hits – Member State law enforcement searches – against Category 1 (*asylum applications*) and Category 2 (*irregular crossings*) data sets, per Member State in 2024

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
TOTAL	6	2	3	2	1	6	14	3	2	7	4	3	1	1	2	8	49	57



Manuscript completed in November 2025.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2025

ISBN 978-92-95237-07-0

ISSN: 2467-074X

doi:10.2857/7396391

Catalogue number: EL-01-25-011-EN-N

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