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**EURODAC 6**

**COVER NOTE**

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From:	Mr Krum GARKOV, Executive Director of eu-LISA
date of receipt:	27 February 2017
To:	General Secretariat of the Council
Subject:	Annual report on the 2015 activities of the central system of Eurodac, including its technical functioning and security pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013

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Delegations will find attached a letter from the Executive Director of eu-LISA and the above mentioned report.

Original of the report can be found here:

<http://www.eulisa.europa.eu/Publications/Reports/Eurodac%202015%20Annual%20Report.pdf> and  
<http://www.eulisa.europa.eu/Publications/Reports/Eurodac%202015%20Annual%20Report%20-%20Factsheet.pdf>

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Encl.: Annual report on the 2015 activities of the central system of Eurodac, including its technical functioning and security pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013

Factsheet on the Annual report on the 2015 activities of Eurodac



Executive Director

Protection level PUBLIC

RELEASABLE TO Information stakeholder

**European Commission**

**Mr Matthias Ruete  
Director General  
Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs**

**Tallinn, 23 February 2017  
eu-LISA/ED/O-113-2017**

**Subject: Annual report on the 2015 activities of the central system of Eurodac**

Dear Mr Ruete, *Dear Matthias,*

According to Article 12(1)(u) of the establishing Regulation of the Agency, the Management Board of eu-LISA adopted on 14 February 2017 the Annual report on the 2015 activities of the central system of Eurodac, including its technical functioning and security, pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013.

The Eurodac annual report shall be submitted every year to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor in accordance with Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013.

The annual report encompasses information on the operational management of the central system of Eurodac. Furthermore, developments regarding the security and data protection aspects of Eurodac as well as statistical data generated at central level for 2015, including the usage of new functionalities for law enforcement, are covered in the report.

The annual report is annexed to the letter, together with a factsheet summarising the main elements of the report.

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European agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice  
Rävala pst 4 • 10143 Tallinn • Estonia

I remain at your disposal should you need any additional information regarding the content of the document.

Yours sincerely,



Krum Garkov  
Executive Director

**Annex:**

Annual report on the 2015 activities of the central system of Eurodac, including its technical functioning and security pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013

Factsheet on the Annual report on the 2015 activities of Eurodac

**Copies:**

Mr Jeppe Tranholm-Mikkelsen, Secretary General, General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union

Ms Christine Roger, Director-General for Justice and Home Affairs, General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union

Mr Claude Moraes, Chair of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs, European Parliament

Ms Belinda Pyke, Director for Migration, Mobility and Innovation, Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs, European Commission

Mr Giovanni Buttarelli, European Data Protection Supervisor



Protection level PUBLIC

Annual report on the 2015 activities of the central system of Eurodac, including its technical functioning and security pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013

November 2016

This report has been produced in application of Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 with the purpose of providing the 2015 annual report on the activities of the central system of Eurodac, including its technical functioning and security.

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# Executive summary

The year 2015 was particularly challenging for Eurodac due to the fact that the Recast project - to deliver an important evolution of the system in line with the new legal base Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 by the 20 July 2015 - had to be implemented under very strict timing, leaving very limited room for contingency planning. At the same time, due to the unprecedented migrant influx at the external borders of the EU as well as to the significant secondary movements of migrants within the EU territory, the traffic to Eurodac was significantly increased and the system faced important capacity pressures requiring immediate capacity increases.

The *Annual report on the 2015 activities of the central system of Eurodac, including its technical functioning and security pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013* outlines the activities performed at central level during the reporting period and gives an overview of the data processed.

The new Eurodac central system entered into operation on 20 July 2015. By that date, 29 Member States had acknowledged their technical readiness to connect to the new system. The new system includes the possibility to perform law enforcement searches for the purpose of prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences, under certain limited circumstances.

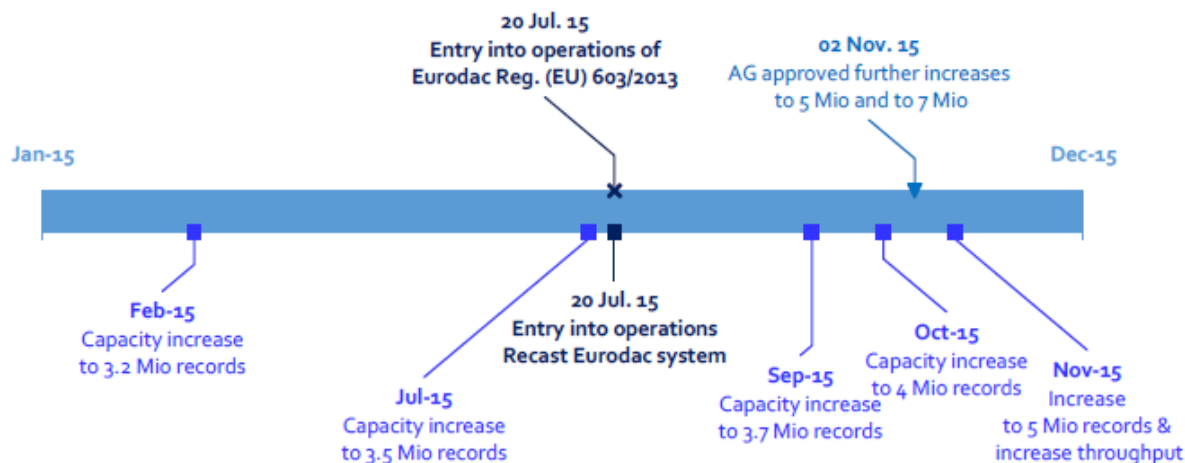


Figure 1: Eurodac's major evolutions in 2015

In 2015 Eurodac witnessed an unprecedented increase in data stored and processed transactions. This clearly reflects the migration crisis which caused the biggest ever increase in usage, over a 12 month period, since the entry into operations of the system. eu-LISA implemented several capacity upgrades to support the increased usage and to size the system in accordance to the new business reality.

On 31 December 2015, there were 4,076,218 sets of fingerprints stored in the Eurodac database, both category 1 and category 2 datasets. Compared to 2014 there is a 51% increase. In the whole of 2015, the Eurodac central system processed a total of 1,915,838 transactions; showing an increase of over 153% compared to 2014.

Almost 1.2 million transactions for category 1 data - applicants for international protection, age 14 or older, who lodge an application in a Member State - were registered showing an increase of 137% compared to 2014. Naturally, the migration crisis also heavily affected category 2 transactions - third-country nationals or stateless persons, age 14 or older, apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing an external border - which counted a massive increase of almost 300% in 2015 compared to 2014.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 180, 29.6.2013

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Scope and legal base of the report

In accordance with Article 40(1) of the Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013<sup>2</sup> regarding the establishment of Eurodac for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Convention (hereinafter referred to as "the Eurodac Regulation"), eu-LISA shall submit to the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor an annual report on the activities of the central system, including information on its technical functioning and security.

It has to be noted that 2015 was a year of changes for Eurodac. On 20 July 2015 the recast Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 entered into effect and replaced the former one - Eurodac Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000, which was repealed. Therefore, the reporting period covered by this report was subject to two different legal frameworks.

This report encompasses information on the operational management of the central system of Eurodac. Timely delivery of the new central system to be able to operate in accordance with the changed legal provisions; developments in its security and data protection aspects; as well as 2015 statistical data generated at central level, including the usage of new functionalities for law enforcement are all covered in the report.

## 1.2 Legal and policy developments

The recast Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 became applicable on 20 July 2015 following the upgrade of the Eurodac central system and National Systems communicating with Eurodac, two years from the adoption of the Regulation in June 2013. For the first time, law enforcement authorities and Europol<sup>3</sup> were enabled to access the Eurodac central system to compare fingerprints for the purpose of preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences.

In 2015, the European Commission launched infringement proceedings against Croatia, Greece and Italy for the incorrect application of the recast Eurodac Regulation and against Cyprus for failure to implement the recast Eurodac Regulation by 20 July 2015<sup>4</sup>.

### 1.2.1 Challenges faced when fingerprinting applicants for international protection or irregular migrants

Following on from discussions held in 2014 between the European Commission and Member States<sup>5</sup> on practical challenges in taking fingerprints, the European Commission adopted a Staff Working Document, which suggested a best practice approach for Member States to follow to ensure that their obligations under the

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<sup>2</sup>OJ L 180, 29.6.2013

<sup>3</sup>At the time of writing this report, Europol was not yet connected to Eurodac.

<sup>4</sup>A letter of Formal Notice under Article 258 of the TFEU was sent to Cyprus on 19 November 2015 and to Croatia, Greece and Italy on 10 December 2015. Please see [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-is-new/eu-law-and-monitoring/infringements\\_en?country=All&field\\_infringement\\_policy\\_tid=1598&=Apply](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-is-new/eu-law-and-monitoring/infringements_en?country=All&field_infringement_policy_tid=1598&=Apply)

<sup>5</sup>Under the term "Member States" the current report refers to all Member States of the EU - Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom - and to the four Associated Countries - Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland - which are bound under Union law by the Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, if not further explained.



Eurodac Regulation are fulfilled<sup>6</sup>. The Staff Working Document took into account the feedback of Member States to the European Migration Network *ad-hoc* enquiry on the same issue that was circulated in 2014<sup>7</sup>.

The European Commission held a meeting on 16 June 2015 with Member States to discuss the approach set out in the Staff Working Document and to gain a deeper understanding of the challenges Member States face when fingerprinting. On 20 July 2015, the Justice and Home Affairs Council adopted a note inviting the EU Member States to follow the European Commission guidance on the implementation of the Eurodac Regulation as set out in the Staff Working Document<sup>8</sup>.

## 2. Management of the system

In terms of operational management of the Eurodac central system, 2015 was particularly challenging as the Recast project was ongoing and could not be delayed due to the legal deadlines, requiring good coordination with all stakeholders involved (e.g. Member States for testing and contractors for delivering) and therefore leaving very limited time for a contingency plan. At the same time, brought about by the unprecedented migrant influx at the external borders as well as the significant secondary movements of migrants within the EU territory, Eurodac was under significant pressure requiring important and immediate capacity increases.

At the beginning of 2015 the Eurodac central system had a maximum capacity of 2.8 million ten-print records. In the course of the year several capacity upgrades were planned and implemented to sustain the continuity of Eurodac services to the increase of incoming transactions:

- February: database capacity increase from 2.8 to 3.2 million records
- July: database capacity increase from 3.2 to 3.5 million records (similar to the one in February, this upgrade was already planned within the Recast project)
- September: database capacity increase from 3.5 to 3.7 million records
- October: database capacity increase from 3.7 to 4 million records

Taking into account the crisis situation and the subsequent increase of Eurodac transactions, the need to urgently reconsider the planning for Eurodac capacity upgrades was reached in 2015. Following the analysis provided by eu-LISA, the usage trends and the future projections communicated by the Member States (volumetric exercise), a roadmap was presented and discussed in the Eurodac Advisory Group in mid-October. The plan covered the short term and the medium term needs for a gradual upscaling of Eurodac's capacity and throughput, ensuring that the system remains able to efficiently handle the increased traffic.

The Advisory Group agreed on the urgent system capacity upgrade to 5 million records with throughput increase from 500 to 1,000 transactions per hour and from 7,500 to 15,000 transactions per day to be implemented in November 2015. In addition, a further upgrade to 7 million records was agreed for implementation in the course of 2016.

<sup>6</sup> Commission Staff Working Document on Implementation of the Eurodac Regulation as regards the obligation to take fingerprints, SWD(2015) 150 final, 27.5.2015.

<sup>7</sup> For more details please see [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european\\_migration\\_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/border/588\\_emn\\_ahq\\_eurodac\\_fingerprinting\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/ad-hoc-queries/border/588_emn_ahq_eurodac_fingerprinting_en.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Council Conclusions of the Justice and Home Affairs Council, 20.7.2015, please see <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/jha/2015/07/20/>

Preparatory work took place in 2015 for the migration<sup>9</sup> from the sTESTA network to the TESTA-ng (New Generation) network. The migration for the Eurodac network started in Q4 2015 and was planned to end during the course of 2016. The migration consisted of three phases: in the 1st phase Member States connections migration, in the 2nd phase Eurodac central sites connections migration, in the 3rd phase Central services (DNS, NTP, Mail relays) migration.<sup>10 11</sup>

eu-LISA has been providing operational management services to DublinNet11 based on the Memorandum of Understanding in place with COM during all 2015. The main service provided to Member States was related to the renewal of certificates, implemented by the security team.

Throughout 2015 eu-LISA continued the preparatory work for conducting tests related to the usage of the multi spectral imaging (MSI) technique for fingerprint enrolment in the context of Eurodac<sup>12</sup>. A few Member States confirmed their willingness to participate in the tests. Nevertheless, the test planning was delayed<sup>13</sup> mainly due to strict conditions that had to be met - minimum number of fingerprints to be collected by Member States as test data, precondition to request and get authorisation from the National Data Protection Authority.

## 2.1 Recast project

In order to meet the legal requirement set by Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 - the new Eurodac had to enter into operations (EIO) on 20 July 2015 - eu-LISA has strengthened the regular cooperation with Member States and the Commission via the Project Management Forum (PMF). The PMF<sup>14</sup> aimed at better coordinating the implementation efforts (projects) at central and national level. The forum proved to be a very valuable medium for coordinating and monitoring the different activities, project dependencies and alignment of plans (national- central systems) and analysis of risks.

Between February and July, eu-LISA conducted and supervised the execution of various test campaigns, both functional and non-functional. The test schedule and specifications for the Operational Acceptance Tests (OAT)<sup>15</sup> were communicated to Member States in February. Tests started in the second half of April and went on until mid-June. Member States were grouped into seven lots and each OAT test campaign lasted for five days. The exercise proved to be demanding due to the very strict timing, increase demands for support and troubleshooting by the Member States, several dependencies and the amount of stakeholders involved.

At the same time several other activities were planned and executed by the Agency, such as data migration and preparation of migration documentation. The bulk data migration started end of May and lasted three weeks. Subsequently, several sessions to migrate the delta (the new data) were executed before EIO. Post-migration checks were then performed. By July, eu-LISA prepared and shared with Member States a migration plan detailing the activities to be performed, the different steps planned for the Member States' switch to the new system, communication channels to be used as well as roles and responsibilities.

At the beginning of July 2014 eu-LISA signed a Framework Contract (FWC) covering necessary updates of the Eurodac functionalities ensuing from the new legal base, other necessary improvements (technical, infrastructure level, etc.) as well as evolutionary, adaptive and corrective maintenance of the new system. The

<sup>9</sup> The network provider has changed and therefore a technically complex migration of the complete infrastructure was required.

<sup>10</sup> The last phase was successfully completed in July 2016, outside the reporting period of the current report.

<sup>11</sup> DublinNet and Eurodac are complementary tools necessary for the effective application of the Dublin Regulation by the Member States and the Associated Countries.

<sup>12</sup> The aim of the tests is to demonstrate that the use of this technique for taking fingerprints sent/stored/searched in the Eurodac system does not lead to any reduction in accuracy in Eurodac's results compared to the current fingerprint taking methods used by Member States.

<sup>13</sup> Tests were not started yet at the time of writing this report.

<sup>14</sup> The PMF met on a systematic basis since its establishment in October 2014 until July 2015.

<sup>15</sup> The OATs aimed at validating Member States' national solutions.

FWC also offered the possibility for Member States to order a standard NAP/FIT<sup>16</sup> solution and maintenance services within the same contract.

Twelve Member States used this opportunity and ordered their national NAP solution via the FWC. The majority of Member States that used this opportunity considered the initiative very helpful, as it helped them to reduce the time of procuring their national solution thus achieving the technical readiness on time. In addition, from eu-LISA's side, standard solutions at national level made it easier and faster to succeed in the test phases.

Two years and three weeks were available between the adoption of the recast Eurodac Regulation and EIO. In this time planning and implementing an extremely complex project (encompassing calls for tender, procurement, installation, testing and implementation) with several interdependencies were performed, leaving very little room for a contingency plan. The central system and the great majority of Member States met the legal deadline. The new Eurodac central system, in compliance with Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013, started operations on 20 July. In conjunction, the outdated central system stopped transmitting data on 19 July.

As per Article 46 of the Eurodac Regulation, Member States were requested to send, no later than 20 July, a notification of their technical readiness to transmit data to the new Eurodac central system. Twenty-nine Member States<sup>17</sup> confirmed their readiness by the deadline, and succeeded in connecting and sending transactions to the new Eurodac on 20 July.

Three Member States faced some delays in implementing the new Eurodac legal framework from 20 July 2015, and therefore were disconnected from the central system for some time<sup>18</sup>. Ireland connected on 1 August. Belgium connected to the new Eurodac central system on 23 September and a plan was presented to tackle the backlog of fingerprint sets accumulated during the period of disconnection. Cyprus eventually connected to the new Eurodac central system on 12 April 2016, and thus did not send any transaction between 20 July 2015 and 12 April 2016.

In order to raise awareness of the new functionalities and to support Member States in operating the new system, eu-LISA increased the number of training sessions dedicated to Eurodac in 2015. In particular, two technical training events about the Eurodac recast<sup>19</sup> and a webinar focusing on the new functionalities were organised between June and December 2015.

## 2.2 Quality of service

eu-LISA is committed to the delivery of a high quality service to the Member States who are the end users of Eurodac. In 2015, the Eurodac central system was available 99.897% of the time. A 24/7 monitoring system by the eu-LISA Service Desk is active and enables event-triggered incident management. The information (alerts) of this monitoring system is continuously analysed and assessed for business impact. In 2015, a total of 512 incidents<sup>20</sup> related to Eurodac were recorded by the Service Desk further to events reported by the monitoring tool. A couple of Incidents, all related to the capacity pressures, lead to delays in response times<sup>21</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> National Access Point/Fingerprint Image Transmission (NAP/FIT). The NAP/FIT solution provides the interface between the central Eurodac system and the National systems.

<sup>17</sup> Austria, Bulgaria, Switzerland, the Czech Republic, Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Croatia, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Slovenia, Slovakia and the UK.

<sup>18</sup> Several possible options on how to ensure that all Member States could continue transmitting fingerprint data after 20 July, even if not ready to connect to the new Eurodac system, were extensively discussed. However, it was decided to not have a contingency plan and thus not to keep running the old Eurodac central system beyond 20 July due to the absence of a legal basis in this respect as well as resource and cost implications for both Member States and eu-LISA.

<sup>19</sup> Residential training were organised on 17-18 June in Strasbourg (54 participants from 29 Member States) and on 1-2 December in Tallinn (34 participants, from 18 Member States).

<sup>20</sup> The 512 incidents were given the following priority level: 9 defined critical, 263 high, 143 on average and 97 with low priority.

<sup>21</sup> eu-LISA responded putting in place a roadmap for sizing the system to cope appropriately with the new business reality.

The eu-LISA Service Desk is the entry point where a user reports an Incident or requests a service. During the reporting period, 135 Interactions - requests for Information or support - were created, 127 for Eurodac and 8 for DublinNet. The Eurodac community was not yet using the eu-LISA ITSM (IT Service Management) tool during the reporting period. Implementation of the tool is foreseen at the end of 2016. Therefore, in 2015, all Member State requests were created by the agency's Service Desk.

The drafting of the Operators' Manual (OpM) for Eurodac that started back in 2014, was finalised in 2015. With the support provided by the Netherlands and the UK, who volunteered in reviewing the draft, the Eurodac OpM describing the operational approach, requirements and communication paths to be applied during Eurodac Operations and delivery of services to Member States, entered into effect on 12 October 2015, following approval by the Eurodac Advisory Group.

## 2.3 Security

During the first half of 2015, eu-LISA's security team intensified its final steps to assure compliance with the necessary security requirements as per the new system's legal base.

In line with the planned activities and security best practices, eu-LISA conducted several security checks, vulnerability assessments and penetration tests. In March an audit was conducted at the Contractor's datacentre hosting the development platform for Eurodac recast. Later on in June, security tests and vulnerability assessment (ST&V), using dedicated security tools, were performed. A final report was drafted that encompasses the description of the findings, an updated risk assessment of the system and a set of recommendations for the Remediation Plan to be applied to mitigate the updated risks. Furthermore, the report includes proposed compensating controls to reduce the impact of the findings together with a roadmap set by priorities.

As a follow up, a set of security improvements were thoroughly tested and implemented according to the change management procedures in place at eu-LISA. In addition to that, a set of tests were launched in the test environment, confirming the robustness of the system.

Before the entry into operation and in compliance with the new Eurodac Regulation, eu-LISA coordinated the distribution and installation to the Member States of new sets of digital certificates to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of data transfers between the central and the national systems. Although an external trusted contractor provided the digital certificates deployed in the Eurodac production environment, the Agency developed and implemented an Internal Certification Authority for the Eurodac central and national test environments.

In the policy area, the "Security Plan" and the "Business Continuity Plan" were drafted and thoroughly reviewed by the Eurodac Advisory Group and the eu-LISA Security Officers Network. Both plans were submitted to the Agency Management Board for adoption<sup>22</sup>.

## 2.4 Data protection

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<sup>22</sup> Both documents were adopted by the eu-LISA Management Board in March 2016, outside the reporting period.

The protection of personal data related to individuals processed by Eurodac at central system level is monitored by the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) in close cooperation with eu-LISA's Data Protection Officer (DPO). The quality of data stored in Eurodac and data subjects' rights, as per the legal provisions, are the responsibility of and are ensured by the Member States.

The DPO was involved in the Recast project addressing in particular questions related to the migration of data and adaptation of the old data model to the new one in order to guarantee compliance with the new legal framework.

In the framework of the preparation of tests related to the usage of the multi spectral imaging (MSI) technique for fingerprint enrolment, the DPO was also consulted. The tests - to be performed using fingerprints voluntarily provided by Member States - required prior consultation with the Data Protection Authorities in the Member States participating in the tests as well as prior consultation with the EDPS. The latter was successfully concluded in mid-2015.

eu-LISA's DPO represented the Agency at the Eurodac Supervision Coordination Group meetings held in March and October 2015. The forum, composed of National Data Protection Authorities and the EDPS, monitors the data protection legal compliance at both Member States' and central system levels.

### 3. Figures and findings

According to the legal provisions, six different transactions are allowed in Eurodac:

- Category 1: set of fingerprints of an applicant for international protection, aged 14 or older, who lodges an application in a Member State. This data is stored in the system and searched against all data already stored, namely the same type of data (category 1) and the data related to persons apprehended when irregularly crossing the external border of a Member State (category 2) ;
- Category 2: set of fingerprints of a third country national or stateless person, aged 14 or older, apprehended when irregularly crossing the external border of a Member State having come from a third country and was not turned back. This data is stored in the system but not searched at the time of insertion;
- Category 3: set of fingerprints of a third country national or stateless person, aged 14 or older, found illegally present within a Member State territory. This data is not stored in the system, but searched against category 1 data with a view to check whether the data subject has previously lodged an application for international protection in the same or another Member State;
- Category 4: searches for the purpose of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences. Under certain limited circumstances Member State law enforcement designated authorities are allowed to compare fingerprints, for example found at a crime scene, with the data already stored in Eurodac (category 1 if not blocked<sup>23</sup> and category 2);
- Category 5: searches for the purpose of supporting and strengthening action by Member States in preventing, detecting or investigating terrorist offences or other serious criminal offences. Under

<sup>23</sup> As per article 18(2), a blocked dataset represents a record which was initially marked (following the granting of international protection) and which is no longer accessible to law enforcement searches due to the fact that international protection was granted at least 3 years ago. On the other hand, the dataset remains accessible (not blocked) for asylum purposes. To be noted that datasets from Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland are not accessible for law enforcement as the law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not yet apply to them.

certain limited circumstances Europol's designated authorities are allowed to compare fingerprints within the limits of Europol's mandate and where necessary for the performance of Europol's tasks<sup>24</sup>;

- Category 9: searches performed at the request of the person whose data is stored in Eurodac in order to safeguard his/her right of access to data relating to him or herself.

The reporting period considered for this exercise is 1 January to 31 December 2015, if not differently indicated.

### 3.1 Data stored and processed transactions

At the end of the reporting period, on 31 December 2015, there were 4,076,218 sets of fingerprints stored in the Eurodac database, category 1 and category 2 datasets<sup>25</sup>. Compared to the previous reporting period, when there were over 2.7 million datasets stored, there was an increase of 51%. Compared to the end of 2013, the fingerprint sets stored increased by 71%.

In the whole of 2015, the Eurodac central system processed a total of 1,915,838 transactions<sup>26</sup>. This represents an increase of over 153% compared to the traffic observed in the previous reporting period when the processed transactions were 756,368. Over a period of two years, the volume of processed transactions increased almost four times, precisely by 277% (in 2013, the total number of processed transactions was 508,565).

The unprecedented increase observed in 2015, in stored fingerprint sets and in the total number of processed transactions respectively, clearly reflects the migration crisis. In 2015 Eurodac registered the biggest ever increase in usage, over a period of 12 months, since its entry into operations back in 2003.

The graph in figure 2 shows the evolution of processed transactions, for the three main transaction types, over the last four years.

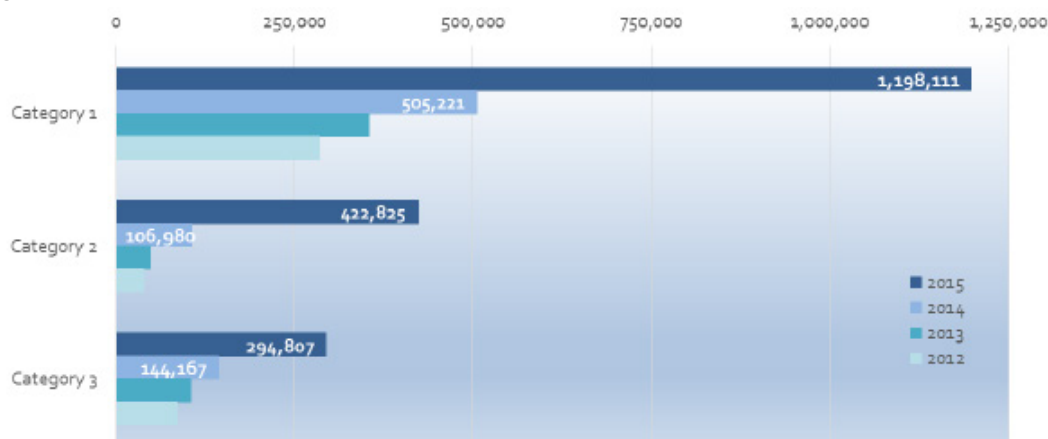


Figure 2: Processed transactions for the three main types, from 2012 to 2015

In 2015, Germany remained by far the Member State using Eurodac the most, being responsible for over 33% of transactions, followed by Greece with over 13% and Hungary with 12.6%.

All Member States, except for Romania<sup>27</sup>, witnessed an increase in the overall usage of Eurodac compared to

<sup>24</sup> At time of writing this report, Europol was not connected to Eurodac.

<sup>25</sup> Annex, Table I - Eurodac Central System - content status 31.12.2015

<sup>26</sup> Annex, Table II - Processed transactions in the Eurodac central system in 2015. A processed transaction is a transaction which has been correctly processed by the Eurodac central system, without rejection due to a data validation issue, fingerprint errors or insufficient fingerprint quality.

<sup>27</sup> Romania registered an overall decrease in the usage of Eurodac of -22% compared to data for 2014. As already mentioned above, Cyprus was not connected to Eurodac for more than five months during the reporting period. Thus, it is not considered for this general analysis.

the previous reporting period. The biggest proportional growth was registered by Finland with an increase of 800% (mainly due to international protection seeker transactions) in the usage of Eurodac compared to 2014. Other Member States that registered massive increases in usage were: Hungary increasing by 668% (mainly due to transactions for persons apprehended when irregularly crossing the external border); Greece with an increase of 376% (mainly due to transactions for persons apprehended when irregularly crossing the external border) and Germany which registered an increase of 212% (mainly due to international protection seeker transactions).

The pie chart in figure 3 shows the proportion of processed transactions per Member State in 2015.

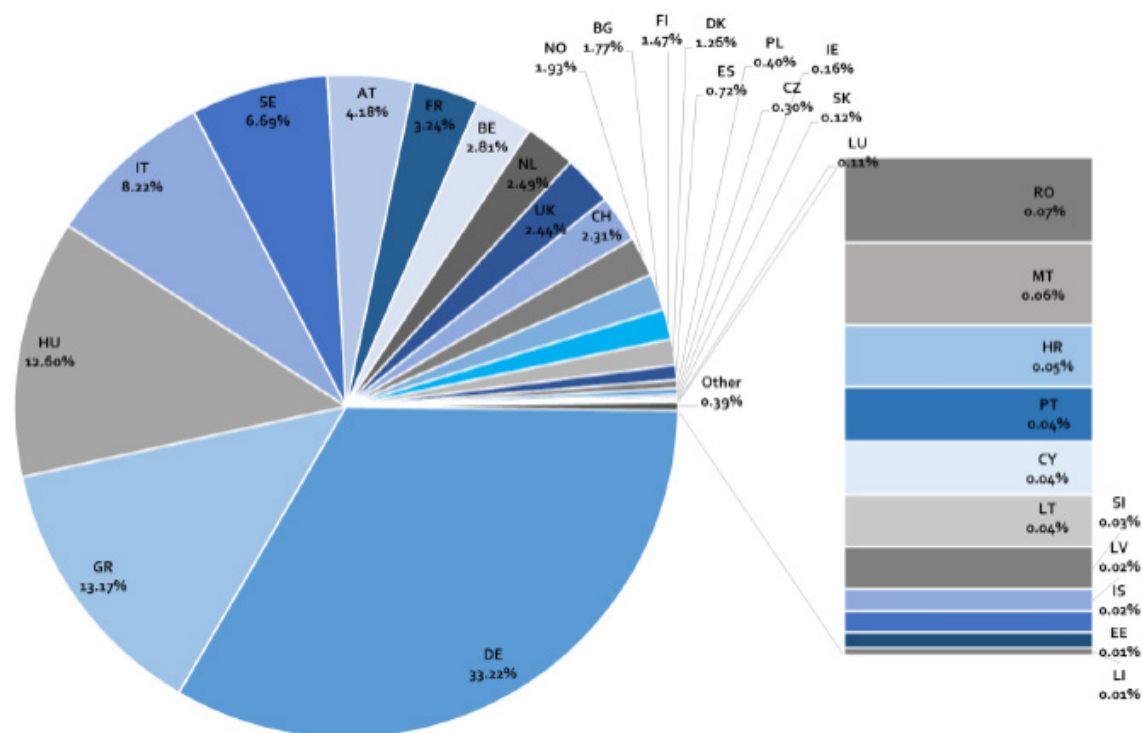


Figure 3: Proportion of processed transactions per Member State<sup>28</sup>

### 3.1.1 Transactions for category 1 data

As per Article 9(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 1 data is the fingerprints set of every applicant for international protection, aged 14 or older, that lodges an application in a Member State.

In 2015, almost 1.2 million transactions for category 1 data were registered in Eurodac, showing an increase of 137% compared to the previous reporting period (when the category 1 transactions were 505,221). If compared to data from the end of 2013, the increase in category 1 transactions is over 230%. Increases in transactions for international protection seekers were registered also in the past reporting periods, but with a different magnitude.

Except for Croatia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Slovakia, that witnessed a decrease of category 1 transactions between 2014 and 2015, all other Member States registered an increase of transactions stemming from applicants for international protection.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>28</sup> Annex, Table II - Processed transactions in the Eurodac Central System in 2015

The biggest proportionate increase, compared to transactions in 2014, was registered by Finland which from just over three thousand transactions in 2014 increased to 28,120 increasing its traffic by 826%; followed by Hungary (618%) and by Germany (224%).

The graph in figure 4 shows the total number of processed transactions for category 1 per Member State in 2014 and 2015.

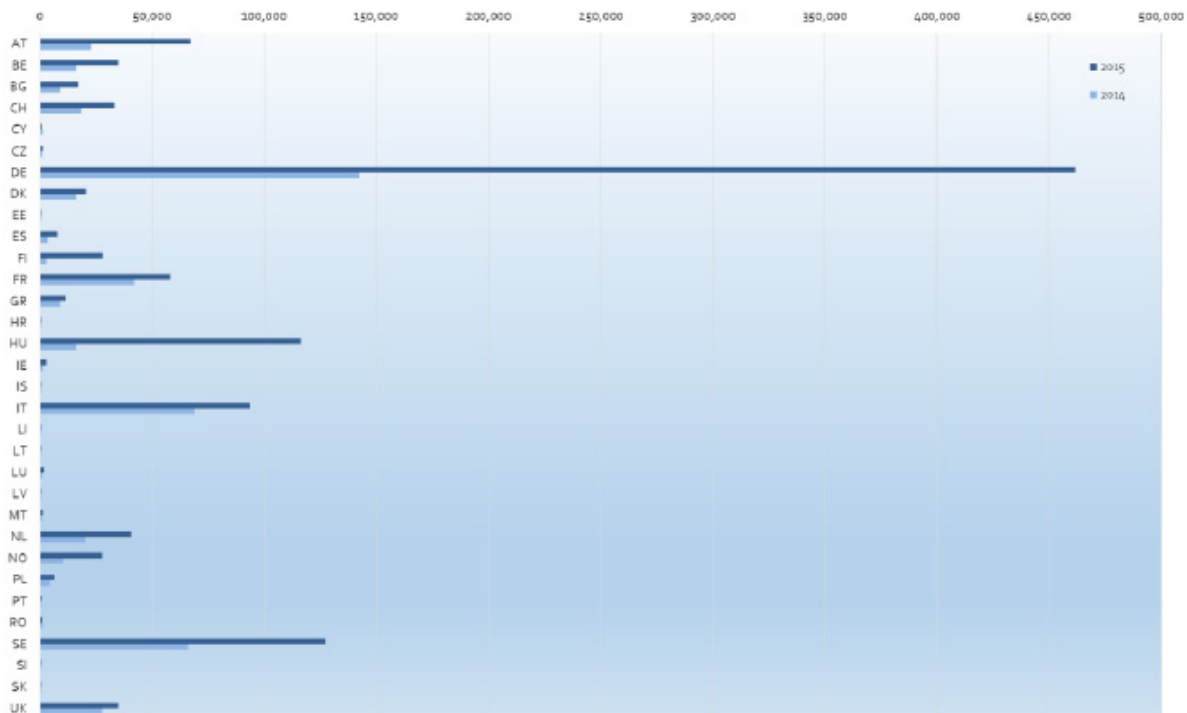


Figure 4: Processed transactions category 1 per Member State<sup>29</sup>

Very similar to the previous reporting period, the main contributor in terms of insertions for category 1 remains Germany that was responsible for 39% (461,627 transactions) of the total transactions on category 1 in 2015, followed by Sweden with 11% (127,255) and Hungary with 10% (116,313).

### 3.1.2 Transactions for category 2 data

As per Article 14(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 2 data is the fingerprints set of every third-country national or stateless person, aged 14 or older, who is apprehended by competent control authorities in connection with irregularly crossing by land, sea or air the external border of a Member State, having come from a third country and who is not turned back.

Reflecting the migration crisis, transactions in category 2 witnessed a massive increase of almost 300% in 2015 compared to 2014, increasing to 422,825 transactions (from 106,980 in the previous year). Expectedly the main contributors for this type of data were Greece with almost 54% of all transactions (with 228,159 transactions) performed in 2015 for category 2, followed by Hungary with almost 29% (121,482 transactions) and Italy with over 13.5% (57,342 transactions).

The graph in figure 5 shows the traffic in 2014 and 2015 for the top five Member States generating category 2 transaction

<sup>29</sup> Cyprus was not connected to Eurodac from 20 July until 31 December.



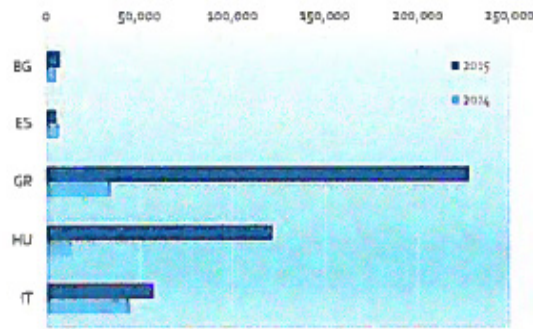


Figure 5: Top five creators of category 2 transactions

Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Latvia and Malta did not send any category 2 transactions to the Eurodac central database in the reporting period.

### 3.1.3 Transactions for category 3 data

As per Article 17(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 3 data is the fingerprints set that a Member State may transmit to Eurodac with a view to checking whether a third country national or stateless person - aged 14 or more - found illegally staying within its territory has previously lodged an application for international protection.

Notwithstanding that this type of transaction is not mandatory, the total amount of category 3 transactions in 2015 was 294,807, reflecting an increase of 104% compared to 2014 (144,167 transactions).

Similar to previous reporting periods, the biggest user remains Germany with almost 60% of all category 3 transactions (174,194 in 2015) performed, with an increase of 184% compared to 2014. With 19,150 transactions, Belgium is the second main user accounting for 6.5% of all category 3 transactions; whereas Greece with 12,555 representing 4.3% is the third biggest user. Austria with 4.1% and the UK with 3.9% follow closely.

Comparing data from 2014 and 2015 Spain, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands witnessed a decrease in the usage of transactions for category 3. As reported already in previous years, Ireland remained the only Member State not using this type of transaction.

### 3.1.4 Transactions for category 4 data

As per Article 20(1) of the Eurodac Regulation, category 4 is a search that Member States' designated authorities may submit within the scope of their powers only if comparisons with the other databases - namely national fingerprint databases, the Automated Fingerprinting Identification systems of other Member States under the Prüm Decision<sup>30</sup> and the Visa Information System - did not lead to the establishment of the identity of the data subject. This is a new type of category introduced by the Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 that entered into force on 20 July 2015.

As per Article 20, in order to perform a category 4 search, a Member State needs first to run a search via Prüm. In case Prüm is not yet implemented<sup>31</sup>, category 4 searches are not possible as not all criteria listed in Article 20 are met. On the other hand, the datasets already stored in Eurodac of those Member States remain searchable for law enforcement purposes by the other Member States.

<sup>30</sup> Decision 2008/615/JHA

<sup>31</sup> By the end of 2015, out of the 27 Member States to which the law enforcement element of Eurodac is directly applicable, 18 Member States have implemented the fingerprint element of the Prüm Decision. Prüm was not implemented in Belgium, Greece, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and the UK.

The law enforcement elements of the Eurodac Regulation do not apply for the time being to Denmark, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. This means that those five countries cannot perform category 4 searches and their data is blocked/not available for law enforcement purposes (i.e. the data is not searchable by other Member States). This will be possible only after the conclusion of separate agreements covering the law enforcement elements of Eurodac currently under negotiations<sup>32</sup>.

From 20 July until 31 December 2015, in total 95 category 4 searches were performed by five Member States. 75% of these searches were performed by Austria (71 searches), followed by Germany with 12% (11 searches) and Finland with 6% (6 searches).

Out of the 95 category 4 transactions registered, 82 were Central-Prmt-to-Prmt Search (CPS), whereas 13 were Latent-to-Print Search (MPS).

## 3.2 Hits

### 3.2.1 Multiple international protection applications - hits from category 1 data against category 1 data

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

In 2015 a total 1,198,111 applications for international protection were transmitted to Eurodac, 21.85% of these (261,805 applications) were multiple applications meaning that the person applied for international protection more than once. This follows the decreasing trend already observed in the last couple of years, in 2014 multiple applications were 24.02% of the total whereas in 2013 multiple applications were 26.9% of the total applications.

In 2015, a total of 363,709 category 1 against category 1 hits were generated<sup>33</sup>. Compared to 2014 a hits increase of 83% (198,871 hits) and the increase was of 113% if compared to the amount of hits generated in 2013 (170,879).

25% of hits generated in 2015, more than 90,000, were local hits meaning that the person applied for international protection twice or more in the same Member State. In the previous reporting period this percentage was higher, representing 31% of the total hits. Four Member States local hits represented more than one third of the total hits generated. Greece got 82% of local hits, Cyprus over 63.5% and the Czech Republic over 63%.

Foreign hits give an indication of the secondary movements of international protection seekers as they show cases when a person who has applied in a Member State lodges a new application in another Member State. Two Member States generated together more than 50% of the total foreign hits: Germany generated over 43% (compared to 41% in 2014) and Sweden almost 9% (with 10% in 2014). Germany received a high number of international protection seekers who had previously lodged an application in Hungary (51,278) and in Italy (13,102). Sweden received a high number of foreign hits from international protection seekers who previously lodged an application in Germany (7,261) and in Hungary (5,102).

<sup>32</sup> Currently, those five Member States apply the Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 limited to the asylum elements.  
<sup>33</sup> Annex, Table III - Hit repartition category 1 data against category 1 data

### 3.2.2 Hits from category 1 data against category 2 data

As mentioned above, an Insertion of a category 1 transaction In the Eurodac central system generates automatically a search against all category 2 data already stored In the system. Hits generated from category 1 data checked against category 2 data give an Indication of routes taken by persons who Irregularly entered the territories of Member States (category 2 data) and afterwards applied for International protection (category 1 data) In the same Member State (local hit) or In another one (foreign hit).

In 2015, a total of 430,854 category 1 against category 2 hits were registered<sup>34</sup>. This represents an Increase of 344% compared to 2014 (97,126 hits reported) and over 800% compared to 2013 (47, 816 hits reported).

32% of the total hits (137,273 hits) were local hits, meaning that the person applied for International protection In the same Member State where he/she previously Irregularly entered. With 88,617 local hits, Hungary generated 65% of the total local hits, whereas Italy counted for 28% (38,432 local hits).

Foreign hits give an Indication of the secondary movements of persons that Irregularly entered and then lodged an application for International protection In another Member State. Germany on Its own counted for over 50% of foreign hits (148,923 hits) whereas Sweden generated almost 10%, Hungary over 9.5% and Austria 9.2%.

The majority of those who entered the EU Irregularly via Greece and moved on, travelled to Germany (77,977), to Hungary (25,342) to Sweden (21,330) or to Austria (16,878). Most of those entering via Hungary, moved on to Germany (55,313).

### 3.2.3 Hits from category 3 data against category 1 data

These hits give Indications as to where persons found Illegally present In the territory of a Member State, first applied for International protection In the same Member State (local hit) or In another one (foreign hit). Submitting category 3 data to Eurodac Is not mandatory and not all Member States make systematic use of this transaction.

In 2015, a total of 117,195 category 3 against category 1 hits were registered<sup>35</sup>. This means that 40% of the total category 3 transaction performed (294,807) In 2015 resulted In a hit. This same proportion was higher In the previous reporting period, 50% of the total category 3 transaction resulted In a hit In 2014.

Foreign hits give an Indication of the secondary movements of International protection seekers who then travelled to another Member State. Of the persons apprehended when Illegally present In a different Member State from the one In which they first claimed International protection were predominantly found In Germany (53,880 foreign hits) representing 58% of the total foreign hits In 2015. Others were In Belgium (5,921 foreign hits) representing 6.4% and In Switzerland (5,872 foreign hits) accounting for 6.3% of the total foreign hits In 2015.

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

With the Introduction of the law enforcement elements In Eurodac, law enforcement searches for the purpose of the prevention, detection or Investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences are allowed under limited circumstances. Those searches are automatically performed against data related to international protection seekers (category 1) if not blocked<sup>36</sup> as per Article 18(2) and against data related to persons apprehended when irregularly crossing the external border (category 2).

<sup>34</sup> Annex, Table IV- Hit repartition category 1 data against category 2 data

<sup>35</sup> Annex, Table V- Hit repartition category 3 data against category 1 data

<sup>36</sup> See footnote 23.

During the period from 20 July to 31 December 2015, a total of 17 hits against category 1 data were generated<sup>37</sup> by four Member States: Austria (8 hits), Germany (7 hits), Finland (1 hit) and France (1 hit). Five of those hits were local hits. In the same period, a total of 8 hits were generated against category 2 data<sup>38</sup>, all of them by Austria.

Out of the 82 category 4 criminal-print-to print searches performed in 2015, 30% generated a hit.

### 3.2.5 False hits

As per Article 25(5) of the Eurodac Regulation, where final identification reveals that the result of the comparison received from Eurodac central system does not correspond to the fingerprint data sent for comparison, Member States must immediately erase the result of the comparison and communicate the fact to the Agency. Following the Member State's report on false hit, eu-LISA will take the necessary technical measures to unlink the relevant records in the Eurodac database.

During the period from 20 July to 31 December 2015, twelve Member States reported 26 false hits: six were reported by Switzerland; four by Hungary; three both from the Netherlands and Sweden; two by Italy and Norway; one by Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Poland and Slovakia.

### 3.2.6 Marked/unmarked and blocked<sup>39</sup> datasets<sup>40</sup>

During the period 20 July to 31 December 2015, there were 59,713 category 1 datasets marked as per Article 18(1), thanks to the fact that the data subject was granted international protection (marking as initiator). Following these initial markings, 25,061 datasets (category 1 and category 2) were also marked (marking following the initiator), due to the fact that those datasets were linked to the datasets initially marked.

During the period from 20 July to 31 December 2015, insertions of category 1 datasets generated a total of 1,197 hits against marked datasets (category 1 or 2)<sup>41</sup>. In addition to that, category 3 searches generated 135 hits against marked category 1 datasets<sup>42</sup>.

Between 20 July and 31 December 2015, there were 378 category 1 datasets unmarked as per Article 18(3), due to the fact that the status of international protection previously granted was changed (revoked, ended or refused renewal). Following these initial un-markings as initiator, 57 category 1 and category 2 datasets were also unmarked (unmarking following the initiator).

As per Article 18(2), a total of 40,845 category 1 datasets were blocked from law enforcement searches (datasets not available for law enforcement searches) on 20 July 2015.

<sup>37</sup> Annex, Table VI - Hit repartition category 4 data against category 1 data

<sup>38</sup> Annex, Table VII - Hit repartition category 4 data against category 2 data

<sup>39</sup> Blocked dataset has different meanings in the old Eurodac Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 and in the recast Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013. Whereas in the old Regulation the data of persons granted refugee status were retained but blocked, in the recast Regulation the data of all beneficiaries of international protection is not blocked but instead marked. This is a response to experiences with some persons who have already been granted protection in one Member State subsequently travelling to another Member State and applying for protection there as well. The blocking in the recast Regulation is referring to datasets not available for law enforcement searches due to international protection granted at least 3 years ago.

<sup>40</sup> Annex, Table XIV - Number of datasets marked, unmarked and blocked as per Article 18(1) and (3) of Eurodac Regulation No 603/2013

<sup>41</sup> Annex, Table VIII - Hit repartition category 1 data against marked category 1 and marked category 2 data

<sup>42</sup> Annex, Table IX - Hit repartition category 3 data against marked category 1

### 3.3 Transaction delay

During the reporting period two different legal bases were in force defining two different deadlines for transmission of fingerprints:

- During the period 01 January to 19 July 2015, the Eurodac Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000 was applicable and on this matter no precise deadline was foreseen<sup>43</sup>;
- From 20 July 2015, the legal base applicable was the Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 introducing in Articles 9(1) and 14(2) a maximum time limit of 72 hours after lodging of an application for international protection or the date of apprehension for Member States to take and transmit fingerprints to Eurodac. In case of serious technical problems, Member States have an additional 48 hours.

The transaction delay, indicating the time between the taking of fingerprints and sending them to Eurodac, is relevant because it may lead to results contrary to the responsibility principles laid down in the Dublin Regulation. Thus delayed transmissions can result in incorrect designation of the Member State responsible for the international protection seeker. Delays are responsible for producing both wrong hits<sup>44</sup> and missed hits<sup>45</sup>.

In 2015, there were 2,497 detected wrong hits<sup>46</sup> which represent a massive increase of 387% compare to 2014 (513 wrong hits) and an increase of over 860% compared to 2013 (258 wrong hits). This reflects the increase in the usage of the system. The biggest amount of wrong hits were detected in Hungary (1,531) and in Germany (487).

Missed hits<sup>47</sup> also witnessed an important increase in 2015 compared to previous years. In 2015, a total of 9,159 missed hits were reported compared to 1,291 in 2014. The biggest amount of missed hits, 94% of the total, was generated due to Greek data (8,654 transactions) sent to the central system with a certain delay. Germany was the Member State more affected by this phenomenon, with 30% of missed hits.

The average transaction time in days in 2015, considering all Member States together, was 5.4 days. In figure 6 the Member States exceeding the 72 hours (in the table the average time is calculated in days) are reported.

MS	CAT 1	average time	MS	CAT 2	average time
BE	Category 1	19.24	BE	Category 2	138.65
DE	Category 1	3.06	ES	Category 2	8.93
ES	Category 1	38.24	GR	Category 2	4.95
HU	Category 1	4.42	HR	Category 2	37.46
LV	Category 1	8.17	PL	Category 2	4.09
PT	Category 1	4.83	UK	Category 2	3.43

Figure 6: Average time exceeding 3 days in 2015

<sup>43</sup> Articles 4 and 8 read “[...] Member State shall promptly transmit [...]”.

<sup>44</sup> In the scenario of the so-called ‘wrong hit’, a third-country national lodges an international protection application in Member State A, whose authorities take his/her fingerprints. While those fingerprints are still waiting to be transmitted to Eurodac (category 1 transaction), the same person could already present him/herself in another Member State B and lodge another application. If this second Member State B sends the fingerprints first, the fingerprints sent by Member State A would be registered in Eurodac later than the fingerprints sent by Member State B. This would result in a hit from the data sent by Member State B against the data sent by the Member State A (a wrong hit). Member State B would thus be determined as being responsible instead of the Member State A where an application was first lodged.

<sup>45</sup> In the scenario of the so-called ‘missed hit’, a third-country national or stateless person is apprehended in connection with an irregular border crossing and his/her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State A. While those fingerprints are still waiting to be transmitted to the Eurodac (category 2 transaction), the same person could already present him/herself in another Member State B and lodge an application for international protection. On that occasion, his/her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State B. If Member State B sends the fingerprints (category 1 transaction) first, Eurodac would register a category 1 transaction first, and Member State B would handle the application instead of Member State A. Indeed, when a category 2 transaction arrives later on, a hit will be missed because category 2 data are not searchable.

<sup>46</sup> Annex, Table XI - Distribution of category 1/category 1 hits in wrong sense because of a delay when sending category 1 data

<sup>47</sup> Annex, Table XII - Distribution of category 2/category 2 hits missed because of a delay when sending category 2 data

It is to be noted that Belgium, who reported the biggest delay for both category 1 and 2 transactions, was not connected to the Eurodac central system between 20 July and 23 September.

### 3.4 Rejection rate

A transaction may be rejected due to a data validation Issue, fingerprint errors or Insufficient data quality. In 2015, the transaction rejection rate for all Member States was 5.4%, having registered 122,652 transactions with errors. This represents an improvement compared to the last two years, when the transaction rejection rate was 10.2% for both years.

The average rejection rate<sup>48</sup> for fingerprints was 3.99%, decreasing from the previous year's, keeping on the positive trend already observed (4.49% in 2014 and 5.49% in 2013). Fingerprint sets can be rejected due to the low quality of the fingerprint image or for a sequence check error. In the graph in figure 7 the rejection rates per Member State for 2014 and 2015 are shown.

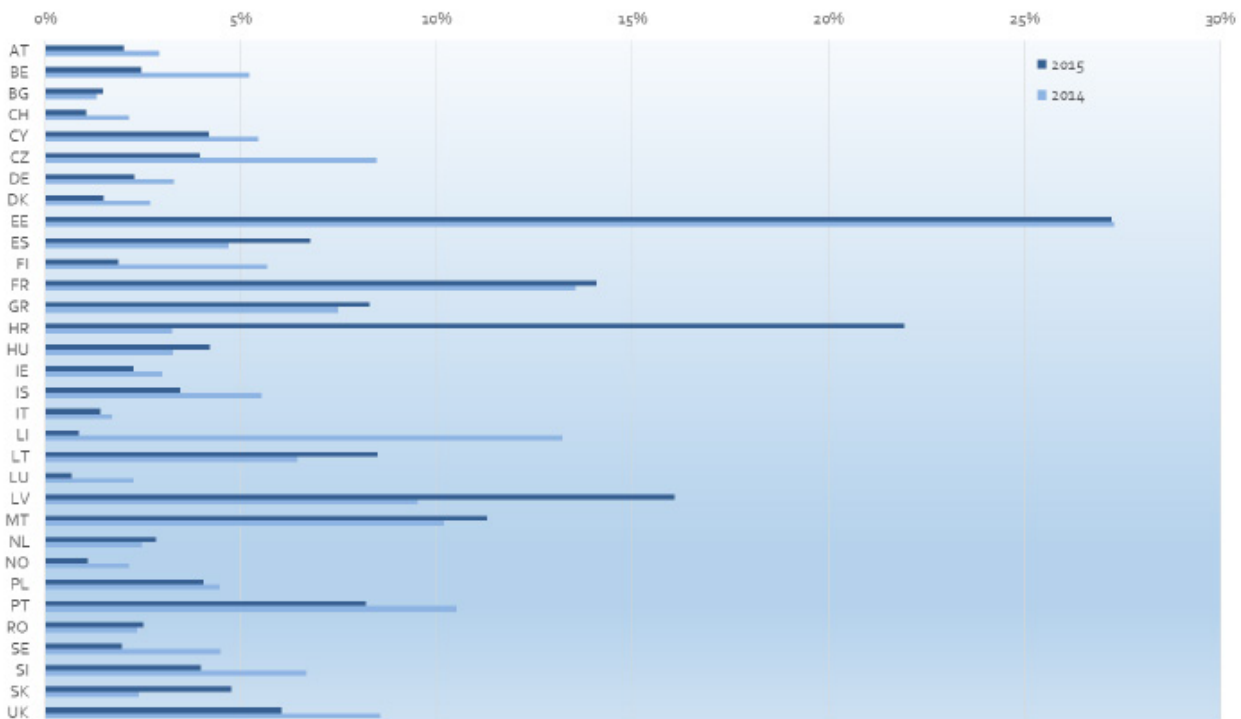


Figure 7: Rejection rate for fingerprints per Member State in 2014 and 2015

In the reporting period considered, twelve Member States increased their rejection rate compared to 2014. The biggest proportionate increases were for Croatia (from 3.26% in 2014 to 21.94% in 2015), for Latvia (from 9.51% in 2014 to 16.06% in 2015) and for Spain (from 4.70% in 2014 to 6.78% in 2015).

Estonia even if very slightly improving in 2015 compared to 2014 (from 27.31% last year to 27.24% this year) still remains the Member State with the highest rejection rate, as was already observed in the last couple of reporting periods.

<sup>48</sup> For the sake of comparison, for calculating the rejection rate the same transaction types as in the last years were taken, namely only insertions for categories 1 and 2. On the other hand, if we consider all insertions of categories 1 and 2, as well as searches for category 3 and 4 the rejection rate is 3.86%.

### 3.5 Access rights to own data

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

In 2015 there were a total of 89 category 9 searches performed respectively by Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Croatia, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta and Sweden<sup>49</sup>. Similar to what was reported in recent years, France performed the majority of this type of searches, accounting for almost 43% of the total category 9 searches performed in 2015.

In the past years a decreasing trend on category 9 searches was witnessed. On the other hand in 2015 an increase of over 240% compared to the previous reporting period was observed (there were 26 category 9 searches in 2014).

## 4. Conclusions

The usage of Eurodac strongly increased in 2015, in terms of storage of fingerprint datasets (increase of 51% compared to 2014) as well as in terms of processed transactions (increase of over 153%), clearly reflecting the migration crisis. The biggest increase was registered for the transactions (category 2) related to third-country nationals or stateless persons, aged 14 or older, apprehended in connection with the irregular crossing of the external border, which witnessed a massive increase of almost 300%.

Consequently, also the number of category 1 against category 2 hits registered an important increase (+344% compared to 2014). As of 20 July 2015, law enforcement searches<sup>50</sup> (a new transaction type, category 4) are allowed. A total of 95 searches of this type were performed by five Member States.

In 2015, the Eurodac central system was available 99.897% of the time.

An important milestone was achieved on 20 July 2015, the new Eurodac system went live in application of the recast Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013. The timely rollout was possible thanks to the quality coordination, commitment and cooperation of all the stakeholders involved. The project proved to be challenging in terms of technical complexity, coordination between the Agency and the thirty-two Member States using the system as well as a number of dependencies (for example between national and central systems) and limited timing (due to the legal requirement for the entry into operation).

In addition to the timely delivery of the new Eurodac central system, eu-LISA planned and implemented a series of capacity upgrades throughout 2015 to make sure the system was sized according to the new business reality.

<sup>49</sup> Annex, Table X - Category 9 searches performed in 2015

<sup>50</sup> Law enforcement searches for the purpose of the prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences, under certain limited circumstances.

# Annex

Table I - Eurodac central system - content status 31.12.2015

MS	CAT 1	CAT 2	Total
AT	173,351	730	174,081
BE	178,761	1	178,762
BG	35,817	10,510	46,327
CH	133,636	3	133,639
CY	21,089	2	21,091
CZ	11,282	0	11,282
DE	882,447	623	883,070
DK	59,552	0	59,552
EE	556	0	556
ES	35,310	8,733	44,043
FI	49,579	18	49,597
FR	368,562	486	369,048
GR	134,919	252,824	387,743
HR	991	702	1,693
HU	160,997	129,540	290,537
IE	19,678	1	19,679
IS	811	14	825
IT	334,187	85,865	420,052
LI	232	0	232
LT	2,511	33	2,544
LU	8,385	0	8,385
LV	1,342	0	1,342
MT	8,400	5	8,405
NL	142,330	193	142,523
NO	103,011	270	103,281
PL	55,600	95	55,695
PT	2,546	0	2,546
RO	10,613	172	10,785
SE	384,527	6	384,533
SI	2,539	8	2,547
SK	8,023	16	8,039
UK	253,585	389	253,974
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,585,169</b>	<b>491,239</b>	<b>4,076,408</b>



Table II - Processed transactions in the Eurodac central system in 2015<sup>51</sup>

MS	CAT 1	CAT 2	CAT 3	CAT 4	Total
AT	67,169	681	12,067	71	79,988
BE	34,727	2	19,150	0	53,879
BG	16,746	7,073	10,098	0	33,917
CH	33,261	5	11,026	0	44,292
CY	748	1	50	0	799
CZ	1,264	2	4,415	0	5,681
DE	461,627	586	174,194	11	636,418
DK	20,603	0	3,461	0	24,064
EE	152	0	75	0	227
ES	7,636	5,478	728	0	13,842
FI	28,120	30	77	6	28,233
FR	57,952	367	3,823	3	62,145
GR	11,579	228,159	12,555	0	252,293
HR	202	702	13	0	917
HU	116,313	121,482	3,586	0	241,381
IE	3,033	0	0	0	3,033
IS	286	10	23	0	319
IT	93,713	57,342	6,431	0	157,486
LI	106	0	4	0	110
LT	237	19	525	0	781
LU	1,887	0	213	0	2,100
LV	323	0	8	0	331
MT	1,228	0	8	0	1,236
NL	40,672	168	6,834	4	47,678
NO	27,650	232	9,170	0	37,052
PL	6,673	73	953	0	7,699
PT	756	1	60	0	817
RO	998	65	205	0	1,268
SE	127,255	12	982	0	128,249
SI	222	5	397	0	624
SK	248	10	2,039	0	2,297
UK	34,725	320	11,637	0	46,682
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,198,111</b>	<b>422,825</b>	<b>294,807</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1,915,838</b>

<sup>51</sup> For category 1 only insertions are counted. Out of the 95 category 4 transactions, 82 were Criminal-Print-to-Print Search (CPS), whereas 13 were Latent-to-Print Search (MPS). The 13 MPS transactions were performed as follow: 5 by Finland, 4 by the Netherlands, 2 respectively by Germany and by France.

Table III – Hit repartition category 1 data against category 1 data

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	2,884	206	1,227	851	28	23	1,084	150	1	30	70	136	1,856	21	7,811	8	1	1,149	7	9	42	6	7	158	261	402	3	102	375	25	62	150	2,884	16,261	19,145	
BE	428	7,504	528	264	9	6	1,769	98	1	611	43	276	372	0	2,003	5	3	460	0	21	33	11	29	401	123	380	9	32	364	7	15	181	7,504	8,482	15,986	
BG	45	63	315	29	9	1	88	18	0	0	19	13	57	0	47	2	0	41	0	1	1	0	0	31	49	0	0	9	49	1	2	170	325	745	1,060	
CH	564	199	227	977	10	7	1,586	136	3	47	60	306	367	22	957	4	6	2,599	9	21	29	10	15	211	190	107	1	26	354	18	10	85	977	8,186	9,163	
CY	3	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	8	22	
CZ	28	11	6	6	1	433	24	2	1	0	6	14	4	1	75	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	16	8	9	0	0	20	0	10	1	433	251	684	
DE	7,506	3,507	9,503	5,084	213	119	31,195	1,652	22	1,683	453	3,148	5,254	88	51,278	32	15	13,102	14	92	446	61	226	2,307	1,587	3,157	36	618	6,819	137	143	518	31,195	118,820	150,015	
DK	263	128	187	371	15	2	1,471	3,749	0	45	119	66	321	6	719	0	4	251	0	10	17	6	6	184	303	82	5	18	930	9	8	62	3,749	5,608	9,357	
EE	5	3	0	5	0	0	6	1	2	0	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	42	44	
ES	23	267	3	49	3	3	147	15	1	135	13	52	9	1	25	1	0	57	1	3	3	0	1	60	36	6	2	1	77	0	4	13	135	876	1,011	
FI	251	100	157	123	14	3	1,131	242	4	14	536	34	323	4	848	7	4	331	2	0	9	10	6	117	205	17	2	28	698	7	4	82	536	4,777	5,313	
FR	1,088	1,330	749	794	24	17	2,283	238	3	401	77	3,489	1,231	15	4,618	9	11	2,983	3	22	86	16	31	445	539	969	29	91	840	26	44	484	3,489	19,496	22,985	
GR	33	24	36	34	10	3	41	11	1	2	9	15	2,003	0	41	2	1	18	0	1	1	2	0	24	41	4	0	10	39	0	0	38	2,003	441	2,444	
HR	38	1	6	15	0	5	23	5	0	2	1	2	20	95	37	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	10	7	0	1	95	183	278	
HU	2,206	371	4,616	410	53	23	3,368	200	2	15	179	442	7,892	17	9,503	10	1	618	4	0	30	2	2	267	345	21	0	232	954	26	19	549	9,503	22,874	32,377	
IE	23	10	10	10	1	0	27	0	0	0	2	11	11	0	32	121	0	16	0	2	0	0	1	6	5	7	0	1	9	1	1	136	121	222	443	
IS	0	21	3	4	0	0	30	12	0	0	7	6	8	2	8	2	10	16	0	0	2	0	0	2	42	1	0	0	47	0	3	2	10	218	228	
IT	2,078	603	1,863	828	19	10	1,450	213	0	104	119	565	2,755	26	7,524	8	2	8,485	4	12	11	0	85	281	626	33	12	82	697	40	42	777	8,485	20,860	29,345	
LI	14	7	1	24	0	0	37	4	0	1	0	15	1	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	9	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	23	0	0	2	3	148	151	
LT	13	8	0	14	1	4	15	7	0	3	5	3	4	0	7	0	0	1	0	15	1	1	0	27	4	9	0	0	36	1	0	5	15	160	184	
LU	60	75	9	89	0	7	196	19	0	14	8	28	33	1	109	1	0	27	0	3	59	2	0	57	26	9	3	2	62	4	0	6	59	850	909	
LV	2	2	0	11	0	0	11	3	5	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	3	1	12	0	0	7	0	1	1	15	68	83
MT	5	3	3	16	4	0	47	22	0	2	4	4	7	1	30	0	1	31	0	1	0	0	12	47	39	0	0	0	150	0	0	4	12	421	433	
NL	373	452	147	422	22	3	3,082	245	5	71	52	276	397	1	1,018	4	3	329	2	24	58	12	11	4,872	174	109	7	22	548	7	14	96	4,872	7,886	12,758	
NO	336	96	392	213	28	5	999	260	2	35	65	44	291	4	1,419	4	4	345	0	1	3	2	5	92	1,911	32	2	19	581	6	13	74	1,911	5,372	7,283	
PL	138	129	1	32	2	15	370	51	0	4	16	81	7	0	16	0	1	6	0	21	1	2	0	54	62	1,282	2	1	84	0	14	7	1,282	1,117	2,399	
PT	6	4	2	3	0	1	11	4	0	2	5	4	5	0	5	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	5	0	12	0	0	3	5	87	92	
RO	20	2	19	4	0	0	10	0	1	1	13	1	6	0	24	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	1	0	34	12	0	1	8	34	147	181	
SE	1,477	412	738	884	53	22	7,261	1,588	4	124	423	252	1,118	10	5,102	9	8	1,665	1	28	60	20	128	542	1,336	147	4	70	7,345	18	42	235	7,345	23,781	31,126	
SI	10	12	6	8	0	4	7	2	0	0	5	0	13	13	47	0	0	16	0	0	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	7	6	0	0	6	150	165	
SK	27	9	0	8	0	3	16	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	11	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	6	8	0	0	0	20	0	73	6	73	130	203	
UK	426	160	444	101	28	3	293	84	0	12	22	143	300	5	1,268	110	1	871	0	3	2	4	7	130	112	12	1	35	181	11	18	2926	2,926	4,907	7,833	
Total	20,383	15,719	21,198	11,683	561	722	58,078	8,934	58	3,359	3,342	9,435	24,768	333	94,587	339	76	33,442	52	294	910	186	572	10,378	8,052	6,811	123	1,424	21,355	357	544	6,624	90,008	273,701	363,709	





Table VI – Hit repartition category 4 data against category 1 data<sup>52</sup>

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	
BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FI	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	1	1
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
GR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	

<sup>52</sup> This data refers to the period from 20 July to 31 December 2015. Only category 4 Criminal-Print-to-Print Search are producing hit/no hit result. The searches category 4 MPS produce a list of results/candidates.

Table VII – Hit repartition category 4 data against category 2 data<sup>53</sup>

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total	
AT	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY																																			0	0
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

Table VIII – Hit repartition category 1 data against marked category 1 and marked category 2 data<sup>54</sup>

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LU	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	UK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total
AT	2						1		5	2		1									2	9	11
BE		3	5			1	1	1	23	2				2	1						3	37	40
BG																						0	
CH			4	2	1	1			7	2		2					1	2			2	20	22
DE	2	3	372	5		10			375	61		3		1	4	6	2	12				856	856
DK					1	7	3		9						1			1			7	15	22
FI									6			2										8	8
FR		3	10			1	1	16	39	7				1	2			1	1	1	16	67	83
GR									1												1	0	1
HU			1		4			1	9	7					3	1					7	19	26
IE														1								1	1
IT					1			1	2													4	4
LU									2													2	2
NL	1							3	29	1		1		9							9	35	44
NO			2						4	1												7	7
PL																						0	
RO																						0	
SE			3	2					43	12		2						2			2	62	64
SI									1													1	1
UK									3												2	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>97</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,197</b>

Table IX – Hit repartition category 3 data against marked category 1<sup>55</sup>

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CZ	DE	DK	FR	GR	HU	IT	NL	NO	PL	RO	SE	SI	SK	Local hits	Foreign hits	Total		
AT						1				1											2	2	
BE		1									1										1	1	2
BG																							
CH	1			5																	5	1	6
CZ									1													1	1
DE	2		18	7		4	5	1	19	9	4	2	2	6	1	7					4	83	87
DK																							
FR								3					1			1					3	2	5
GR						1			3												3	1	4
HU				2					3	4											4	5	9
IT									1	1												2	2
NL																	2					2	2
NO	1								1				10								10	2	12
PL																							
RO																							
SE																							
SI									1													1	1
SK						1															1	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>135</b>	

<sup>54</sup> This data refers to the period from 20 July to 31 December 2015.<sup>55</sup> This data refers to the period from 20 July to 31 December 2015.

Table X - Category 9 searches performed in 2015

MS	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAI	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
DK	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	6
FR	0	3	5	0	2	6	4	6	0	9	3	0	38
HR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	4
IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	12
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
MT	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	7	6	2	19
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>89</b>

Table XI – Distribution of category 1/category 1 hits in wrong sense because of a delay when sending category 1 data

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	DE	DK	FI	FR	GR	HU	IT	LU	MT	NL	NO	PT	RO	SE	UK	Total
AT	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
BE	0	0	0	1	9	1	1	18	0	76	0	2	0	8	1	1	0	6	0	124
BG	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
DE	3	9	5	2	0	18	9	1	0	348	3	0	1	11	8	0	0	67	2	487
DK	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	9
EE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ES	0	194	0	0	48	4	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	9	2	272
FI	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
GR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
HR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
HU	240	27	0	23	762	24	19	38	1	0	122	0	0	43	45	0	0	165	22	1,531
IT	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
NL	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
NO	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
SE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
UK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,497</b>



Table XII – Distribution of category 1/category 2 missed hits because of a delay when sending category 2 data

MS	AT	ES	FR	GR	HR	HU	IT	Total
AT				1,005	30	70	4	1,109
BE		1	1	210	3	5		220
BG	1							1
CH				194	5	7	7	213
DE				2,623	63	95		2,781
DK				195	5	1		201
FI				466	48	6		520
FR				62	1	6	1	70
HU	1			1,903			14	1,918
IT	1			7	3	9		20
LU				16				16
NL				443	12	11		466
NO				148	4		1	153
PL				2				2
SE				1,305	54	22		1,381
SI				1		5		6
UK	1			74	1	6		82
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8,654</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9,159</b>

Table XIII - Distribution of hit against blocked cases as per Article 12 of the Eurodac Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000<sup>56</sup>

MS	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FR	GR	HU	IE	IT	LT	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	UK	Total	
AT	4	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	12	0	0	2	0	2	0	8	2	2	74	
BE	0	90	22	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	8	18	10	2	20	0	0	2	0	2	0	10	4	0	198	
BG	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
CH	4	4	0	40	0	0	6	2	0	0	18	20	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	132
CY	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
CZ	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
DE	18	12	148	16	2	2	250	12	0	6	36	236	64	0	284	0	6	2	8	46	2	122	18	6	1,296	
DK	2	0	0	6	0	0	2	280	0	2	0	16	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	170	
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	20	4	0	44	
FR	4	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	38	2	0	68	0	0	0	0	12	0	8	4	2	154	
GR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
HU	14	0	0	0	0	0	46	2	0	0	0	60	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	138	
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
IT	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	76	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	96	
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
NL	0	6	0	4	4	0	14	2	2	0	0	52	4	0	4	0	2	10	0	4	0	0	2	0	110	
NO	0	10	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	2	10	12	6	0	18	2	2	0	76	4	0	4	8	2	170	
PL	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
SE	2	2	0	4	0	0	18	10	0	6	2	72	2	0	48	0	4	0	4	2	0	2	16	4	198	
UK	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	24	2	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	102	
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3,164</b>	

<sup>56</sup> This data refers to the period 01 January to 19 July 2015.

Table XIV – Number of datasets marked, unmarked and blocked as per Article 18(1) and (3) of the Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013<sup>57</sup>

MS	Nr of marking as initiator	MS	Nr of marking following the initiator	MS	Nr of blocked records since 20/07/2015
AT	4,721	AT	708	AT	3,805
BG	1,511	BE	302	BE	55
CH	2,467	BG	1,856	BG	19
DE	26,207	CH	363	CZ	147
DK	3,274	CZ	5	DE	14,627
FI	423	DE	266	EE	28
FR	2,846	DK	768	ES	351
GR	3,157	ES	237	FI	377
HR	13	FI	114	FR	2,560
IE	105	FR	297	GR	10
IS	12	GR	10,789	HU	201
IT	246	HR	9	IE	213
LT	28	HU	4,905	IT	2,187
LU	99	IS	1	LT	34
LV	46	IT	1,520	LU	2
NL	4,128	LT	11	LV	17
NO	2,650	LU	13	NL	2,761
PL	177	LV	5	PL	186
RO	54	NL	696	PT	17
SE	4,500	NO	428	RO	341
SI	128	PL	168	SE	592
SK	2	PT	6	SI	50
UK	2,919	RO	116	UK	12,265
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,743</b>	SE	1,095	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,845</b>
		SI	16		
		SK	27		
		UK	340		
		<b>Total</b>	<b>25,061</b>		

MS	Nr of unmarking as initiator	MS	Nr of unmarking following the initiator
AT	60	AT	5
CH	10	BE	5
DE	82	BG	1
DK	4	DK	1
FI	1	FI	1
GR	13	FR	1
LT	1	GR	22
NO	26	HU	2
PL	1	IT	6
SE	92	NL	1
SI	87	NO	2
UK	1	SE	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>

<sup>57</sup> This data refers to the period 20 July until 31 December 2015.



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# Annual report on the 2015 activities of Eurodac\*

November 2016

*eu-LISA • European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice*

## Eurodac

Eurodac is the European Dactyloscopy (fingerprints) database. It facilitates the application of the Dublin Regulation by helping determine the country responsible for the assessment of an asylum claim presented in the European Union or one of the Associated Countries (Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein). The system is used in 32 countries: 28 EU Member States and four Associated Countries.

On 20 July 2015 the recast Eurodac Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 entered into effect repealing Eurodac Regulation (EC) No 2725/2000. Previously Eurodac was used for asylum related purposes only. Since 20 July 2015 data can be searched additionally by national police forces - under strict conditions - for the purpose of prevention, detection and investigation of terrorist offences as well as other serious criminal offences. Europol also has the possibility to perform these type of searches but, at the time of writing the report, was not yet connected to the system.

## eu-LISA's role

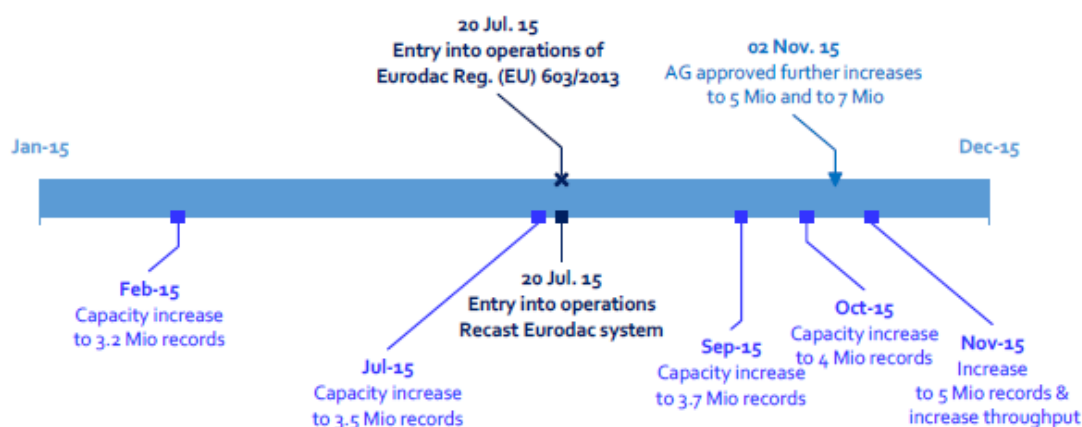
eu-LISA provides 24/7 operational management for Eurodac and is required to submit an annual report on the activities of the central system, including its technical functioning and security, to the European Parliament, the European Council, the European Commission and the European Data Protection Supervisor as per Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013.



## The Report at a glance

2015 was particularly challenging for Eurodac. In order to deal with the significant increase in usage – both in terms of datasets stored and high traffic – subsequent to the migration crisis, immediate capacity upgrades were required. Furthermore, important system evolutions were implemented to bring the central system in line with the new legal base.

In the course of the year several capacity upgrades were planned and implemented to ensure that the system remained able to efficiently handle the increased traffic.



Eurodac's major evolutions in 2015

\* This document is provided purely for information purposes, it highlights key points of the accompanying "Annual report on the 2015 activities of the central system of Eurodac, including its technical functioning and security pursuant to Article 40(1) of Regulation (EU) No 603/2013".



The new Eurodac central system entered into operation on 20 July 2015. By that date, 29 Member States had acknowledged their technical readiness to connect to the new system. Three Member States – Belgium, Cyprus and Ireland - faced some delays in implementing the new Eurodac legal framework by 20 July 2015, and were therefore temporarily disconnected from the central system.

The timely rollout of the new central system was possible thanks to the coordination and cooperation of all the stakeholders involved. Technical complexity, coordination between the Agency and the 32 Member States using the system, a number of dependencies (between national and central systems) and the limited timeframe (due to the legal requirement for the entry into operation) all proved to be quite challenging.

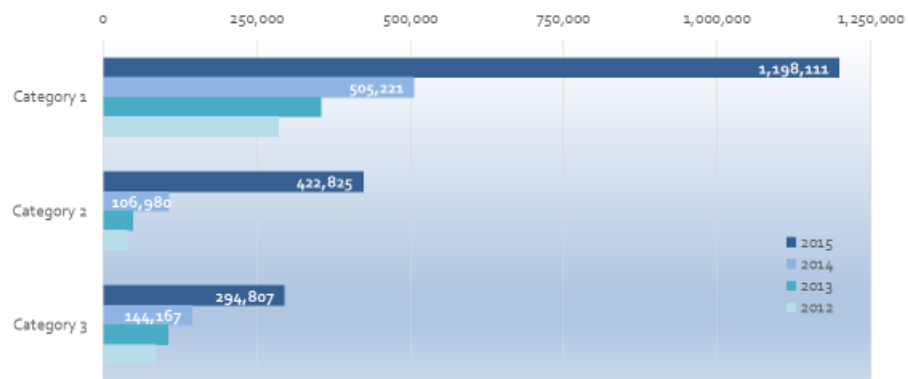
In 2015, the Eurodac central system was available 99.9% of the time.

## Figures and findings

In the reporting period, the system saw the biggest ever increase in usage over a 12 month period, since its entry into operations. On 31 December 2015, there were 4,076,218 sets of fingerprints, both Category 1 and Category 2 datasets, stored in the Eurodac database. Compared to 2014 this is a 51% increase.

Throughout 2015, the Eurodac central system processed a total of 1,915,838 transactions; an increase of over 153% compared to 2014.

In 2015 almost 1.2 million transactions for **category 1 data** - applicants for international protection, aged 14 or more, who lodged an application in a Member State - were registered showing an increase of 137% compared to 2014.



Processed transactions for the three main types, from 2012 to 2015

Naturally, the migration crisis heavily affected **category 2 transactions** - third-country nationals or stateless persons, aged 14 or more, apprehended in connection with irregularly crossing an external border - which counted a massive increase of almost 300% compared to 2014.

**Category 3 data** - searches performed with a view to checking whether a third country national or a stateless person, aged 14 or more, found illegally staying within the territory of a Member State has previously lodged an application for international protection – showed an increase of 104% compared to 2014.

As of 20 July 2015, Member State law enforcement designated authorities, under certain limited circumstances, are allowed to compare fingerprints - for the purpose of prevention, detection or investigation of terrorist offences or of other serious criminal offences - with datasets already stored in Eurodac. Five Member States used this new transaction type, **category 4**, for a total of 95 searches.

The rejection rate for fingerprints, caused by low quality or a sequence check error, was 3.99% which represents an improvement compared to the 4.49% for the previous year.

### About the Agency

eu-LISA is the European Agency that ensures 24/7 operational management the European Union's (EU) largest IT systems and their respective communication infrastructure in the area of freedom, security and justice: Eurodac, SIS II and VIS. With information technology, eu-LISA safeguards the EU's internal security and supports the implementation of asylum, migration and border management policies for the benefit of citizens. [www.eulisa.europa.eu](http://www.eulisa.europa.eu)