Eurodac – 2019 Annual Report

July 2020

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

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Executive summary

In 2019, the Eurodac central system performed in line with the agreed SLA and the legal requirements in providing **effective support for the Member States in their application of the Dublin Regulation**[1]. In coordination with the Member States, eu-LISA ('the Agency') carried out several activities, under the framework of the central system's operational management, that include the following:

➢ Several projects were initiated on the IT infrastructure and configuration, aimed at **improving the Eurodac internal security** and system versions and aligning the system with the **latest security standards.** Pending the recast of the Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 ('the Eurodac Regulation'), no major evolutions were implemented.

➢ The **release deployed in May 2019** covered the CAFIS application component update, and the migration of a backup component to the Common Shared Infrastructure (CSI) platform.

➢ Between April and May, **tests were performed** using **Multispectral Imaging devices (MSI).** The conclusion from the tests was that the **average processing time was significantly lower** in each MSI transaction compared to the optical transactions, without compromising the matching accuracy. Therefore, in cases of high transaction volumes, the use of MSI may decrease waiting times for search results.

➢ In November, the **first business continuity exercise** for Eurodac took place, with the support of ENISA, the European Commission, and six Member States. The purpose of the technical end-to-end cyber-exercise was to test the security, business continuity, and disaster recovery capabilities of Eurodac. An action plan to implement recommendations gathered during the exercise will be prepared.

➢ In December, the regular **audit was performed by the EDPS** in close cooperation with the eu-LISA DPO and the Security Unit. The report is expected in the course of 2020.

Eurodac

Eurodac was **available** **99.55%** of the time
2019

99.91% Central system response time within the agreed SLA
2019

Member States: **916,536** sets of fingerprints successfully transmitted
2019

2019 **OCT** busiest month **4,040** transactions on average

Average **response time** **34 sec** p/transaction for all categories
2019

5.69 million fingerprints stored in the central system end of **2019**

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

1. Introduction

Eurodac, the European Dactyloscopy (fingerprints) database[2], has been operational since 2003. It facilitates the application of the Dublin Regulation and is one of the instruments used to implement the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). As it enables the comparison of fingerprints, Eurodac assists in determining the country responsible for the assessment of an asylum claim presented in one of the Member States[3]. Since July 2015, Eurodac is also used for law enforcement purposes by Member State law enforcement authorities and Europol.

Since June 2013, eu-LISA is in charge of the operational management of the central system of Eurodac. This is achieved in close cooperation with the Member States and the Commission, in particular through the eu-LISA's Management Board (MB) and the Eurodac Advisory Group (AG). The AG met four times in 2019, to discuss *inter alia* availability and performance of the system, approve changes and releases, as well as future evolutions.

This report covers the operational management activities carried out by eu-LISA during 2019, and presents an overview of the statistical data on usage of the central system by the Member States. In accordance with the legal provisions, the *Eurodac Annual Report* is submitted to the EU institutions, and published on the Agency's website[4]. In addition, and complementary to the *Eurodac annual report*, eu-LISA also publishes the *Annual statistics of Eurodac*, and the annual *List of designated authorities which have access to Eurodac for asylum purposes*.

1.1 Legal and policy developments

The year 2019 did not see any major legal developments as far as Eurodac was concerned. At the time of writing this report, the legislative process is still ongoing to approve the **proposal to recast** the Eurodac Regulation, presented by the Commission on 4 May 2016. The co-legislators have reached a provisional agreement on most of the outstanding issues. However, the proposal to recast the Eurodac Regulation is part of the overall reform package of the CEAS. The package consists of seven proposals, which the co-legislators sought to adopt as a whole.

In a nutshell, the proposal to recast the Eurodac Regulation is aimed at the following: extending the scope of Eurodac by lowering the age for fingerprinting from 14 to 6 years old, adding an obligation to store the biometric data of persons found staying illegally on the territory of a Member State, extending the storage period of biometric data of persons apprehended in relation to the irregular crossing of an external border, adding facial images as a second biometric identifier and adding an obligation to store biographical data. The aim is to better identify asylum seekers, to make it easier to identify and re-document illegally staying third-country nationals and those who have entered the EU irregularly for the purpose of return and readmission, to discourage abuses, and to prevent secondary movements within the EU.

The proposed recast will enable the implementation of changes set out in the ETIAS and interoperability Regulations, and the **integration of Eurodac in the future interoperable IT architecture** of the JHA area. However, to do this, **Eurodac needs to be re-engineered** as its data model is not aligned currently with other large-scale IT systems. Since it does not include biographic data, effective comparison with other systems' datasets cannot be performed. In addition, the system's architecture will have to evolve, by separating the business layer from the underlying biometric matching services. The in-depth analyses that are required for the re-engineering of Eurodac heavily rely on the adoption of the Eurodac recast proposal.

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[2] Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, hereafter referred to as 'the Eurodac Regulation'.
[3] Under the term 'Member States', the current document refers to the Member States of the European Union (EU) and Associated Countries that are bound under Union law by Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 on 31 December 2019, if not specified otherwise. The Member States of the EU connected to Eurodac on 31 December 2019 were Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Associated Countries connected to Eurodac were Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.
[4] https://www.eulisa.europa.eu/our-publications/reports

2. Operational management of Eurodac

Being responsible for the operational management of the Eurodac central system, eu-LISA ensures uninterrupted access to the system 24/7 and facilitates the continuous exchange of data between national authorities, in accordance with the legal provisions. Continuous operational management is achieved through various services, such as management services, service-desk services, monitoring and supervision, and the implementation of appropriate corrective, adaptive and evolutionary maintenance. Under the framework of the Maintenance in Working Order (MWO) contract, eu-LISA is not only responsible for the operational management of the Eurodac central system but is also directly accountable for the system performance. The contractor[5] provides maintenance services and technical support.

In the beginning of 2019 in the shadow of Brexit, eu-LISA in close cooperation with the Member States prepared for the disconnection of the UK. The Eurodac Advisory Group meeting[6] held discussions to analyse the different technical options available for disconnecting the UK, and on how to handle the UK data once disconnected. The analysis encompassed several issues, such as test activities, hardware decommissioning, disconnecting off the TESTA-ng network, timelines needed for preparation and implementation, possible downtime and related costs. A preferred option was selected, one that ensured in particular the stability of the Eurodac central system during the implementation phase. Following tests on the pre-production environment, the technical preparations were put in place for implementation as soon as political decisions were taken to disconnect the UK from the Eurodac central system.

2.1 Eurodac: technical functioning and evolution

By the end of December 2019, the overall storage of fingerprint data sets in the Eurodac central system reached 5.69 million records. The current maximum storage capacity of the system is 7 million data sets. If we consider the recent monthly increase rates, and assume a similar growth in the future, the current capacity of the central system should be sufficient for approximately three years.

As mentioned above, pending the adoption of the recast Eurodac Regulation, no major evolutions were implemented in Eurodac in 2019. All projects executed in the reporting period concerned **internal work on the IT infrastructure and configuration**, not all of them visible at the Member State level. The projects, requiring intensive efforts, were aimed at **improving the Eurodac internal security and system versions**, encompassing operational system upgrades and security patching. The initial release plan for 2019, consisted of two adaptive and corrective releases, to be deployed on the basis of one in April and one in October. However, only one release was deployed in the second half of May. The second planned technical release was postponed, and scheduled for deployment in February 2020.

2018	**5.35 million**
2019	**5.69 million**

The **release 19_R1 deployed in May 2019** covered the CAFIS[7] application component update, and the migration of backup component to the Common Shared Infrastructure (CSI) platform. The release was deployed with a switchover to BCU on 21 May and a switchback operation to CU on 28 May.

In 2019, Eurodac operated from BCU twice. In addition to the switchover/back operations for the release 19_R1 mentioned above, there was a switchover operation to BCU also on 26 February for maintenance reasons

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[5] In October 2017, the MWO contract was signed with the consortium Sopra Steria Benelux SA (Group Leader), Bull SAS and Gemalto SA. The duration of the framework contract is three years, and it may be renewed three times for a maximum period of 12 months each time.
[6] Ad hoc formation, without the presence of the UK.
[7] Cogent AFIS.

(firewall, firmware upgrade). This operation was visible to the Member States, and the switchback to CU was done on 7 March.

Six new change requests were handled in 2019, all of them were usability enhancements, classified as minor but of significant importance for the Member States. The main change request concerned increasing the platform capacity, needed to handle the additional workload due to increasing numbers of asylum seekers. Other enhancements related to MS operational and usability needs.

Between 1 April and 15 May 2019, eu-LISA supervised the MSI tests to evaluate whether the use of **Multispectral Imaging devices**, for scanning fingerprints, would affect the performance of the Eurodac central system. The aim of the tests was also to assess whether using this technique to take fingerprints (that are sent, stored or searched in the Eurodac system) would cause any reduction in the accuracy of the Eurodac results, when compared to the current fingerprinting technique using optical live scanners. The tests were performed by Sweden and Norway, with exclusive usage of the test environment[8].

Member States:
916,536 sets of fingerprints successfully transmitted
2019

The tests concluded[9] that the observed **average processing time was significantly lower** in MSI scanning as compared to optical scanning, without compromising the matching accuracy. Therefore, with high volumes of scanning, using MSI may decrease waiting times for search results. A training session for all Member States was organised in February 2020 by the Agency in close cooperation with the Swedish Migration Agency. The session included a presentation of the use of MSI scanners, and discussions on the findings of the study.

Work started at the end of 2018 to prepare for the **implementation of interoperability**, and in 2019 the assessment continued on the possibilities of using the **universal message format standard (UMF) in the context of Eurodac**. Two workshops took place, in March and in September, with the participation of Austria, Germany, Finland, Latvia, the Netherlands, and Norway, as well as EASO and Europol. The aim was to assess and eventually propose a new standardised and structured way of exchanging data between the Member States and the Eurodac central system. This new standard would be eventually implemented together with the proposed recast of the Eurodac Regulation. The group will also provide input for future DubliNet evolutions, such as the switch from PDF forms to UMF-compliant web forms, and the drafting of the Eurodac Recast ICD.

At the end of September 2019, the regular **annual workshop on DubliNet** was organised by EASO in cooperation with eu-LISA. This third workshop was also the occasion to discuss the outcomes of the Technical Questionnaire for Dublin Units. The questionnaire was carried out to help eu-LISA to acquire a comprehensive overview of the Member State operational environments, and thus identify weaknesses and strengths for future support requirements.

2.2 Quality of service

In 2019, the Eurodac central system was stable and performed as expected within the agreed service level agreement (SLA), in line with the legal requirements. **Eurodac was available 99.55% of the time**. Outages due to planned maintenances account for 64 minutes[10], whereas there were 38 hours and 7 minutes unavailability due to incidents. In particular on 12 March, the Eurodac central system was unavailable during the night due to an incident caused by the renewal of certificates. The incident was resolved by restoring the certificate

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[8] In order to run the tests, Sweden and Norway had to collect and use real fingerprints which was a very lengthy process and required various authorisations (EDPS and DPAs). The project started in 2015.
[9] The report of the test study is available on the Agency's website https://eulisa.europa.eu/our-publications/reports
[10] For performing two switchover operations to BCU, and two switchback operations to CU.

configuration from the backup, including a rollback followed by a new certificate installation. The unprocessed transactions submitted by the Member States during the incident, were resubmitted without further incident.

Between May and July, the central system experienced some outages due to the malfunctioning of the central system mail relay cluster. After deep analyses of the system logs and consultations with the mail cluster provider, the root cause was discovered, and the technical solution was applied on 17 July.

On average 99.91% of transactions processed by the Eurodac central system in 2019 were in line with the SLA agreement. In this respect, the system-critical business functions to be monitored are grouped into two categories: high priority transactions to be processed in one hour or less, having registered 99.83% performance level, and normal priority transactions to be processed in 24 hours or less, having registered 100% performance.

Eurodac was **available** **99.55%** of the time
2019

The **average response time in 2019 was approximately 34 seconds per transaction**, compared to approximately 70 seconds in 2018, and 28 seconds in 2017. In 2018, the average processing time was particularly impacted by issues encountered with updates and deletions of records. This was not the case in 2019. October 2019 was the busiest month, with an average of 4,040 transactions per day, whereas June 2019 was the least busy month of the year, with an average of 2,900 transactions per day.

The eu-LISA Service Desk is the single point of contact for users to report incidents[11] or request a service. Any request or incident is registered in a central incident management tool for follow-up named SM9. Based on the initial analysis — when impact, urgency and priority are defined — the relevant assistance is provided, and functional and/or managerial escalation is triggered. During the reporting period, a total of 751 tickets were created for Eurodac, 270 specifically for service requests and 481 for incidents[12]. Out of the 751 tickets opened, 247 were triggered by Member States and the remaining 270 by eu-LISA in the course of regular monitoring operations.

As part of the ITSM framework integration, all Member States (with the exception of the UK) completed the migration to the new Single point of contacts (SPoC), and a majority of the Member States started using the Service Manager 9 (SM9) tool. To support this, eu-LISA provided the Member States with dedicated training activities. In particular, the *Eurodac Operational Training — Intermediate Level (L2),* organised in May, was fully dedicated to acquiring the skills required by SPoC to perform daily tasks in SM9.

Average **response time** **34 sec** p/transaction for all categories
2019

2019 saw the implementation of the **second full cycle of the Eurodac Development Training Programme for IT Operators**. In addition to the *L2 - intermediate level,* the *L1 - basic user* course and the *L3 -advanced level* were delivered, in April and June[13] respectively. In the reporting period, the eu-LISA training offer for Eurodac included the *Train the trainer course* (organised for all system operators) and the module *Eurodac and SIS II: role of large-scale IT systems in combatting facilitation of illegal immigration* organised under the framework of EMPACT[14]. From 2020 onwards, the Agency's training approach will evolve towards a new target group model. New training activities will be designed specifically for national IT operators and SPoC operators. These target

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[11] An incident is opened by the service desk following an exchange/interaction with the Member States or following eu-LISA monitoring activities (abnormal observations).
[12] Critical incidents represented 4% of the all incidents reported.
[13] In total, there were 33 participants for the three levels of training courses, accounting for 5% of all participants in eu-LISA training in 2019.
[14] EU Policy cycle

groups will be provided with face-to-face sessions, preceded by obligatory participation in self-directed e-learning modules.

Every year, the Agency carries out a customer satisfaction survey covering the performance of the eu-LISA service desk, incident and problem management, operational communication, technical assistance, and support for national activities. Continuing the positive trend of recent years, the Eurodac community is largely 'very satisfied' or 'satisfied' with the services provided by the Agency (88% of the responses). As per standard practice, the results of the survey were analysed, and lessons learned and improvements are regularly applied.

A **revised Operator Manual** for Eurodac was approved at the meeting of the AG in September 2019, and has been in use since 14 October 2019. The revised version includes an enhancement of the escalation procedure and changes to the layout to align it with the Operator Manuals for the other systems.

2.3 Security

In 2019, regular monthly security meetings were conducted between the eu-LISA Security Officer for Eurodac and the MWO contractor Security Officer, as required by the MWO contract. Following each meeting, a report was drawn up describing the overall security level of the central system was prepared, highlighting the status of security incidents that occurred (if any), and identifying IT vulnerabilities, as well as security-training activities performed by the MWO contractor.

In the first quarter of 2019, **certificates** used by the Member States for the Eurodac Network Access Point (NAP) and the Eurodac central system were **renewed** by the eu-LISA Security Unit, in close coordination with the eu-LISA First Level Support team and the Member States.

Twice in the course of 2019, the Information Assurance Sector of eu-LISA performed **security-testing and vulnerability assessments** on Eurodac. On foot of the test results, a security update of all Eurodac components was included in the release deployed in February 2020, to align the system with the latest security standards.

In early November 2019, the **first ever Eurodac business continuity exercise** organised by eu-LISA took place with the support of ENISA, the European Commission, and six Member States[15]. The exercise was conceived as a technical end-to-end cyber-exercise aimed at testing the security, business continuity and disaster recovery capabilities of Eurodac. The goals of the exercise were to test the robustness of the Eurodac central system and procedures in case of security incidents and major events; to improve the coordination and communication between the participating entities; to identify possible gaps in resources, processes and procedures and, as necessary, propose possible improvements.

The exercise was perform**ed in the pre-production environment** (PPE) on the central site[16], and the participating Member States were connected to their national test environments. Several scenarios were covered during the exercise, from a loss of network connectivity to the viral infection of supporting components. The exercise was an excellent opportunity to draw lessons learnt and gather experiences that could be useful in the event of real incidents. In line with the established practice, and following the adoption of the report from the exercise, eu-LISA will draft an action plan to implement the recommendations included in the report. In 2020, a Multi-System security / business continuity exercise will be organised to cover Eurodac, SIS II and VIS. Preparations for the exercise started at the end of 2019.

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[15] Finland, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland.
[16] Both sites, CU and BCU were involved.

In early December 2019, the Agency' Security Unit contributed to the preparation of the EDPS regular audit on Eurodac. In particular, security controls applied to the central system were demonstrated during the visit, to illustrate operational activities that are regularly performed.

The Eurodac security and continuity risk management strategy covers all layers of the security spectrum: physical security, personnel security, network security, operating systems' security, application security, business continuity and data security, in accordance with the relevant security principles and standards of the Commission and good practices in the ISO 27001 standard. At Agency level, Eurodac security is ensured by means of security incident procedures, security hardening of the systems, security testing and vulnerability assessments.

2.4 Data protection

Data protection is a key factor in the success of Eurodac operations and for the Member States using the system. The quality of the data, the data security and the regulatory compliance with the legal framework provide the conditions for Eurodac to effectively support the application of the Dublin Regulation, while upholding the rights and freedoms of third country nationals or stateless persons seeking international protection.

The protection of personal data processed by the Eurodac central system is monitored by the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) in close cooperation with the Data Protection Officer (DPO) of eu-LISA.

In the beginning of December 2019, the **EDPS conducted its regular audit** of the Eurodac central system in accordance with relevant international auditing standards, and Article 31 of the Eurodac Regulation. The inspection was carried out over two and a half days at the eu-LISA technical premises in Strasbourg. The purpose of the EDPS inspection was to verify the compliance of personal data processing activities of eu-LISA (as the Management Authority of this large-scale IT system) with the applicable data protection regulation and the Eurodac Regulation. In particular, the scope of the inspection focused on the follow-up to the Eurodac inspection in 2016, the operational management and security of the Eurodac central system, and its internal communication infrastructure.

Significant efforts and resources went into the audit preparation, and the follow-up to the audit throughout the second half of 2019. The DPO of eu-LISA acted as the liaison between the Agency and the EDPS for this inspection. The DPO provided an update of the status of the EDPS recommendations from the previous Eurodac inspection in 2016, arranged the planned interviews and on-the-spot IT checks, and collected and facilitated all requests for documentation by the EDPS prior to, and during the inspection. The inspection report is expected to be provided to eu-LISA in 2020.

To ensure coordinated supervision of data protection at central and national levels for Eurodac, representatives of the national data protection authorities and the EDPS meet usually twice a year. In 2019, the Eurodac Supervisory Coordination Group (SCG) meetings took place in June and November. On both occasions, by invitation of the Eurodac SCG, the DPO of eu-LISA represented the Agency at these meetings, following the legal requirement of Article 5(1)(f) of the DPO Implementing Rules. The group requested updates on Eurodac operational matters. The SCG was updated on the latest developments of Eurodac in relation to the processing of personal data.

In October 2019, one of the Member States informed eu-LISA that a security incident had been detected on their system involving personal data. The EDPS was duly informed by the Agency, and both the Member State and eu-LISA collaborated during the incident to find an effective and optimal solution.

Throughout the reporting period, the DPO of eu-LISA was regularly consulted by the Eurodac Product Manager and the Eurodac Operational Change Advisory Board on several improvements to be implemented on the system involving personal data.

3. Eurodac usage: trends and figures

The year 2019 saw a slight increase in the usage of Eurodac compared to 2018. **The transactions[17] processed** by the Eurodac central system in 2019 amount to **916,536,** showing an **increase of 4%** compared to 2018.

During the last six years, Eurodac usage reached a record peak in 2015 (more than double compared to 2014), then it decreased from 2016 until 2019 when a slight increase became visible (see Graph 1).

Graph 1: Data traffic in the Eurodac central system by year, 2014-2019
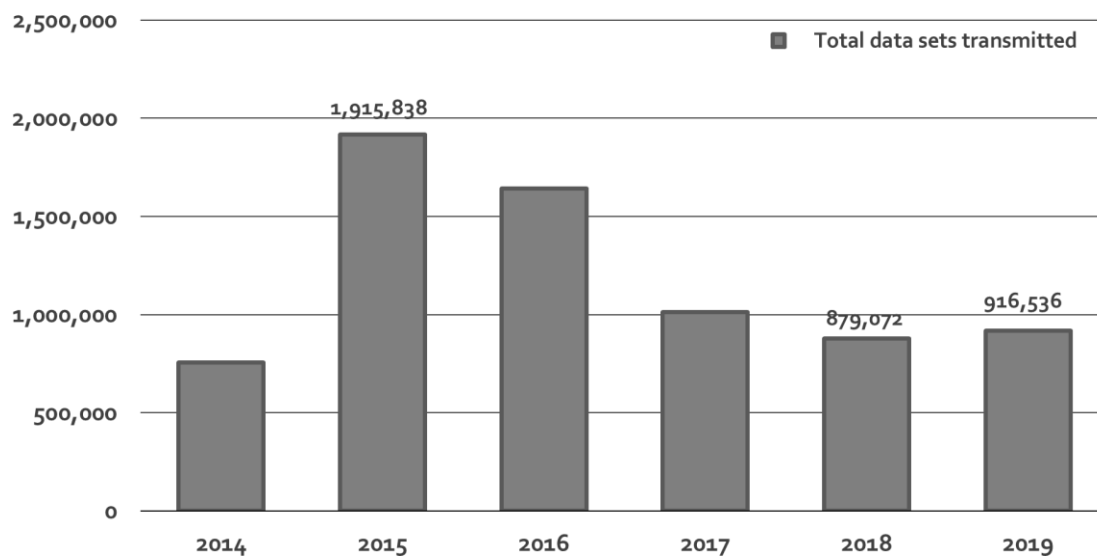
Source: eu-LISA.

By the end of 2019, **5,690,524 fingerprint data sets** were stored in the Eurodac central system. This represents an **increase of 6.2%** compared to the previous year. There were substantial spikes in 2015 - almost doubling the stored fingerprint data sets - and in 2016, when one million additional fingerprints were stored. In subsequent years, the number of stored fingerprints has been growing at a steady rate (see Graph 2).

Graph 2: Fingerprints stored in the Eurodac central system by year, 2014-2019
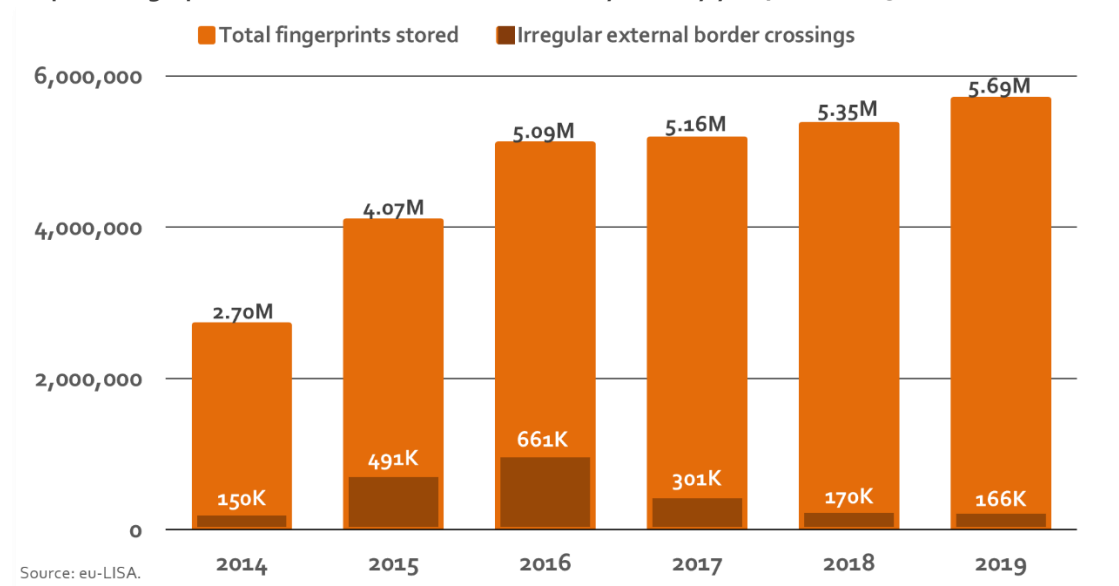
Source: eu-LISA.

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[17] Here, the five main categories of Eurodac transactions are considered, i.e. categories from 1 to 5. For Category 1, only insertions are counted.

The two categories of data stored in the Eurodac central system have different **retention periods**: the fingerprints of asylum seekers (Category 1 data) are stored for 10 years, whereas the fingerprints from irregular border crossings are stored for 18 months[18] (Category 2 data).

97% of the fingerprint data sets stored by the end of 2019 were asylum seeker fingerprints. This category witnessed an increase of 7% compared to the end of 2018. On the other hand, the fingerprints from irregular border crossings represented 3% of the total at the end of 2019, representing a decrease of 2% compared to 2018 (Graph 3).

Graph 3: Fingerprints stored in the Eurodac central system 2018-2019
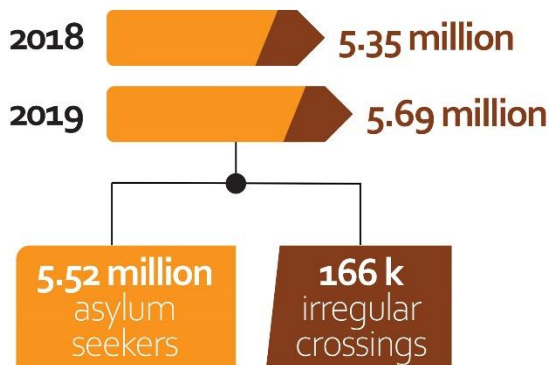
Source: eu-LISA.

A breakdown per Member States of fingerprint data sets stored in Eurodac, on 31 December 2019, is available in Annex 1.

3.1 Data processed in 2019

The Eurodac central system **processed 916,536 transactions** in 2019. A breakdown of transmitted data by category is reflected in Graph 4:

- The vast majority of those transactions **592,691 were data from asylum seekers** (Category 1).
- Irregular border crossings (Category 2) created 111,761 transactions.
- Searches for illegal stays in Member States (Category 3) created 211,635 transactions.
- Member States' law enforcement searches created 449 transactions (Category 4).
- Europol[19] did not perform any search (Category 5).

Graph 4: Transactions processed by the Eurodac central system in 2019
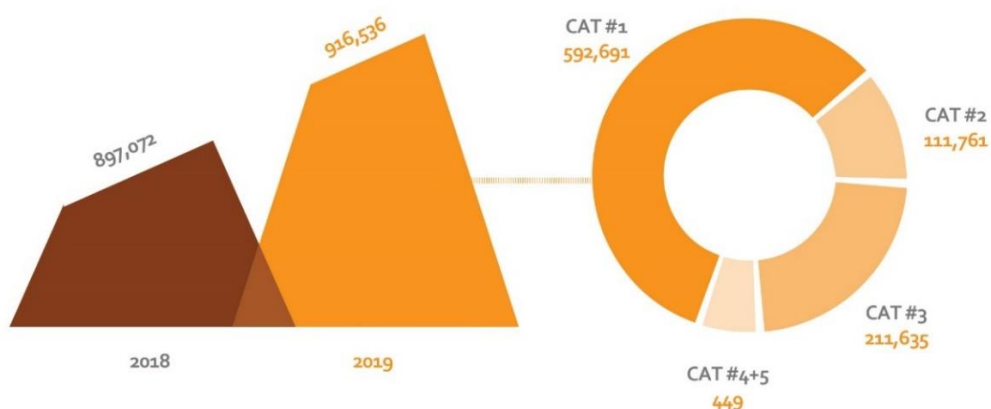
Source: eu-LISA.

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[18] As per Articles 12 and 16 of the Eurodac Regulation.

[19] Europol relies on the Dutch connection and infrastructure in order to transmit data to Eurodac, in line with Article 19 of the Eurodac Regulation4 and upon agreement with the Dutch authorities The searches are conducted using the Dutch NAP. No searches were conducted in 2019.

As in 2018, Germany used Eurodac the most with almost 18% of the total transactions performed. Greece and France followed with 16% and 15% of the total traffic registered, respectively. The majority of the Member States (19) increased their transactions compared to 2018. A breakdown for 2019, per Member State and per transaction, is available in Annex 2.

Category 1 transactions

In 2019, the Eurodac central system processed **592,691 transactions**[20] in relation to asylum-seeker data sets (**Category 1**), with an **increase of 8%** compared to 2018. The number of requests for international protection[21] lodged in the Member States started to show growth again, after three consecutive years of a downward trend. In 2018, the transactions decreased by 13%, whereas in 2017 a decrease of 38% was observed compared to 2016.

Almost 72% of these transactions came from the following five Member States: France, Germany, Spain, Greece, and Italy (see Graph 5).

Graph 5: Five top users for Category 1 transactions processed in 2019

Source eu-LISA.
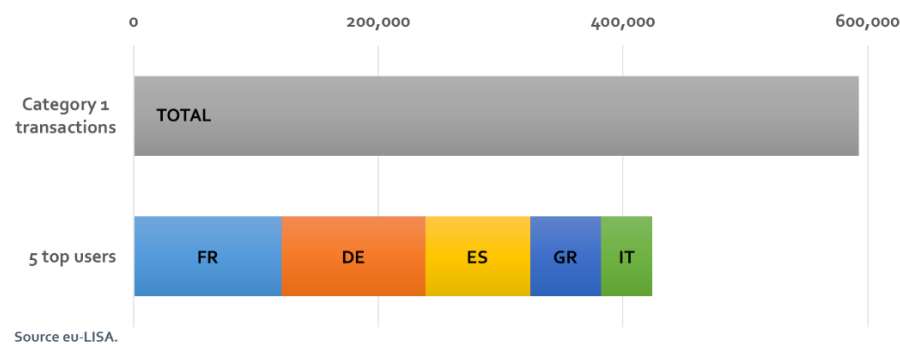
Category 2 transactions

In 2019, the Eurodac central system processed **111,761 transactions** in relation to data sets for persons apprehended for irregularly crossing the external border of a Member State (**Category 2**). This represents an **increase of 8%** compared to 2018. The slowly increasing trend for Category 2 transactions is very similar to that observed for Category 1. For Category 2 transactions in 2019, we saw the first signs of an increase after three consecutive years of a downward trend. We should remember that, in 2018, Category 2 transactions decreased by 36%, whereas in 2017 the number of transactions dropped by 57%.

87% of those transactions came mostly from three Member States, namely Greece, Spain and Italy (see Graph 6).

Graph 6: Three top users for Category 2 transactions processed in 2019

Source eu-LISA.

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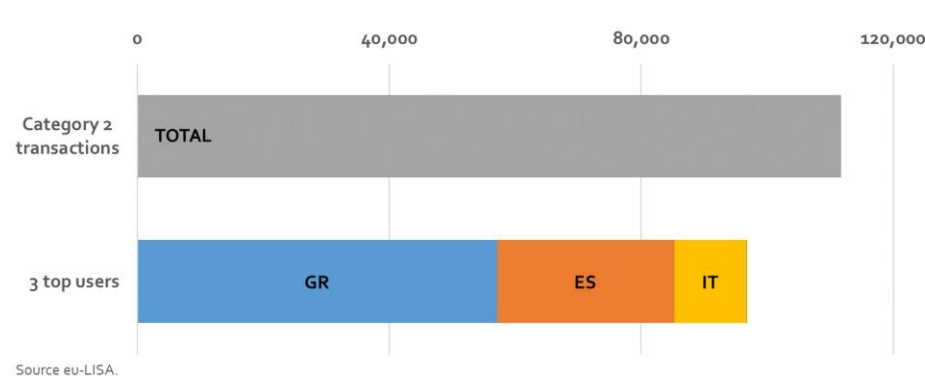
[20] For Category 1, only insertions are considered.
[21] Here, reference is made to the number of administrative procedures and not to the number of persons.

Category 3 transactions

In 2019, the Eurodac central system processed **211,635 transactions** in relation to the data sets of persons found illegally staying in a Member State territory[22] (**Category 3**). This represents a **decrease of 6%** compared to the 2018 data. The decrease is in line with the overall downward trend observed in 2016 and 2017 when the numbers decreased by 14% each year, and the timid increase of 3% seen in 2018.

66% of those transactions came mainly from five countries, namely- Germany, Greece, Belgium, Italy and France (see Graph 7).

Graph 7: Five top users for Category 3 transactions processed in 2019
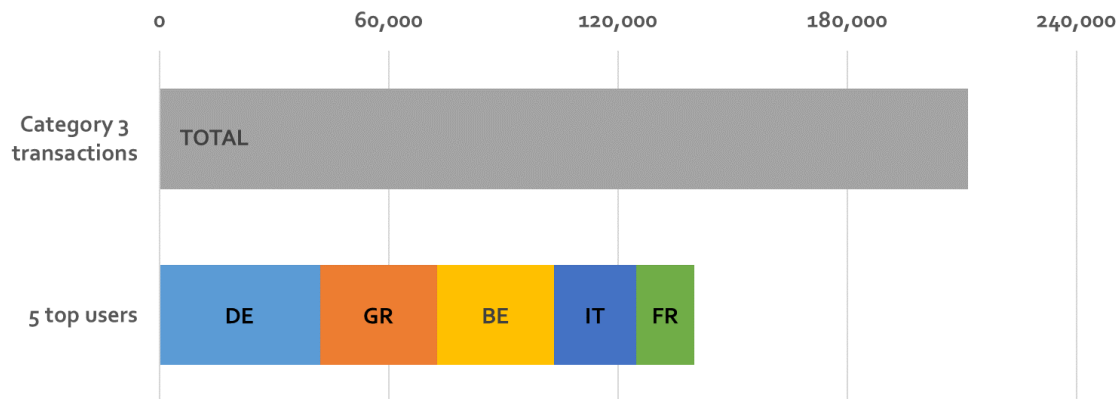
Source eu-LISA.

Transactions for Categories 4 and 5

Since July 2015, Member State law enforcement authorities and Europol may perform Category 4 and Category 5 searches in Eurodac under certain strict conditions.

In 2019, the Eurodac central system processed **449** searches for Member State law enforcement authorities (**Category 4),** representing an **increase of 52%** compared to 2018. No Category 5 transactions were performed in 2019.

Graph 8 shows the transaction trends for Categories 4 and 5 in the last four years.

Graph 8: Transaction trends for Categories 4 and 5, 2016-2019[23]
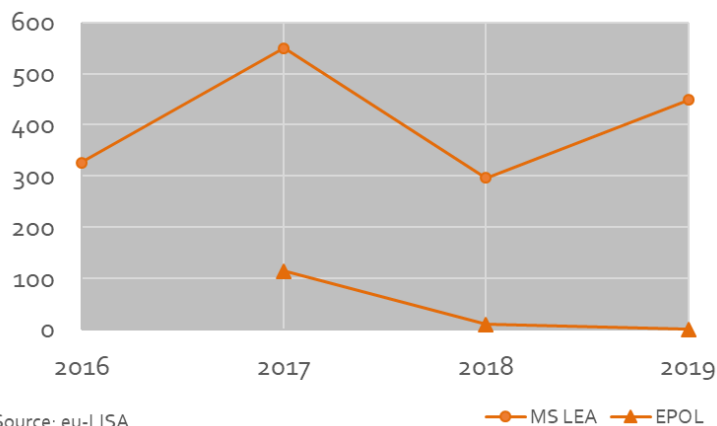
Source: eu-LISA.

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[22] This type of transaction might not be systematically used by all the Member States, as per the provision in Article 17 of the Eurodac Regulation.
[23] In 2016, Europol was not yet connected to Eurodac.

As in previous years, Germany was the main user for this category, accounting for 58% of the law enforcement searches overall.

3.2 Hits generated in 2019

Multiple international protection applications: Category 1 hits against Category 1 data

The insertion of a Category 1 data set - fingerprints of an applicant for international protection - into the Eurodac central system automatically generates a search against all Category 1 data sets already stored in Eurodac.

Hits generated while comparing the new Category 1 data set with the ones already stored there will disclose cases of multiple applications. Category 1 data sets have a retention period of 10 years, therefore previous application/s are not necessarily registered in the same year (of the new insertion/application). When a new international protection application is registered in the same Member State, it generates a local hit[24]; whereas if it is registered in another Member State, it generates a foreign hit.

In 2019, Eurodac processed a total of **592,691 applications for international protection**. Of these, **32 % were multiple applications** (190 201), meaning that the persons had applied for international protection more than once. Graph 9 shows the trends for all applications for international protection and multiple applications made in the last four years.

Graph 9: Trends for all applications and multiple applications, 2016-2019

Source: eu-LISA.
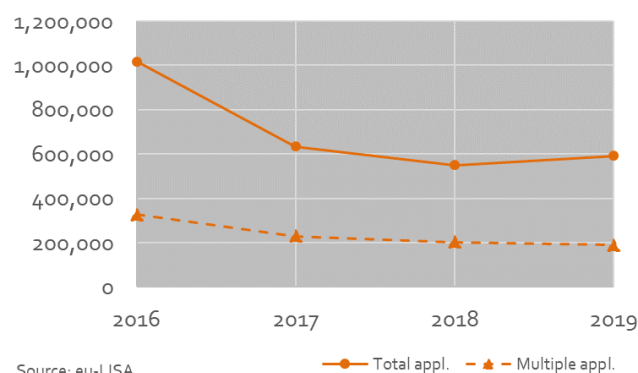
In total, **298,818 Category 1 hits against Category 1** data were registered in 2019. As in previous years, foreign hits accounted for 76% of the total (227,578 foreign hits). The majority of foreign hits were generated by:
- France (32 % of the total) — receiving international protection applicants who had previously lodged applications in Germany (19,885) and in Italy (18,595).
- Germany (24 %) — receiving international protection applicants who had previously lodged applications in Italy (12,982) and in Greece (11,093).

Foreign Category 1 hits against Category 1 data has been decreasing since 2016 (see Graph 10).

Graph 10: Foreign Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets by year, 2016-2019

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[24] The Member States functionally have the option to exclude their own searches. In such cases, when performing searches, local hits will not be returned and will not be included in the results. This is valid for all types of hits.
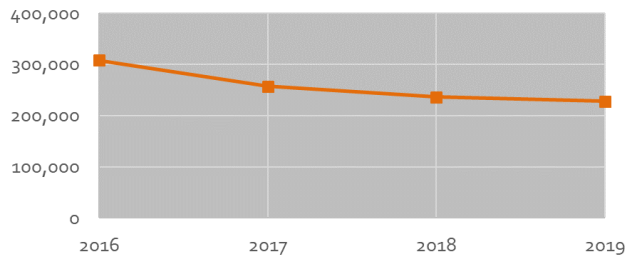
Source: eu-LISA.

Data on hits with a breakdown per Member State is available in Annex 3.

Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets

When a Category 1 data set, i.e. a set of fingerprints of an applicant for international protection, is sent to Eurodac, a search is automatically performed also against all Category 2 data sets already stored in the system. A search that results in one or more hits, indicates that the fingerprints of that applicant are already stored in Eurodac as Category 2. Therefore, this means that the applicant was previously apprehended while irregularly crossing the external borders of one of the Member States in the last 18 months.

This type of hits provides an indication of the routes taken by persons who irregularly cross external borders and subsequently apply for international protection in the same or another Member State.

If the search discloses a local hit, the apprehension for the irregular border-crossing occurred in the Member State[25] where the person is lodging an application for international protection. On the other hand, if the search discloses a foreign hit, the apprehension occurred in a different Member State to the one where the person is lodging an application for international protection.

A total of **90,884 Category 1 hits against Category 2 data** were registered in 2019. The breakdown of hits per Member State is available in Annex 4. Foreign hits accounted for 42% of the total (38,161 foreign hits), and have been declining annually since 2016 (see Graph 11).

Graph 11: Foreign Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets by year, 2016-2019
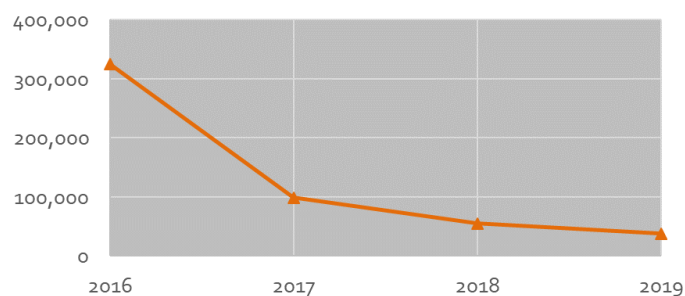
Source: eu-LISA.

As in previous years, most foreign hits were generated by:
- France (32 % of the total) — receiving international protection applications from applicants who had previously irregularly crossed external borders in Spain (6,733) and in Italy (2,951);
- Germany (28 %) — receiving international protection applications from applicants who had previously irregularly crossed external borders in Greece (7,108), in Italy (1,630) and in Spain (1,272).

A breakdown of the data on hits per Member State is available in Annex 4.

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[25] The Member States technically have the option to exclude their own searches. In such cases, local hits will not appear in the results.

Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets

A Category 3 transaction[26] is a search performed in all Category 1 data sets stored in Eurodac. Foreign hits of those searches give an indication of the secondary movements of persons found illegally staying in the territory of a Member State, who had previously applied for international protection in another Member State in the last 10 years.

A total of **159,580 Category 3 hits Category 1** data sets were registered in 2019. 71% of those hits were foreign hits (113,271). The majority of those hits were generated by:

- Belgium with 23% of the foreign hits generated. They identified persons illegally staying in Belgium, including those who first applied for international protection in Germany (6,973) and in the Netherlands (4,214);
- Germany with 21% of the foreign hits generated. They identified persons illegally staying in Germany, including those who first applied for international protection in Italy (6,225) and in France (3,163).

Compared to 2018, the foreign hits showed a decrease (see Graph 12). A breakdown of hits per Member State is available in Annex 5.

Graph 12: Foreign Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets by year, 2016-2019
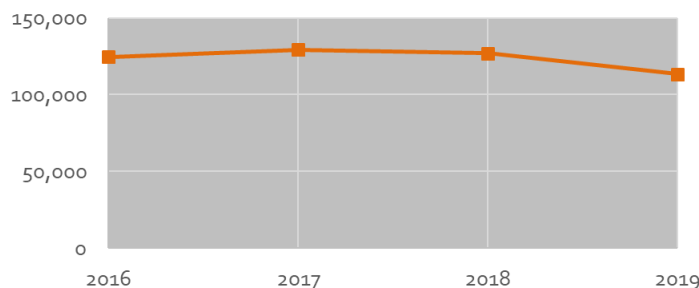
Source: eu-LISA.

Category 4 hits against Categories 1 and 2

Category 4 searches[27] are performed against Category 1 data sets, i.e. data sets of fingerprints of applicants for international protection which are not blocked, and against Category 2 data sets of persons apprehended for irregularly crossing external borders[28].

These searches will identify, to law enforcement authorities, persons who have been recorded in Eurodac, either because they lodged a request for international protection[29] in the last 10 years, or because they were apprehended for irregularly crossing external borders in the last 18 months.

In 2019, **155 Category 4 hits against Category 1** data sets were registered, and **14 Category 4 matches in Category 2** data sets were registered. A breakdown of these data per Member State is available in Annexes 6 and 7.

Marked, unmarked and blocked datasets[30]

As soon as international protection status is granted, the relevant Member State marks the information in the

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[26] As per the provision in Article 17 of the Eurodac Regulation, the Member States are not obliged to make use of this transaction. Therefore, not all the Member States make systematic use of this functionality.

[27] Data sets from the Associated Countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) and Denmark are not accessible for law enforcement as the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not yet apply to them.

[28] The dataset for Category 2 will not be available in case it is marked and linked to a Category 1 dataset which is blocked (as international status was granted prior to 01 January 2016).

[29] Protection status not granted, as the data sets are not blocked.

[30] Technically, it is not possible to retrieve the number of unblocked datasets.

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

In 2019, **111,139 Category 1 data sets** were **marked** following the granting of international protection status to applicants. Following this first marking, 62,884 linked Category 1 and/or Category 2 data sets were marked by the relevant Member States (marking following the initiator).

In 2019, **2,481 marks in Category 1 data sets** were **unmarked** as soon as the status of international protection was either revoked or ended, or renewal was refused. In the same vein, the unmarking by the initial marker produced the subsequent unmarking of 683 Category 1 and/or Category 2 data sets.

Once the granted international protection status is more than three years old, the data set will be blocked and will no longer be available for law enforcement searches. Since 1 January 2019, **243,520 data sets[31] have been blocked,** i.e. are not available for law enforcement searches due to international status granted prior to 1 January 2016.

This functionality has been available since July 2015 as a result of the last Eurodac recast. Since then, naturally the amount of data sets blocked is increasing every year (see Graph 13), as more data sets with granted international protection status are being stored in the system.

Graph 13: Blocked data sets by year, 2016-2019
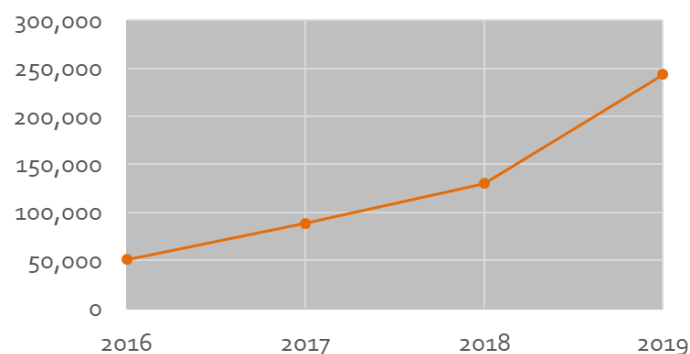
Source: eu-LISA.

A breakdown of marked, unmarked and blocked data sets per Member State is available in Annex 8.

Hits against marked data sets

As mentioned above, as soon as international protection status is granted, the Member States have to mark all data sets (Categories 1 and 2) linked to the initial record. The marked data sets still remain available in the system for comparison (with Category 1 and Category 3), and hence are subject to generating hits.

The **hits generated against marked Category 1** records give an indication of whether persons who were granted international protection subsequently re-applied for international protection in the same or another Member State (secondary movement). In 2019, **14,286 Category 1 hits against marked Category 1** data sets were registered, and a further **1,140 Category 1 hits against marked Category 2** data sets were registered. A breakdown of Category 1 hits against marked data per Member State is available in Annexes 9 and 10.

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[31] Those are Categories 1 and 2 data sets. Data sets from the Associated Countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) and Denmark are not accessible for law enforcement as the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not yet apply to them. Those data sets are not included in Table III as the table only considers data sets from countries implementing the law enforcement element of the Eurodac Regulation.

The **hits generated against marked Category 1 records by Category 3** searches indicate secondary movements of persons who were granted international protection, and subsequently were found illegally staying in the territory of a Member State. In 2019, a total of **5,815 Category 3 hits against marked Category 1** data sets were registered. A breakdown of the data by Member State is available in Annex 11.

False hits

After a hit, when the final identification reveals that the result of the comparison does not correspond to the fingerprint data sent for comparison, the Member States must immediately erase the result of the comparison and report the false hit to eu-LISA and the Commission. Following notifications, necessary technical measures are taken to unlink the relevant records in the Eurodac database. In line with the trend observed in the last few years (see Graph 14), in 2019 a total of **97 false hits** were reported to eu-LISA. 34% of all the false hits were reported by Germany.

Graph 14: False hits by year, 2016-2019
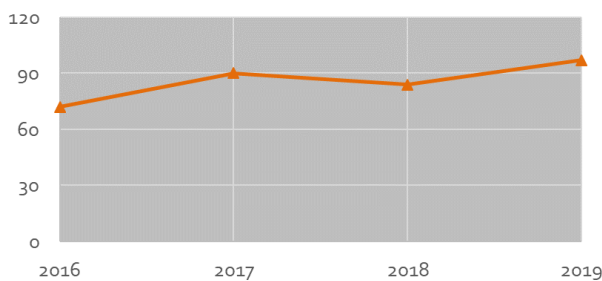
Source: eu-LISA.

A breakdown by Member State is available in Annex 12.

3.3 Over 72-hour delays in sending transactions

Delays in the transmission of fingerprints data sets to the Eurodac central system might result in incorrect designations of the Member State responsible for the data subject, as per the provisions of the Dublin Regulation. Thus, the Member States have a maximum of 72 hours[32] to take the fingerprints and transmit them to the Eurodac central system following the lodging of an application for international protection or the apprehension of a person. In 2019:

- **8 Member States transmitted more than 10% of their Category 1 transactions with over 72-hour delays**. Switzerland sent 42% of its Category 1 transactions with such delays, and Portugal 24%.
- **4 Member States transmitted more than 10% of their Category 2 transactions with over 72-hour delays**. Poland sent 26% of its Category 2 transactions with delays of over 72 hours, and the UK 21%.

Delays were responsible for producing:

- **175 wrong hits**[33], the majority registered by Germany and Spain.
- **88 missed hits**[34]. The majority of them – 80 missed hits – related to data that was submitted late by Spain.

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[32] As per the provision in Articles 9(1) and 14(2) of Eurodac Regulation. In the event of serious technical problems, additional 48 hours are counted.

[33] In the case of a so-called 'wrong hit', a third-country national lodges an international protection application in Member State A, whose authorities take his/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 Member State A (a wrong hit). Member State B would therefore be deemed responsible instead of Member State A, where the application was first lodged. See Annex – 13 for a data breakdown.

[34] In the case of a so-called 'missed hit', a third-country national or stateless person is apprehended in connection with an irregular border crossing and his or her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State A. While those fingerprints are still awaiting transmission to Eurodac (Category 2 transaction), the same person could present him- or herself in Member State B and lodge an application for international protection. At that time, his or her fingerprints are

A table with a breakdown per Member State of transactions sent with more than 72-hour delays is available in Annex 16.

3.4 Rejection rate

In order to be accepted by the Eurodac central system, the transactions and the fingerprints sent should be of sufficient quality and in conformity with the Interface Control Document (ICD), setting out the rules for data exchange between the Member States and the central system.

Fingerprints with insufficient quality or sequence check failures are rejected by the system and cannot be used for comparisons. In 2019, the **average rejection rate for fingerprint** data sets was **3.8%** (28,195 data sets were rejected, only insertion to Categories 1 and 2 are considered). This is a slight increase on the average rejection rate in 2018 (3.06%), and in 2017 (2.57%).

Transaction errors may occur due to data validation issues (incompatibility with the ICD), wrong formats, and fingerprint errors. In 2019, **79,595 transactions** (all transactions here are considered including insertions, updates, and deletions) **were rejected due to errors, representing 6.3%**. Transaction error rates stood at 8% in 2018, and 5.7% in 2017.

3.5 Access rights to own data

Any person whose data are processed by Eurodac has the right to access his/her data upon request. These data are retrieved in Category 9 searches. In 2019, **206 Category 9 searches** were performed. More than half of them were performed by France. Graph 15 shows the trend for Category 9 search requests in the last four years.

Graph 15: Category 9 searches, 2016-2019
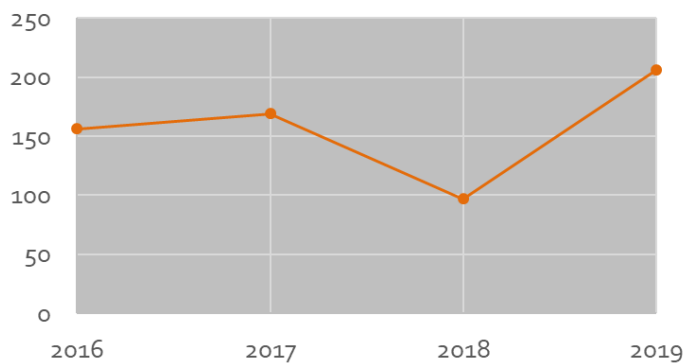
Source: eu-LISA.

A breakdown of Category 9 transactions per Member State is available in Annex 15.

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taken by the authorities of Member State B. If Member State B sends the fingerprint data (Category 1 transaction) before Member State A, Eurodac would register this as a Category 1 transaction and Member State B would have to handle the application instead of Member State A. When the Category 2 transaction arrives later, a hit will be missed, because Category 2 data are not searchable. See Annex 14 for a data breakdown of this.

Conclusions

In 2019, the overall usage rate of Eurodac continued to rise steadily compared to previous years. During the reporting period, the Eurodac central system performed as expected in line with the agreed service level agreement, and the legal requirements. Eurodac was available 99.55% of the time. The Agency remains strongly committed to keeping the Eurodac central system operating on a 24/7 basis, and to supporting the Member States to benefit fully from the system functionalities.

As the recast of the Eurodac Regulation is still being discussed, no major evolutions were implemented in Eurodac in 2019. All projects executed in the reporting period concerned internal work on the IT infrastructure and configuration.

Looking to the future, Eurodac will have to be re-engineered to be fully integrated into the future interoperable IT architecture of the JHA area. This may include aligning the data structure, and separating the business layer from the underlying biometric matching services. Some analysis and studies have already started, the implementation will get underway as soon as the Eurodac recast is adopted. The Agency is ready to support the co-legislators with any technical expertise that may be requested.

Annexes

1. The Eurodac central system: content status on 31 December 2019

Member State	Category 1 data	Category 2 data	Total
AT	195,797	215	196,012
BE	200,548	0	200,548
BG	56,006	245	56,251
CH	169,767	0	169,767
CY	31,172	9,312	40,484
CZ	10,014	1	10,015
DE	1,788,332	2,007	1,790,339
DK	66,952	0	66,952
EE	842	0	842
ES	171,740	50,730	222,470
FI	53,319	0	53,319
FR	660,617	961	661,578
GR	254,295	77,759	332,054
HR	4,622	2,061	6,683
HU	179,160	217	179,377
IE	24,923	1	24,924
IS	3,782	15	3,797
IT	632,447	18,080	650,527
LI	532	0	532
LT	3,302	20	3,322
LU	14,007	5	14,012
LV	2,033	1	2,034
MT	12,753	4,400	17,153
NL	185,854	388	186,242
NO	75,813	92	75,905
PL	47,294	93	47,387
PT	6,912	0	6,912
RO	17,202	58	17,260
SE	353,824	17	353,841
SI	9,601	0	9,601
SK	2,834	7	2,841
UK	287,330	213	287,543
Total	5,523,626	166,898	5,690,524

2. Data sets sent in 2019[35]

Member State	Category 1 data	Category 2 data	Category 3 data	Category 4 CPS data	Category 4 MPS data	Category 5 data	Total
AT	7,988	154	10,049	35	6	n.a.	18,232
BE	22,397		30,538			n.a.	52,935
BG	1,971	183	1,305			n.a.	3,459
CH	8,835		11,559			n.a.	20,394
CY	11,327	6,736	77	3	16	n.a.	18,159
CZ	1,654	1	3,067			n.a.	4,722
DE	117,369	1,247	42,007	163	96	n.a.	160,882
DK	2,369		2,899			n.a.	5,268
EE	69		548			n.a.	617
ES	85,705	28,147	477	0	1	n.a.	114,330
FI	3,465	1	248	2	0	n.a.	3,716
FR	121,076	789	15,120	35	0	n.a.	137,020
GR	58,000	57,126	30,738			n.a.	145,864
HR	1,109	1,632	18			n.a.	2,759
HU	279	148	1,845	0	46	n.a.	2,318
IE	7,240	1				n.a.	7,241
IS	677	8	108			n.a.	793
IT	42,124	11,436	21,512			n.a.	75,072
LI	33					n.a.	33
LT	369	9	140			n.a.	518
LU	1,654	4	2,276			n.a.	3,934
LV	142	1	9			n.a.	152
MT	3,535	3,501	33			n.a.	7,069
NL	23,694	294	10,905	0	40	n.a.	34,933
NO	1,932	64	6,494			n.a.	8,490
PL	2,268	57	1,354	0	2	n.a.	3,681
PT	1,576		113			n.a.	1,689
RO	2,240	32	559	4	0	n.a.	2,835
SE	17,457	27	1,318			n.a.	18,802
SI	3,566	3	6,852			n.a.	10,421
SK	221	5	1,930			n.a.	2,156
UK	40,350	155	7,537			n.a.	48,042
Europol	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Total	592,691	111,761	211,635	242	207	0	916,536

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[35] For Category 1, only insertions are included.

3. Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets[36] in 2019

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	2,066	86	377	316	1	19	1,091	79	1	11	15	297	577	19	275	0	3	348	9	8	27	2	4	227	43	87	2	252	140	23	35	18	2,066	4,392	6,458
BE	615	8,349	507	710	22	29	3,314	230	4	1,132	85	2,309	2,247	129	354	6	22	1,337	6	23	179	17	50	1,099	124	195	34	111	488	203	40	83	8,349	15,704	24,053
BG	11	6	97	2	0	0	20	5	0	1	0	5	5	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	9	2	1	6	97	92	189
CH	330	146	79	950	0	23	1,567	101	0	72	33	542	1,030	61	123	8	18	721	9	16	82	7	8	576	71	48	12	28	244	115	8	23	950	6,101	7,051
CY	0	2	0	5	210	1	31	1	0	3	2	13	15	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	7	3	4	0	0	9	0	0	8	210	112	322
CZ	34	11	8	38	0	353	273	19	0	3	9	57	6	0	6	0	1	7	2	1	7	8	3	33	14	22	0	1	77	2	5	2	353	649	1,002
DE	2,674	1,878	1,337	2,929	34	294	0	1,160	17	795	669	6,136	11,093	345	1,875	15	67	12,982	23	163	363	48	350	3,557	609	1,336	124	870	3,244	386	66	301	0	55,740	55,740
DK	48	57	18	129	0	6	593	824	0	23	65	115	86	7	27	5	7	84	2	3	25	4	0	208	96	11	7	11	401	17	1	13	824	2,069	2,893
EE	2	1	0	2	0	2	5	0	4	0	5	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	40	44
ES	98	148	10	130	0	36	739	41	1	815	24	625	139	3	78	4	2	1,077	1	2	13	4	7	173	41	18	13	8	156	29	2	33	815	3,655	4,470
FI	31	34	16	48	4	1	417	78	2	5	2,418	106	294	3	49	0	12	105	0	1	17	1	5	62	54	8	2	5	232	1	0	10	2,418	1,603	4,021
FR	3,929	3,244	1,839	2,805	32	220	19,885	1,068	7	1,042	499	26,110	4,426	218	2,691	26	62	18,595	29	85	418	31	510	2,661	786	1,033	241	334	3,853	699	95	590	26,110	71,953	98,063
GR	202	120	133	69	13	4	633	42	1	8	70	111	2,769	1	171	7	6	73	1	2	10	0	1	71	65	11	1	20	152	5	0	65	2,769	2,068	4,837
HR	24	10	77	18	0	2	77	8	0	1	7	7	325	30	20	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	16	6	1	0	7	13	8	0	2	30	634	664
HU	10	3	75	21	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	24	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	0	2	24	122	146
IE	46	54	10	37	8	2	333	47	0	26	22	221	122	2	34	2,168	26	84	0	2	10	2	7	67	22	13	2	8	129	7	0	219	2,168	1,562	3,730
IS	21	15	2	25	0	0	88	23	0	13	36	98	0	23	4	0	55	65	4	0	5	0	7	48	28	1	5	2	46	0	0	9	55	568	623
IT	1,235	311	362	633	5	12	4,085	216	1	43	159	1,896	1,922	71	1,179	10	13	9,945	2	3	42	4	92	317	130	21	17	79	749	385	4	117	9,945	14,115	24,060
LI	10	2	1	15	0	0	13	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	5	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	64	69
LT	7	3	1	3	1	2	122	4	1	0	5	8	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	17	1	3	9	5	57	1	1	22	0	0	2	3	17	264	281
LU	37	49	4	93	0	1	293	24	0	24	9	155	141	7	17	1	1	150	1	0	63	1	0	19	135	21	4	5	71	7	1	3	63	1,278	1,341
LV	3	0	1	0	0	3	44	0	0	0	2	7	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6	2	0	0	17	0	0	0	3	96	99
MT	21	3	21	33	0	0	156	9	0	5	6	139	141	1	7	0	2	579	1	0	0	0	94	21	16	2	1	3	37	3	0	2	94	1,209	1,303
NL	724	656	120	1,316	2	61	7,368	424	4	245	122	2,104	1,442	72	293	7	18	3,537	16	25	264	8	37	4,787	162	164	22	96	692	244	11	128	4,787	20,384	25,171
NO	24	27	12	23	3	3	127	74	1	6	17	33	196	0	7	0	2	64	1	0	3	0	2	25	148	16	1	5	158	9	0	9	148	848	996
PL	65	22	18	23	1	11	393	33	1	2	10	56	33	0	3	0	1	8	0	8	1	4	0	46	25	1,243	0	6	53	0	1	0	1,243	824	2,067
PT	30	19	5	58	1	0	321	17	0	21	17	156	8	0	10	0	2	513	0	1	9	0	34	42	19	0	13	3	47	1	0	4	13	1,338	1,351
RO	42	5	130	24	1	4	122	9	0	2	9	11	186	0	14	0	0	14	1	1	4	1	3	17	4	0	0	165	18	2	0	7	165	631	796
SE	127	130	61	184	14	15	1,023	580	4	80	174	253	802	5	114	5	22	411	4	13	31	20	27	272	292	44	4	41	3,347	18	4	45	3,347	4,819	8,166
SI	68	17	135	65	0	2	150	13	0	7	6	32	580	152	61	0	0	44	6	0	4	0	2	42	22	2	1	12	21	53	1	3	53	1,448	1,501
SK	26	2	7	6	0	1	36	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	2	40	3	40	107	147
UK	454	380	412	500	21	18	2,669	448	0	233	181	1,837	1,680	44	363	703	23	1,336	0	12	61	11	55	614	146	24	37	202	486	125	14	4,075	4,075	13,089	17,164
Total	13,014	15,790	5,875	11,191	373	1,125	45,997	5,577	49	4,606	4,653	43,379	30,399	1,171	7,826	2,973	366	52,099	123	386	1,647	178	1,320	15,151	2,964	4,367	546	2,291	14,927	2,347	329	5,779	71,240	227,578	298,818

[36] Member States in the column on the left side have sent cases in 2019, which have produced hits against the data of the Member States listed across the top. Local hits are produced when the two datasets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when performing a search on Eurodac. The Member States may exclude their own searches, which will exclude local hits from the results.

4. Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets[37]

Member State	AT	BG	CY	DE	ES	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LU	MT	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	4	9	0	7	3	0	506	61	1	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	625	629
BE	2	5	2	7	373	8	1,587	111	1	0	0	315	0	28	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	2,447	2,447
BG	0	129	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	12	141
CH	1	2	0	3	115	2	869	44	0	0	0	223	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1,264	1,264
CY	0	0	6,398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,398	0	6,398
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
DE	2	32	7	0	1,272	53	7,108	327	3	0	0	1,630	0	298	5	0	4	18	1	0	1	0	10,761	10,761
DK	0	0	0	3	31	0	104	5	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	164
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
ES	0	0	0	3	2,549	14	24	4	0	0	0	103	0	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2,549	168	2,717
FI	1	0	2	2	2	0	265	1	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	285
FR	2	21	6	57	6,733	473	1,719	255	0	0	0	2,951	0	393	4	2	2	12	0	0	3	473	12,160	12,633
GR	0	3	2	1	0	0	36,333	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	36,333	13	36,346
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	452	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452	222	674
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	18
IE	3	0	2	8	3	0	60	1	0	1	0	17	0	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	115	116
IS	0	0	0	1	0	5	23	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	30	36
IT	0	6	0	13	59	3	415	113	0	0	0	3,835	0	70	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3,835	680	4,515
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
LU	1	0	0	2	21	2	117	4	0	0	0	148	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	319	323
LV	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
MT	0	1	0	0	2	1	114	1	0	0	0	5	0	2,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,434	124	2,558
NL	1	0	2	22	266	5	1,786	51	0	0	0	400	0	37	13	0	0	6	0	1	3	13	2,580	2,593
NO	0	0	3	0	4	0	294	1	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	317	321
PL	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	23	26
PT	0	0	0	3	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	59	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150
RO	0	11	1	0	0	0	196	19	3	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	240	254
SE	0	2	2	6	27	6	998	5	1	0	0	52	0	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	1,101	1,107
SI	0	3	0	0	3	0	342	197	1	0	0	9	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	560	560
SK	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	14	17
UK	1	16	4	31	122	47	1,213	65	6	8	1	2,135	0	75	3	0	2	8	1	0	61	61	3,738	3,799
Total	18	240	6,431	173	11,619	619	54,370	1,728	17	9	7	11,976	4	3,459	33	6	17	66	8	5	79	52,723	38,161	90,884

[37] Member States in the column on the left side have sent searches in 2019, which have produced hits in the data of the Member States listed across the top. Local hits are produced when the two datasets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when performing a search on Eurodac. The Member States may exclude their own searches, which will exclude local hits from the results.

5. Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets[38]

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	1,943	126	140	430	2	28	1,577	93	1	31	33	270	352	29	315	3	6	1,797	1	3	29	1	3	204	78	29	2	110	184	53	36	26	1,943	5,992	7,935
BE	1,176	6,592	224	2,293	1	17	6,973	816	0	877	121	2,471	1,033	90	733	34	15	1,901	7	17	408	20	80	4,214	243	98	47	112	1,099	373	16	461	6,592	25,970	32,562
BG	16	7	54	2	0	0	23	5	0	3	4	8	27	0	4	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	12	2	1	5	54	131	185
CH	705	286	63	3,480	2	18	2,598	211	0	107	80	950	359	28	234	15	14	2,116	18	14	120	9	10	822	119	39	14	33	399	118	12	34	3,480	9,547	13,027
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
CZ	49	9	24	54	0	194	144	12	0	3	3	32	40	0	16	0	0	90	1	2	9	1	0	19	16	7	1	28	22	0	8	3	194	593	787
DE	1,439	668	456	1,634	16	137	12,715	732	8	305	389	3,163	2,222	111	691	19	22	6,225	18	48	216	12	40	1,616	284	341	45	310	2,145	207	30	155	12,715	23,704	36,419
DK	82	39	21	111	0	3	472	783	1	19	75	129	50	0	49	7	13	322	0	4	13	0	2	90	101	8	5	2	536	2	3	37	783	2,196	2,979
EE	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	5	17	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	17	49	66
ES	13	57	2	52	0	0	133	10	0	147	2	49	7	0	6	4	0	35	1	0	2	1	0	48	20	1	0	1	26	2	0	3	147	475	622
FI	2	1	2	21	0	1	51	16	2	0	36	7	16	1	1	0	0	36	0	0	2	0	0	11	11	0	0	0	61	1	0	3	36	246	282
FR	601	385	243	782	2	2	2,685	228	0	176	60	5,514	499	58	524	12	12	2,855	0	7	94	5	31	806	119	47	25	60	334	228	9	207	5,514	11,096	16,610
GR	175	80	129	64	12	4	530	28	0	5	29	122	3,806	1	164	7	6	76	1	6	13	0	2	70	44	10	0	15	105	5	0	58	3,806	1,761	5,567
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	8
HU	54	12	61	26	1	3	131	5	0	5	2	18	80	0	116	1	1	20	0	7	2	0	0	18	5	1	0	126	42	0	1	7	116	629	745
IS	2	11	0	5	0	0	9	7	0	0	3	9	5	0	0	1	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	3	0	4	0	0	1	13	74	87
IT	936	224	439	905	1	10	3,857	171	0	33	137	1,634	1,816	87	600	12	13	5,084	2	7	61	4	31	519	107	14	16	51	487	456	7	64	5,084	12,701	17,785
LT	1	0	0	10	0	0	5	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	2	0	0	12	36	48
LU	114	197	7	308	0	3	838	93	0	38	35	472	166	17	44	1	1	351	5	1	308	1	25	449	45	10	7	10	166	22	1	17	308	3,444	3,752
LV	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	2	0	0	0	0	3	3
MT	0	1	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	35	45
NL	280	395	102	575	1	10	2,062	253	2	94	55	642	231	18	182	10	14	656	2	9	116	3	21	2,892	84	31	10	29	389	60	3	140	2,892	6,479	9,371
NO	40	54	23	94	5	4	286	125	2	26	58	117	120	0	39	6	11	298	1	1	9	3	7	78	843	24	3	5	574	2	4	32	843	2,051	2,894
PL	27	18	17	15	0	12	251	8	2	0	4	50	53	0	6	0	0	19	1	10	1	4	1	12	7	281	0	6	27	1	2	4	281	558	839
PT	8	3	1	6	0	0	32	7	0	0	0	21	1	0	1	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	7	0	6	0	0	1	7	119	126
RO	23	3	12	5	0	0	69	1	0	0	1	8	14	0	4	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	3	0	178	8	2	0	0	178	168	346
SE	27	21	9	44	0	1	143	70	0	5	29	32	22	1	26	3	4	188	1	3	0	1	5	30	41	2	1	4	359	2	2	10	359	727	1,086
SI	104	32	339	62	4	3	248	19	0	5	12	73	1,121	282	114	0	0	110	0	0	8	0	3	58	20	3	3	21	32	30	1	22	30	2,699	2,729
SK	26	2	19	8	0	16	57	0	0	1	0	4	25	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	2	1	3	3	0	14	1	14	184	198
UK	56	73	42	32	1	1	262	24	0	11	8	189	38	2	98	371	4	242	0	2	3	1	0	45	12	5	1	8	52	8	2	881	881	1,593	2,474
Total	7,902	9,296	2,429	11,025	48	467	36,164	3,727	37	1,891	1,179	15,991	12,107	725	3,969	508	152	22,494	59	153	1,418	66	271	12,029	2,211	962	191	1,113	7,096	1,576	152	2,172	46,309	113,271	159,580

[38] Member States in the column on the left side have sent searches in 2019, which have produced hits in the data of the Member States listed across the top. Local hits are produced when the two datasets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when performing a search on Eurodac. The Member States may exclude their own searches, which will exclude local hits from the results.

6. Category 4[39] hits against Category 1 data sets

Member State	AT1	BE1	BG1	CY1	DE1	ES1	FI1	FR1	GR1	HU1	IE1	IT1	LU1	MT1	NL1	PL1	SE1	SI1	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	33	5	38
CY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
DE	4	4	2	0	0	2	0	8	17	14	2	28	1	0	8	0	7	3	0	100	100
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
FR	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
RO	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Total	41	4	2	1	5	2	2	14	17	14	2	30	1	1	8	1	7	3	38	117	155

7. Category 4[40] hits against Category 2 data sets

Member State	CY2	DE2	ES2	GR2	HR2	IT2	MT2	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
CY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
DE	0	0	7	1	1	1	0	0	10	10
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Total	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	2	12	14

8. Marked, unmarked and blocked data sets in 2019

Member State	Number of marking as initiator	Number of marking following the initiator	Total
AT	4,946	1,500	6,446
BE		3,595	3,595
BG	216	1,461	1,677
CH	4,004	1,244	5,248
CY	169	103	272
CZ	29	34	63
DE	32,022	15,956	47,978
DK	983	766	1,749
EE	22		22
ES	4,008	607	4,615
FI	1,590	613	2,203
FR	24,585	4,683	29,268
GR	18,115	16,173	34,288
HR	41	343	384
HU		2,943	2,943
IE	1,266		1,266
IS		21	21
IT	82	4,788	4,870
LI	27		27
LT	37	8	45
LU	215	117	332
LV	36	10	46
MT	112	2	114
NL	1,526	1,535	3,061
NO	1,347	871	2,218
PL	144	483	627
PT		154	154
RO	330	208	538
SE	5,443	2,376	7,819
SI	68	212	280
SK	34	29	63
UK	9,742	2,049	11,791
Total	111,139	62,884	174,023

Table I

Member State	Number of unmarking as initiator	Number of unmarking following the initiator	Total
AT	473	46	519
BE		17	17
BG	81	17	98
CH	1,372	43	1,415
CZ		1	1
DE	376	221	597
DK	38	20	58
ES	3	3	6
FI	17	8	25
FR		54	54
GR	4	27	31
HU		68	68
IE	1		1
IT		29	29
LU		4	4
MT	1		1
NL		73	73
NO	26	4	30
PL	1	3	4
RO	17	3	20
SE	45	22	67
SI	2		2
SK	11	6	17
UK	13	14	27
Total	2,481	683	3,164

Table II

Member States	Blocked records for Law enforcement since 01/01/2019
AT	19,147
BE	16,474
BG	3,156
CY	445
CZ	128
DE	78,245
EE	36
ES	662
FI	1,536
FR	42,313
GR	5,589
HR	50
HU	3,326
IE	271
IT	4,005
LT	95
LU	166
LV	55
MT	299
NL	20,421
PL	1,064
PT	49
RO	1,149
SE	28,903
SI	131
SK	91
UK	15,714
Total	243,520

Table III

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39 In this case, only Category4 CPS searches are taken into count.
40 In this case, only Category4 CPS searches are taken into count.

9. Category 1 hits against marked Category 1 data sets[41]

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	90	4	2	14		2	46	2				9	40	1	4			5					10	1			2	1	1			90	144	234
BE	22	165	23	25	13	3	216	27	3	117	3	86	864	6	10			42	1	7	4	2	84	4		1	27	44	5	2	2	165	1,643	1,808
BG			2				1	1							1																	2	3	5
CH	6	13	2	30			49	4		5	2	14	119	1	8			6		2			18	5	2		3	14	1		4	30	278	308
CY					2		4	1																1								2	6	8
CZ	1		1	4		7	6				1	2	3							2			2					3		1		7	26	33
DE	90	118	219	106	9	6		117	8	78	48	120	4,112	54	152		4	96	4	8	16	3	195	39	10	1	112	149	4	7	11	0	5,896	5,896
DK	6	2	1	5			28	29			1		11		6		1						8	7		2	1	18			2	29	99	128
ES			2			2	9	1				9	2		2			3					1							1		0	32	32
FI	3			1			17	1		1	22		68					1	1		1		5	2				7				22	108	130
FR	44	73	30	59	5	1	537	46	1	131	14	358	663	7	37	1	2	142	1	8	3	7	77	20	7	1	36	69	4	13	8	358	2,047	2,405
GR	7	5		3	2	2	64	1				3	17		11			1					2									17	101	118
HR	1		2	1		1	5						6		1																	0	17	17
HU			1				1																									0	2	2
IE	2	8	1				42	5		2	2	3	53		3			1					6	2			3	3			2	0	138	138
IS	6	1	1	1			9	3			1	8	69		5		1						4	3		1	1	4			2	1	119	120
IT	11	2	1	8		1	80	6				25	14		18			21					8	1				5				21	180	201
LI			1				4			1								2					1										11	11
LU	1	2		4			6	1		3	3	3	22					3					5	1				2				0	56	56
MT	1	1	5				17					7	26		2			2				1	1				3	1				1	66	67
NL	28	19	12	29			265	19		16	2	43	229	2	17		1	38		1	2	1	124	6	1	2	16	25	1	1	5	124	781	905
NO	2	2	2				17	5			2	3	29		4			4		1			2	7			1	9	1			7	84	91
PL							4	1					1												1							1	6	7
PT	1	1	1	2			4				1	1	3		3								1	2			3					0	24	24
RO				1			7						1														3					3	9	12
SE	9	7	5	11	5	2	79	22		5	6	3	136	1	3			10	8		1	1	16	14			7	88	2		3	88	356	444
SI		1	1				7						3		1								1	1							1	0	16	16
SK							1																									0	1	1
UK	10	38	5	22	5		254	47		17	7	43	387	1	13		2	63	1	2		1	32	6	2	2	19	24	4		62	62	1,007	1,069
Total	341	462	315	333	41	27	1,779	339	12	378	116	741	6,878	73	297	2	12	440	15	28	29	16	603	122	23	10	235	469	23	24	103	1,030	13,256	14,286

[41] Member States in the column on the left side have sent Category 1 searches in 2019, which have produced hits in the marked data sets of Member States listed across the top. Local hits are produced when the two datasets generating the hit are from the same country.

10. Category 1 hits against marked Category 2 data sets

Member State	BG	CY	DE	ES	FR	GR	HU	IT	NL	RO	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT						13		2				15	15
BE	1			2		246	1		1			251	251
CH						13						13	13
CY		1									1	0	1
CZ						1						1	1
DE	12					528		1				541	541
DK						5						5	5
FI						23						23	23
FR			1	2		110		1				114	114
GR						2					2	0	2
IE						11						11	11
IS						11						11	11
IT			1									1	1
LU						3						3	3
MT	1					4						5	5
NL						34						34	34
NO						6		1				7	7
RO						1						1	1
SE	1					27						28	28
SI						2						2	2
UK	1			1	1	64		2		2		71	71
Total	16	1	2	5	1	1,104	1	7	1	2	3	1,137	1,140

11. Category 3 hits against marked Category 1 data sets

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	61	7	3	13		1	81	1			1	35	29	1	9			23				8	3		1	10	3	2		61	231	292
BE	16	170	7	31			484	16		48	4	52	211		9			151	3	3	10	91	2	2	8	33	20	1	11	170	1,213	1,383
BG		1	1				3						1																	1	5	6
CH	7	6	3	130			78	1		3	1	29	13		7			6		1		19	3	3	2	5	2		2	130	191	321
CZ	6		1	2		5	5																2		1					5	17	22
DE	49	39	22	62		3	463	43		8	11	97	523	13	44			33	1	4		55	17	8	20	75			5	463	1,132	1,595
DK	1	1	3	1			39	53		1		9	6		6		1					5	6		3	17			2	53	101	154
ES		15		6			45	3		48	1	6	5					7				16	8			4			1	48	117	165
FI							2					1	3									1				1				1	7	8
FR	11	8	5	15			82	8		5		72	30		18			30				15	6		3	10	2		5	72	253	325
GR	8	4	2		2	2	56	1				4	68		8			1				3	4			4			1	68	100	168
HU		1		1			12					1	6		3							1	1		4	5			1	3	33	36
IS								2					5									1								0	8	8
IT	10	2	2	15		1	58	2				14	13		15			18				6				6	3			18	147	165
LU	4	5		10			39	6		4	1	8	43		2			5		3		11	1		2	4	2		1	3	148	151
MT		2					3																								5	5
NL	8	17	1	12			112	6		3	2	18	42		11			20	1	5		139	2	1	4	20			3	139	288	427
NO	7	11	1	7			52	7	1	6	4	28	40		5	1		17		2	2	12	95			52			3	95	258	353
PL				1			11								17											1				0	30	30
PT							2																								2	2
RO		1	2				1					4										1			4					4	9	13
SE	1	3	1	6			13	3				7			1							4	5		1	6			2	6	47	53
SI	6	5	6	1			16	2				3	11	4	2							3	1				1		1	1	61	62
SK							1																					2		2	1	3
UK	2	1	1	1			24	1	1	2	2	6			1	5						8	1		1	1	1		9	9	59	68
Total	197	299	59	316	2	12	1,682	155	1	127	28	378	1,083	18	141	6	1	329	5	20	13	393	147	14	50	254	33	5	47	1,352	4,463	5,815

12. False hits

Member State	AT	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	GR	HU	IT	IT	NL	NO	PT	RO	SE	Total
Missed hits	2	8	33	1	5	1	12	1	15	3	8	5	1	1	1	97

13. Category 1 wrong hits against Category 1 data sets

Member State	AT	BE	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	NL	NO	RO	SE	SI	UK	Total
AT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
CY	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DE	1	3	1	0	2	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	10	6	0	0	0	0	3	41
DK	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	12
ES	0	23	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	34
FI	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
HR	1	5	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	30
HU	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
IT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
NL	0	4	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14
PL	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
RO	0	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	2	38	4	44	3	2	1	23	1	4	2	2	2	11	19	2	1	3	2	9	175

14. Category 1 missed hits against Category 2 data sets

Member State	BE	DE	ES	FR	GR	IE	IT	NL	SE	SI	UK	Total
ES	7	5	0	61	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	80
GR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
IT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
MT	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	7	5	3	63	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	88

15. Category 9 searches performed in 2019

Member State	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAI	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BE								3		1			4
BG							1						1
CH			1								1		2
CY		2		1	3					1	7		14
FR	6	7	9	7	12	10	8	7	3	15	12	14	110
GR	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	4	1	2	2	1	28
IE											1		1
IS	4		8	12	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	1	41
LU			1										1
SE				2			1				1		4
Total	12	11	20	24	21	17	16	16	7	20	25	17	206

16. Percentage of data sent with a delay of over 72 hours

Member State	CH	PT	DE	DK	CY	HR	EE	ES
% of cat1 > 72h	42.13	24.49	21	15.03	14.68	14.34	13.04	10.15

Member State	PL	UK	RO	SE
% of cat2 > 72h	26.32	20.65	18.75	18.52