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**REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND
THE COUNCIL**

**Annual report to the European Parliament and the Council on the activities of the
EURODAC Central Unit in 2010**

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope

Council Regulation EC/2725/2000 of 11 December 2000, concerning the establishment of 'EURODAC' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of the Dublin Convention (hereinafter referred to as 'EURODAC Regulation')¹, stipulates that the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council an annual report on the activities of the Central Unit². The present eighth annual report includes information on the management and the performance of the system in 2010. It assesses the output and the cost-effectiveness of EURODAC, as well as the quality of its Central Unit's service.

1.2. Legal and policy developments

On 11 October 2010, the Commission adopted the Amended proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the establishment of 'EURODAC' for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EC) No [.../...] [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]³.

The Amended proposal of October 2010 replaced the proposal adopted by the Commission in September 2009, which, together with the accompanying proposal for a Council Decision regarding access for law enforcement authorities⁴, lapsed with the entry into force of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and the abolition of the pillar system. In accordance with the Communication on the consequences of the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon for ongoing inter-institutional decision-making procedures⁵, such a proposal was to be formally withdrawn and replaced with a new proposal to take account of the new framework of the TFEU.

However, with a view to progressing on the negotiations on the asylum package and facilitating the conclusion of an agreement on the EURODAC

¹ OJ L 316, 15.12.2000, p.1.
² Article 24(1) EURODAC Regulation.
³ COM(2010) 555 final.
⁴ COM(2009) 344 final.
⁵ COM(2009) 665 final/2.

Regulation, the Commission considered it more appropriate not to replace the lapsed September 2009 proposal for a Council Decision. For these reasons, the Commission also withdrew, from the EURODAC proposal, those provisions dealing with access for law enforcement purposes.

Furthermore, the Commission considered that a swifter adoption of the new EURODAC Regulation would facilitate the timely set up of the Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, since that Agency is intended to be responsible for the management of EURODAC⁶.

The Amended proposal of October 2010 is currently being discussed by the Council and the European Parliament.

2. THE EURODAC CENTRAL UNIT⁷

2.1. Management of the system

Given the increasing amount of data to manage (some categories of transactions have to be stored for 10 years), the natural obsolescence of the technical platform (delivered in 2001) and the unpredictable trends of the EURODAC transaction volume, an upgrading of the EURODAC system has been carried out by the Commission. The IT project, called EURODAC PLUS, was aimed at a) replacing the obsolete IT infrastructure, b) increasing the overall system capacity and performance, c) ensuring a faster, more secure and more reliable data synchronisation between the Production System and the Business Continuity System. In 2010, the Provisional Acceptance Tests (PAT) and the Operational Acceptance Test (OAT) were successfully completed.

The Provisional Acceptance Test took place between March and August 2010 and was aimed at testing the full compliance of the new system with the established system requirements. The Operational Acceptance Test (OAT) was aimed at testing the full compliance of EURODAC PLUS with the Member States' existing IT systems and included the active involvement of 6 Member States (Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Slovenia and United Kingdom). It started on 9 August 2010 and was completed successfully on 13 September 2010.

The last phase of the project – the Final Acceptance Test – involved the parallel operations of the old and the new system for 3 consecutive months

⁶ COM(2010) 96 final

⁷ The EURODAC Regulation provides for the implementation of a Central Unit managed by the European Commission containing an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) which shall receive data and transmit 'hit – no hit' replies to the national Units (National Access Points) in each Member State. The EURODAC Regulation and its Implementing Rules identify the responsibilities for the collection, transmission and comparison of the fingerprint data, the means through which the transmission can take place, the statistical tasks of the Central Unit and the standards that are used for the data transmission.

and the comparison of the results on a daily basis. The Final Acceptance Test started in November and was completed in February 2011.

2.2. Quality of service and cost-effectiveness

The Commission has taken the utmost care to deliver a high quality service to the Member States, who are the final end-users of the EURODAC Central Unit. Member States were fully informed about any service unavailability, which was on each occasion exclusively due to activities related to the upgrade of EURODAC (EURODAC PLUS). Overall, in 2010 the EURODAC Central Unit was available 99.76% of the time.

The expenditure for maintaining and operating the Central Unit in 2010 was €2,115,056.61. The increase in the expenditure compared to previous years (€1,221,183.83 in 2009, €605,720.67 in 2008) is explained by the upgrade of the EURODAC system (EURODAC PLUS). The fixed price for the implementation of EURODAC PLUS is €3,055,695.49: 20% (€611,139.10) was paid in 2009, 60% (€1,833,417.29) was paid in 2010 and the remaining 20% (€611,139.10) will be paid in 2011.

Some savings were made by the efficient use of existing resources and infrastructures managed by the Commission, such as the use of the s-TESTA network⁸. The Commission also provided (via the ISA Programme⁹) the communication and security services for exchange of data between the Central and National Units. These costs, initially intended to be borne by each Member State in accordance with Article 21 (2) and (3) of the Regulation, were in the event covered by the Commission making use of the common available infrastructures.

2.3. Data protection and data security

Article 18 paragraph 2 of the EURODAC Regulation establishes a category of transactions which provides for the possibility to conduct so-called 'special searches' on the request of the person whose data are stored in the central database in order to safeguard his/her rights as the data subject to access his/her own data.

As pointed out in previous annual reports, during the first years of operation of EURODAC, high volumes of 'special searches' triggered concerns about possible misuse of the purpose of this functionality by national administrations.

⁸ S-TESTA (secured Trans-European Services for Telematics between Administrations) network provides a generic infrastructure to serve the business needs and information exchange requirements between European and National administrations.

⁹ ISA (Interoperability Solution for European Public Administrations) is the new programme to improve electronic cooperation among public administrations in EU Member States. It is the follow-on of the previous programme IDA II (Interchange of Data between Administrations) and IDABC (Interoperable Delivery of European eGovernment Services to public Administrations, Businesses and Citizens).

In 2010, a total of 66 such searches were conducted which represents a slight increase in comparison with 2009 (42) and 2008 (56). This figure nevertheless indicates that the volume of special searches seems to have stabilised at an acceptable level when compared with the most recent high in 2007 (195).

In order to better monitor this phenomenon, the Commission has included in its proposal for the amendment of the EURODAC Regulation a requirement for Member States to send a copy of the data subject's request for access to the competent national supervisory authority.

3. FIGURES AND FINDINGS

The annex attached to the present annual report contains tables with factual data produced by the Central Unit for the period 01.01.2010 – 31.12.2010. The EURODAC statistics are based on records of (1) fingerprints from all individuals aged 14 years or over who have made applications for asylum in the Member States ('category 1'), (2) fingerprints of persons who were apprehended when crossing a Member State's external border irregularly ('category 2'), or (3) persons who were found illegally present on the territory of a Member State (in case the competent authorities consider it necessary to check a potential prior asylum application) ('category 3').

EURODAC data on asylum applications are not comparable with those produced by Eurostat, which are based on monthly statistical data provided by the Ministries of Justice and of the Interior. There are a number of methodological reasons for the differences. First, the Eurostat data include all asylum applicants, i.e. of any age. Second, their data is collected with a distinction made between persons applying for asylum during the reference month (which may also include repeat applications) and persons applying for asylum for the first time.

3.1. Successful transactions

A 'successful transaction' is a transaction which has been correctly processed by the Central Unit, without rejection due to a data validation issue, fingerprint errors or insufficient quality¹⁰.

In 2010, the Central Unit received a total of 299,459 successful transactions, which represents a decrease of 15.3% compared with 2009 (353,561).

The increasing trend of the previous years with regard to the number of transactions of data of asylum seekers ('category 1') was broken in 2010, which saw a decrease to 215,463 (9%) requests compared with 2009 (236,936) and 2008 (219,557).

¹⁰ Table 2 of the Annex details the successful transactions per Member State, with a breakdown by category, between 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010.

The trend regarding the number of persons who were apprehended in connection with an irregular crossing of an external border ('category 2') followed the same pattern as in 2009. After reaching 61,945 in 2008, the number of transactions fell to 31,071 in 2009, and in 2010 the number fell to 11,156 transactions. Greece, Italy and Spain continue to be the Member States that introduced by far the most such transactions. While remaining the one with the most transactions in 2010, Greece introduced significantly fewer transactions (4,486) than in 2009 (18,714). Likewise, Italy (from 7,300 to 2,485) and Spain (from 1,994 to 1,674) saw drops in the number of transactions in 2010 compared with 2009, with the drop in the figures for Italy being particularly significant.

In 2010, the same 6 Member States (the Czech Republic, Iceland, Latvia, Luxemburg, Norway and Portugal) as in the previous year did not send any 'category 2' transactions. As explained in the 2009 report, the issue of divergence between the number of category 2 data sent to EURODAC and other sources of statistics on the volume of irregular border crossings in the Member States, highlighted by the EURODAC statistics, is due to the definition in Article 8(1) of the EURODAC Regulation¹¹. This issue will be clarified in the framework of the on-going revision of the EURODAC Regulation.

The total number of 'category 3' transactions (data of persons apprehended when illegally residing on the territory of a Member State) fell in 2010 (to 72,840) compared with 2009 (85,554). Ireland remains the only Member State which did not send any 'category 3' transactions.

Even though 'category 3' searches are not obligatory under the EURODAC Regulation, the Commission encourages Member States to use this possibility before initiating return procedures under Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals¹². In the cases mentioned by the EURODAC Regulation¹³, such a search could help establish whether the third country national has applied for asylum in another Member State where he/she should be returned in application of the Dublin Regulation.

¹¹ 'Each Member State shall, in accordance with the safeguards laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights and in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, promptly take the fingerprints of all fingers of every alien of at least 14 years of age who is apprehended by the competent control authorities in connection with the irregular crossing by land, sea or air of the border of that Member State having come from a third country *and who is not turned back.*'

¹² OJ L 348 of 24.12.2008.

¹³ Article 11 '(...) As a general rule there are grounds for checking whether the alien has previously lodged an application for asylum in another Member State where: (a) the alien declares that he/she has lodged an application for asylum but without indicating the Member State in which he/she made the application; (b) the alien does not request asylum but objects to being returned to his/her country of origin by claiming that he/she would be in danger, or (c) the alien otherwise seeks to prevent his/her removal by refusing to cooperate in establishing his/her identity, in particular by showing no, or false, identity papers.'

3.2. 'Hits'

3.2.1. Multiple asylum applications ('Category 1 against category 1' hits)

From a total of 215,463 asylum applications recorded in EURODAC in 2010, 24.16% were recorded as 'multiple asylum applications' (i.e. second or more), which means that in 52,064 cases, the fingerprints of the same person had already been recorded as a 'category 1' transaction in the same or another Member State. In 2009, the same figure was 55,226 (23.3%). However, the practice of some Member States to fingerprint upon take back under the Dublin Regulation results in a distortion of the statistics on multiple applications: taking and transmitting again the fingerprints of the applicant upon arrival after a transfer under the Dublin Regulation falsely indicates that the applicant applied again for asylum. The Commission intends to solve this problem and, in its proposal for the amendment of the EURODAC Regulation, has introduced the requirement that transfers should not be registered as new asylum applications.

Table 3 of the Annex shows for each Member State the number of applications which corresponded to asylum applications previously registered in either another ('foreign hits') or in the same Member State ('local hits')¹⁴.

In 2010, a total of 35% of all multiple applications were local hits. In a number of Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, UK) this figure even exceeds 50%. The percentage of local hits in 2009 was 38.8%. Indicating cases where a person who has applied for asylum in a Member State makes a new application in the same Member State, local hits in fact reflect the notion of subsequent application under Article 32 of Council Directive 2005/85/EC of 1 December 2005 on minimum standards on procedures in Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status¹⁵.

Foreign hits give an indication of the secondary movements of asylum seekers in the EU. As in previous years, the statistics confirm that the secondary movements witnessed do not necessarily follow the 'logical' routes between neighbouring Member States. For instance, France continued to receive the highest number of foreign hits from asylum seekers who previously lodged an application in Poland (2,081). The same pattern can be observed in the UK where the highest number of foreign hits occurred

¹⁴ The statistics concerning local hits shown in the tables may not necessarily correspond to the hit replies transmitted by the Central Unit and recorded by the Member States. The reason for this is that Member States do not always use the option, provided by Art. 4(4), which requests the Central Unit to search against their own data already stored in the Central database. However, even when Member States do not make use of this option, the Central Unit must, for technical reasons, always perform a comparison against all data (national and foreign) stored in the Central Unit. In these concrete cases, even if there is a match against national data, the Central Unit will simply reply 'no hit' because the Member State did not ask for the comparison of the data submitted against its own data.

¹⁵ OJ L 326 of 13.12.2005.

against data from Italy (484). The statistics on foreign hits are not a one-way street from the countries with an external land border or those bordering the Mediterranean to the more northerly Member States. However, the statistics which indicate secondary flows to the countries with an external land border or those bordering the Mediterranean can to a large degree be attributed to the practice of some Member States to fingerprint upon take back under the Dublin Regulation.

3.2.2. *"Category 1" against "category 2" hits*

These hits give an indication of routes taken by persons who irregularly entered the territories of the Member States before applying for asylum. In 2010, as in 2009, most hits occurred against data sent by Greece (6,934) and Italy (3,752). The numbers for Hungary (545), Bulgaria (545), France (530) and Spain (238) were also quite significant. However, it is striking that with respect to Bulgaria (96%) and France (71.9%) most of these hits were in fact local hits.

When comparing 2010 with 2009 a slight increase from 65.2% to 73.4% in the cases of persons apprehended in connection with an irregular border-crossing, who later decide to lodge an asylum claim, can be observed. However, when comparing the absolute number of hits, there is a dramatic decrease from 20,363 in 2009 to 11,939 in 2010.

The majority of those who entered the EU illegally via Greece (5,930), and moved on, travelled to Germany (1,478), France (886), the UK (645) or Sweden (635). Those who moved on after having entered illegally via Italy mainly went to Switzerland (1,222), Sweden (642) or Germany (419). Of those entering via Spain (238) most moved on to either France (98), Belgium (39) or Switzerland (39), while those who moved on after having had their fingerprints taken in Hungary (545) mainly moved on to the neighbouring countries of Austria (160) or Germany (82).

3.2.3. *'Category 3 against category 1' hits*

These hits give indications as to where illegal migrants first applied for asylum before travelling to another Member State. It has to be borne in mind, however, that submitting 'category 3' transactions is not mandatory and that not all Member States use the possibility for this check systematically.

The available data indicate that the flows of persons apprehended when illegally residing in another Member State from the one in which they claimed asylum mostly end up in a few Member States, in particular Germany (6,652), Switzerland (2,542), the Netherlands (3,415), France (2,232) and Austria (1,668).

3.3. **Transaction delay**

The EURODAC Regulation currently only provides a very vague deadline for the transmission of fingerprints, which can cause significant delays in practice. This is a crucial issue since a delay in transmission may lead to

results contrary to the responsibility principles laid down in the Dublin Regulation. The issue of exaggerated delays between taking fingerprints and sending them to the EURODAC Central Unit was pointed out in the previous annual reports and highlighted as a problem of implementation in the Evaluation Report.

Just as in the previous year, 2010 saw a further overall increase in the average delay of transmissions, i.e. the time elapsed between the taking and sending of fingerprints to the Central Unit of EURODAC. This increase can largely be attributed to Greece where the average delay for the transmission of 'category 2' data went from 36.35 days to 54.99 days which is also the longest delay for any category of data in any Member State. Other Member States with significant delays were Iceland, Malta, the Netherlands, Romania and the UK. The Commission must reiterate that a delayed transmission can result in the incorrect designation of a Member State by way of two different scenarios outlined in previous annual reports: 'wrong hits'¹⁶ and 'missed hits'¹⁷.

In spite of this development, the total number of hits missed because of a delay in the transmission of fingerprints declined between 2009 (1,060) and 2010 (362).

As in the previous year, it is noteworthy that the overwhelming majority of missed hits can be attributed to a delay in transmission by Greece, namely 353 (97.5%). And the pattern regarding the distribution of wrong hits also followed the same pattern as in 2009 in that delays in the transmission by Denmark resulted in 46 wrong hits out of a total of 83. On the basis of the above results, the Commission again urges the Member States to make all necessary efforts to send their data promptly in accordance with Articles 4 and 8 of the EURODAC Regulation.

¹⁶ In the scenario of the so-called '**wrong hit**', a third-country national lodges an asylum application in a Member State (A), whose authorities take his/her fingerprints. While those fingerprints are still waiting to be transmitted to the Central Unit (category 1 transaction), the same person could already present him/herself in another Member State (B) and ask again for asylum. If this Member State B sends the fingerprints first, the fingerprints sent by the Member State A would be registered in the Central database later than the fingerprints sent by Member State B and would thus result in a hit from the data sent by Member State B against the data sent by the Member State A. Member State B would thus be determined as being responsible instead of the Member State A where an asylum application had been lodged first.

¹⁷ In the scenario of the so-called '**missed hit**', a third-country national is apprehended in connection with an irregular border crossing and his/her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of the Member State (A) he/she entered. While those fingerprints are still waiting to be transmitted to the Central Unit (category 2 transaction), the same person could already present him/herself in another Member State (B) and lodge an asylum application. At that occasion, his/her fingerprints are taken by the authorities of Member State (B). If this Member State (B) sends the fingerprints (category 1 transaction) first, the Central Unit 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.

3.4. Quality of transactions

In 2010, the average rate of rejected transactions¹⁸ for all Member States increased to 8.92%, up from 7.87% in 2009. The following 10 Member States had a rejection rate of 10% or above: Malta (19.42%), Estonia (16.67%), Portugal (16.45%), France (13.58%), the Netherlands (12.33%), Germany (12.24%), the UK (11.77%), Lithuania (11.74%), Sweden (10.39%) and Iceland (10%). 12 Member States had an above-average rejection rate.

The rejection rate did not depend on technology or weaknesses in the system. The causes of the rejection rate were mainly related to the low quality of the fingerprints images submitted by Member States, human error or the wrong configuration of the sending Member State's equipment. On the other hand, in some cases these figures included several attempts to send the same fingerprints after they were rejected by the system for quality reasons. While acknowledging that some delay can be caused by the temporary impossibility of taking fingerprints (damaged fingertips or other health conditions hindering the prompt taking of fingerprints), the Commission reiterates the problem of generally high rejection rates already underlined in previous annual reports, and the Commission urges Member States to provide specific training of national EURODAC operators, as well as to configure their equipment correctly in order to reduce the rejection rate.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The EURODAC Central Unit provided satisfactory results throughout 2010 in terms of speed, output, security and cost-effectiveness.

In 2010, the overall volume of transaction fell by 15.3% (to 299,459), with decreases in all 3 categories of transactions. The number of 'category 1' transactions fell by 9% (to 215,463), while the number of 'category 2' transactions dropped by 64% (to 11,156) and the number of 'category 3' transactions fell by 14.8% (to 72,840).

The average rate of rejected transactions for all Member States increased to 8.92% in 2010, up from 7.87% in 2009.

Concerns remain about the persisting and in some cases even increasing delays in the transmission of data to the EURODAC Central Unit.

¹⁸ A transaction may be rejected due to a data validation issue, fingerprint errors or insufficient quality (see also section 3.1. *ibid*).

ANNEX

Table 1: EURODAC Central Unit, Database content status the 31/12/2010

	CAT1	CAT2	Blocked CAT1	
AT	101.347	264	6.999	
BE	109.448	12	3.584	
BG	2.956	908	12	
CH	24.547	0	1.024	
CY	26.633	24	0	
CZ	13.313	0	357	
DE	210.056	17	11.817	
DK	11.633	0	0	
EE	97	2	8	
ES	30.163	3.400	442	
FI	20.010	12	333	
FR	280.495	1.174	0	
GR	90.793	20.589	0	
HU	14.706	1.736	302	
IE	25.459	9	1.882	
IS	279	0	0	
IT	115.046	8.949	1.372	
LT	1.001	1	35	
LU	5.354	0	17	
LV	167	0	0	
MT	6.293	137	0	
NL	66.874	13	3.158	
NO	64.949	0	8	
PL	33.031	26	378	
PT	943	0	0	
RO	3.248	183	254	
SE	159.190	4	2.104	
SI	3.125	46	31	
SK	14.930	86	1	
UK	230.450	562	26.578	
	1,666,536	38,154	60,696	1,704,690

Table 2: Successful transactions to the EURODAC Central Unit, in 2010

	Category1	Category2	Category3	TOTAL
AT	8,144	125	4,548	12,817
BE	19,236	11	3,734	22,981
BG	822	554	374	1,750
CH	11,824	2	5,519	17,345
CY	2,162	12	285	2,459
CZ	616	0	1,082	1,698
DE	31,715	11	20,167	51,893
DK	4,306	1	697	5,004
EE	22	2	13	37
ES	2,071	1,674	685	4,430
FI	2,815	15	118	2,948
FR	35,844	537	5,659	42,040
GR	9,718	4,486	10	14,214
HU	1,735	728	591	3,054
IE	1,608	6	0	1,614
IS	36	0	8	44
IT	11,406	2,485	779	14,670
LT	338	6	105	449
LU	552	0	139	691
LV	49	0	15	64
MT	144	7	88	239
NL	11,249	12	11,578	22,839
NO	8,250	0	2,866	11,116
PL	4,085	14	440	4,539
PT	122	0	47	169
RO	893	112	432	1,437
SE	23,995	2	189	24,186
SI	191	19	283	493
SK	422	57	385	864
UK	21,093	278	12,004	33,375
TOTAL	215,463	11,156	72,840	299,459

Table 3: Hit repartition – Category 1 against Category 1, in 2010

Category 1 against Category 1 From 01/01/2010 00:00:00 to 31/12/2010 23:59:59

HIT countries	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total Local	Total
AT	2176	124	4	377	3	66	213	33	1	21	27	139	84	616	5	2	256	7	19	0	8	68	73	751	1	65	135	28	208	69	2176	5579
BE	379	6874	9	270	9	20	534	65	0	58	93	447	140	243	14	1	267	32	65	1	11	416	181	890	3	20	331	19	42	205	6874	11639
BG	11	1	243	1	3	0	8	2	0	0	1	1	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	0	3	10	0	0	7	243	316
CH	1115	312	23	1419	8	27	676	54	0	144	81	398	159	229	14	0	2139	27	33	2	62	217	250	302	8	27	386	32	105	134	1419	8383
CY	0	0	1	0	74	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	74	87
CZ	32	8	1	16	1	494	34	5	0	3	4	6	1	3	1	0	3	3	2	0	0	19	19	10	0	3	31	0	1	0	494	700
DE	600	497	39	559	9	44	1876	90	0	67	121	393	506	300	10	2	592	52	28	0	136	463	498	659	3	60	962	27	90	155	1876	8838
DK	130	103	5	78	3	6	111	251	0	14	96	69	165	80	8	2	154	9	13	0	19	62	608	115	0	12	617	8	6	71	251	2815
EE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14
ES	36	26	0	53	1	5	34	3	0	149	4	49	7	20	5	0	22	1	3	0	1	30	28	5	4	2	30	0	0	5	149	523
FI	64	54	15	40	0	5	114	67	2	12	349	47	67	19	3	2	184	34	3	0	86	74	282	116	0	5	545	3	6	41	349	2239
FR	855	463	21	336	13	69	512	52	0	137	69	1625	346	405	26	3	704	41	31	0	82	320	224	2081	8	28	328	31	84	318	1625	9212
GR	180	80	28	47	16	3	50	22	0	10	38	48	720	108	4	0	18	1	2	0	1	40	253	7	0	11	88	4	6	66	720	1851
HU	329	62	12	81	0	5	80	14	0	1	10	76	111	722	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	32	27	12	0	58	54	5	27	33	722	1769
IE	10	6	0	2	3	0	6	1	0	3	7	12	8	3	270	0	16	1	1	0	0	6	8	1	0	1	10	0	2	98	270	475
IS	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	3	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	37
IT	389	131	4	237	2	23	223	50	1	39	49	174	274	180	6	0	3340	1	7	0	230	134	253	41	0	27	203	18	41	335	3340	6412
LT	30	10	2	7	0	3	17	0	0	0	8	15	2	15	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	9	9	21	0	0	19	0	4	2	12	186
LU	20	67	0	31	0	1	35	2	0	6	5	15	24	4	0	0	15	1	11	0	4	27	20	9	0	1	37	2	2	3	11	342
LV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	15
MT	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	2	1	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	10	29
NL	211	441	11	177	8	49	286	59	1	57	73	223	138	70	6	3	373	9	33	2	85	2125	225	445	4	11	388	6	28	151	2125	5698
NO	144	93	13	162	4	9	224	161	1	46	146	76	122	54	8	4	579	10	10	2	88	109	520	166	1	8	869	4	10	74	520	3717
PL	309	107	2	51	0	25	112	23	1	2	8	99	3	6	3	0	6	17	3	2	0	78	32	1845	1	3	62	0	21	3	1845	2824
PT	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	35
RO	72	10	16	9	0	4	14	0	0	1	3	27	23	37	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	46	8	0	25	11	46	317
SE	342	158	18	227	6	40	525	332	1	48	414	195	166	135	20	1	1047	38	12	5	463	319	1194	199	3	21	2950	10	14	165	2950	9068
SI	19	4	3	9	3	2	11	1	0	0	0	4	5	15	1	1	6	0	1	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	13	4	0	4	113	
SK	125	11	0	14	0	5	24	2	0	0	8	5	1	7	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	9	5	3	0	0	1	1	276	17	276	520
UK	106	152	5	41	8	8	225	34	0	10	36	287	126	45	228	2	484	1	5	0	14	108	106	7	1	8	111	2	47	2881	2881	5088
Total	7693	9797	475	4250	174	913	5954	1325	10	837	1658	4434	3211	3317	638	23	10236	301	286	16	1306	4685	4836	7692	40	420	8214	204	1045	4851	31266	88841

Table 4: Hit repartition – Category 1 against Category 2, in 2010

Category 1 against Category 2 From 01/01/2010 00:00:00 to 31/12/2010 23:59:59

HIT countries	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total Local	Total
AT	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	349	160	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	1	24	0	47	767
BE	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	22	361	34	0	0	98	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	6	569
BG	0	0	465	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	465	484
CH	9	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	8	300	56	0	0	1222	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	1	1667
CY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DE	8	0	19	0	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	34	1478	82	0	0	419	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	5	1	4	2080
DK	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	558	16	0	0	74	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	664
EE	0	0	0	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	0	0	2	2
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	0	3	19	7	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298	336
FI	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	96	5	0	0	103	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	228
FR	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	381	886	76	0	0	263	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	2	381	1730
GR	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1574	15	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1574	1606
HU	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	284	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	284	647
IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	20	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
IT	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	1	392	34	0	0	1138	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1138	1610
LT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
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
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
NL	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	24	437	10	0	0	234	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	5	742
NO	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	313	10	0	0	326	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	666
PL	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
PT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
RO	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	52	117
SE	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	13	655	17	0	0	642	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1339
SI	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
SK	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	27
UK	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	26	645	8	1	0	170	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	23	23	884
Total	92	6	545	1	1	0	4	0	2	536	6	530	8508	829	5	0	4890	3	0	0	79	6	0	0	0	113	0	4	70	29	4320	16259

Table 5: Hit repartition – Category 3 against Category 1, in 2010

Category 3 against Category 1 From 01/01/2010 00:00:00 to 31/12/2010 23:59:59

HIT countries	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IS	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total Local	Total	
AT	1843	29	4	178	2	15	166	11	0	17	17	79	50	288	9	1	229	9	13	0	10	31	54	124	1	68	54	13	163	33	1843	3511	
BE	104	1042	2	45	2	5	154	9	0	26	18	212	26	28	6	0	77	1	15	0	4	94	23	32	3	3	48	3	18	101	1042	2101	
BG	8	5	40	2	3	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	17	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	2	8	0	1	6	40	119	
CH	515	139	10	1839	1	10	321	21	0	41	27	257	43	140	4	0	478	7	17	0	8	88	66	107	2	15	111	9	43	62	1839	4381	
CY	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	
CZ	84	5	0	7	0	169	28	1	0	0	0	12	0	4	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	1	4	23	0	0	5	0	15	3	169	370	
DE	838	487	46	410	7	71	1492	159	1	68	107	563	330	315	13	4	690	37	49	0	50	385	497	471	5	47	714	34	87	167	1492	8144	
DK	18	14	0	13	0	0	60	52	0	14	18	11	8	5	2	0	56	0	2	0	2	16	57	4	1	1	246	0	3	13	52	616	
EE	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	19	
ES	6	9	0	11	0	0	8	0	0	50	5	15	6	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	5	5	24	2	0	0	8	0	0	2	50	163	
FI	3	7	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	33	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	11	1	0	0	55	0	1	3	33	135	
FR	124	278	1	94	2	15	220	21	0	19	29	394	139	106	18	0	387	2	2	0	7	70	87	28	0	9	76	6	19	473	394	2626	
GR	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	15
HU	85	22	2	30	0	2	57	10	0	2	4	34	18	442	2	0	9	0	3	0	0	10	10	0	0	9	31	5	9	8	442	804	
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	
IS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	10	
IT	11	4	0	15	0	0	12	1	0	2	0	13	6	2	0	0	133	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	3	133	216	
LT	0	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	24	57	
LU	8	28	0	8	0	0	19	2	0	1	6	14	2	3	0	0	6	0	22	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	14	4	1	7	22	160	
LV	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	25	
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	9	
NL	218	641	6	111	1	24	416	54	0	49	56	363	54	50	15	1	327	12	39	0	79	2776	245	157	2	6	303	10	35	141	2776	6191	
NO	69	27	2	67	3	3	152	62	0	40	62	29	37	13	2	7	196	1	6	0	11	35	940	18	0	7	382	1	2	51	940	2225	
PL	16	15	2	5	0	2	20	15	0	4	4	17	0	5	3	0	5	2	1	0	0	4	13	130	2	1	17	0	2	3	130	288	
PT	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	7	1	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	34	
RO	22	3	9	5	0	4	9	0	0	1	1	14	4	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	83	4	0	16	5	83	201	
SE	4	5	0	3	1	0	6	4	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	0	20	0	0	1	2	5	30	2	0	1	66	0	0	6	66	165	
SI	22	5	3	18	0	5	15	4	0	1	0	4	6	13	0	1	10	0	2	0	3	3	9	0	0	0	13	61	2	1	61	201	
SK	128	8	1	10	0	2	17	0	0	0	1	5	0	18	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	3	14	0	0	2	0	212	5	212	436	
UK	78	32	0	11	2	10	171	3	0	3	4	71	17	31	135	0	53	0	3	0	1	18	6	5	0	3	24	1	44	624	1350		
Total	4208	2812	134	2887	94	337	3369	431	1	348	407	2122	771	1489	216	15	2713	108	179	1	187	3558	2110	1124	17	256	2199	147	676	1726	12543	34642	

Table 6: Rejected transactions, percentage in 2010

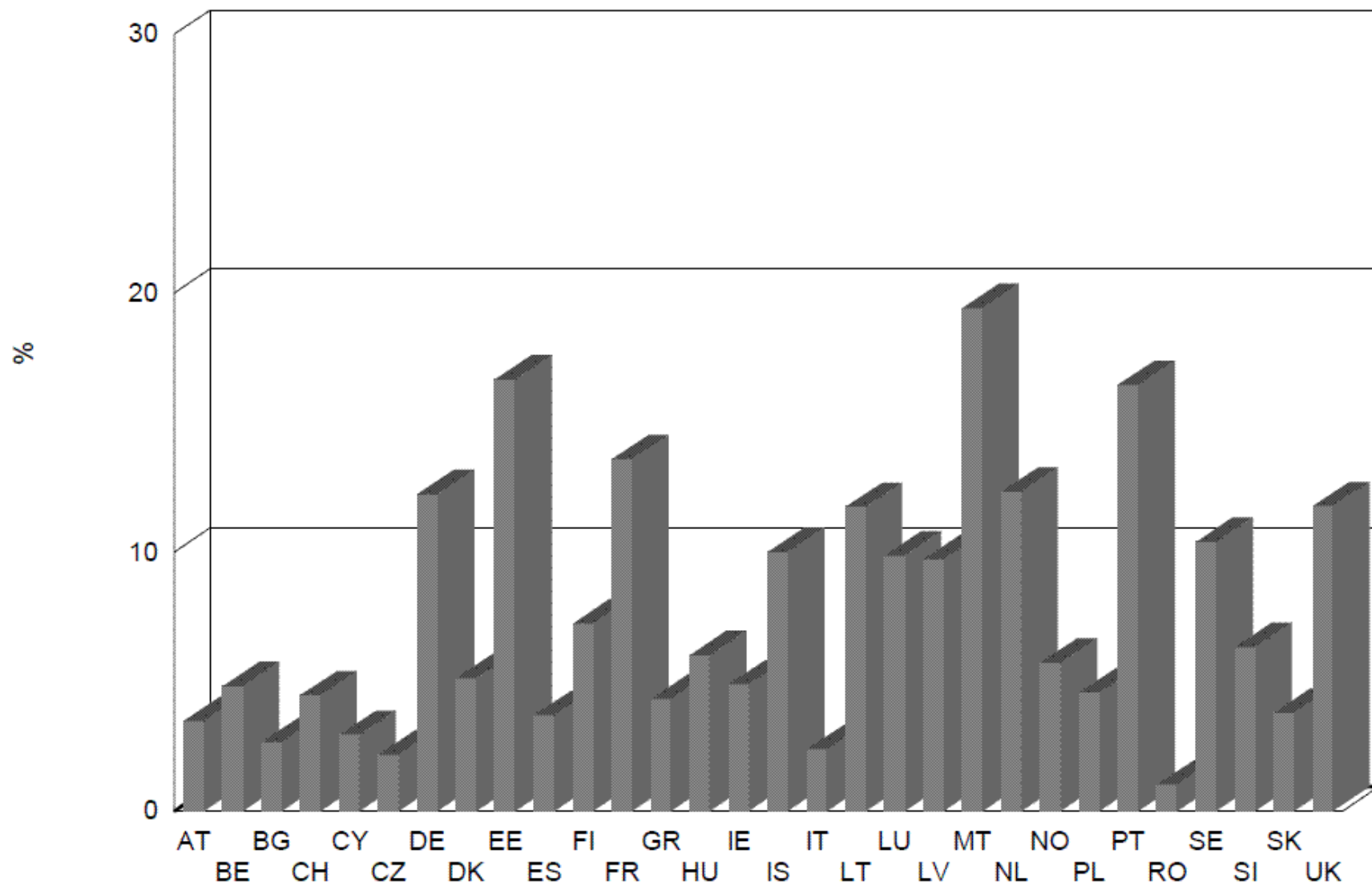


Table 7: Average time between the date of taking the fingerprints and their sending to the EURODAC Central Unit, in 2010

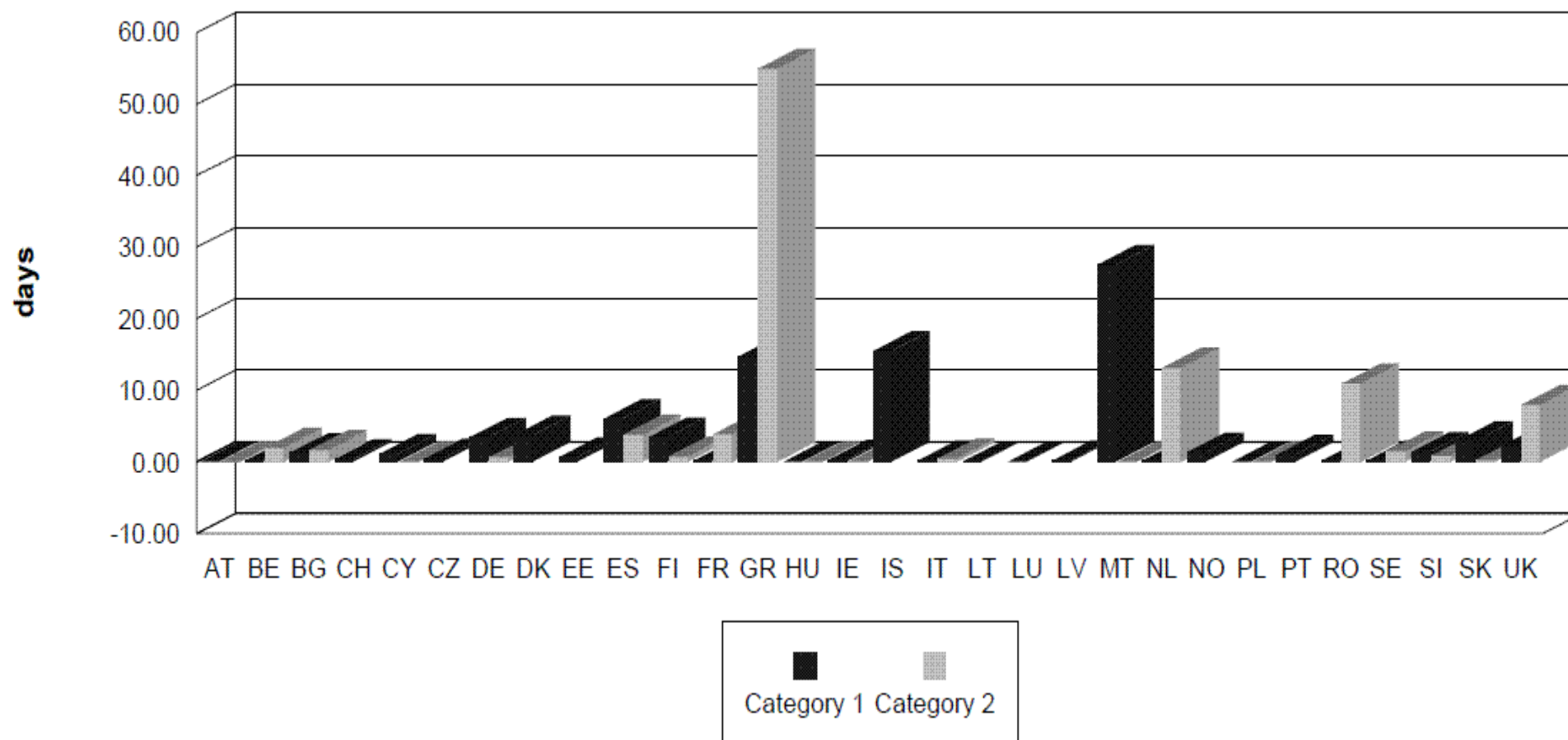


Table 8: Category 1 against Category 1 hit in wrong sense, in 2010

	AT	BE	CH	DE	DK	FI	FR	HU	NL	NO	PL	SE	UK	Total
BE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
CH	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
DE	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8
DK	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	11	0	29	0	46
ES	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
FI	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	8
FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
GR	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
NL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
SE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
UK	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	3	5	4	7	2	4	2	4	1	13	2	34	2	83

Table 9: Distribution of CAT1/CAT2 hits missed because a delay when sending the CAT2, in 2010

	AT	BE	CH	DE	DK	FI	FR	HU	IT	NL	NO	RO	SE	UK	Total
ES	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
FR	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
GR	17	13	13	126	32	9	13	16	9	28	39	2	22	14	353
NL	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	17	15	15	127	34	9	15	16	9	28	39	2	22	14	362

Table 10: Distribution of hits against blocked cases (art. 12 of the EC Regulation 2725/2000), in 2010

	AT	BE	CH	CZ	DE	ES	HU	IE	IT	LT	NL	PL	RO	SE	UK	Total
AT	17	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	26
BE	0	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	4	5	0	27	0	0	1	46
CH	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	12	4	0	0	2	0	0	24
CZ	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DE	14	2	1	2	16	1	1	1	15	1	3	2	5	2	0	66
DK	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	0	1	0	10
ES	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	9
FR	4	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	24	0	0	10	0	0	1	45
HU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
IT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
LT	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
NL	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	11	0	7	1	0	0	0	22
NO	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	16	0	0	6	0	1	1	28
PL	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
RO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
SE	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	1	19	1	0	4	0	0	0	36
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UK	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	9	31	0	0	0	0	0	17	63

Table 11: Count of category 9 per Member State, in 2010

	IAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BE									1	1	2		4
CH		1	8	1							1		11
ES										6	5	3	14
FI	1							2					3
FR	2	1	4			1		2		2	6	3	21
MT	1	1		3		1				1			7
SK										4			4
UK			1						1				2
	4	3	13	4	0	2	0	4	2	14	14	6	66