

Eurodac 2023 Annual Report  
December 2024



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

[www.eulisa.europa.eu](http://www.eulisa.europa.eu)

# Contents

<b>Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Executive summary</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Legal and policy developments .....	5
<b>1. Operational management</b> .....	<b>6</b>
1.1. Technical evolution .....	6
1.1.1. Projects implemented .....	6
1.1.2. Eurodac releases and testing .....	6
1.1.3. DubliNet encryption upgrade .....	7
1.1.4. Eurodac contractual changes .....	7
1.2. Service quality and system support .....	8
1.3. Training .....	9
1.4. Data protection .....	10
1.5. Security .....	11
<b>2. Eurodac usage</b> .....	<b>12</b>
2.1. Data processed and stored in 2023 .....	12
2.2. Data marked, unmarked and blocked in 2023 .....	14
<b>3. Hits in 2023</b> .....	<b>16</b>
3.1. Hits against non-marked data sets .....	16
3.2. Hits against marked data sets .....	17
3.3. Hits following law enforcement searches .....	17
3.4. Multiple and new international protection applications .....	18
3.5. Access rights to personal data .....	18
3.6. False hits .....	18
3.7. Late transmissions of data (>72 hours) .....	19
3.8. Rejection rate .....	19
<b>Conclusion</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Annex</b> .....	<b>21</b>

# Executive summary

## SYSTEM FUNCTIONING

### SYSTEM UPGRADES IN 2023



eu-LISA successfully **upgraded the Eurodac system** to address increasing business demands. Storage capacity was expanded from **7 to 9 million records**, and daily processing capacity increased from 15,000 to 24,000 transactions. The upgraded system went live in June 2023, just in time to avoid surpassing the **7 million record limit**, with full completion by November 2023.

Additionally, a minimal upgrade project **improved key system components**, like database management and hardware, with final deployment in April 2024.

### AVAILABILITY

99.47%



### RESPONSE TIME

99.99%



### CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

99.00%

## SYSTEM DATA

### DATA SETS TRANSMITTED BY CATEGORY IN 2023



#### CATEGORY 1

1,024,923



#### CATEGORY 2

302,137



#### CATEGORY 3

447,745



#### CATEGORIES 4&5

2,109

### DATA SETS STORED AT THE END 2023

7,367,080



#### CATEGORY 1

6,938,858



#### CATEGORY 2

428,222

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

## Introduction

The European Dactyloscopy Database (**Eurodac**)<sup>1</sup> is a centralised EU system that collects and processes **fingerprints data sets of asylum seekers in the EU+<sup>2</sup> and person apprehended while entering the external borders of the EU irregularly**. Established in 2003, Eurodac plays a vital role in the management of asylum applications across the **connected Member States of the European Union and the Schengen Associated Countries (Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and Liechtenstein)**. In addition, since the 2015 Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol have had access to Eurodac to compare fingerprints for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. Since 2013, European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), has been responsible for the operational management of Eurodac's Central System.

eu-LISA is also responsible for the technical maintenance of DubliNet<sup>3</sup>, a secure electronic transmission system used by EU+ authorities to handle asylum applications. All requests, replies, and official correspondence between Member States authorities are transmitted via the DubliNet system. This ensures secure and efficient communication between countries in the application of the regulation. Eurodac, therefore, supports the implementation of **the Dublin Regulation**. When an individual applies for asylum in the EU+, the fingerprints are transmitted to the Central System, enabling authorities to efficiently compare and manage these records.

**The operational management** of Eurodac involves close collaboration between Member States, the European Commission and Europol representatives, through the Eurodac Advisory Group (AG) and eu-LISA's Management Board (MB). These groups regularly meet to discuss system performance, proposed changes, and future developments.

The current **annual report**, pursuant to Article 40(1) of the Eurodac Regulation covers the operational management activities as well as developments in the areas of security and data protection during 2023. In addition, as per Article 8(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, eu-LISA also publishes the **annual statistics report**, and the annual update of the **list of designated authorities** which have access to Eurodac for asylum purposes, as per Article 27(2) of the Eurodac Regulation. All publications are available on the eu-LISA website.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, hereinafter referred to as 'the Eurodac Regulation'.

<sup>2</sup> The EU and the Schengen Associated Countries.

<sup>3</sup> The implementation of DubliNet is based on **Articles 17** and **Article 31** of **Regulation (EU) No 604/2013** of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (*Dublin III Regulation*), OJ L 180, 29/06/2013, p. 31-59, and **Article 15** and **Articles 18-21** of the **Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003** (*Dublin Implementing Regulation*).

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.eulisa.europa.eu/our-publications/reports>

## Legal and policy developments

In 2023, the legislative process to approve the **proposal on the recast of the Eurodac Regulation** continued through interinstitutional negotiations between the European Parliament and the Council. A political agreement on the text of the proposal was reached in December 2023 as part of the broader legislative framework accompanying **the EU's Pact on Migration and Asylum**. Initially proposed by the European Commission in September 2020, the Pact aims to establish a fair and humane system for managing migration and asylum in the EU, balancing solidarity and shared responsibility among Member States.



The proposal strengthens the system's role in controlling irregular migration and detecting unauthorized movements. It also aligns Eurodac with the EU's new interoperability framework, enabling other systems like ETIAS and VIS to perform necessary checks within Eurodac. Additionally, the proposal incorporates provisions from new legal instruments introduced with the Pact, such as the Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management and the Screening Regulation.

After the political agreement in December 2023, the European Parliament adopted the new Eurodac Regulation on 10 April 2024, followed by the Council on 14 May 2024. The new Eurodac legal framework was officially published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 22 May 2024<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Regulation - EU - 2024/1358 - EN - EUR-Lex ([europa.eu](https://eur-lex.europa.eu))

# 1. Operational management

eu-LISA is responsible for the operational management of the Eurodac central system, ensuring 24/7 uninterrupted access and facilitating continuous data exchange between national authorities in compliance with legal requirements. This management includes application services, system monitoring, a service desk, and various types of maintenance. Under the Maintenance in Working Order (MWO) contract, eu-LISA remains accountable for system performance, while a contractor provides technical support and maintenance services.

## 1.1. Technical evolution

### 1.1.1. Projects implemented

End of 2023, there were a total of 7.4 million records stored in the Eurodac Central System, representing an increase of 13% compared to 2022 figure (when there were 6.5 million records stored), and an increase of 27% compared to the data stored end of 2021. To support the increasing business needs, eu-LISA undertook a **capacity upgrade for Eurodac**.



The project was designed to expand Eurodac's storage capacity from 7 million to 9 million records and increase its daily processing ability from 15,000 to 24,000 transactions. The hardware for the system was upgraded, and files were migrated to a shared platform during 2023. Despite some delays due to extended technical discussions, the capacity upgrade project was completed on

30 November 2023. However, the upgraded system was operational since June 2023, narrowly avoiding a capacity limit crisis by the time when the system reached its 7 million record thresholds (which happened in July).

Taking into consideration the projections of expected business increase, the expanded capacity of the Eurodac Central System now available is expected to be reached between 2028-2029.

In parallel, **the Eurodac minimal upgrade project** had the aim of enhancing various critical components of the system. This included database management, synchronization between the central and backup units, and replacement of outdated hardware. The upgrade involved renewing 75% of Eurodac's 10-year-old infrastructure and migrating the database from current version (11G) to an upgraded version (19C) to align with market standards.



Delays were encountered due to dependencies on the capacity upgrade project, as both shared hardware resources. Pre-production testing was successfully completed in November 2023, with hardware deployment. Final technical activities were rescheduled to March 2024 and the full project was successfully completed on the 24 April 2024.

### 1.1.2. Eurodac releases and testing

The deployment of releases ensures that the system stays up-to-date with the most recent system updates. Releases are planned and performed in a way that minimises the impact on the operational activities of Eurodac, with a specific focus on the performance and availability of Eurodac. Therefore, the implementation of releases is agreed in advance with all stakeholders. Likewise, once a release plan is launched and before

deployment reaches the production environment stage, releases are thoroughly tested to ensure their stability and effectiveness.

The main objectives of the planned releases for 2023 focused on ensuring the reliability and safety of the system by upgrading key components and maintaining supplier support, while providing effective corrective and adaptive maintenance. In addition, there were releases aimed at simplifying CAFIS deployment procedures by increased automation, addressing critical security vulnerabilities, and expanding the Eurodac system's capacity to handle more records and transactions without compromising performance.

The Release plan for 2023 consisted of two technical releases, with no impact on the Member States nor any modification of functionalities. Both releases were related to the two implemented projects:

- **Release 23\_R1** with the objective to enhance the system's capacity to store up to 9 million records, increase the allowed daily throughput, and replace the current data processing servers (equipped with PMA M5 boards) with new, more advanced PMA servers featuring PMA M7 boards. The release was deployed with a switchover to the Backup Central Unit (BCU) on 15 June, and switchback to the Central Unit (CU) on 5 July;
- **Release 23\_R2** with the objective of refreshing the infrastructure to replace existing hardware and upgrading software that reached the end of support. Deployment of the release was eventually postponed until the beginning of 2024, with two iterations of switchover and switchback in February and March 2024.

Regarding testing activities, Finland, Switzerland and Ireland have carried out official testing campaigns, starting already in 2022. The aim of the testing was to validate the compliance of their National System (NS) against the Eurodac Central System (CS), ensuring that their NS adheres to the requirements of the CS.

### 1.1.3. DubliNet encryption upgrade

Alongside the Eurodac projects, eu-LISA undertook an encryption upgrade for DubliNet, which is the secure communication channel used by the Member States in asylum application processing. This project began in May 2022 and involved migrating DubliNet's certificates to RSA 2048-bit encryption.

The testing phase for the upgraded encryption certificates was completed in November 2023, with full migration to the new encryption standards in the production environment finalized on 7 February 2024. Technical issues were resolved through debugging sessions, and all the Member States eventually validated the deployment.

### 1.1.4. Eurodac contractual changes

Similar to other systems managed by the Agency, Eurodac experienced a change at contractual level during the reporting period. Due to the expiration of the Eurodac Maintenance in Working Order (MWO) contract, the Eurodac contractual aspects were moved under the new operational framework contracts, namely the Transversal Engineering Framework (TEF) and Transversal Operations Framework (TOF). These contracts, already in place for some time for other systems, divide responsibilities between system evolution (TEF) and operational maintenance (TOF), and cover all systems managed by the Agency.



**New framework contracts:**

- The Transversal Engineering Framework (TEF)
- Transversal Operations Framework (TOF)

The handover process from the old Eurodac contractor started in July 2023, with knowledge transfer completed in November 2023. Full handover of Eurodac to TEF and TOF contractors is scheduled to be completed by beginning of 2024.

To mitigate risks, eu-LISA prepared contingency plans, which included managing workload distribution and ensuring uninterrupted system support. Additionally, plans to address requests from Member States for additional test environments were prepared.

## 1.2. Service quality and system support

eu-LISA support services are available 24/7 to ensure the continuous availability of the systems under the operational management of the Agency. eu-LISA provides a single point of contact through its **Service desk**, which manages reported incidents within specified service-level agreements (SLA) timelines, overseeing the entire incident process from logging to closure. The Service desk handles user inquiries, provides progress updates, and offers technical and non-technical assistance. All requests and incidents are registered in a centralised incident management tool (SM9) for follow-up and response purposes.

The service quality indicators measure the **availability of the system** and the **response time**.

- In terms of response time, Eurodac's critical business functions are grouped into high-priority transactions (standard response time one hour) and regular transactions (24 hours). The response time indicator (KPI 4<sup>6</sup>) is the average of these two categories. Similar to 2022, the **response time in 2023 reached 99.99%**.
- Regarding system availability, the legal requirement is to have the system highly available, which means a target of 99.99%. In 2023, the performance of the Eurodac Central System fell slightly below this service-level agreement (SLA), achieving **an availability rate of 99.47%**. This calculation accounts for both full and partial availability, as well as maintenance periods.



Eurodac's unavailability can result from either incidents or planned maintenance. In 2023, the system was not available for 35 hours and 37 minutes. Incidents considered here directly impact system operations, affecting the ability of all (or most) Member States to process transactions efficiently. In 2023, Eurodac's availability was impacted by the following incidents of critical or high importance, and maintenance, leading to periods of unavailability of the Central System:

- On 13 March, the Eurodac Central System experienced partial unavailability (for almost 6 hours) for ten Member States. A total of 1,631 transactions were affected during this incident, causing delays in processing them. The Agency removed the corrupted transaction and rebooted the not available components. There was no data loss;
- Due to overheating of the data centre in the CU experienced on 22 March, the switchover to BCU was deemed necessary. This made the Eurodac Central System unavailable for 13 minutes.
- On 30 May, the Central System was unavailable for 3 hours and 30 minutes during the switchover which occurred while resynchronising Eurodac sites. This was in the framework of the increased capacity project for the new storage infrastructure, including the migration of data.
- On 15 June, the Eurodac Central System was unavailable during the release 23\_R1 switchover to the BCU for 1 hour and 26 minutes. The switchover (from BCU to CU) was done beginning of July with minimal unavailability (3 minutes).

<sup>6</sup> For more information, see the 2023 eu-LISA Consolidated Annual Activity report available at <https://europa.eu/WYYFnj>

- On 25 June, due to the deployment of release 23\_R1 some transactions were blocked and the database stopped working. This resulted in the Eurodac Central System being unavailable for 13 hours and 43 minutes, A similar event occurred also on 30 June, rendering it unavailable for almost 3 hours.
- An incident happened on 15 September caused by a server reboot, resulting in partial unavailability of the system for nearly 3 hours. This impacted the business as a high number of transactions were queued, and several Member States experienced delays in receiving responses to their searches.
- End of July and again beginning of October there were two incidents with a similar root cause (AFIS application problem). In July, the unavailability was for 10 hours, there was no loss of data and 74 transactions were manually restarted. In October, the unavailability lasted over 5 hours and affected eight Member States. The system was restarted without data loss, but some transactions were delayed for 5 hours.

In addition to availability and response time performance indicators, and in order to assess the level of customer satisfaction, the Member States are asked each year to evaluate eu-LISA services through a **customer satisfaction survey**. This survey gives Member States the opportunity to assess the service desk support, incident and problem management, operational communication, technical assistance, support for national activities and release management. Out of 31 countries participating in Eurodac, 23 (74%) provided their input to the survey circulated in 2023, which was the lowest participation rate since 2019. Despite the lower response to the survey in 2023, 99% of all the answers were reported as ‘satisfied’ or ‘very satisfied’.

Figure 1 below illustrates the evolution in the satisfaction survey results since eu-LISA took over Eurodac’s operational management in 2013. The overall satisfaction rate fluctuated in the first years, but remains at a high level in recent years.

**Figure 1 - Eurodac satisfaction survey evolution**



### 1.3. Training

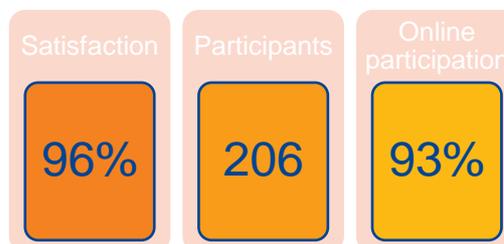
eu-LISA provides training to the relevant national authorities in the Member States and EU agencies on the technical use of all large-scale IT-systems managed by the Agency, on the upcoming systems as well as on interoperability components. Courses are available on the eu-LISA Learning Management System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

For the past four years, online training - e.g. webinars or online courses, has proven to be effective. The use of the **e-learning format remained high in 2023**, with many participants attending online courses released during 2021 and 2022 that are still available on the eu-LISA Learning Management System platform. Active participation was also recorded for the face-to-face training in 2023, which provided an opportunity for professionals and newcomers to share experiences and engage in networking.

The overall **satisfaction rate in 2023 with the Eurodac training was 96%**, 4% higher than in 2022.

The Eurodac training offer and participation in 2023 was as follows:

- A total of 206 participants, 7% of whom attended face-to-face and 93% attended online courses;
- One face-to-face training event in June, lasting 1.5 days, with 14 SPOCs attending and service desk representatives from 13 Member States.



## 1.4. Data protection

Data protection is a key factor for the successful functioning of Eurodac. Data quality, security and regulatory compliance with the legal framework are essential conditions for Eurodac's ability to provide effective support to the implementation of the Dublin Regulation, while upholding the rights and freedoms of third-country nationals or stateless persons seeking international protection. The protection of personal data processed by the Eurodac Central System is monitored by the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) in close cooperation with eu-LISA's Data Protection Officer (DPO).

**In 2023, the DPO continued to closely monitor the implementation of the recommendations** stemming from the final EDPS report on the Eurodac inspection carried out in 2019. By the end of the year, **eu-LISA had implemented 23 out of the 29 EDPS recommendations of this audit.**



In October 2022, the EDPS carried out a joint on-site inspection of the Eurodac Central System (along with SIS II and VIS). In September 2023, eu-LISA received the final EDPS report on this last audit. The remaining six recommendations (stemming from the 2019 report) were embedded into the 2022 EDPS audit report with updated deadlines.

**The scope of the October 2022 audits included:**

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

**The final report received in September 2023 contained 37 recommendations** with implementation deadlines ranging from end 2023 up to mid-2026. As per the practice, eu-LISA drafted an action plan for implementing the recommendations. The DPO closely monitors the progress of the implementation with regular follow-up meetings with the staff in charge. In that framework, **in October 2023, the first kick-off meeting and internal follow-up took place.**

In order to ensure coordinated supervision of data protection at the central and national levels for Eurodac, representatives of the national data protection authorities and the EDPS usually meet twice a year. These meetings were held in June and November in 2023. Members were informed, either orally or in writing, about the latest Eurodac developments and issues that may impact the processing of personal data.

## 1.5. Security

As part of the continuous improvement of eu-LISA's information security framework, the Eurodac was the subject of a **security Risk Assessment conducted during 2023**, with a focus on risks related to information security and business continuity following an evolution of the system. **The results of the Risk Assessment were included in a reviewed version of the system Security and Business Continuity Plans.** These were reviewed by the Security Officers' Network, the European Commission and the Advisory Group members. The Plans were then adopted by eu-LISA's Management Board by the end of 2023.

Additionally, the Agency followed up on the implementation of all the remaining EDPS security-related recommendations arising from previous inspections. In 2023, the Security Unit continued contributing on the two projects mentioned earlier, the Eurodac minimal upgrade and the Eurodac capacity upgrade by providing security expertise. Moreover, the eu-LISA Security Unit continued its work on system patching and securing to improve the overall security of the system.

## 2. Eurodac usage

### 2.1. Data processed and stored in 2023

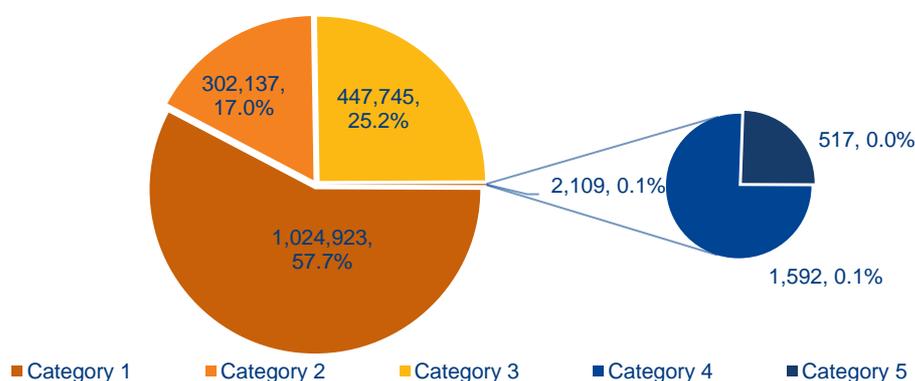
Data set transmissions to Eurodac represent sets of fingerprints transmitted by Member States to the Eurodac Central System for storage and/or for search purposes. During 2023, the **Member States transmitted a total of 1,776,914 fingerprint data sets to Eurodac**, which is a 20% increase compared to 2022 transmissions, and 108% compared to 2021, reaching its highest level since the peak recorded in 2015.

These data sets transmitted are **divided into categories** depending on the transmission purposes. Those are stored and/or compared against other data sets already present in the database. There are **five main categories**:

Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Category 5
<b>Asylum applications</b>	<b>Irregular crossing by TCNs of an external border of the Schengen Area</b>	<b>TCNs found illegally in MS</b>	<b>Searches by MS law enforcement</b>	<b>Searches by Europol</b>
Fingerprint data sets of third-country nationals (TCNs) or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, who register an application for international protection (asylum) in a Member State (MS). The data are transmitted for search and for storage for 10 years.	Fingerprint data sets of third-country nationals or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, apprehended when irregularly crossing the external borders from a third country and not turned back. The data are transmitted to Eurodac for storage for a period of 18 months.	Fingerprint data sets of third-country nationals or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, found staying illegally within the territory of a Member State. The data are transmitted for search only. This search is not mandatory.	Searches by designated law enforcement authorities of Member States, under a regulated procedure and strict conditions, for the purpose of comparing fingerprint data sets in order to prevent, detect or investigate terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. The data are not stored.	Requests by Europol for comparison of fingerprint data sets against the ones stored in the Central System, under a regulated procedure, for search for the purpose of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences. The data are not stored.

Figure 2 below illustrates that in 2023, **1,024,923** transmitted data sets were recorded under Category 1, representing 57.7 % of the total of data transmitted. A further **447,745** data sets (25.2 % of the total) were recorded in Category 3, and **302,137** data sets (17 % of total) were recorded in Category 2. A total of **2,109** comparative searches in Categories 4 and 5 have been performed **by the designated law enforcement authorities of the Member States and Europol**<sup>7</sup> in 2023, accounting for about 0.1 % of the total annual traffic.

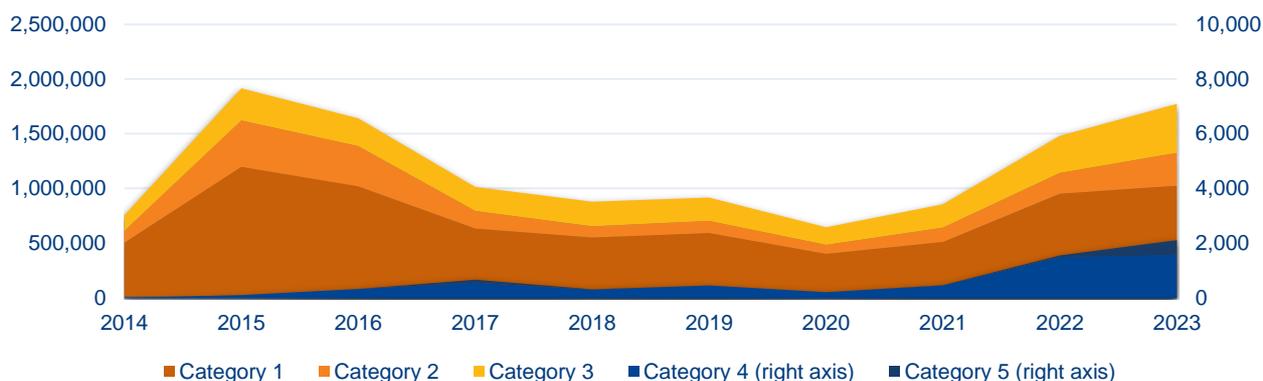
**Figure 2 - Data transmitted in 2023, by category**



<sup>7</sup> Europol relies on the Dutch connection and infrastructure to transmit data to Eurodac, in accordance with Article 19 of the Eurodac Regulation and in agreement with the Dutch authorities.

Figure 3 below shows the volume of **annual data sets transmitted to the Eurodac Central System** over the past decade<sup>8</sup>. In 2015, Eurodac traffic surged to over 1.9 million data sets, marking a 153% increase compared to 2014. Following 2015, the annual usage began to decline, dropping below 1 million transmissions per year between 2018 and 2021. However, starting in 2021, this trend was reversed, and annual volumes began to rise again. Eurodac traffic saw a significant increase in 2022 (up by 73% compared to 2021) and this continued to grow in 2023 (up by 20%), reaching in 2023 the highest level since the 2015 peak.

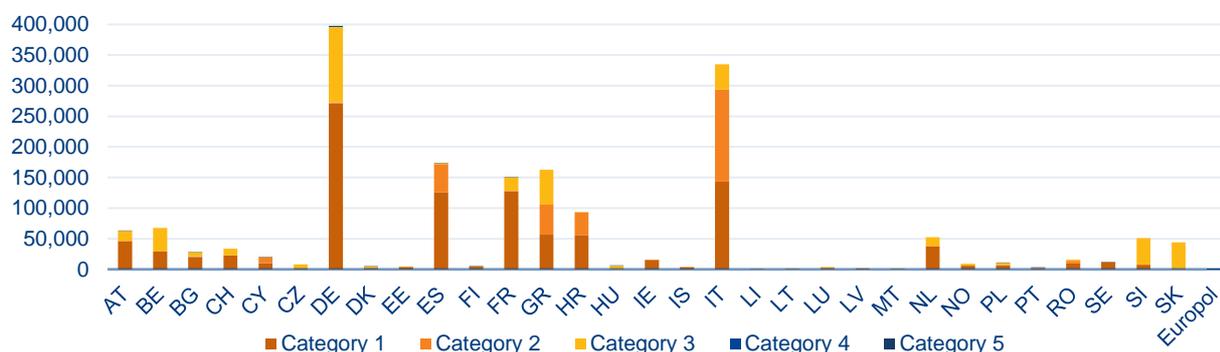
**Figure 3: Annual volume of data sets transmitted to the Eurodac Central System, by category**



In 2023, the majority of the data sets were submitted by Germany, Italy and Spain, taken together this is 51% of all data sets transmitted. Individually, Germany transmitted **397,426** data sets (22% of the total), followed by Italy with **335,115** data sets (19% of the total), and Spain with **173,792** data sets (10%).

Figure 4 below shows the number of data sets transmitted per Member State by category in 2023. The highest share of Category 1 transmissions in 2023 came from Germany (26%), Italy (14%), Spain and France (12% each), representing the countries where the highest number of asylum applications were lodged. The highest shares of Category 2 transmissions were reported by Italy, Greece, Spain and Croatia, accounting respectively to 50%, 16%, 15% and 12% of the total. These countries represent the most first arrivals of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Schengen Area irregularly. 50% of Category 3 data sets were transmitted by Germany (28%), Greece (13%), Slovakia and Slovenia (10% each), representing the countries with the highest number of third country nationals (TCNs) found to be illegally staying in a Member State.

**Figure 4 - The number of data sets transmitted per Member State by category in 2023**



<sup>8</sup> Searches in Categories 4 and 5 have been performed by the designated law enforcement authorities in the Member States and by Europol since July 2015.

**Fingerprint data sets are stored in Eurodac Central System** for only **Category 1** (asylum applications) and **Category 2** (irregular crossing of an external border by a TCN). Category 1 data sets are stored in the system for a maximum period of 10 years, whereas Category 2 data sets are stored for 18 months and then deleted. In addition, both Category 1 and Category 2 data sets may be deleted by Member States prior to the maximum retention period in some specific cases (e.g. when citizenship is granted).

Figure 5 below illustrates the evolution of data stored in Eurodac during the last decade. Data sets stored in the Central System at the end of 2023 amounted to **7,367,080**, of which **6,938,858** were in Category 1 and **428,222** in Category 2. The total storage increased 13% compared to the data stored at the end of 2022. Since June 2023, the Eurodac Central System has a maximum capacity to store 9 million data sets, which is expected to be reached between 2028-2029.

**Figure 5 - Data stored in Eurodac Central System, by category**



Table 1 in the Annex presents a full breakdown by Member State of transmitted and stored data sets in 2023.

## 2.2. Data marked, unmarked and blocked in 2023

When an asylum seeker is granted international protection, the Member States have to **mark** all the data sets (Categories 1 and 2) linked to the initial record. Marked data set then remains in the system until it is deleted after the retention period or the individual obtains citizenship in a Member State. This mark informs other Member States about the protection status of individuals whose fingerprints are being checked during a search. Additionally, Member States must submit a request to the Central System to mark Category 1 and/or Category 2 data sets linked<sup>9</sup> to the initially marked data set (*marked following the initiator*).

In 2023, **534,627 data sets were marked**, of which **375,958** were initially marked, and **158,669** were marked following a related indicator.

Marked data can be used in law enforcement searches for up to three years after international protection is granted. After this period, the data sets are **automatically blocked** from law enforcement comparisons.<sup>10</sup> In 2023, **1,250,390 data sets were blocked** from law enforcement comparisons. Consequently, blocked data will not be shared in case of a match during Category 4 and Category 5 searches. However, authorities responsible for granting international protection retain access to marked data until it is either deleted according to the retention policy or the individual obtains citizenship in a Member State.

<sup>9</sup> Linked data sets refer to the same person; data sets share a LinkID in the Eurodac Database.

<sup>10</sup> Data sets from the Schengen Associated Countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) are not accessible by default for law enforcement searches, due to the fact that the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not yet apply to them.

Data sets can be **unmarked** when the status of a third-country national or stateless person, whose data were previously marked is revoked or ended or the renewal of their status is refused. The Member State that initially marked the data is responsible for removing the mark, which triggers other Member States to remove the corresponding marks from all linked data sets.

In 2023, **5,423 data sets were unmarked**, with **4,279 being initially unmarked**, and **1,144 unmarked following an indicator**. A detailed breakdown of marked, unmarked, and blocked data sets by Member State for 2023 is provided in Table 2 of Annex.

### 3. Hits in 2023

When a fingerprint data set is sent to the Eurodac Central System for search purposes, the search outcome can either result in a 'hit' or a 'no hit' for the requesting authority. A 'local hit' occurs when the search matches an application registered within the same Member State. If the matching application is registered in another Member State, it generates a 'foreign hit'.

#### 3.1. Hits against non-marked data sets

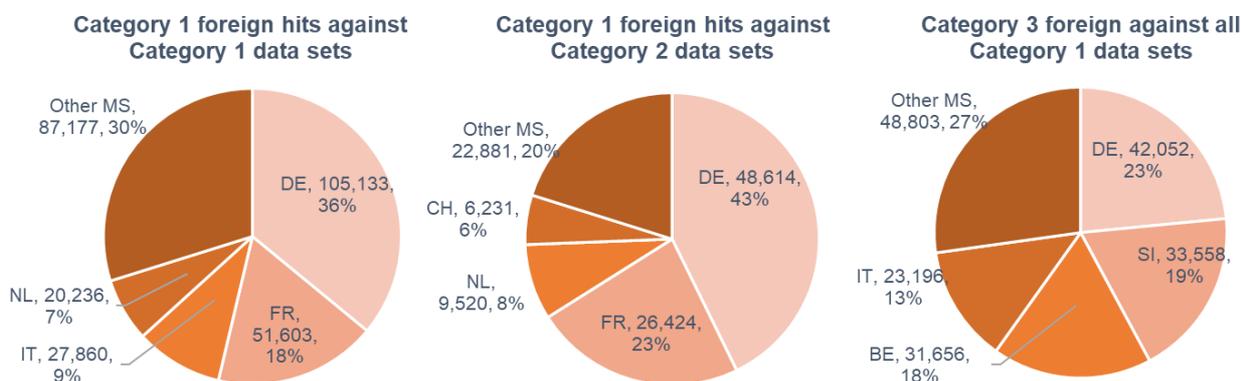
**Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets** will indicate whether the third-country national lodging an asylum request in a Member State has already requested international protection in the same Member State (local hit) or in another Member State (foreign hit) over the last 10 years. Any hits will reveal the number of cases of persons lodging multiple applications for international protection. In 2023, a total of 401,344 Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets were reported. Of the total, 109,335 were local hits and 292,009 were foreign hits.

**Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets** will indicate whether a third-country national who has lodged an application for international protection in one Member State has been apprehended while irregularly crossing the external border of the same Member State (local hit) or another Member State (foreign hit) over the previous 18 months. The total number of Category 1 hits against Category 2 data sets was 275,976 in 2023. Of those, 162,306 were local hits and 113,670 were foreign hits.

**Category 3 hits against all Category 1 data sets** stored in Eurodac will indicate whether a third-country national found to be staying illegally within the territory of a Member State has previously requested international protection in the last 10 years in the same Member State (local hit) or in another Member State (foreign hit). During 2023, a total of 240,739 Category 3 hits against Category 1 data sets were recorded. Of these, 61,474 were local hits and 179,265 were foreign hits.

Foreign hits against non-marked data sets per Member States with the highest share of relevant hits in 2023 are illustrated on Figure 6.

**Figure 6 – Foreign hits against non-marked data sets in 2023 per Member States, by hit types**



Detailed information of the number of hits against non-marked data sets per each Member State can be found in Tables 3, 4 and 5 of the Annex.

### 3.2. Hits against marked data sets

Once international protection is granted to an asylum seeker, data sets in the Eurodac Central System are marked (see 2.2. above ‘Data marked, unmarked and blocked in 2023’).

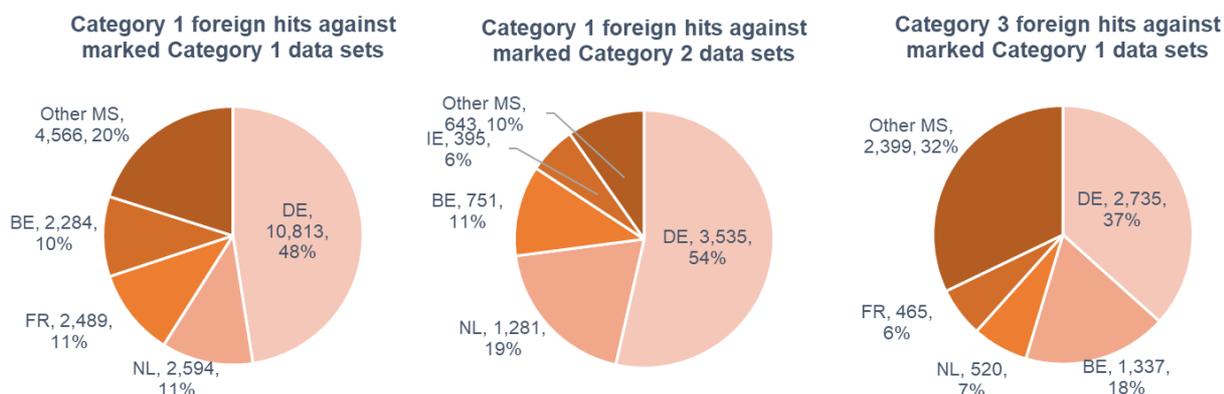
In 2023, there were a total of **27,830 Category 1 hits against marked Category 1 data sets**, indicating that the person who was granted international protection had applied more than once. Of these, **5,084** were local hits, indicating that the subsequent application was submitted in the same Member State, and **22,746** were foreign hits, indicating that the subsequent application was submitted in another Member State.

**6,608 Category 1 hits against marked Category 2** in 2023, indicate that the person who was granted international protection had previously been apprehended while irregularly crossing an external border of the EU+. Of these, three were local hits, indicating that the person was apprehended in the same Member State as where the asylum application was lodged, and **6,605** were foreign hits, indicating that the person was apprehended in a different Member State than the one where the asylum application was lodged.

In 2023, **9,601 Category 3 hits against marked Category 1** were recorded for searches indicating secondary movements of persons who were granted international protection and who were subsequently found to be staying illegally within the territory of a Member State. Of these, **2,145** were found to be staying in the same Member State (local hit) and **7,456** were found to be staying in another Member State (foreign hit).

Foreign hits against marked data sets per Member States with the highest share of relevant hits in 2023 are illustrated in Figure 7.

**Figure 7 - Foreign hits against marked data sets in 2023 per Member States, by hit types**



Detailed information on the number of hits against marked data sets per each Member State can be found in Tables 6, 7 and 8 of the Annex.

### 3.3. Hits following law enforcement searches

Searches in Categories 4 and 5 have been made by the designated law enforcement authorities of the Member States and Europol<sup>11</sup> since mid-2015. The law enforcement searches can be either criminal print-to-print searches (CPS) - when the full set of fingerprints is taken directly from the person, or mark-to-print searches (MPS) - when the fingerprints sent are latent fingerprints. For MPS, the search returns a number of best matching candidates, whereas for CPS, the search can result in a hit. When such hits occur, law enforcement authorities are not notified whether the data set hit is marked or unmarked.

<sup>11</sup> Europol relies on the Dutch connection and infrastructure to transmit data to Eurodac, in accordance with Article 19 of the Eurodac Regulation and in agreement with the Dutch authorities.

In 2023, **88** hits were generated by law enforcement searches (Category 4) against data on asylum seekers (Category 1 data sets). **47** of them were foreign hits, of which **24** were generated by Germany, most of them against Austria (11) and Bulgaria (6). **7** hits were generated by law enforcement searches (Category 4) against data on irregular border crossings (Category 2 data sets).

Tables 9 and 10 in the Annex provide a full breakdown of Category 4 hits against Category 1 and Category 2 data per Member State.

### 3.4. Multiple and new international protection applications

When a new Category 1 fingerprint data set is submitted to Eurodac, it is stored and compared with existing data to identify whether the individual has previously applied for international protection within the past decade, which is the maximum retention period for Category 1 data. Hits generated while comparing a new Category 1 data set with already stored data will show cases of multiple international protection applications.

Out of the total **1,024,923** submitted applications in 2023, **258,966** were identified as multiple applications, indicating that these applications came from individuals who had already applied once or even multiple times within the last 10 years. Whereas, **566,074** (55% of the total) applications were submitted as new applications.

### 3.5. Access rights to personal data

Individuals whose data have been processed in the Eurodac Central System have the right to access their own data upon request. Such requests are recorded under Category 9 searches, for which **377** requests were logged in 2023. This figure was 10% higher than in 2022 (342), and in 2021 there were 224 requests.

In 2023, most requests for access to personal data came from France (277), followed by Cyprus (52), as was the case in 2022.

Table 11 in the Annex provides a breakdown of Category 9 search requests, per month for each Member State.

### 3.6. False hits

Article 25 of the Eurodac Regulation provides that Member States shall ensure the transmission of fingerprint data of appropriate quality for the purpose of comparison by means of the computerised fingerprint recognition in order to ensure that the results of the comparison by the Central System reach a very high level of accuracy. If the verification process is unable to confirm the hit, the Member State is required to immediately erase the result of the comparison and communicate this false hit to eu-LISA and to the European Commission.

In 2023, there were **212 false hits** reported by the Member States. 71 of the false hits were reported by Italy, 63 by France, and 29 by Germany. Table 12 in the Annex provides a breakdown of these false hits per Member State.

### 3.7. Late transmissions of data (>72 hours)

According to the Eurodac Regulation<sup>12</sup>, each Member State shall take the fingerprints from all fingers of every applicant for international protection aged 14 years and over. Furthermore, they shall, as soon as possible and **no later than 72 hours after the lodging of the application for international protection**, transmit the data to the Central System.

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

In 2023, three Member States transmitted **more than 10% of their Category 1 data sets with a delay of over 72 hours**. Cyprus transmitted almost 18.8% of its Category 1 data to the Central System with a delay of over 72 hours, followed by Ireland (18.4%) and Malta (16.6%). Those delays were responsible for **1,261 wrong Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets**.

Out of the transmitted **Category 2 data sets**, four Member States transmitted **more than 10% of their data with a delay of over 72 hours**. Sweden transmitted 25%<sup>13</sup> of its Category 2 data with a delay of over 72 hours, Malta 15.7%, Poland 14.7%, and France 11.5%.

Table 13 in the Annex provide detailed information about the wrong Category 1 hits against Category 1 data sets. Additionally, Table 14 provides a percentage breakdown of data sets transmitted more than 72 hours after an application was lodged, categorized by type and Member State. This information corresponds to the number of data sets transmitted, as shown in Table 1.

### 3.8. Rejection rate

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

**Fingerprint data sets are rejected for insufficient quality or sequence check failures**, as they cannot be used for comparisons. In 2023, the average rejection rate for fingerprint data sets was 2.9% (i.e. **39,507** data sets were rejected, under Categories 1 and 2), representing a slight decrease in relative terms compared to 2022, when the rejection rate was 3.1%.

**Transaction errors** may occur due to data validation issues (incompatibility with the ICD) or incorrect formats. In 2023, **85,967** transactions (entries, updates and deletions) were rejected due to errors, i.e. 3.4% of all transactions. This trend has decreased considerably in the last couple of years.

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<sup>12</sup> Under Article 9(1) and Article 14(2) of the Eurodac Regulation, in the event of serious technical problems, an additional 48 hours are allowed.

<sup>13</sup> Sweden transmitted a total of four Category 2 data sets, one of which was transmitted more than 72 hours after the application for international protection was lodged.

## Conclusion

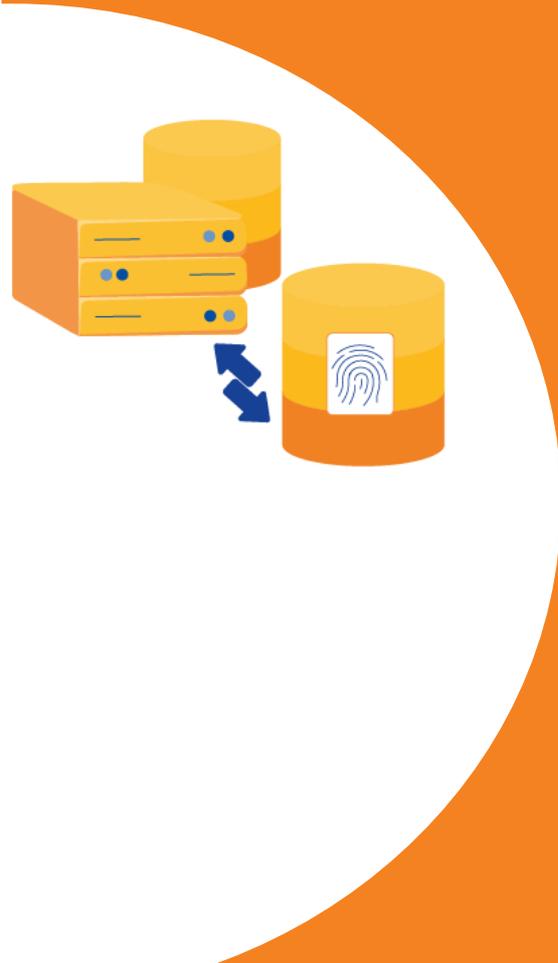
2023 was marked by the implementation of the long awaited Eurodac system capacity and minimal upgrades projects. Despite some technical delays, the system's reliability and performance remained strong, with high levels of user satisfaction reported. The Eurodac Central System capacity was increased before the storage reached its previous limit of 7 million data sets in July 2023.

Legislative developments, such as the final adoption of the new Eurodac Regulation in 2024 in the framework of the New Pact of Migration and Asylum, will eventually allow the system to be integrated into the JHA interoperability architecture. This contributes to further reinforcing the EU's broader migration and asylum framework. Additionally, data protection and security remained top priorities, with continued efforts to address recommendations from the European Data Protection Supervisor and to strengthen Eurodac's technical infrastructure.

As eu-LISA transitions to new contractual frameworks for Eurodac's evolution and operational management, the Agency is implementing contingency measures to ensure continuous system functionality and to handle growing requests from the Member States.

By the end of the reporting year of 2023, the storage will have peaked at almost 7.4 million data sets stored in the system. Moreover, in 2023 the Eurodac system received more new data set transmissions (a total of 1.78 m) than of any other year since 2015.

# Annex



**Table 1 — Transmitted and stored Eurodac data sets per Member State by Category type in 2023**

Member State	Fingerprint data sets transmitted in 2023									Fingerprint data sets stored in the end of 2023			
	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4			Category 5			Total transmitted 2023	Category 1	Category 2	Total stored 2023
				CPS	MPS	Total	CPS	MPS	Total				
AT	45,969	76	16,869	175		175				63,089	342,382	113	342,495
BE	29,092		38,429							67,521	214,658	0	214,658
BG	20,274	1,306	6,199	2		2				27,781	99,653	2,228	101,881
CH	22,466		11,131							33,597	159,181	0	159,181
CY	10,097	9,570	62		38	38				19,767	73,788	17,360	91,148
CZ	1,278	5	6,923							8,206	12,675	4	12,679
DE	271,399	1,476	123,219	38	1,294	1,332				397,426	2,284,774	2,398	2,287,172
DK	2,129		2,715		1	1				4,845	57,189	1	57,190
EE	3,728	8	960							4,696	7,061	14	7,075
ES	125,982	45,970	1,836	3	1	4				173,792	495,518	60,796	556,314
FI	4,590	8	220		8	8				4,826	54,826	5	54,831
FR	127,584	419	22,471	10		10				150,484	914,497	945	915,442
GR	56,461	49,362	56,788							162,611	350,778	65,659	416,437
HR	55,813	37,293	95							93,201	71,739	45,772	117,511
HU	429	110	5,433	1	12	13				5,985	161,056	157	161,213
IE	15,562	1								15,563	59,493	3	59,496
IS	3,380	11	63							3,454	11,455	15	11,470
IT	143,412	150,493	41,210							335,115	847,239	222,780	1,070,019
LI	55		7							62	795	0	795
LT	470	39	149							658	6,863	87	6,950
LU	2,029	9	1,942							3,980	15,427	12	15,439
LV	1,400		18							1,418	3,726	0	3,726
MT	517	394	160							1,071	13,826	744	14,570
NL	37,591	354	14,626							52,571	253,094	837	253,931
NO	5,902	15	2,951							8,868	48,543	31	48,574
PL	6,571	157	3,894		3	3				10,625	44,212	228	44,440
PT	2,445		113	1		1				2,559	12,149	0	12,149
RO	9,483	4,384	2,167							16,034	45,738	7,168	52,906
SE	11,182	4	681	5		5				11,872	245,211	8	245,219
SI	7,259	53	43,606							50,918	28,790	11	28,801
SK	374	620	42,808							43,802	2,522	846	3,368
Europol							1	516	517	517			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,024,923</b>	<b>302,137</b>	<b>447,745</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1,776,914</b>	<b>6,938,858</b>	<b>428,222</b>	<b>7,367,080</b>

**Table 2 — Marked, unmarked and blocked<sup>14</sup> data sets in 2023**

Member State	Marked data sets in 2023			Unmarked data sets in 2023			Blocked data sets in 2023
	Number of markings as initiator	Number of markings following the initiator	Total marked data sets	Number of unmarkings as initiator	Number of unmarkings following the initiator	Total unmarked data sets	Blocked records for Law enforcement since 01/01/2023
AT	13,409	8,138	21,547	854	70	924	61,811
BE		3,555	3,555	5	32	37	30,944
BG	904	7,197	8,101	1	59	60	17,602
CH	6,304	2,764	9,068	2,078	91	2,169	N/A
CY	556	271	827				2,708
CZ	461	141	602	47	7	54	553
DE	284,105	50,138	334,243	1,017	299	1,316	726,198
DK	816	1,213	2,029	22	18	40	24,623
EE	645		645				136
ES	9,655	1,885	11,540	97	9	106	9,674
FI	1,085	821	1,906	27	11	38	9,113
FR	27,373	6,831	34,204	4	60	64	110,393
GR	19,027	30,744	49,771	3	163	166	54,660
HR	20	1,959	1,979		8	8	901
HU		18,238	18,238		143	143	60,628
IE	624	1,276	1,900				3,545
IS		23	23				N/A
IT	4	9,597	9,601		44	44	23,198
LI	709	1	1				N/A
LT		139	848				526
LU	1,381	160	1,541		3	3	1,767
LV	84	28	112				369
MT	295	338	633	4	2	6	1,169
NL	15	3,832	3,847	1	53	54	43,612
NO	1,857	1,190	3,047	13	10	23	N/A
PL	2,779	1,117	3,896	5	9	14	2,826
PT		85	85		1	1	388
RO	452	2,015	2,467	1	7	8	3,428
SE	3,301	4,101	7,402	75	28	103	58,372
SI	47	772	819		10	10	1,051
SK	50	100	150	25	7	32	195
<b>Total</b>	<b>375,958</b>	<b>158,669</b>	<b>534,627</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>1,250,390</b>

<sup>14</sup> Data sets from the Schengen Associated Countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) are not accessible by default for law enforcement searches, due to the fact that the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not yet apply to them.

**Table 3<sup>15</sup> — Category 1 hits against Category 1 in 2023**

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	3,484	183	7,475	445	58	26	1,748	79		35	20	437	1,816	927	162	3	5	290	6	11	30	9	7	404	34	59	5	997	128	50	19	3,484	15,468	18,952	
BE	1,265	10,314	857	544	94	28	3,800	111	1	245	34	2,931	2,508	1,469	125	9	42	960		32	95	20	57	1,115	75	161	37	278	557	107	26	10,314	17,583	27,897	
BG	28	1	134	9	97		80	13		6	3	7	30	2	6			3		1				15	6	2		8	17	2		134	336	470	
CH	1,747	300	806	1,501	29	31	2,421	139	2	160	29	1,033	1,649	2,756	100	10	7	908	8	16	58	11	13	1,185	46	48	33	153	244	457	16	1,501	14,415	15,916	
CY	3		4		38		20	1		1		2			3			4					1		1			1	2			38	43	81	
CZ	24	8	3	17			285	94	3		1	9	1	3			1	6			3				21	10	3		2	23	3		285	235	520
DE	15,904	2,872	11,261	3,417	1,032	233	25,192	743	24	1,205	411	7,939	17,377	21,562	907	27	98	6,701	12	302	194	721	147	3,704	384	1,639	241	2,312	2,853	777	134	25,192	105,133	130,325	
DK	105	58	26	109	1	4	423	215		18	43	115	90	76	18	4	3	66	3	4	5	4		121	33	20	5	9	223	14	1	215	1,601	1,816	
EE	4			1		1	16	2	24	3	5	4					4	1	1	1	3	1	5	10	1		1	18				24	82	106	
ES	259	103	6	70	3	8	388	8	1	681	27	451	194	577	17	5	7	292	1	2	13	5	21	135	30	5	18	58	71	172	1	681	2,948	3,629	
FI	62	30	21	49	89	9	272	55	10	25	1,514	84	202	44	23		7	125	1	3	4	16	26	58	38	7	4	10	161	4		1,514	1,439	2,953	
FR	5,686	2,995	2,692	1,566	559	77	8,371	240	12	999	200	31,127	5,442	7,917	528	33	19	7,477	9	153	151	71	513	1,228	188	627	185	1,717	1,374	510	64	31,127	51,603	82,730	
GR	49	27	49	16	33		310	21		8	19	86	7,849	3	48			35		9	3		2	42	10	4		27	68	8		7,849	877	8,726	
HR	259	75	4,061	140	60	7	1,103	37	2	25	30	396	4,421	454	73	3		201		14	7	1	2	58	29	286	2	164	84	161	1	454	11,702	12,156	
HU	1				1	4						7			16			1							1				9		3		16	27	43
IE	399	313	396	110	41	4	852	87	2	127	46	693	835	101	33	2,934	16	280		7	21	2	34	193	33	12	7	80	341	33	1	2,934	5,099	8,033	
IS	20	34	4	17	13		62	3	1	7	11	21	120	6	5	9	91	54						4	20	14	4	3	3	31			91	466	557
IT	7,193	414	996	454	87	23	2,943	89	4	190	106	2,718	3,286	3,822	286	4	5	11,706	1	14	27	14	166	364	33	72	24	2,844	521	1,065	95	11,706	27,860	39,566	
LI	21	4	2	28	1	1	44	4			4	1	2	5			8	6	4	6	1			16	2	2	1	1	6	1		6	165	171	
LT	6			2		2	47	5	1		4	3	1		1		1	5	1	56	1	1		4	2	3			18			56	109	165	
LU	57	110	10	114	4		281	23		19	13	162	57	37	4	1	3	100	3	61			6	159	13	6	3	8	41	11		61	1,245	1,306	
LV	3	2	3	4	1		21	6	1		1	2	6		1		1	1		13			4		3	8			10			4	87	91	
MT	8	3	15	3	1		33	1		2		17	12	1	1			20						62	4	2		2	4			62	129	191	
NL	1,581	947	828	1,283	56	26	5,735	308	2	322	80	1,768	3,631	738	118	10	16	1,383	11	36	116	59	63	4,912	74	94	52	222	497	166	14	4,912	20,236	25,148	
NO	162	23	57	44	51	3	253	120	6	9	28	85	373	90	13	2	7	33	1	2	4	3	1	49	1,038	14	3	9	167	4	1	1,038	1,617	2,655	
PL	50	34	2	21	6	18	381	15	4	3	22	66	18	14	10			8	2	29	2	8		42	43	1,456	2	20	55	3	3	1,456	881	2,337	
PT	36	50	7	74	26	2	309	6		28	4	255	88	22	10			315	1		9		9	84	2	2	48	3	26	10	1	48	1,379	1,427	
RO	71	5	240	7	40	26	121	2		1	4	26	41	1	3			13	1	3	2		3	9	2	3		320	13	3	3	320	643	963	
SE	166	61	49	109	17	12	748	235	1	31	82	210	207	94	118	2	9	170		9	11	6	6	131	94	18	5	26	3,736	12	5	3,736	2,644	6,380	
SI	45	4	1,090	40	2	1	86	8		12	2	17	314	4,137	12		1	17			4		1	17	5	9	2	38	18	37	2	37	5,884	5,921	
SK	8		6	4		2	18			1	4	8				1					1	2			9	6		2	1			40	40	73	113
Total	38,706	18,970	31,100	10,198	2,439	830	56,176	2,579	98	4,162	2,740	50,679	50,577	44,855	2,646	3,057	339	31,186	65	725	830	959	1,145	14,107	2,266	4,557	680	9,315	11,317	3,610	431	109,335	292,009	401,344	

<sup>15</sup> The Member States listed in the left-hand column have carried out Category 1 searches which produced hits against the Category 1 data of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are produced when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when running a search in Eurodac. The Member States have the option to filter out local hits from the results, therefore, these hits are not represented in the statistics.

**Table 4<sup>16</sup> — Category 1 hits against Category 2 in 2023**

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	4		478		15		3			29	1	1,205	529	7				435					1				24			4	4	2,731	2,735		
BE		19			49		4			206	5	1,630	1,011	1				3,152					6			3	7					1,166	6,093	6,093	
BG			1,166		91					2		7	1																			1,166	101	1,267	
CH	1		41		15		17			537	5	924	2,012					2,664		1	2		1			2	9						6,231	6,231	
CY					9,120													1														9,120	1	9,121	
CZ													1					3									5						9	9	
DE	8		616		773	2	702		1	1,705	50	12,457	13,909	12				18,833		12	1		41	7		77	99		3	8	702	48,614	49,316		
DK							4			15			79	35				125										1					259	259	
EE							1						1																				2	2	
ES			1		1		8			3,607	4	10	507					168						16			6					3,607	721	4,328	
FI					76					4	3	11	107	25				57									1					3	281	284	
FR	2		65		384		8			1,957		365	1,469	5,030	1			17,436		1			39	1		12	19					365	26,424	26,789	
GR					10					1			47,345	2				5										1				47,345	19	47,364	
HR			139		7		1			2			2,005	27,032	1			33						1				7				27,032	2,196	29,228	
HU																																		18	18
IE			19		8					57		5	527	88			1	187						1	1	4		18				1	899	900	
IS							1						60	5				5							1			8			4	2	84	86	
IT	9		31		34		1			634	14	491	3,026	13				72,510			1			32	10		1	24				72,510	4,321	76,831	
LI					1								3					5															9	9	
LT																		5															26	5	31
LU					3		1			20	1	45	29					460														1	559	560	
LV					1							5										4												14	14
MT					1						1	2	2					8						231								231	14	245	
NL			54		17		14			628	7	3,385	549					4,850					5	3		7	4					3	9,520	9,523	
NO			4		48		2			3		382	50					184							5	2	5						5	680	685
PL					3		1						13	1	1			4			8						50				1		50	32	82
PT			1		23					140		51	19					67																301	301
RO			60		28							2	3	1				2										131				131	96	227	
SE			1		10		3			13	1	143	56					122					1		1	1							352	352	
SI			57		1					3			191	2,819				3															3,075	3,075	
SK													9																			2	9	11	
Total	24		2,752		10,719	2	771		1	9,563	3	470	72,545	56,744	37	1	2	121,324		53	4			358	40	10	159	371		3	20	162,306	113,670	275,976	

<sup>16</sup> The Member States listed in the left-hand column have carried out Category 1 searches which produced hits against the Category 2 data of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are produced when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when running a search in Eurodac. The Member States have the option to filter out local hits from the results; therefore, these hits are not represented in the statistics.

**Table 5<sup>17</sup> — Category 3 hits against Category 1 in 2023**

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	2,251	117	392	447	16	19	1,482	68		56	23	475	592	671	170	6	9	966	6	4	34		5	337	40	41	9	369	153	67	14	2,251	6,588	8,839	
BE	2,417	11,070	385	2,791	13	32	8,365	755	1	945	82	2,819	820	816	378	44	18	1,444	5	32	390	24	59	6,848	169	106	54	245	1,110	482	7	11,070	31,656	42,726	
BG	19	1	148	8	1		61	13		3	4	12	16	1	8			3					1	12	3	1		5	13			148	185	333	
CH	1,094	254	175	3,679	2	18	2,653	169	5	199	24	1,086	294	448	150	24	6	883	20	4	86	1	9	1,588	45	35	25	58	220	248	20	3,679	9,843	13,522	
CY	1				39		7				1	2	1		2																	39	22	61	
CZ	35	19	24	20	2	235	223	8		5	2	67	237	3	5			8	3	3	7	1	1	33	2	9	1	40	17	2	19	235	796	1,031	
DE	6,403	1,174	4,007	2,088	115	100	20,888	429	9	487	204	3,919	5,403	8,674	345	30	32	2,587	10	86	151	348	41	2,364	173	450	79	673	1,213	395	63	20,888	42,052	62,940	
DK	47	39	13	58	1	1	333	611		14	45	76	47	9	17	4	3	114	1	1	4			116	50	6	5	2	328	8		611	1,342	1,953	
EE	3	1		1			15	2	40	7	15	7	1	1						1	1	40			4	2	1		11	1		40	116	156	
ES	12	14	8	9			32			741		44	9	21	1	1		16						21			1	2	10	21		741	225	966	
FI	6	1		5			24	6	1	2	41	5	7	1	1		4	12						3	2	5		34			41	119	160		
FR	1,658	464	417	1,007	19	8	2,660	138		316	56	6,028	522	736	200	19	7	1,915	5	17	57	6	33	1,235	29	32	28	199	246	274	15	6,028	12,318	18,346	
GR	56	41	55	23	36		361	25		8	24	90	7,217	3	63			33			9	2		2	49	11	4	31	70	9		7,217	1,005	8,222	
HR	2	6	14	5			11	7			3	8	16	16	1	1		6						4		1				6		16	91	107	
HU	57	31	30	8		22	285	11		2	2	144	25	8	89	2	1	33			2	1			32	8	3		137	32	4	3	89	883	972
IE																																			
IS	3			1			5			3			4				3	2	2							2			4			2	27	29	
IT	3,955	229	1,653	552	35	8	1,752	72	2	109	58	1,306	2,043	7,461	191	3	1	2,791	1	8	18	7	61	442	24	31	10	1,724	319	1,081	40	2,791	23,196	25,987	
LI	5			5			2																		2							2	14	16	
LT	2			1			11	1	1			6					5	1							3	3			1			8	35	43	
LU	113	115	7	184		3	450	40	1	31	7	294	39	15	10			159	2	4	78			3	344	19	5	4	10	57	14	1	78	1,931	2,009
LV							1				1		1																				3	6	6
MT	5	3	5	3			19			1	1	10	7					1	19					88	6	3	1		8			88	92	180	
NL	1,256	418	125	686	9	11	2,243	168	3	218	36	542	325	84	58	19	6	400	2	10	58	4	15	3,450	36	34	36	112	238	119	6	3,450	7,277	10,727	
NO	80	29	19	64	2	2	216	121	1	12	27	102	129	27	24	2	3	75	2		6	2		80	361	9	4	258	3		361	1,299	1,660		
PL	45	33	16	28	5	19	449	17	2	2	4	108	150	7	8		1	33	1	2	7	24		46	14	524	1	32	38	4	3	524	1,099	1,623	
PT	11	3	1	18	2		32	2		2	4	21	2	5	1	3		12		1	1			9	1			16	3	9	5	16	148	164	
RO	82	6	23	7	5		72	2		1		24	16	3				7				1	1		7		1		745	4	2	745	264	1,009	
SE	24	15	3	17	1	4	61	32		2	11	23	15	2	6	1	2	43					2	20	7		5	187	1		187	297	484		
SI	304	70	4,142	139	82	2	565	40	1	19	9	291	4,840	22,214	72	2	1	114	1	4	14	1	2	98	23	84	2	340	72	122	10	122	33,558	33,680	
SK	38	8	195	4	34	12	189	12		2	3	23	2,062	6	14	1		9			3	2	2		26	3	3		115	15		7	7	2,781	2,788
Total	19,984	14,161	11,857	11,858	419	496	43,467	2,749	67	3,187	687	17,532	24,840	41,232	1,814	165	104	11,685	61	199	921	463	320	17,179	1,031	1,387	273	4,853	4,672	2,868	208	61,474	179,265	240,739	

<sup>17</sup> The Member States listed in the left-hand column have carried out Category 3 searches which produced hits against the Category 1 data of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are produced when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country. The number of local hits depends on the Member State settings when running a search in Eurodac. The Member States have the option to filter out local hits from the results; therefore, these hits are not represented in the statistics. Moreover, under Article 17 of the Eurodac Regulation, the Member States are not obliged to use the Category 3 search and thus not all the Member States make systematic use of this functionality.

**Table 6<sup>18</sup> — Category 1 hits against marked Category 1 in 2023**

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	771	7	14	14	4		117	6	3		20	159	4	73		1	5				1	1	24	3	3		11	7	5		771	482	1,253	
BE	22	660	35	36	3		370	13		74	3	150	1,329	2	8	6	18	34			6	2	8	75	9	4	2	23	48	1	3	660	2,284	2,944
BG	4		3				16						3												1			1	2		3	27	30	
CH	31	20	10	542	2		166	8	1	14	3	69	594	13	34	1	1	26	1		10		1	29	13	3		6	30	13	542	1,099	1,641	
CY					1		4			1					1																1	7	8	
CZ				1		9	2					1	1																		9	6	15	
DE	160	328	301	187	30	16	1,741	110	2	493	32	515	7,582	49	88	4	37	91		18	6	62	17	156	53	51	6	174	229	12	4	1,741	10,813	12,554
DK	5	4	3	10			39	6		2	2	13	15	2	6		1	1		2	1				9	7	3		8		6	133	139	
EE										1																					0	1	1	
ES				2			12			6		3	2		4			2													6	26	32	
FI		2	3	8			33	1			23	5	68	1	1		1							6	2		1	2	6		23	140	163	
FR	61	113	37	100	6		399	19		165	6	861	1,222	17	20		1	95			4	6	32	47	6	18	1	37	68	4	5	861	2,489	3,350
GR	1	2	3	1	1		51	5		1	3	1	24		7									1	2				7		24	86	110	
HR	6		7	6		1	30					13	73	4	4										1	1	5		1	6	2	4	156	160
IE	67	29	38	9	4	2	210	26		16	7	103	616		6	43	1	17			3		12	18	8		22	35	1		43	1,250	1,293	
IS	3	11		6	7		21					4	79				4	18	4					1	2			2	4		18	148	166	
IT	20	15	12	12			84	2		4	2	83	73	7	14			30			1		3	13	2	1		2	14	2	1	30	367	397
LI				2			4	1					1		1										1	1	1				1	0	13	13
LT							3	1			1						1														1	0	10	10
LU		13		3			25			2		18	17			1	3							5		6	4		1	2		5	95	100
LV							1																								0	1	1	1
MT		1	2				3	1		1		3	3																		0	14	14	
NL	31	59	30	55	3		412	31		47	4	144	1,611	6	18	1	5	36			5	1	8	148	7	5	1	20	51	3	148	2,594	2,742	
NO	6	2	1	8			38	7		2	2	6	56		2	1	1	1						6	10	5	1		16		10	161	171	
PL						2	7				1	2				1								1	1	22					22	16	38	
PT	1	3		3	1		21			1		8	5		1			5						3							0	52	52	
RO					3							2	3															4			4	8	12	
SE	4	6	2	6	1		53	13		2	5	8	68	1	6			10		2	1			7	3	8		5	144	1	144	212	356	
SI	2	2	4	2			8	3		1	1	1	8	3	2		1							1	3		1		7	2	2	50	52	
SK	1						3																	1						7	7	6	13	
Total	1,196	1,277	505	1,013	66	30	3,873	253	3	837	94	2,032	13,612	110	297	60	86	361	1	24	43	71	82	554	140	129	13	312	689	43	24	5,084	22,746	27,830

**Table 7<sup>19</sup> — Category 1 hits against marked Category 2 in 2023**

Member State	AT	BG	CY	ES	GR	HR	IT	RO	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	1				52		1			54	54
BE					749	1		1		751	751
CH			1	121	3	4				129	129
DE	3	3	1	1	3,511	13	3			3,535	3,535
DK					8					8	8
ES				2						2	2
FI					24					24	24
FR			19	293	9					321	321
GR					1				1	0	1
HR					14	2			2	14	16
IE	1				394					395	395
IS					32					32	32
IT					2	3				5	5
LU					6					6	6
NL			3	1,275	2	1				1,281	1,281
NO					23					23	23
PT					1					1	1
SE					21		1			22	22
SI					1	1				2	2
Total	3	5	1	24	6,530	34	10	1	3	6,605	6,608

<sup>18</sup> The Member States listed in the left-hand column have performed a certain number of Category 1 searches which produced hits against the marked Category 1 data sets of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are generated when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country.

<sup>19</sup> The Member States listed in the left-hand column have performed a certain number of Category 1 searches which produced hits against the marked Category 2 data sets of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are generated when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country.

**Table 8<sup>20</sup> — Category 3 hits against marked Category 1 in 2023**

Member States	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	111	4	11	24	1		111	7	1	1	62	114	4	27			16					20	4	4		8	23	2	111	444	555	
BE	36	448	18	77	1		391	28	37	1	192	213	2	44	8	2	36		8	4	2	140	9	5	1	17	51	12	2	448	1,337	1,785
BG			1				13				4	1		3												1			1	22	23	
CH	37	10	8	209			163	6	4	5	51	47		9	1	22		3				39	1	4		5	26	3	209	444	653	
CY	1				16		7			1	1						2						3			2	2		16	19	35	
CZ	5			1		2	29				4	4		1									1	1		1	1		2	48	50	
DE	151	102	44	151	15	3	751	49	53	17	202	1541	13	44	3	3	57	4	9	2	2	83	20	14		28	119	4	2	751	2,735	3,486
DK	2	3	2	9			43	59	1	3	9	21		6	1		1					9	6			1	27		59	144	203	
ES		10		3			15		29		10	3		1		1		2				8							29	53	82	
FI							1																1						0	2	2	
FR	23	37	16	29	1		145	11	19	3	229	60	4	16			22		1		4	26	5	2		5	30	5	1	229	465	694
GR	3	6	2	5	1		73	5	1	6		58		10								3	2				8		58	125	183	
HR		2	2	1			3	1			2	2	2	2														2	2	16	18	
HU	9	2	6	3			44	5			5	7		10								7	3			5	4		10	100	110	
IS																3												2	1	7	8	
IT	18	7	12	22	2		68	2		1	48	62	10	15			13					5	2	2		2	12	7	13	297	310	
LT																		2											2	0	2	
LU		6	1	2			20			1	12	11					6			3			4	3		1	2		3	69	72	
MT		1	1	1			5				2	6										6	2				2		6	20	26	
NL	18	37	7	17			184	16	12	1	47	127		7	2		12		5		2	115	3	2		4	17		115	520	635	
NO	11	2		9			41	12	1	2	20	42		12			1					3	58				31		58	187	245	
PL	2	2	2	1			19				6	3		1								3	1	6					6	40	46	
PT		1		1	1		5	1			4	1						1				1							0	16	16	
RO			2				2				2		1									1				5			5	8	13	
SE		3	1	2			12	3		1	4	7			1	1				1			2				8		8	38	46	
SI	6	2	6	8	3	1	26	2	2	1	12	79	14	5		1						1	3		1		12	2	2	185	187	
SK	5		1		5		58	5			2	25		5			1					4				2	2	1	1	115	116	
Total	438	685	143	575	46	6	2,229	212	160	44	930	2,437	50	219	17	9	189	6	31	7	16	473	128	40	2	87	379	37	6	2,145	7,456	9,601

**Table 9 — Category 4 hits against Category 1 in 2023**

Member State	AT	BE	BG	DE	DK	ES	FR	GR	HR	IT	NL	PL	SE	SI	SK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	30			3		1	1	1				2	1	1	4	30	14	44
BG	1		1													1	1	2
DE	11		6			1	2		3	1							24	24
FR		1		3	2		2				2					2	8	10
SE													1			1		1
Total	42	1	7	6	2	2	5	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	4	34	47	81

**Table 10 — Category 4 hits against Category 2 in 2023**

Member State	HR	IT	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
DE	3	3		6	6
FR		1		1	1
Total	3	4	0	7	7

<sup>20</sup> The Member States listed in the left-hand column have performed a certain number of Category 3 searches which produced hits against the marked Category 1 data sets of the Member States listed across the top of the table. Local hits are generated when the two data sets generating the hit are from the same country.

**Table 11 — Category 9 searches performed in 2023**

Member State	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAI	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BE												1	1
BG						1				1	1		3
CY	11	3	11	5	5	5	2	4	1		1	4	52
CZ			1				1						2
DE							1						1
FI							1	1					2
FR	23	11	27	27	17	24	17	32	22	19	35	23	277
GR		2	1		1	3	2		1	1	2	3	16
IS	5	1			6	4		2	1				19
IT									1				1
PL	1												1
SE						1			1				2
Total	40	17	40	32	29	38	24	39	27	21	39	31	377

**Table 12 —Number of false hits reported per Member State in 2023**

Member State	False Hit
AT	2
BE	5
CH	8
DE	29
ES	6
FI	1
FR	63
GR	10
HU	2
IT	71
NL	10
NO	1
PL	1
RO	1
SE	1
SK	1
Total	212

**Table 13 — Category 1 wrong hits against Category 1 data sets in 2023**

Member State	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IT	LU	NL	NO	PL	SE	Total
AT	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	14
BE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
CH	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
CY	0	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	17
DE	0	9	0	2	0	5	0	0	3	0	6	9	0	6	0	0	29	69
DK	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
ES	0	41	0	1	74	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	129	
FI	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	8
HR	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
HU	379	6	0	5	475	5	0	4	10	0	0	57	0	1	3	0	11	956
IT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NL	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	12
PL	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	23
SI	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	379	58	2	9	611	13	1	4	24	1	16	72	1	13	4	2	51	1,261

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**Table 14 — Percentage<sup>21</sup> of late data transmission (>72 hours) in 2023**

Member State	% of CAT1 delay	% of CAT2 delay
AT	0.6	1.3
BE	0.3	
BG	0.3	0.9
CH	9.1	
CY	18.8	0.1
CZ	1.3	
DE	9.1	6.8
DK	4.6	
EE	0.1	
ES	3.7	3.6
FI	3.8	
FR	0.1	11.5
GR	0.1	0.2
HR	6.2	5.4
HU	0.5	0.9
IE	18.4	
IS	1.8	
IT	2.7	9.0
LI	9.1	
LT	1.9	2.6
LU	1.2	
LV	2.6	
MT	16.6	15.7
NL	0.6	
NO	1.4	6.7
PL	2.1	14.7
PT	9.9	
RO	0.0	0.5
SE	10.0	25.0
SI	0.5	
SK		4.0

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<sup>21</sup> The percentage of late transmissions should be considered alongside the data in Table 1, which presents the transmitted data sets for Category 1 and Category 2 by Member State.



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