2017-088

Annual report on the 2016 activities of the Eurodac central system, including its technical functioning and security pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013

May 2017

This report has been produced in accordance with Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 with the purpose of providing the 2016 annual report on the activities of the Eurodac central system, including its technical functioning and security.

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ISBN 978-92-95208-56-8
ISSN 2443-8103
doi:10.2857/723842
Catalogue number: EL-AC-17-001-EN-N

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Executive summary

In operation since 2003, Eurodac is the EU asylum fingerprint database. The system provides the fingerprint evidence, by comparing fingerprint datasets, to assist determine the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application made in the EU. Its primary objective has always been to serve the implementation of the Dublin Regulation ([1]), thus being one of the building blocks of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). A recast has been in operation since 20 July 2015, providing new functionalities mainly for granting access, under strict conditions, to law enforcement.

Eurodac's overall levels of performance and availability remained high in 2016. Eurodac is a living system that must adapt and grow in line with a changing business reality. In the last two years, the system underwent a series of successful developments to allow the growing number of datasets and increased volumes of traffic to fulfil quality and performance requirements.

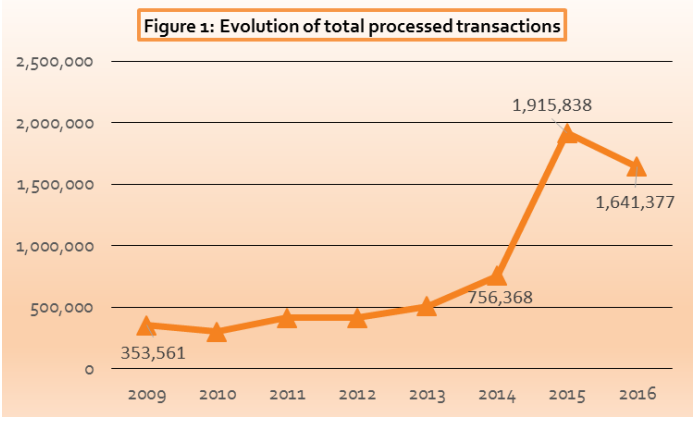
In particular, in April 2016, the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (eu-LISA) implemented an increase in the capacity of the Eurodac database from 5 to 5.5 million records. Based on further analysis of Eurodac usage trends and on the latest estimates of Eurodac traffic in the short term, as provided by Member States, the planned upscaling to 7 million records, which was initially planned for 2016, was rescheduled to the first quarter of 2017.

In addition, the technically complex migration from the sTESTA network to the TESTA-ng (new generation) network, which was initiated at the end of 2015, was completed. By end of July 2016, all of the Member States' sites, as well as the Eurodac central unit and the back-up Eurodac central unit, had been migrated successfully.

The volume of traffic was lower in 2016 than the record figures in 2015. It was also the first full year of operations for the system, which began operation in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 ([2]) ('the Eurodac Regulation'). For the first time, a full year of reports on the new functionalities is available.

In 2016, the system processed over 1.6 million transactions. This represents a decrease of -14.3 % compared with the record volume of traffic registered in 2015, when the system processed over 1.9 million transactions, the highest volume of traffic registered since its entry into operation in 2003. The graph in Figure 1 ([3]) shows the change in the number of total transactions processed by Eurodac in the last 8 years. After a few years of linear increase, the effects of the crisis in 2015 and the decrease in 2016 are clearly visible.

Figure 1: Evolution of total processed transactions



By the end of 2016, the number of fingerprint datasets stored in the Eurodac central system exceeded 5 million, a 25 % increase in relation to the 4 million records stored over the previous reporting period. In terms of quality, the average rejection rate ([4]) for fingerprint datasets was 3.72 % overall across the Member States, which was lower than in 2015, thus continuing the positive trend observed over recent years.

([1]) OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 31.
([2]) OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 1.
([3]) This graph includes category 1, category 2 and category 3 transactions. Category 4 transactions are included for 2015 and 2016.
([4]) Fingerprint sets can be rejected due to the low quality of the fingerprint image or because of a sequence check error.

1.Introduction

1.1 Legal and policy developments

In May 2016, the Commission proposed substantive amendments to the Dublin Regulation and, at the same time, proposed a recast of the Eurodac Regulation as part of the first package ([5]) of reforms for the third phase of the Common European Asylum System. A revision of the Eurodac Regulation was necessary to ensure that the Dublin mechanism continued to receive the fingerprint evidence it requires to determine which Member State is responsible for examining each asylum application.

Targeted amendments to the Eurodac Regulation were presented in the form of a recast proposal ([6]). The proposal widens the scope of the current Eurodac Regulation and extends the purpose of the system to allow Member States to monitor irregular migration involving those who have not sought asylum and to use the information to facilitate re-documentation and return procedures ([7]).

On 9 December 2016, the Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council agreed on a general partial approach to the recast proposal. The amendments proposed by the Commission were broadly supported by the Council; it supported the extension of the scope of Eurodac to cater for wider migration purposes. However, no formal discussions had taken place with the European Parliament by the end of 2016.

Throughout 2016, eu-LISA actively participated in a number of fora and workshops to support the Commission and the Member States in defining the technical specifications of the future system and to clarify new requirements. In particular, the Agency has contributed to legal negotiations with technical expertise and assessing the impact of the coming changes ([8]).

The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on *Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and Security ([9])* addressed the evolution of current large-scale IT systems, the possible needs for new systems to complete the informational landscape in the Justice and Home Affairs domain and the possible benefits of improving interoperability between large-scale IT systems. A High Level Expert group (HLEG) in Information Systems and Interoperability was established by the Commission.

Evolution of Eurodac functionalities as means to further the system's usefulness for border and migration management and assurance of internal security was considered within the HLEG ([10]), and the outcomes are elaborated in the final report of the group published in May 2017 ([11]). eu-LISA has supported the group, providing technical inputs and aiding analyses on future possibilities to support operational activities and will continue to do so as plans for system evolution and interoperability will evolve. In parallel, the Agency has also sought to advance activities proposed under the Presidency roadmap to enhance information exchange and information management, including interoperability solutions in the Justice and Home Affairs area.

In 2016, the Commission closed the infringement proceedings that it had launched against Greece and Italy for the incorrect application of the recast Eurodac Regulation and against Cyprus for delay to implement the recast Eurodac Regulation by 20 July 2015.

([5]) A second set of legislative proposals was presented on 13 July 2016.
([6]) COM(2016) 272 final, Brussels, 4.5.2016.
([7]) A new legal base has been added for these purposes, Article 79(2)(c) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).
([8]) In particular, the Agency has provided impact assessments concerning possible technical changes to Eurodac with the support of the contractor.
([9])(COM (2016) 205 final, Brussels, 6.4.2016 https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/securing-eu-borders/legal-documents/docs/20160406/communication_on_stronger_and_smart_borders_20160406_en.pdf
([10]) http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetail&groupID=3435
([11])http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetailDoc&id=32600&no=1

1.2 Scope and legal base of the report

Pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation ([12]), the European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) an annual report on the activities of the central system, including information on its technical functioning and security.

This annual report, which is the 14th Eurodac annual report since the system has been in operation, covers operational management activities, including developments in the areas of security and data protection that were carried out at the central system level in 2016.

The report also provides centrally generated statistical data on the usage of Eurodac by Member States ([13]).

2. Management of the system

Throughout 2016, the Eurodac central system was stable and performed as expected. Incoming traffic levels remained substantial, but dropped in relation to the substantial increase of the previous year.

In order to tackle the new business reality, an analysis was performed in the middle of 2015 ([14]) and, as a result, a phased upscaling of the system's capacity was agreed by the Advisory Group in October 2015. The Agency successfully delivered the first phase of the upgrade on 5 April 2016, which involved increasing the capacity of the Eurodac database from 5 million to 5.5 million records. In addition, on 17 July, a release was deployed to improve the behaviour of the CAFIS ([15]) application and fixes were installed to correct issues that had occurred during the first few months following the entry into operation of the recast Eurodac central system ([16]).

Taking into account the decrease in traffic registered in the second quarter of 2016, a volumetric questionnaire was distributed to Member States in September following discussions with the Advisory Group ([17]) in June. The objective was to gather the latest estimates of Eurodac traffic in the short term and to eventually update Eurodac's medium-term capacity plan accordingly. In light of the new data gathered, in autumn 2016, the Agency decided to reschedule the capacity upgrade to 7 million records to the first quarter of 2017 ([18]), as the upscaling of the database was no longer considered critical.

As a result of the rescheduling of the release, its initial scope, which consisted of the capacity upgrade to 7 million records and the increase in processing capacity (throughput increase) from 1 000 to 1 500 transactions per hour, was extended. Since the release was no longer urgent, its scope was extended with an increase of the

([12]) OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 31.
([13]) In this report, 'Member States' refers to all the Member States of the European Union – Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom – and to the four Associated Countries – Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland – which are bound under Union law by Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, if not further explained.
([14]) This analysis was based on usage trends and future projections of usage that were provided by Member States from a volumetric exercise.
([15]) Cogent's Automated Fingerprint Identification System.
([16]) On 20 July 2015, a new Eurodac central system entered into operation with important evolutions in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 603/2013. For further information, please see the Eurodac Annual Report for 2015 (http://www.eulisa.europa.eu/Publications/Reports/Eurodac%202015%20Annual%20Report.pdf).
([17]) In 2016, eu-LISA organised four Eurodac Advisory Group meetings, on 9 February, 31 May to 1 June, 3 October and 1 December.
([18]) The successful upgrade took place on 21 March 2017, that is, outside the reporting period.

number of test campaigns used to validate the release and with an extension of the project activities to fully align with the new release management process established in eu-LISA.

Furthermore, throughout 2016, eu-LISA provided support to Member States in testing the development of national systems. In particular, support was provided to Cyprus in connecting to the Eurodac central system using a temporary solution supplied by eu-LISA ([19]). Cyprus was eventually connected to the Eurodac central system on 12 April 2016. Additionally, Cyprus completed the operational acceptance tests on a new permanent National Access Point (NAP) solution ([20]) on 17 October 2016.

The complex technical migration from the sTESTA network to the TESTA-ng (new generation) network, which had been initiated in 2015, was successfully completed by end July 2016. In particular, the migration of the Member States ([21]) was completed by 26 April, the back-up Eurodac central unit was migrated on 24 March and the Eurodac central unit network was eventually successfully migrated on 30 July.

Throughout 2016, as in 2015, eu-LISA continued to provide operational management services to DubliNet, in line with the Memorandum of Understanding in place with the Commission.

In terms of training activities in 2016, the Agency, as mandated by its establishing Regulation ([22]), provided six residential and on-line courses in total ([23]) that focused on Eurodac and involved over 90 participants ([24]). In particular, the Eurodac Quality Workshop focused on the requirements for fingerprint quality and the training that was carried out on the Technical Use of Eurodac Dedicated to Cyprus, which was organised in cooperation with European Asylum Support Office (EASO), were not foreseen in the Annual Training Plan at the beginning of the year. These were organised following requests from the Member States to respond to their needs in a targeted way.

On 16 April 2016, a call for tenders (as a restricted procedure) for the new Eurodac Maintenance in Working Order (MWO) contract was published by eu-LISA ([25]), as the current contract is about to expire ([26]). The new MWO contract will cover corrective and adaptive maintenance, as well as evolutions of the central Eurodac system, associated services and technical support and training.

The first procurement phase of the call for tenders was concluded in 2016. The second phase, dedicated to drafting the technical specifications, will be launched during the second quarter of 2017. The award of the contract is planned in the second half of 2017. Following the signature of the contract, a 3-month takeover phase from the current contractor will follow. The duration of the new MWO contract will be six years at most, with an initial duration of three years, and it may be renewed three times for a maximum period of 12 months each time ([27]).

2.1 Quality of service

([19]) Cyprus faced some delays in implementing the new Eurodac legal framework from 20 July 2015; therefore, it was not connected to Eurodac between 20 July 2015 and 11 April 2016.
([20]) The NAP solution provides the interface between the central Eurodac system and national systems.
([21]) The s-TESTA Turn-Key Access Point (TAP) remained active for Member States for a period of four weeks following the successful migration to TESTA-ng. The decommissioning of sTESTA TAP could begin after this 4-week period only if there were no issues. This approach was used to provide Member States with a quick fall-back solution in case of unexpected issues with the TESTA-ng Eurodomain connection.
([22]) OJ L 286, 1.11.2011, p. 1.
([23]) The satisfaction rate was above 4, on a scale of 1 to 5, confirming a high satisfaction rating.
([24]) In 2016, eu-LISA offered 33 training activities covering the three systems and horizontal activities, with over 1 000 participants, compared with 17 events in 2015 with nearly 600 participants.
([25]) For further information, please see http://www.eulisa.europa.eu/Procurement/Pages/OpenTenders.aspx.
([26]) The current MWO contract is ensured by the S3B Consortium (Steria, 3M Cogent, Bull).
([27]) This modular approach was chosen to allow flexibility in case of further recast.

In 2016, the Eurodac central system was available 99.88 % ([28]) of the time. The system sustained 10 hours of outage in total. The outages were due to two incidents ([29]) affecting the whole community, one the result of an error in the network configuration and the other caused by the unavailability of a storage device. Incidents were detected by the 24/7 monitoring system and were constantly analysed and assessed by the eu-LISA Service Desk. A total of 348 incidents for Eurodac, of which fewer than 0.9 % were defined as critical, and 30 for DubliNet were recorded by the Service Desk in 2016.

The Service Desk is the single point of contact where users can report incidents or request a service. In 2016, 229 interactions (requests for information or support) were created: 225 for Eurodac and four for DubliNet.

Eurodac's overall level of performance remained high in 2016 and remained within the agreed Service Level Agreements. Eurodac is a living system that must adapt and grow in line with a changing business reality and eu-LISA is ensuring continuous evolutions as per the above-mentioned projects. In the last two years, the system underwent a series of successful developments to allow the growing number of datasets and volume of traffic to fulfil quality and performance requirements.

In 2016, the system was able to deal with increased volumes of traffic and to respond more quickly than in the past ([30]). February was the busiest month, with around 10 000 transactions per day, whereas December was the least busy month of the year, with around 5 000 transactions per day.

eu-LISA has defined and implemented IT Service Management (ITSM) processes following best practices to ensure quality of service. This is a continuous exercise to ensure efficient and cost-effective management of the systems by continuously monitoring and developing operational processes. Efforts to integrate the Eurodac operational management in the ITSM framework are still ongoing.

Throughout 2016, preparation continued for the implementation of the central incident management tool SM9 within the Eurodac community ([31]). Test campaigns (connectivity and functional tests) were organised and executed by a few Member States. In parallel, some training activities ([32]) were held to support Member States. Integration of the whole Eurodac community to SM9 is expected to be completed by 2017.

Once a year, the Agency carries out a customer satisfaction survey covering the performance of the eu-LISA Service Desk, incident and problem management, operational communication and technical assistance, as well as support for national activities. The participation of the Eurodac community has been steadily increasing since the first survey was organised in 2013 (13 Member States replied in 2013, whereas 22 replied in 2016). At the same time, the overall satisfaction rate of the Eurodac community increased substantially in 2016 (over 92 %) compared with 2015. The results of the survey are analysed and the lessons learned are regularly applied.

2.2 Security

At central level, Eurodac complies with the Eurodac Regulation and European Commission Decisions in terms of data protection and information security. A System Security Officer and a Local Security Officer both ensure the operational effectiveness of the security controls and the continuous improvement of the security strategy.

Pursuant to Articles 4 and 34 of the Eurodac Regulation and Article 12(1)(p) of the eu-LISA Establishing

([28]) Unavailability time as a result of planned maintenance is not taken into account.
([29]) In September and in November 2016.
([30]) The average response time in 2016 was around 48 seconds, whereas it was around 83 seconds in 2015.
([31]) SIS II and VIS communities are already connected to SM9.
([32]) Technical training in December 2015 for testing scenarios and plans; interactive training with a live demonstration of SM9 in June 2016 and May 2017.

Regulation, the overall security plan and corresponding security measures are defined within the Eurodac Security Plan and the Eurodac Business Continuity Plan. Both plans were reviewed and, following acceptance by the Eurodac Advisory Group, the plans were adopted by the Management Board in March 2016.

Following consolidated practice, the security sector is associated with all major Eurodac projects, that is, all development projects, changes and maintenance activities, ensuring that security requirements are embedded from the design phase of a project. In particular, the security sector was involved: in assisting Cyprus with the provision and installation of security certificates prior to connection with the Eurodac ([33]) central system (at the beginning of 2016); in the project on the Eurodac capacity increase (from the first quarter of 2016); and in the call for tenders regarding the new MWO support contractor for Eurodac (ongoing). At the end of 2016, eu-LISA's security sector started to prepare the central system and the renewal of Member State certificates, which will begin in April 2017.

In October 2016, the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) undertook an inspection of Eurodac aimed to assess the implementation status of the recommendations from previous audits and the level of compliance with the legal framework governing the security of the system in terms of processing personal data.. The Agency's security sector was involved in the provision, encryption and sanitisation of documents for the EDPS. In addition, during the inspection, the sector fully supported the EDPS by providing answers, clarifications and hands-on demonstrations. The full inspection report is expected by the second quarter of 2017 and the Agency will ensure a proper follow-up of the findings and recommendations. In preparing for the inspection, an internal security review of the system was conducted to ensure that all the security controls were in place and were in compliance with the Eurodac Security Plan.

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

The premises hosting the Eurodac central system are protected by strong physical controls: several layers of electric fences, 24/7 closed-circuit television (CCTV) and intrusion detection monitoring, security guards, access control using fingerprints and personal badges, environmental detectors, etc. Moreover, in case of need, operations can be switched to the standby site in Austria, where a contingency team is permanently present. All persons having logical or physical access to the production systems (central or backup sites) have valid security clearance at EU Secret level. In terms of information security, operational and administrative access to the central and backup systems is managed following the segregation of duties and the least-required privileges principle.

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

2.3 Data protection

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

The protection of personal data related to individuals processed by the Eurodac central system is monitored by

([33]) Cyprus connected to Eurodac on 13 April 2016. For more details, see above.

the EDPS in close cooperation with eu-LISA's Data Protection Officer (DPO). The quality of data stored in Eurodac is ensured by technical means at central level, while the data subjects' rights, as per legal provisions, are ensured by Member States.

In the context of the above mentioned inspection by the EDPS in October 2016, likewise the security sector the DPO acted as liaison between the Agency and the EDPS during the entire exercise (from the preparation phase through the site visit to post-visit documentation requests).

Eu-LISA's DPO represents the Agency at the meetings of the Eurodac Supervision Coordination Group ([34]), where it reports on the current state of the central system and any future developments. The group, composed of representatives of the National Data Protection Authorities and the EDPS, coordinates the monitoring of the legal compliance of data protection at both Member State level and central system level.

3.Figures and findings

In terms of traffic registered and data stored, 2016 was a busy year for the Eurodac central system. For the three main categories of data, the number of processed transactions decreased compared with the previous reporting period, which, it should be noted, was a record year for Eurodac usage. In contrast, an increase was observed in 2016 in category 4 transactions, which are searches carried out by law enforcement agencies to prevent, detect or investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. For this type of search, which was introduced recently (from 20 July 2015), this represents the first full year of reporting.

3.1 Data stored and processed transactions

By the end of 2016, the number of fingerprint datasets stored in the Eurodac central system was 5 095 191 ([35]), representing an increase of 25 % in relation to the previous reporting period, in which there were over 4 million fingerprint datasets stored. In two years, the number of datasets stored in Eurodac has increased by over 88 % (2.7 million datasets were stored at the end of 2014) ([36]).

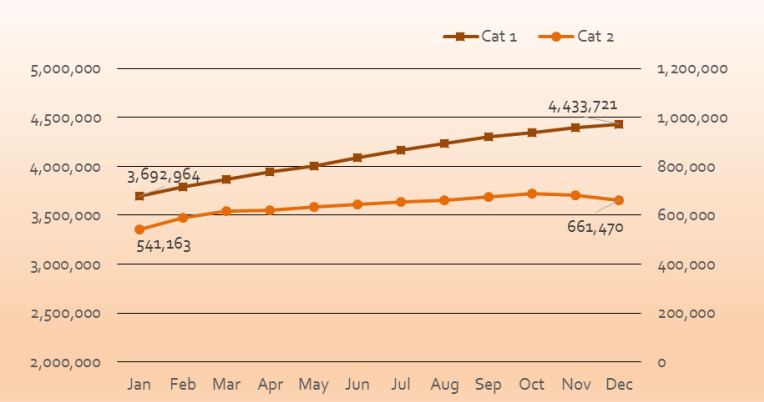


Figure 2: Monthly content status of data stored into Eurodac central system

As shown in Figure 2, the number of datasets stored in category 1 increased steadily throughout 2016. The monthly growth rate of 3 % in January and 2.6 % in February decreased to 1.1 % in November and 0.8 % in December. In contrast, the number of datasets stored in category 2 grew rapidly at the beginning of the year, increasing by 10.2 % in January and 8.9 % in February; this rate gradually fell in the following months. A small

([34]) Meetings in 2016 were held in April and October.
([35]) It should be noted that the net increase does not represent the new datasets stored in 2016. Automatic erasures take place following the retention period pursuant to Articles 12 and 16 of the Eurodac Regulation, in addition to the advance data erasure under Article 13.
([36]) See Annex, Table I. Eurodac Central System, content status on 31 December 2016.

decrease in the number of category 2 datasets stored was observed at the end of the year (-1 % in November and -2.8 % in December).

Figure 3 provides an overview of the number of processed transactions by category over the last four years. In 2016, the Eurodac central system processed a total of 1 641 377 transactions ([37]).

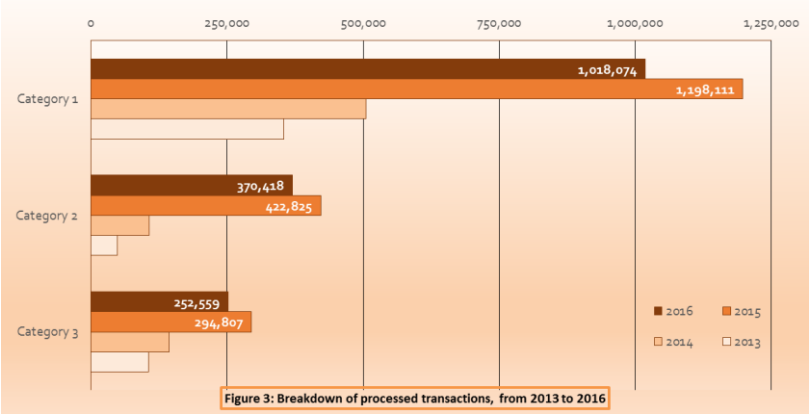


Figure 3: Breakdown of processed transactions, from 2013 to 2016

This represents a decrease of 14.3 % compared with the record volume of traffic registered in 2015, when the system processed over 1.9 million transactions, the highest volume of traffic registered since the system was launched in 2003. Leaving aside the record year of 2015, an increase of 117 % can be seen between the volumes of traffic registered in 2014 and in 2016.

In 2016, Germany remained by far the largest user of Eurodac, representing over 38 % of all processed transactions, despite a fall in traffic volumes at national level (between 2015 and 2016, Germany recorded a fall of over 8 500 transactions).

Italy, with over 20 % of all transactions, and Greece, with over 13 %, were respectively the second and third largest Eurodac users in 2016 (Figure 4).

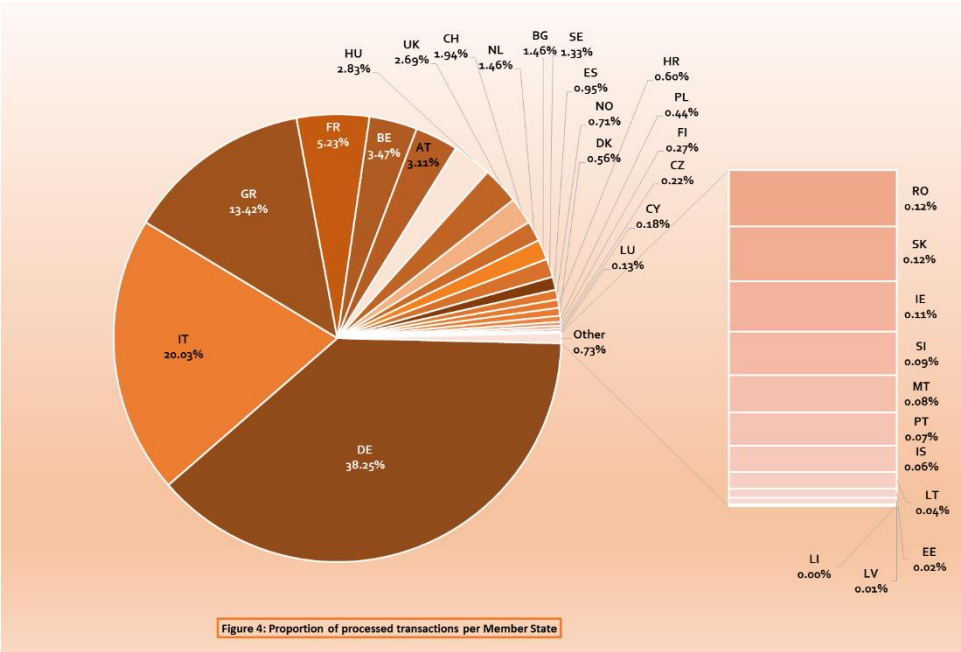


Figure 4: Proportion of processed transactions per Member State

In total, 13 Member States increased their usage ([38]) compared with 2015. Italy registered the largest increase in traffic volume, from 171 351 transactions in 2015 to 328 837 transactions in 2016 (+108 %).

Croatia also witnessed a very significant increase of more than 970 %, from 917 transactions in 2015 to 9 803 transactions in 2016.

In contrast, Finland (-84 %), Sweden (-83 %) and Hungary (-81 %) all saw significant decreases in the number of processed transactions.

([37]) Annex, Table II. Processed transactions in the Eurodac central system in 2016. A processed transaction is a transaction that has been correctly processed by the Eurodac central system, without rejection because of a data validation issue or a fingerprint error or because of insufficient fingerprint quality.
([38]) Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Spain, France, Croatia, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia increased their usage.

3.1.1 Transactions for category 1 data

In accordance with Article 9(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 1 data are the fingerprint dataset of every applicant for international protection, aged 14 or older, who lodges an application in a Member State. These data are stored in the database and compared with all the data already held, namely the same type of data (category 1) and the data related to persons apprehended when irregularly crossing the external border of a Member State (category 2).

In 2016, the total number of transactions for category 1 data was 1 018 074, representing a decrease of -15 % compared with 2015.

The top five Member States that sent category 1 transactions were Germany, with over 53 % of the total (542 563 transactions), Italy, with nearly 14 % (139 627 transactions), France, with 7.5 % (76 131 transactions), Greece, with 3.5 % (35 764 transactions), and the UK, with 3.3 % (33 896 transactions).

Besides the overall decrease in the number of transactions observed between 2015 and 2016, 13 Member States ([39]) registered an increase in the number of category 1 transactions. The largest increase in absolute terms was recorded in Italy, with an increase of 49 % compared with 2015. Substantial increases were also registered in Slovenia (382 %), Croatia (337 %), Iceland (213 %) and Greece (209 %). It should be noted that, in absolute terms, Slovenia, Croatia and Iceland accounted for about 1 000 transactions each, whereas Greece registered about 36 000 transactions.

3.1.2 Transactions for category 2 data

In accordance with Article 14(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 2 data comprise the fingerprint datasets of every third-country national or stateless person, aged 14 or older, who is apprehended by competent control authorities in connection with irregularly crossing by land, sea or air the external border of a Member State, having come from a third country, and who is not turned back. These data are stored in the system for future comparison, but no comparison is carried out at the time of data entry.

In 2016, the number of transactions in category 2 was 370 418. This number fell by 12 % in relation to 2015, in line with the overall decrease in traffic observed over the period. The top five Member States generating category 2 transactions remained Italy (45.6 %), Greece (45 %), Hungary (4.2 %), Croatia (2.4 %) and Spain (1.5 %).

Similarly to previous years, a large majority of Member States sent very few category 2 transactions.

Between 2015 and 2016, the number of category 2 transactions fell in Hungary (-87 %, from over 121 000 to 15 000), Bulgaria (-68 %, from over 7 000 to 2 287) and Greece (-27 %, from over 228 000 to 166 717). In contrast, the number of category 2 transactions increased by 195 % in Italy, and by 1171 % in Croatia (with over 8 900 transactions in 2016).

3.1.3 Transactions for category 3 data

In accordance with Article 17(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 3 data are the fingerprint datasets that a Member State may transmit to Eurodac to check whether a third-country national or stateless person aged 14 or over who is found staying illegally within its territory has previously lodged an application for international protection ([40]). These data are not stored in the system, but are used to search category 1 data to check whether

([39]) Croatia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Spain.
([40]) This type of transaction, in contrast with those described above, is not mandatory.

the data subject has previously lodged an application for international protection in the same or another Member State.

The total number of category 3 transactions in 2016 was 252 559. This represents a decrease of 14 % compared with 2015. Similarly to the previous reporting periods, the top five Member States using this transaction type were Germany (33 %), Belgium (17 %), Italy (8 %), Austria (8 %) and Greece (7 %).

3.1.4 Transactions for category 4 data

In accordance with Article 20(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 4 data correspond to requests that the Member States' designated authorities may submit within the scope of their powers ([41]) only if comparisons with the other databases – namely national fingerprint databases, the Automated Fingerprinting Identification systems of other Member States under the Prüm Decision ([42]) and the Visa Information System – did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. The comparison is carried out against category 1 data, if they are not blocked, and category 2 data ([43]).

Pursuant to Article 20, in order to perform a category 4 search, a Member State must first carry out a search via the Prüm system. Category 4 searches are not possible in Member States where the Prüm system has not been implemented ([44]), as all the criteria listed in Article 20 cannot be met. However, the datasets already stored in the central Eurodac system of those Member States remain searchable for law enforcement purposes by the other Member States.

This category of transaction represents the law enforcement element of the Eurodac Regulation. Currently, this does not apply to Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. This means that those five countries cannot perform category 4 searches and their data are blocked/not available for law enforcement purposes (i.e. the data are not searchable by other Member States). This form of search will be possible only after the conclusion of separate agreements covering the Eurodac law enforcement element that are currently being negotiated ([45]).

In 2016, a total of 226 category 4 criminal print-to-print searches (CPS) were performed by seven Member States and 100 category 4 latent-to-print searches (MPS) were performed by six Member States. In contrast to general trends, the category 4 transactions generally increased compared with 2015: CPS increased by almost 24 %, whereas MPS increased by over 246 %. Austria and Germany are the main users of these types of transaction.

Austria carried out 51 % of the CPS and 4 % of the MPS in 2016, whereas Germany carried out 86 % of the MPS and 35 % of the CPS.

3.2 Hits

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

([41]) This transaction type was introduced on 20 July 2015 by Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 (the Eurodac Regulation) and allows searches for the purpose of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences.
([42]) Decision 2008/615/JHA.
([43]) A category 5 transaction for Europol is foreseen by Article 21 of the Eurodac Regulation. At the time of writing of this report, Europol is not yet connected to Eurodac.
([44]) By the end of 2016, out of the 27 Member States to which the law enforcement element of Eurodac is directly applicable, 21 Member States have implemented the fingerprint element of the Prüm Decision. Prüm is not operational for fingerprint exchange in Croatia, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Portugal and the UK.
([45]) Currently, those five Member States apply Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 limited to the asylum elements.

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

In 2016, Eurodac processed a total of 1 018 074 applications for international protection. Of these, 32 % were multiple applications (326 335), meaning that the person applied for international protection more than once. This represents an increase compared with previous years. Multiple applications accounted for 21.85 % of total applications in 2015, compared with 24 % in 2014.

In 2016, 361 610 category 1 hits were generated against category 1 data ([46]). Of these, 15 % were local hits, meaning that the person applied for international protection twice or more in the same Member State. It should be noted that the number of local hits depends on the settings of individual Member States for performing Eurodac searches. Member States may choose to exclude their own searches, meaning that local hits will not be returned and these will not be recorded in the statistics.

From the data available, the highest proportion of local hits in relation to the country's total hits was registered by Greece (68 % of local hits) and by Poland (58 %).

Foreign hits give an indication of the secondary movements of international protection seekers, as they indicate when a person who has applied in a Member State lodges a new application in another Member State. In 2016, 307 421 foreign hits were generated, which represents an increase of over 12 % compared with foreign hits generated in 2015.

It should be noted that 14 % of all foreign hits generated in 2016 were generated by German data against data initially generated by Hungary.

Similarly to previous years, Germany generated the majority of all foreign hits, with over 48 % (compared with 43 % in 2015 and 41 % in 2014). France (12 % of all foreign hits) and Italy (8 %) also generated a significant number of foreign hits.

Germany received a high number of international protection seekers who had previously lodged an application in Hungary (43 141) and in Italy (24 161). France received a high number of foreign hits from international protection seekers who previously lodged an application in Germany (8 103) and in Italy (7 222). In addition, Austria (with 10 093) and Italy (with 6 492) also received a large number of foreign hits due to data initially inserted by Hungary.

3.2.2 Hits from category 1 data against category 2 data

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

In 2016, 476 338 hits were registered ([47]). Similarly to the results described above, it should be noted that the number of local hits depends on the settings of each Member State for performing Eurodac searches. Member States may choose to exclude their own searches, meaning that local hits will not be returned and these will not be recorded in the statistics.

([46]) Annex, Table III. Hit breakdown category 1 data against category 1 data.
([47]) Annex, Table IV. Hit breakdown category 1 data against category 2 data.

The number of foreign hits in 2016 was 324 816, representing an increase of almost 11 % compared with the foreign hits for category 1 data against category 2 data in 2015. Similarly to previous years, Germany generated the majority of those hits (almost 71 %).

In 2016, 50 % of all foreign hits (163 302) were generated by Germany against data initially inserted by Greece.

In addition to Germany, the main destinations of person who irregularly crossed external borders via Greece and then moved on were Hungary (11 392) and Austria (10 116).

3.2.3 Hits from category 3 data against category 1 data

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

In 2016, a total of 172 040 hits were registered for category 3 ([48]).

Persons apprehended when illegally present in a different Member State from that in which they first claimed international protection were found predominantly in Germany, with 39 714 foreign hits (32 % of total foreign hits), followed by Belgium with 18 771 foreign hits (15 % of the total), Italy with 16 093 foreign hits and Austria with 15 702 foreign hits (each 13 % of the total).

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

Law enforcement searches/category 4 transactions are performed against data related to international protection seekers (category 1) if not blocked ([49]) in accordance with Article 18(2) and against data related to persons apprehended when irregularly crossing the external border (category 2).

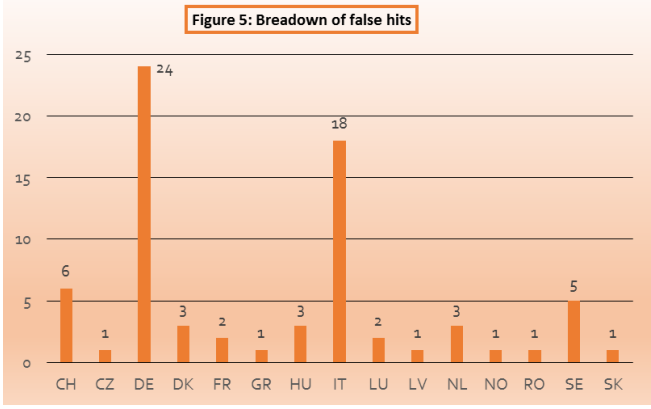
In 2016, a total of 261 hits were generated for searches against category 1 data ([50]), of which 133 were foreign hits. Austria and Germany together generated over 98 % of the hits, with 51 % and 47 % of all foreign hits respectively.

There were 42 hits against category 2 data, of which 40 were foreign hits ([51]). Similarly to the results described above, the majority of hits were generated by Austria (22 foreign hits) and Germany (14 foreign hits).

3.2.5 False hits

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

Figure 5: Breadown of false hits



([48]) Annex, Table V. Hit breakdown category 3 data against category 1 data.
([49]) According to Article 18(2), a blocked dataset represents a record that was initially marked (following the granting of international protection) and is no longer accessible to law enforcement searches because international protection was granted at least 3 years ago. However, the dataset remains accessible (not blocked) for asylum purposes. It should be noted that datasets from Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland are not accessible for law enforcement purposes, as the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not yet apply.
([50]) Annex, Table VI. Hit breakdown category 4 data against category 1 data.
([51]) Annex, Table VII. Hit breakdown category 4 data against category 2 data.

Member State, eu-LISA takes the necessary technical measures to unlink the relevant records in the Eurodac database.

In 2016, the Member States reported 72 false hits, representing a slight increase compared with the previous reporting period (26 false hits for the period 20 July to 31 December 2015). The majority of false hits were reported by Germany (33 %) and Italy (25 %). Figure 5 provides a breakdown of all false hits reported in 2016.

3.2.6 Marked/unmarked and blocked datasets ([52])

In 2016, 188 336 category 1 datasets were marked in accordance with Article 18(1) of the Eurodac Regulation because the data subject was granted international protection (marking as initiator). Following these initial markings, 72 807 datasets (category 1 and category 2) were also marked (marking following the initiator) because they were linked to the datasets that were marked initially.

Insertions of category 1 datasets generated a total of 3 997 hits against marked datasets in category 1 or 2 (of which 96 % were foreign hits) ([53]). In addition, category 3 searches generated 1 123 hits against marked category 1 datasets (of which 68 % were foreign hits) ([54]).

In 2016, 648 category 1 datasets were unmarked, in accordance with Article 18(3), because the status of international protection that had previously been granted was changed (revoked, ended or refused renewal). Following these initial un-markings as initiator, 277 category 1 and category 2 datasets were also unmarked (unmarking following the initiator).

In accordance with Article 18(2), a total of 51 071 category 1 datasets had been blocked from law enforcement searches (datasets not available for law enforcement searches) as of 1 January 2016.

3.3 Transaction delay

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

The transaction delay, the time between taking fingerprints and sending them to Eurodac, is relevant because it may lead to results that are contrary to the responsibility principles laid down in the Dublin Regulation. Therefore, delayed transmissions can result in the incorrect designation of the Member State that is responsible for the international protection seeker.

([52]) Annex, Table VIII. Number of datasets marked, unmarked and blocked in accordance with Article 18(1) and (3) of Eurodac Regulation No 603/2013.
([53]) Annex, Table IX. Hit breakdown category 1 data against marked category 1 and marked category 2 data.
([54]) Annex, Table X. Hit breakdown category 3 data against marked category 1.

Delays are responsible for producing both wrong hits ([55]) and missed hits ([56]). The total number of wrong hits ([57]) detected in 2016 was 1 359, representing a decrease of 46 % compared to 2015. Hungary registered 74 % of all wrong hits in 2016.

Over the same period, 17 863 missed hits[58] were registered, representing an increase of 95 % in relation to 2015. Over 98 % of all missed hits were generated as a result of Greek (53 %) and Hungarian (45 %) data that were sent to the Eurodac central system following a delay. Germany was the country that was most affected, accounting for 67 % of all missed hits.

In 2016, the average transaction time, considering all Member States except Cyprus ([59]), was 5.1 days. This represents a slight improvement compared with the average delay in 2015, which was 5.4 days.

The Member States with an average delay that exceeded 72 hours are shown in Figure 6 (average time in days).

MS	Category 1	average time
AT	Category 1	11.5
CH	Category 1	7.4
CY	Category 1	62.3
DK	Category 1	15.9
ES	Category 1	20.4
FI	Category 1	23.2
HR	Category 1	4.4
HU	Category 1	5.9
LT	Category 1	8.4
LU	Category 1	23.9
LV	Category 1	16.3
NL	Category 1	5.3
NO	Category 1	12.1
PL	Category 1	12.3
SI	Category 1	6.6
SK	Category 1	14.5

MS	Category 2	average time
AT	Category 2	5.2
CY	Category 2	20.6
ES	Category 2	7.6
HR	Category 2	41.6
PL	Category 2	8.1
UK	Category 2	4.4

Figure 6: Average time exceeding 3 days

As well as in Cyprus, significant delays for category 1 transactions were registered in Finland and Luxembourg, which both had average delays of over 23 days. Croatia reported the longest delays for category 2 transactions, with an average delay of over 41 days.

3.4 Rejection rate

A transaction may be rejected because of a data validation issue or a fingerprint error or because of insufficient data quality. In 2016, the transaction rejection rate for all Member States was 5.5 %, i.e. 120 263 transactions registered with errors. This represents a slight decrease in quality compared with 2015, when the transaction rejection rate was 5.4 %.

The average rejection rate for fingerprint data was 3.72 %, which is lower than in previous years and builds on a positive trend (3.99 % in 2015 and 4.49 % in 2014). Fingerprint datasets can be rejected because of a low-quality fingerprint image or because of a sequence check error.

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

([56]) In the scenario of the so-called 'missed hit', a third-country national or stateless person is apprehended in connection with an irregular border crossing and his/her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State A. While those fingerprints are still awaiting transmission to Eurodac (category 2 transaction), the same person could present him-/herself in Member State B and lodge an application for international protection. At that time, his/her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State B. If Member State B sent the fingerprint data (category 1 transaction) before Member State A, Eurodac would register this as a category 1 transaction and Member State B would have to handle the application instead of Member State A. When the category 2 transaction arrives later, a hit will be missed because category 2 data are not searchable.

([57]) Annex, Table XI. Distribution of category 1/category 1 wrong hits because of a delay in sending category 1 data.

([58]) Annex, Table XII. Distribution of category 1/category 2 hits missed because of a delay in sending category 2 data.

([59]) As described above, Cyprus was not connected to the central Eurodac system until 12 April 2016. Therefore, the country reported significant delays in April: over 62 days for category 1 and over 20 days for category 2. The delays were significantly reduced from May 2016, although they remained above 72 hours in May, August and December for category 1 data only.

In 2016, the majority of Member States improved the quality of their fingerprint data and reduced their rejection rates for fingerprint data compared with 2015.

The highest rejection rates for fingerprint data were observed in Croatia, with 37.82 % (an increase from 21.94 % in 2015), Cyprus, with 14.48 % (an increase from 4.19 % in 2015), Portugal, with 12.70 % (an increase from 8.19 % in 2015), Estonia, with 12.5 % (showing good progress from a rejection rate of 27.24 % in 2015), Latvia, with 10.85 % (16.06 % in 2015), and France, with 10.52 % (14.09 % in 2015).

3.5 Access rights to own data

The rights of the data subject are key to data protection, as they allow individuals to control the processing of their personal data, within the limits established by legal instruments. Data subjects are allowed to exercise their rights of access to their data in accordance with Article 29(4) of the Eurodac Regulation. Member States are allowed to conduct category 9 searches following a specific request by the person whose data is stored in the Eurodac central system.

In 2016, a total of 156 category 9 searches were performed ([60]). This represented an increase of over 75 % compared with 2015 (89 searches).

In line with data from recent years, France performed the majority of category 9 searches in 2016, (39 % of the total), followed by Malta (33 % of the total).

4. Conclusions

Use of the Eurodac system continues to increase, although not at the same speed as the figures observed in 2015. By the end of 2016, over 5 million fingerprint datasets were stored in the Eurodac central system, representing an increase of 25 % in relation to 2015.

The number of transactions was very high at the beginning of 2016, but decreased during the year. The total number of transactions in the three main categories of data (category 1, category 2 and category 3) decreased compared with the very high numbers registered in 2015. In contrast, an increase was observed in category 4 transactions, namely those searches performed, under strict conditions, by law enforcement authorities.

In 2016, the Eurodac central system was available 99.88 % of the time.

Throughout this reporting period, eu-LISA has continued to upgrade the system and to analyse its usage to ensure that Eurodac can adapt to face the changing business reality and support Member States. Efforts to fully integrate the Eurodac operational management into ITSM processes, in accordance with the best practices that have been implemented by eu-LISA, are still ongoing.

In spring 2016, the Commission presented a proposal for a recast of the Eurodac Regulation within the framework of the reform of the Dublin system. Throughout the year, eu-LISA has supported the Commission and the Member States, providing technical expertise and assessing the impact of the proposed changes.

([60]) Annex, Table XIII. Category 9 searches performed in 2016.

Annex

Table I. Eurodac central system: content status as at 31 December 2016

MS	Category 1	Category 2	Total
AT	193,602	986	194,588
BE	182,858	1	182,859
BG	51,185	5,726	56,911
CH	152,751	1	152,752
CY	20,184	131	20,315
CZ	9,754	2	9,756
DE	1,404,143	1,106	1,405,249
DK	64,860	1	64,861
EE	645	1	646
ES	40,338	8,712	49,050
FI	51,501	8	51,509
FR	414,579	423	415,002
GR	159,691	346,452	506,143
HR	1,873	9,611	11,484
HU	185,567	82,912	268,479
IE	18,495	0	18,495
IS	1,660	4	1,664
IT	465,222	204,225	669,447
LI	288	0	288
LT	2,695	40	2,735
LU	9,656	6	9,662
LV	1,573	1	1,574
MT	9,194	2	9,196
NL	154,454	217	154,671
NO	100,287	292	100,579
PL	57,915	70	57,985
PT	3,524	0	3,524
RO	12,074	9	12,083
SE	389,613	14	389,627
SI	3,106	2	3,108
SK	5,821	0	5,821
UK	264,613	515	265,128
Total	4,433,721	661,470	5,095,191

Table II. Processed transactions in the Eurodac central system in 2016 ([61])

MS	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4		Total
				CPS	MPS	
AT	30,267	634	20,042	116	4	51,063
BE	14,045	5	42,829			56,879
BG	15,445	2,287	6,174			23,906
CH	19,593	3	12,220			31,816
CY	2,759	137	75	10	3	2,984
CZ	1,234	2	2,331			3,567
DE	542,563	703	84,432	79	86	627,863
DK	6,427	1	2,832			9,260
EE	96	1	229			326
ES	9,323	5,400	841			15,564
FI	4,303	1	76			4,380
FR	76,131	378	9,341	17		85,867
GR	35,764	166,717	17,757			220,238
HR	882	8,921				9,803
HU	26,848	15,412	4,245	1		46,506
IE	1,802					1,802
IS	896	1	49			946
IT	139,627	169,069	20,141			328,837
LI	56		6			62
LT	291	30	266	1	1	589
LU	1,690	14	429			2,133
LV	235	1	5			241
MT	1,318	2	21			1,341
NL	18,659	158	5,171	2	3	23,993
NO	2,946	122	8,521			11,589
PL	6,280	56	826		3	7,165
PT	1,098		90			1,188
RO	1,468	5	537			2,010
SE	20,948	17	832			21,797
SI	1,069	2	486			1,557
SK	115		1,870			1,985
UK	33,896	339	9,885			44,120
Total	1,018,074	370,418	252,559	226	100	1,641,377

([61]) For category 1, only insertions are counted. CPS: criminal-print-to-print search; MPS: latent-to-print search.

Table III. Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 1 data ([62])

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	2,288	153	2,197	928	13	41	1,377	146	2	41	89	133	516	31	10,093	4	5	1,838	2	24	30	7	7	181	191	464	3	85	343	68	37	123	2,288	19,172	21,460
BE	358	5,880	433	199	8	3	1,883	124	2	342	48	247	308	3	787	3	8	444		13	42	7	17	463	133	202	13	16	254	11	8	84	5,880	6,463	12,343
BG	121	48	479	45	5	0	171	23	0	0	43	14	73	2	115	1	0	43	0	0	3	0	0	37	81	1	1	9	83	1	5	158	479	1,083	1,562
CH	838	188	119	1,037	8	13	1,934	176	2	41	62	266	267	22	885	10	1	3,788		17	58	5	7	251	126	78	3	21	355	53	11	75	1,037	9,686	10,723
CY	2	0	3	0	48	0	11	0	0	2	1	2	24	0	1	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	4	48	71	119
CZ	43	12	6	19	1	283	71	5	0	0	10	18	8	2	30	2	1	5		0	0	1	0	17	19	4	1	2	48	1	8	2	283	336	619
DE	8,020	4,306	11,746	10,440	212	113	0	3,350	41	1,756	1,747	3,482	7,439	200	43,141	28	31	24,161	22	172	432	133	279	4,465	4,358	6,785	189	582	9,637	322	114	740	0	148,443	148,443
DK	336	123	176	313	1	5	2,135	1,779	3	23	172	84	105	0	552	6	13	239		5	41	4	3	238	345	29	3	17	950	9	6	52	1,779	5,989	7,768
EE	1	0	0	1	0	3	5	0	4	0	8	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	66	70
ES	41	111	7	64	2	9	234	18	0	148	14	58	125	0	50	0	0	130		2	3	0	1	52	46	7	2	2	71	1	0	18	148	1,068	1,216
FI	49	19	17	51	2	1	270	116	6	5	788	23	420	0	105	3	4	364	0	8	3	2	4	57	95	4	1	5	390	4	0	23	788	2,051	2,839
FR	2,110	2,081	1,848	1,252	16	44	8,103	630	9	544	326	8,582	2,080	74	4,970	20	10	7,222		33	156	31	34	1,221	1,321	1,159	128	70	1,771	97	39	770	8,582	38,171	46,753
GR	50	35	59	38	14	0	160	12	0	2	11	19	1,406	2	72	2	0	45	0	5	3	0	1	23	23	5	0	10	47	0	0	33	1,406	671	2,077
HR	340	9	42	52	1	2	90	1	0	0	5	5	23	40	21	0	0	11		0	2	0	0	13	13	0	0	1	19	12	0	6	40	668	708
HU	798	101	3,987	220	9	11	1,092	67	1	3	59	79	664	2	5,457	5	1	156	0	0	10	0	0	35	85	13	2	70	183	5	12	210	5,457	7,880	13,337
IE	15	13	7	6	0	1	57	3	0	1	4	11	156	0	22	58	0	43		0	0	0	0	17	6	3	2	0	21	1	1	101	58	491	549
IS	16	24	5	22	0	1	101	36	1	4	19	9	24	0	16	8	18	31	0	0	2	3	2	35	51	0	2	2	118	1	0	11	18	544	562
IT	3,199	592	1,508	1,499	34	15	4,493	406	2	83	321	1,760	1,976	64	6,492	32	4	10,583		5	18	6	52	383	836	41	27	107	1,180	113	36	431	10,583	25,716	36,299
LI	14	3	0	19	0	1	38	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	4	3	1	8	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	1	3	123	126
LT	7	14	0	9	0	9	15	4	0	0	9	6	105	0	0	0	0	0		14	0	0	0	6	4	4	0	1	23	1	0	1	14	218	232
LU	107	143	6	200	0	2	736	72	0	12	14	90	90	1	58	0	0	151	7	10	81	1	0	329	41	14	0	7	131	2	1	19	81	2,244	2,325
LV	8	2	0	3	1	3	6	1	2	0	3	0	82	0	0	0	0	8		0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	135	135
MT	12	5	8	24	3	0	132	36	0	0	8	6	32	0	21	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	27	55	62	0	0	0	273	1	0	9	27	933	960
NL	698	580	126	1,080	13	16	7,065	423	4	51	121	392	753	26	841	11	10	886		22	163	23	16	3,071	242	121	12	35	873	25	23	126	3,071	14,784	17,855
NO	70	34	33	77	0	2	316	182	0	12	74	9	79	2	122	2	18	337	0	1	5	1	3	38	493	7	2	8	435	3	5	20	493	1,897	2,390
PL	140	80	6	36	1	28	406	55	1	3	17	86	6	0	9	1	3	6		10	5	0	0	38	54	1,522	1	0	95	0	3	6	1,522	1,097	2,619
PT	3	33	1	7	0	0	30	5	0	3	8	13	256	0	9	0	0	256	0	1	4	0	0	5	16	8	8	2	24	0	0	0	8	684	692
RO	18	6	218	11	1	0	42	1	0	1	0	12	383	2	41	1	0	52		0	1	0	0	9	4	1	1	26	9	2	0	10	26	826	852
SE	306	153	145	302	17	2	2,633	1,119	3	41	400	118	344	5	968	12	14	624	4	17	30	9	53	331	864	66	7	31	6,606	14	10	85	6,606	8,727	15,333
SI	59	16	186	16	0	0	55	43	0	1	1	12	79	56	52	0	0	47		0	0	0	0	26	9	1	0	4	16	20	0	15	20	694	714
SK	14	2	9	3	0	5	5	2	0	0	1	1	5	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	15	0	56	0	56	76	132
UK	353	225	532	144	28	4	1,654	184	0	17	122	562	230	2	934	160	2	661		1	7	1	2	180	123	8	4	26	228	14	4	3,384	3,384	6,414	9,798
Total	20,434	14,991	23,909	18,117	438	617	35,320	9,024	83	3,137	4,505	16,102	18,098	537	75,879	370	143	52,389	59	361	1,107	234	509	11,587	9,649	10,553	413	1,140	24,228	781	379	6,517	54,189	307,421	361,610

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

Table IV. Hit breakdown: category 1 data against category 2 data ([63])

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	94	0	225	1	0	0	5	0	0	31	0	1	10,116	56	5,653	0	0	1,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	17,365	17,459
BE	6	1	81	0	0	0	2	0	0	179	0	6	1,808	34	528	0	0	514	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3,161	3,162
BG	0	0	2,367	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	1	80	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,367	230	2,597
CH	38	0	22	0	0	0	3	0	0	133	0	3	2,769	25	583	0	0	5,725	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,303	9,303
CY	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	27	122
CZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	11	1	21	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49
DE	466	0	3,838	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,382	0	36	163,302	2,660	34,556	0	1	23,197	0	1	0	0	1	11	24	9	0	12	1	0	0	6	0	229,503	229,503
DK	6	0	23	0	0	0	9	0	0	34	0	0	1,821	15	406	0	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,682	2,682
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
ES	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	0	1	152	1	35	0	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	334	776
FI	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	708	8	85	0	0	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,119	1,121
FR	38	0	295	0	0	0	7	0	0	1,023	0	226	4,285	116	3,633	0	0	11,048	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	7	226	20,459	20,685
GR	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	27,752	3	43	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,752	76	27,828
HR	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	148	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	534	682
HU	11	0	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	11,392	73	15,911	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,911	12,214	28,125
IE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	178	1	16	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	206	206
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37
IT	58	0	282	0	0	0	4	0	0	24	0	0	3,519	74	4,728	0	0	104,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	104,361	8,693	113,054
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	106
LU	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	270	7	25	0	0	81	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	400	406
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	74
MT	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	5	9	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	187	188
NL	11	0	27	0	0	0	7	0	0	64	0	1	3,173	35	543	0	0	1,650	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	5,517	5,539
NO	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	399	8	73	0	0	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	827	832
PL	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	23	27
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	264	0	8	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	461	461
RO	0	0	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	410	0	73	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	537	539
SE	11	0	39	0	1	0	3	0	0	7	0	4	3,086	30	839	0	0	364	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4,385	4,386
SI	225	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	453	22	33	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	776	776
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
UK	18	0	163	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	9	3,030	101	742	0	0	1,357	0	0	3	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	82	82	5,469	5,551
Total	991	1	8,128	1	96	0	56	0	0	3,373	2	289	239,930	3,427	68,642	0	1	151,140	0	5	9	0	2	61	40	21	0	16	3	0	1	103	151,522	324,816	476,338

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

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

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	2,221	122	1,079	979	4	30	1,956	123		32	58	68	379	55	5,386	2	2	4,460	1	6	18	0	10	118	176	19	2	60	358	78	21	100	2,221	15,702	17,923
BE	1,137	12,084	630	1,121	14	13	4,719	503	5	484	209	1,094	505	28	1,858	15	7	1,701	0	38	254	17	13	1,214	449	287	19	127	1,095	39	41	1,135	12,084	18,771	30,855
BG	20	13	302	12	1	0	49	9		0	10	6	23	2	47	0	1	16	0	0	1	0	0	13	25	0	0	2	24	1	1	63	302	339	641
CH	901	228	51	3,955	2	11	1,797	235	6	64	81	512	134	20	563	8	0	2,526	5	13	45	5	7	336	236	59	17	14	427	29	9	57	3,955	8,398	12,353
CY	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	7
CZ	107	10	51	31	2	160	101	11	1	1	1	8	8	0	205	1	0	25	0	0	4	1	0	9	12	13	0	3	19	4	4	11	160	643	803
DE	3,312	841	2,398	4,027	19	54	15,664	990	5	215	577	786	875	81	9,603	11	6	9,520	8	31	81	23	50	916	1,412	876	63	100	2,407	143	12	272	15,664	39,714	55,378
DK	97	50	44	163	3	0	457	477	0	29	70	36	43	0	145	7	9	269	2	1	7	0	3	76	249	6	2	5	1,106	4	4	33	477	2,920	3,397
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	7	0	12	1	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	1	7	42	49
ES	73	61	0	190	0	0	275	71	0	105	19	56	16	0	9	6	3	22	0	0	8	0	0	29	48	2	3	0	110	1	0	4	105	1,006	1,111
FI	8	0	0	7	0	0	2	7	1	0	14	1	2	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	14	82	96
FR	485	226	497	289	1	1	1,316	126	0	58	81	905	142	16	926	8	2	1,787	1	4	24	3	5	143	348	14	15	33	299	52	4	385	905	7,291	8,196
GR	32	33	49	26	13	0	111	8	0	2	10	16	1,962	1	75	2	0	39	0	5	3	0	0	8	22	3	0	10	45	0	0	30	1,962	543	2,505
HR																																			
HU	211	64	420	74	5	8	326	29	0	5	33	43	185	2	2,042	1	0	94	0	2	16	0	0	34	41	4	1	71	66	14	3	54	2,042	1,806	3,848
IE																																			
IS	1	5	0	5	0	0	8	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	1	0	0	11	0	0	5	0	57	57
IT	3,181	125	1,236	972	5	5	2,374	220	0	13	139	475	743	30	5,175	7	3	2,616	1	4	23	4	18	153	287	24	9	61	543	75	18	170	2,616	16,093	18,709
LI	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	7
LT	2	4	0	5	1	0	14	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	4	0	3	2	6	0	1	9	0	0	0	9	54	63
LU	59	41	4	100	0	1	119	45	0	7	9	29	10	4	17	0	0	64	0	3	74	0	0	62	29	2	0	2	54	3	1	8	74	673	747
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	5	8
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	5	6
NL	122	237	30	196	2	4	960	106	0	12	35	162	39	3	149	7	2	136	0	5	36	0	3	930	96	24	1	5	256	3	2	93	930	2,726	3,656
NO	157	106	57	307	20	0	390	343	1	29	169	69	144	1	185	5	19	1,163	0	1	6	6	21	88	2,467	25	5	14	1,133	9	7	85	2,467	4,565	7,032
PL	28	14	2	12	3	2	129	15	0	3	3	17	17	0	18	2	1	8	1	7	2	6	0	10	10	169	0	1	32	1	0	6	169	350	519
PT	6	13	1	9	0	0	26	9	0	2	5	7	2	2	2	1	0	13	0	1	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	2	115	117
RO	12	7	83	6	0	0	19	0	0	1	2	7	9	1	47	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	90	4	1	0	6	90	217	307
SE	21	11	4	24	0	1	69	57	0	0	45	10	7	1	17	0	1	85	0	1	2	1	2	15	61	1	0	4	235	0	1	6	235	447	682
SI	39	4	89	9	0	0	76	19	0	0	0	12	8	25	77	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	2	14	27	0	7	27	407	434
SK	31	4	69	7	1	6	27	2	0	0	1	1	5	2	195	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	4	0	7	32	1	91	2	91	419	510
UK	63	58	24	33	3	1	178	9	0	1	9	72	32	1	99	206	0	258	0	1	3	0	1	38	24	6	1	9	48	0	11	835	835	1,189	2,024
Total	12,327	14,361	7,120	12,559	104	297	31,171	3,418	26	1,063	1,596	4,395	5,291	275	26,846	289	56	24,858	19	132	610	76	135	4,221	6,033	1,545	141	624	8,368	485	230	3,369	47,452	124,588	172,040

Table VI. Hit breakdown: category 4 data against category 1 data ([64])

MS	AT1	BG1	CY1	DE1	ES1	FR1	GR1	HR1	HU1	IT1	LU1	NL1	PL1	RO1	SE1	UK1	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	119	7		12	1	3	2	3	26	4	1	2		1	6		119	68	187
CY			7														7		7
DE	8					5	1		14	11		5	8	1	8	2		63	63
FR						1									1		1	1	2
HU				1														1	1
NL												1					1		1
Total	127	7	7	13	1	9	3	3	40	15	1	8	8	2	15	2	128	133	261

Table VII. Hit breakdown: category 4 data against category 2 data ([65])

MS	AT2	CY2	ES2	GR2	HU2	IT2	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	1			8	11	3	1	22	23
CY		1					1		1
DE			1	2	11			14	14
FR				2				2	2
Total	1	1	1	12	22	3	2	40	42

([64])Only category 4 CPS data give rise to hit/no hit results. The category 4 MPS produce a list of results/candidates.
([65]) Only category 4 CPS data give rise to hit/no hit results. The category 4 MPS produce a list of results/candidates.

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

MS	Nr of marking as initiator
AT	16,051
BE	8,166
BG	253
CH	5,204
CY	711
DE	63,165
DK	5,078
EE	46
FI	4,360
FR	14,851
GR	1,816
HR	66
IE	113
IS	62
IT	257
LI	8
LT	98
LU	250
LV	86
NL	20,204
NO	9,783
PL	150
RO	678
SE	29,748
SI	1
SK	121
UK	7,010
Total	188,336

MS	Nr of marking following the initiator
AT	1,671
BE	1,618
BG	2,243
CH	870
CY	135
CZ	16
DE	5,757
DK	1,691
ES	702
FI	185
FR	881
GR	27,326
HR	14
HU	19,705
IE	3
IS	5
IT	2,919
LT	10
LU	28
LV	9
MT	7
NL	1,945
NO	1,237
PL	571
PT	7
RO	180
SE	2,330
SI	28
SK	40
UK	674
Total	72,807

MS	Number of blocked records for Law Enforcement search since 01/01/2016
AT	3,454
BE	61
BG	17
CY	1
CZ	79
DE	16,389
EE	31
ES	223
FI	498
FR	9,899
GR	24
HU	122
IE	112
IT	2,288
LT	31
LU	5
LV	21
NL	2,029
PL	138
PT	14
RO	397
SE	4,524
SI	54
UK	10,660
Ttoal	51,071

MS	Nr of unmarking as initiator
AT	54
BE	17
CH	46
CY	14
DE	284
DK	32
FI	16
FR	5
GR	2
LT	3
LV	2
NL	17
NO	32
PL	1
RO	63
SE	3
SK	49
UK	8
Total	648

MS	Nr of unmarking following the initiator
AT	10
BE	1
BG	29
DK	7
ES	3
FI	2
GR	104
HU	99
IT	9
NL	3
PL	1
RO	1
SE	7
UK	1
Total	277

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

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	8		9	5		1	1		2	1	14		11		3				5	4	2	5	11				8	74	82
BE	1	27	4	3		6	2	1		2	40		1		6				4	1		3	3				27	77	104
BG			1			3	3													1				1			1	8	9
CH	3	1	2	4		5	2		1		16				1				2	1			2			1	4	37	41
CY					1																						1	0	1
DE	26	20	660	74			104		9	19	1,313	3	153		69	34	2	54	41	61	58	166	87	8	1	10		2,972	2,972
DK	3	2	7	4		3	15			1	24		3		2			1	1	5			9	1			15	66	81
EE									1																			1	1
ES						1																						1	1
FI											14				3							3	3					23	23
FR	7	12	10	7		4	4	3	3	39	51	1	13		22			1	10	9	7	2	19			10	39	195	234
GR	1		1			2					1											1					1	5	6
HR		2									2																	4	4
HU			8	1		22					11		13							1		4	4				13	51	64
IE																			1									1	1
IS		1								2	4									1						1		9	9
IT	2			1			1		1	2	4		6		4								4	1			4	22	26
LU											3																	3	3
MT			2		1	4	1				4		2		1				3	2			2					22	22
NL			1	5		8	1			2	41		8		4			3	13			4	1				13	78	91
NO							1				14			1	5			1	1	5		1	3				5	27	32
PT										2																		2	2
RO						1																1					1	1	2
SE			2	1		5	2		2	1	78	1	2		5			1	1	4		5	14				14	110	124
SI						1	3																					4	4
SK																									1		1	0	1
UK			2			7	1		2	7	17		7	2	2				1		1	3				5	5	52	57
Total	51	65	709	105	2	73	141	4	21	78	1,651	5	219	3	127	34	2	61	83	95	68	198	162	11	2	27	152	3,845	3,997

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

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LU	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	7	1	1	1	2			1		2	1	4			3			3	1		3	3				7	26	33
BE	2	90	7	4	11	3	5	1	21	38		33			22	3	2	22	1	1	16	5	3		7	90	207	297
BG					2	3																	1				6	6
CH	5	3	1	41	4	2			6	7		2			3			1	1			2				41	37	78
CZ	2																										2	2
DE	16	7	20	21	64	12			9	45	1	12			15		1	7	17	3	11	12			1	64	210	274
DK	1	3	8	6	4	8		2	1	7					4				2			6				8	44	52
ES		1								2												1					4	4
FR	3		8	2	2			1	12	9		7			18			3			4	4			5	12	66	78
GR	2		2		6	1				8		3									1					8	15	23
HU	1		2	1	1					1		7						1	1			1				7	9	16
IS										1												1					2	2
IT	3			1	1			1		4		3						2	1		2	3	1				22	22
NL		1		1	1			1	3	1		1						7				2			1	7	12	19
NO	6	2	3		12	2		3	5	12		5		1	5			1	57	3		10				57	70	127
PL				1		1															1		1				4	4
RO																					2					2	0	2
SE				1	1	1									2				2			1				1	7	8
SI					3	3						1															7	7
SK	1																							50		50	1	51
UK			1	1	1				1	1		2	2		2			2			1				4	4	14	18
Total	49	108	53	81	115	36	5	10	58	138	2	80	2	1	74	3	3	49	83	7	41	51	6	50	18	358	765	1,123

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

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LI	LU	NL	NO	PL	SE	SI	UK	Total
AT	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	16
BE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
CH	2	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	1	26
CY	0	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	19
DE	0	9	0	2	0	6	0	0	4	0	6	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	31	0	2	75
DK	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	14
ES	0	41	0	1	74	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	131
FI	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	10
HR	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HU	409	6	0	14	475	7	0	4	10	0	0	0	57	0	0	1	4	0	16	0	1	1,004
IT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
NL	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	16
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PL	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	24
SI	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
UK	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	414	58	5	18	619	17	2	4	25	1	20	1	74	1	2	15	5	3	63	1	11	1,359

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

MS	AT	ES	GR	HR	HU	IT	DE	PL	Total
AT			470	400	218	5			1,093
BE		1	251	97					349
BG				2					2
CH		3	71	80	5	7	1		167
DE		12	5,211	6,546	123	8			11,900
DK			126	118					244
FI			478	36	1				515
FR	1	4	204	26	4	1			240
HU	1		415	58		3		3	480
IT			305	55	13				373
LU			21	13					34
NL		4	454	143	1				602
NO			165	34					199
PL				2					2
SE			1,225	289	5				1,519
SI			3	72					75
UK			56	13					69
Total	2	24	9,455	7,984	370	24	1	3	17,863

Table XIII. Category 9 searches performed in 2016

MS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BE						3							3
BG											1		1
CY				1							4		5
DE		1						2					3
DK											1		1
FI				1									1
FR	1	1	5			5	13	17	8	1	5	5	61
IE											1	2	3
IS		1			4			1	1	1			8
IT	3	4	4										11
LU						1							1
MT	1	2	1	3	3	2	8	12	9		8	3	52
RO						1							1
SE				1						2			3
SI						1					1		2
Total	5	9	10	6	7	13	21	32	18	4	21	10	156

EL-AC-17-001-EN-N

ISBN 978-92-95208-56-8 ISSN 2443-8103 doi:10.2857/723842