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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 2011

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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 ninth annual report includes information on the management and the performance of the system in 2011. 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

The Commission had adopted Recasts of the EURODAC Regulation in 2008³ and 2009⁴. These were followed by an Amended proposal of 11 October 2010 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]⁵, which was discussed by the co-legislators in early 2011. An orientation vote in the European Parliament's LIBE committee took place on 03.02.2011 at which the Rapporteur's draft report was adopted.⁶ Two Council preparatory body meetings took place to discuss the proposal.

The Polish Presidency noted to the Council on 21 October 2011 that "Work on the Eurodac Regulation is on hold. The overwhelming majority of delegations maintains its support for inserting a clause in the EURODAC Regulation enabling Member States to allow their law enforcement authorities' access to the EURODAC central database under strict conditions

¹ OJ L 316, 15.12.2000, p.1.

² Article 24(1) EURODAC Regulation.

³ COM(2008) 825 final.

⁴ COM(2009) 342 final and COM(2009) 344 final.

⁵ COM(2010) 555 final.

⁶ See European Parliament document LIBE_PV(2011)0203_1.

for the purposes of fighting terrorism and organised crime."⁷ The Commission had previously presented a proposal allowing for the possibility of access to EURODAC by law enforcement authorities⁸, but this had lapsed with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. As a consequence, negotiations on the 2010 proposal (that did not include law enforcement access) did not resume in 2011. However, given the overwhelming majority of Member States asking for it, it has since become clear that including law enforcement access for EURODAC is needed as part of a balanced deal on the negotiations of the Common European Asylum System package, with a view to completing the package by the end of 2012. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to table again a proposal permitting law enforcement access to EURODAC, presented on 30 May 2012.

THE EURODAC CENTRAL UNIT⁹

1.3. 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 2011, the Final Acceptance Test (FAT) was successfully completed.

The EURODAC PLUS system was formally accepted in April 2011, after completion of the final acceptance test which consisted of 3 consecutive months of trouble free operations.

The old EURODAC IT infrastructure was decommissioned in November 2011.

1.4. 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

⁷ "Common European Asylum Policy – State of Play". See Council Document 15843/11.

⁸ COM(2009) 344 final.

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.

upgrade of EURODAC (EURODAC PLUS). Although the EURODAC Central Unit in itself did not register any downtime in 2011, the scheduled migration from EURODAC to EURODAC PLUS and related data synchronisation between the systems required the interruption of incoming traffic and consequently the processing of incoming transactions for a period of 16 hours. Overall, in 2011 the EURODAC Central Unit was available 99.82% of the time.

The expenditure for maintaining and operating the Central Unit in 2011 was €1,040,703.82 and marked a decrease in the expenditure compared to previous years (€2.115.056,51 in 2010, €1,221,183.83 in 2009), which was, mainly due to 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. The remaining 20% (€611,139.10) was paid in 2011 and represented 58.72% of the whole year's expenditure.

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 network¹⁰. The Commission also provided (via the ISA Programme¹¹) 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.

1.5. 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' ("Category 9") 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.

In 2011, a total of 226 such searches were conducted which represents a large increase in comparison with 2010 (66) and 2009 (42). However, the vast majority of these cases were conducted by Spain in May, June and

 ¹⁰ 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.
 ¹¹ ISA (Interoperchility Solution for European Public Administrations) is the new programme to

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).

August 2011 (10, 22 and 132 cases respectively), meaning that Spain accounted for 79% of all special searches.

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.

2. FIGURES AND FINDINGS

The annex attached to the present annual report contains tables with factual data produced by the Central Unit for the period 01.01.2011 - 31.12.2011. 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.

2.1. 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 quality¹².

In 2011, the Central Unit received a total of 412,303 successful transactions, which represents an increase of 37.7% compared with 2010 (299,459). This is in contrast with the trend from the previous year which had seen a decrease in the number of successful transactions. The biggest increases were in Malta (582.4%) and Italy (559.1%) and can be attributed to the Arab Spring.

The trend in the number of transactions of data of asylum seekers (**'category 1'**) increased in 2011 to 275,857 (28%) requests compared with 2010 (215,463) and 2009 (236,936).

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Table 2 of the Annex details the successful transactions per Member State, with a breakdown by category, between 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011.

There was a change in trend regarding the number of persons who were apprehended in connection with an irregular crossing of an external border (**'category 2'**). After falling to 31,071 transactions in 2009, and further falling to 11,156 in 2010, the number of transactions increased significantly in 2011 to 57,693 (417.1%). Italy introduced by far the majority of these transactions (50,555 or 88%), followed at some distance by Spain (4,204 or 7%). By contrast, whereas Greece introduced the highest number of transactions in this category in 2009 (18,714) and again in 2010 (4,486), Greece introduced only 530 transactions in 2011 (-88%).

In 2011, 8 States (Switzerland, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Latvia, Norway, Portugal) did not send any 'category 2' transactions (5 of these States had also not sent any in 2010). 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 Regulation¹³. 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 present on the territory of a Member State) rose slightly by 8.1% in 2011 (to 78,753) compared with 2010 (72,840). 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 present third-country nationals¹⁴. In the cases mentioned by the EURODAC Regulation¹⁵, 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. The largest number of 'category 3' transactions in 2011 was from Germany (22,851 or

¹³ '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.*'

¹⁴ OJ L 348 of 24.12.2008.

¹⁵ 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.'

29%), the UK (12,859 or 16%) and The Netherlands (11,154 or 14%). This is consistent with the trend in 2010.

2.2. 'Hits'

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

From a total of 275,857 asylum applications recorded in EURODAC in 2011, 22.4% were recorded as 'multiple asylum applications' (i.e. second or more), which means that in 61,819 cases, the fingerprints of the same person had already been recorded as a 'category 1' transaction in the same or another Member State. In 2010, the same figure was 52,064 (24.2%). 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')¹⁶.

In 2011, a total of 38.6% of all multiple applications were local hits. In a number of Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Spain, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, Poland, the UK) this figure even exceeds 50%. The percentage of local hits in 2010 was 35%. 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 status¹⁷.

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

¹⁶ 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.

OJ L 326 of 13.12.2005.

receive the highest number of foreign hits from asylum seekers who previously lodged an application in Poland (1,746). The same pattern can be observed in Germany where the highest number of foreign hits occurred against data from Sweden (1,314). The statistics show that 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.

2.2.2. "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 2011 most hits occurred against data sent by Italy; (4,268), Greece (1,805), Spain (555), Hungary (446) and Bulgaria (76). However, it is striking that with respect to Italy (85.9%) most of these hits were in fact local hits.

When comparing 2011 with 2010 a dramatic decrease from 73.4% to 21% in the cases of persons apprehended in connection with an irregular bordercrossing, who later decide to lodge an asylum claim, can be observed. However, when comparing the absolute number of hits, there is a decrease from 11,939 in 2010 to 7,384 in 2011.

The majority of those who entered the EU illegally via Italy and moved on, travelled to Switzerland (2,288), Germany (688), or Sweden (363). Those who moved on after having entered illegally via Greece mainly went to Germany (323), the UK (195) or France (193). Of those entering via Spain (555) most moved on to either Switzerland (161), France (139), or Belgium (130), while those who moved on after having had their fingerprints taken in Hungary mainly moved on to the neighbouring countries of Austria (163) or Germany (66).

2.2.3. '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 present in another Member State from the one in which they claimed asylum mostly end up in a few Member States, in particular Germany (7,749), Switzerland (2,225), the Netherlands (3,418), France (2,255), Austria (1,739) and Norway (1,612).

2.3. 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 previous annual reports and highlighted as a problem of implementation in the Evaluation Report.

Contrary to the previous years, 2011 saw an overall decrease in the average delay of transmissions, i.e. the time elapsed between the taking and sending of fingerprints to the Central Unit of EURODAC. Most of the Member States and Associated Countries delay in transmitting fingerprints to the EURODAC Central Unit is between 0 and 4 days. Exceptions to this average have been noticed mainly in the transmission of CAT2 fingerprints for the following Member States: Germany (4.67), Greece (12.03), Netherlands (8.83), Slovakia (6.4) and UK (5.75). 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'¹⁸ and 'missed hits'¹⁹.

Due to this general improvement in the average delay of transmission, the total number of hits missed because of a delay in the transmission of fingerprints declined from 362 in 2010 down to only 9 in 2011.

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 6 (66.6%). The pattern regarding the distribution of wrong hits also followed the same pattern as in 2010 in that delays in the transmission by Denmark resulted in 28 wrong hits followed by Finland with 23 wrong hits out of a total of 89. 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.

¹⁸ 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 then 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. 19 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.

2.4. Quality of transactions

In 2011, the average rate of rejected transactions²⁰ for all Member States and Associated Countries decreased to 5.87%, down from 8.92% in 2010. The following Member States had a rejection rate of 10% or above: Estonia (21.65%), France (13.41%), Malta (13.31%), Portugal (15.42%), and the UK (11.08%). In total, 10 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.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The EURODAC Central Unit provided satisfactory results throughout 2011 in terms of speed, output, security and cost-effectiveness.

In 2011, the overall volume of transactions increased by 37.7% (to 412,303), with increases in all 3 categories of transactions. The number of 'category 1' transactions increased by 28% (to 275,857), while the number of 'category 2' transactions grew by 17.1% (to 57,693) and the number of 'category 3' transactions increased by a more modest 8.1% (to 78,753).

The average rate of rejected transactions for all Member States decreased to 5.87% in 2011, from 8.92% in 2010.

There was a general improvement concerning delays in the transmission of data to the EURODAC Central Unit, although further improvements could still be made.

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A transaction may be rejected due to a data validation issue, fingerprint errors or insufficient quality (see also section 2.1. ibid).

<u>ANNEX</u>

		a	Blocked	
	CAT1	CAT2	CAT1	
AT	112,108	240	7,744	
BE	134,166	7	3,584	
BG	3,642	940	12	
СН	43,427	0	3,287	
CY	28,167	22	0	
CZ	13.915	0	357	
DE	247,074	20	14,862	
DK	13,339	0	0	
EE	146	0	19	
ES	32,900	5,860	545	
FI	22,215	31	411	
FR	317,952	792	0	
GR	102,554	2,904	0	
HU	15,910	1,484	302	
IE	26,268	6	1,738	
IS	340	2	0	
IT	158,716	53,008	1,798	
LI	1	0	0	
LT	1,376	1	40	
LU	6,727	0	17	
LV	454	0	0	
МТ	5,234	9	0	
NL	77,092	17	4,048	
NO	72,493	0	8	
PL	37,315	19	433	
PT	1,132	0	37	
RO	4,925	123	307	
SE	177,134	2	1,761	
SI	3,385	50	31	
SK	15,309	59	1	
UK	253.529	524	30,765	
	1,928,945	66,120	72,107	1,995,06

Table 1: EURODAC Central Unit, Database content status the 31/12/2011

	Categoryl	Category2	Category3	TOTAL
AT	11,099	128	4,835	16,062
BE	24,728	3	4,117	28,848
BG	690	509	464	1,663
СН	19,124	0	5,527	24,651
СҮ	1,556	10	131	1,697
CZ	612	0	894	1,506
DE	37,654	25	22,851	60,530
DK	3,393	1	787	4,181
EE	49	0	32	81
ES	2,764	4,204	471	7,439
FI	2,459	52	94	2,605
FR	37,764	389	5,320	43,473
GR	11,917	530	22	12,469
HU	1,256	906	1,303	3,465
IE	1,134	0	0	1,134
IS	62	2	16	80
т	43,906	50,555	2,224	96,685
ш	1	0	0	1
LT	378	1	131	510
LU	1,387	0	174	1,561
LV	287	0	35	322
MT	1,552	3	76	1,631
NL	11,722	7	11,154	22,883
NO	7,587	0	3,385	10,972
PL	4,300	6	329	4,635
PT	196	0	46	242
RO	1,687	40	426	2,153
SE	22,736	3	244	22,983
SI	265	31	217	513
SK	426	2	589	1,017
UK	23,166	286	12,859	36,311
TOTAL	275,857	57,693	78,753	412,303

Table 2: Successful transactions to the EURODAC Central Unit, in 2011

Table 3: Hit repartition - Category 1 against Category 1, in 2011

Category 1 against Category 1 From

<u>From</u> 01/01/2011 00:00:00 to 31/12/2011 23:59:59

HIT																																Total	Total
countries	AT	BE	BG	CH	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	Ħ	FR	GR	HU	IE	IS	Π	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local	
Sender							1	-									1	-	1		1 -								1	1			
AT	1963	129	30	421	21	27	277	42	0	28	22	127	412	289	8	0	243	0	17	20	0	2	84	93	521	0	306	137	18	200	110	1963	5547
BE	388	8101	19	264	9	23	556	67	1	105	80	481	369	184	17	3	378	0	26	68	8	19	620	251	831	7	20	450	33	53	294	8101	13725
BC	0	2	275	2	2	2	7	1	0	1	2	3	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	1	0	5	10	0	0	11	275	348
СН	976	376	20	3259		33	997	101	2	247	133	512	286	178	15	4	3149	0	44	82	9	56	346	377	196	11	66	655	43	107	184	3259	12473
CY	1	0	0	0	55	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	55	62
CZ	43	17	0	18	0	294	24	5	0	1	8	10	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	14	18	0	0	12	0	1	5	294	495
DE	631	579	40	738	38	58	3040	165		90	166	488	705	280	19	0	1156	0	58	33	14	84	483	412	746	5	75	1314	36	63	201	3040	11717
DK	113	172	6	126	5	7	228	330	1	21	86	45	110	31	3	3	130	0	6	23	3	4	121	373	98	1	15	626	4	9	62	330	2762
EE	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	14	1	0	1	2	41
ES	19	60	0	61	0	5	24	8	0	452	9	40	10	4	1	2	12	0	0	3	0	0	30	39	3	2	4	36	1	0	13	452	838
FI	47	46	9	74	5	11	112	97	4	13	405	24	77	12	9	1	135	0	20	3	27	26	95	261	66	0	2	535	5	6	46	405	2173
FR	524	529	17	362	28	57	531	50	4	175	68	1520	442	176	11	4	569	0	72	29	14	36	381	205	1746	21	44	353	27	85	236	1520	8316
GR	48	22	32	19	17	5	36	2	0	8	6	23	785	9	0	0	23	0	0	1	1	2	11	18	12	3	15	23	0	2	36	785	1159
HU	224	43	10	68	1	6	80	20	0	2	3	38	94	498	2	1	14	0	0	4	0	0	26	14	4	0	40	29	4	13	20	498	1258
IE	6	3	0	2	0	0	5	1	0	2	3	8	19	4	236	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	12	0	0	71	236	389
IS	3	7	0	2	0	1	10	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	8	19	0	0	1	12	2	0	4	1	.90
IT	299	133	13	516	12	11	250	98	0	37	40	169	373	60	13	0	5606	0	2	3	0	280	133	282	10	2	38	195	33	39	319	5606	8966
LI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
LT	38	26	0	22	2	2	41	5	0	2	10	24	1	4	2	0	0	0	22	2	7	0	24	19	48	1	1	28	0	16	2	22	349
LU	23	109	0	69	0	2	161	16	0	14	10	97	7	4	1	0	33	0	6	26	1	2	68	26	32	0	1	147	5	5	9	26	874
LV	31	1	0	7	0	0	19	2	1	0	7	15	2	2	2	0	2	0	11	0	4	0	25	8	58	0	1	18	0	5	1	4	222
MT	0	2	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	8	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	5	45
NL	201	528	8	236	10	46	431	81	1	49	106	188	133	80	20	2	431	0	30	49	4	57	4145	207	324	3	13	496	18	31	129	4145	8057
NO	111	60	11	202	5	9	211	164	2	27	102	59	181	15	12	2	546	0	8	5	6	50	111	630	62	2	18	857	5	5	75	630	3553
PL	262	87	0	60	0	18	140	18	0	5	11	94	5	8	1	0	5	0	17	12	0	0	80	58	1872	1	2	68	0	18	7	1872	2849
PT	2	2	0	3	1	2	4	1	0	5	1	3	2	1	1	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	6	5	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	55
RO	36	9	10	7	1	2	28	5	0	2	0	11	85	34	1	1	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	8	5	0	50	17	0	9	12	50	343
SE	310	222	14	360	9	31	825	673	9	51	502	176	242	127	27	10	1550	0	27	39	47	123	553	1377	157	3	30	3491	10	24	180	3491	11199
SI	14	1	4	3	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	8	22	9	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	3	11	6	4	7	6	118
SK	132	9	0	43	0	7	42	1	0	0	2	8	1	10	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	18	7	5	0	2	11	2	277	8	277	595
UK	96	209	12	70	4	7	164	33	0	19	22	279	233	39	249	2	453	0	1	3	0	21	98	107	2	1	17	96	4	19	2621	2621	4881
Total	6543	11484	531	7017	237	669	8257	1991	27	1358	1813	4453	4619	2063	657	37	14472	0	368	411	149	768	7502	4838	6820	68	769	9668	257	991	4665	39975	103502
		. 1																							-								

Table 4: Hit repartition - Category 1 against Category 2, in 2011

													Cate	gory 1	l agai	nst C	ategory	2	<u>r r</u>	<u>om</u> 0	1/01/	2011	00:0	0:00	10	31/12	/2011	23::	59:59				
HIT countries Sender	AT	BE	BG	СН	сү	cz	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HU	IE	IS	Π	LI	LT	LU	LV	МТ	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total Local	Total
AT	50	0	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	0	0	183	163	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	2	3	1	50	568
BE	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	16	143	32	0	0	145	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	484
BG	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	363	368
СН	6	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	161	0	15	128	40	0	0	2288	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	1	0	2653
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
CZ	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	0	0	0	1
DE	1	0	14	0	0	0	7	1		27		29	323	66	0	0	688	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	7	1162
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		4	0	1	49	4	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	132
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
ES	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		596		2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	605
EI ED	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		1	33	0	10	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	33	73 777
FR	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0		139		216	193	34	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	216	353
GR HU	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	331 36	4	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	137	185
nu IE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	105
IIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	-	33		4	103	28	0	0	25949	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	25949	26137
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
LT	0	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	1	0	1	2
LU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
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	1	0	0	1
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
NL	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	9	97	7	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	228
NO	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	77	5	0	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254
PL.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
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
RO	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	52	23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	32	115
SE	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	11	182	15	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	586
SI	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	17
SK	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	12
UK	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	21	195	9	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	30	30	378
Total	82	1	439	0	0	0	8	0	0	1151	36	329	2136	583	0	0	30217	0	1	0	0	17	7	0	4	0	65	0	13	23	38	27766	35150

From 01/01/2011 00:00:00 to 31/12/2011 23:59:59

Table 5: Hit repartition - Category 3 against Category 1, in 2011

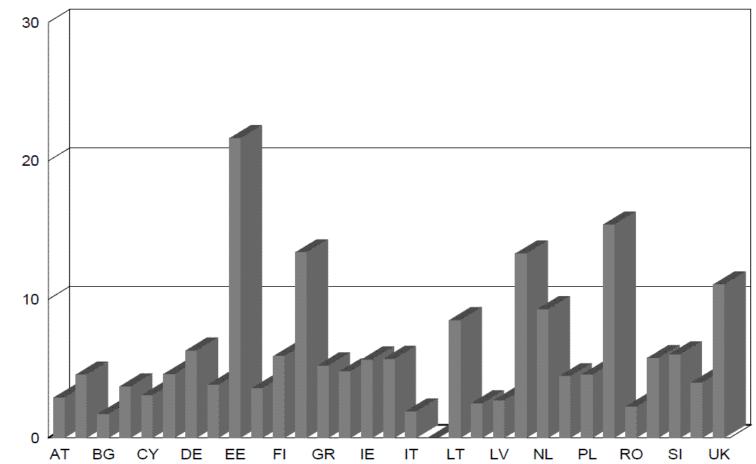
Category 3 against Category 1

<u>From</u> 01/01/2011 00:00:00 to 31/12/2011 23:59:59

BE BG	1489 109 2 356 0	72 1273 3 87	11 3 35	274 125	4	22	156						-OIK	HU	IE	IS	Π	LI	LT	LU	LV	N1.1	NL	NO	FL	-111	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK	Local	
BG CH	2 356 0	3		125	2		130	5	0	22	4	55	164	184	3	1	262	0	17	11	0	2	30	47	54	0	101	55	15	122	46	1489	3228
СН	356 0		35		2	5	177	19	0	34	7	213	35	49	3	0	99	0	4	22	1	4	123	42	32	0	8	69	10	18	147	1273	2634
	0	87		2	1	0	9	1	0	0	2	0	27	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	3	4	1	1	9	35	117
CY	-		4	2213	2	11	265	29	0	61	25	232	51	67	6	1	552	0	14	16	4	8	66	91	44	1	18	115	9	33	57	2213	4438
	60	0	0	0	33	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	33	34
CZ	62	5	0	10	0	114	34	1	0	0	3	9	5	22	0	0	6	0	2	1	3	0	4	6	5	0	7	9	0	13	3	114	324
DE	865	537	25	835	15	73	1511	237	2	98	104	651	430	219	9	4	1031	0	35	55	13	22	452	524	351	10	95	765	28	81	183	1511	9260
DK	31	5	6	23	1	2	64	115	0	7	10	12	14	7	5	1	71	0	0	1	0	2	8	60	4	0	6	265	0	0	10	115	730
EE	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	11	0	5	0	6	0	0	4	0	2	0	3	44
ES	1	4	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	48	1	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	48	90
FI	1	1	0	4	0	0	6	3	0	3	24	2	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	1	3	13	2	0	0	29	0	0	2	24	105
FR	94	203	6	124	0	9	195	21	1	22	20	302	146	32	9	0	482	0	1	9	2	10	112	59	25	0	23	81	8	18	543	302	2557
GR	1	1	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	7	10	32
HU	186	46	0	56	0	6	62	15	0	3	5	62	66	440	1	1	8	0	0	7	0	0	13	15	1	0	61	36	9	9	15	440	1123
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
IS	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	28
IT	6	1	0	18	0	0	19	0	0	2	0	10	5	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	193	267
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
LT	4	4	0	6	0	0	7	1		1	3	21	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	0	13	0	5	11	10	1	2	13	0	1	2	6	113
LU	9	29	0	13	0	0	7	5	0	2	1	17	2	1	0	0	9	0	0	16	0	0	11	9	1	0	0	11	0	1	2	16	146
LV	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	0		0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	2	4	4	0	1	10	0	0	0	5	50
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	12
	212	560	10	187	7	61	434	79	2	39	83	291	100	73	12	3	317	0	16	58	0	59	2904	223	77	2	13	325	10	28	137	2904	6322
	92	37	1	144	0	9	148	128		44	49	45	53	25	4	6	287	0	2	8	0	7	32	1127	9	2	3	418	0	2	56	1127	2739
	25	8	0	7	1	3	23	3		1	4	10	2	4	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	3	3	107	0	0	13	0	1	1	107	227
PT	1	1	0	4	0	0	5	0		4	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	29
	23	2	5	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	6	14	26	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	289	3	0	4	3	289	391
SE	3	12	0	5	0	0	15	6		4	13	4	1	0	3	0	33	0	0	3	0	1	3	54	4	0	0	64	0	0	7	04 46	235
	16	6	2	11	0	2	9	4	0	0	0	13	6	13	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	4	11	46	6	2	40	165 447
	112	7	0	34	1	11	31	5		0	0	5	1	12	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	3	0	1	9	3	182	13	834	447
UK Total	76 3786	39 2943	2	18 4137	2	13 342	218 3422	7 685	0 9	10 406	5 369	87 2062	33	35	196 253	1 18	85 3470	0	0	1 213	0 52	0	20 3821	19 2335	3 746	0	3 640	38 2357	4 145	30 553	834 2081	13386	37666

Table 6: Rejected transactions, percentage in 2011

% of rejected transactions



EN

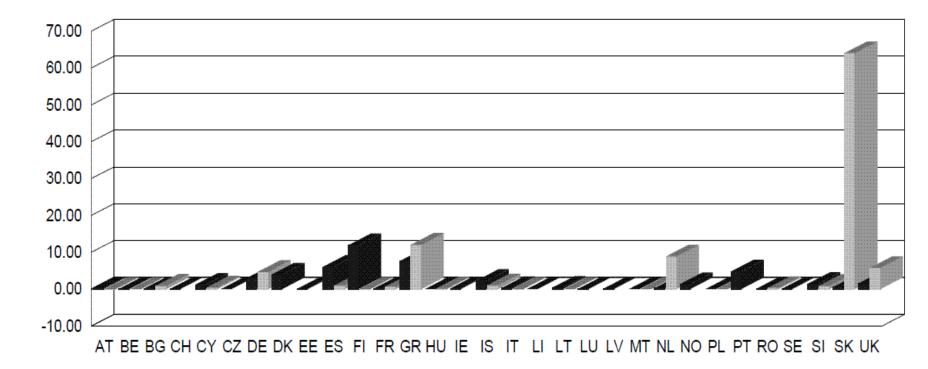


Table 7: Average time between the date of taking the fingerprints and their sending to the EURODAC Central Unit, in 2011



days

EN

	AT	BE	C	Η	CZ	DE	DK	FR	GR	HU	IT	LT	NL	NO	PL	SE	SI	SK	UK	Total
AT	0		0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0) (D	2	0	0	0 0	10
DE	0		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		1	3	0	0	0 0	8
DK	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C) (В	02	0	0	0 0	28
ES	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C) (D	0	0	0	0 0	1
FI	0		1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2 ;	3	1	8	1	0 1	23
NL	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0) (D	0	0	0	1 0	1
NO	0		0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0) (D	0	1	0	0 0	4
PL	1		4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	C) (D	0	0	0	0 0	8
SI	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0) (D	0	0	0	0 0	2
SK	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C) (D	0	0	0	0 0	1
UK	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	(D	0	0	0	0 0	3
Total	4		7	9	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	1	4	12	2	6 2	9	1	1 1	89

Table 8: Category 1 against Category 1 hit in wrong sense, in 2011

Table 9: Distribution of CAT1/CAT2 hits missed because a delay when sending the CAT2, in 2011

	DE	FR	NL	SE	UK	Total
ES	0	2	0	0	0	2
GR	4	0	1	0	1	6
SK	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	4	2	1	1	1	9

	AT	BE	СН	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	HU	IE	т	LT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	UK	Total
AT	17	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	34
BE	0	3	3	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	7	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	2	40
СН	2	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	37
CZ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
DE	15	0	2	1	19	0	1	1	5	0	18	0	3	5	0	3	1	0	0	74
DK	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	19
ES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
FI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
FR	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	5	31
IT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
LT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
LV	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
NL	1	1	2	1	6	0	0	0	2	1	10	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	12	43
NO	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	2	0	15	2	0	0	42
PL	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SE	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	4	0	35	0	0	2	1	11	0	0	5	65
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UK	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	14	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	17	45

Table 10: Distribution of hits against blocked cases (art. 12 of the EC Regulation 2725/2000), in 2011

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAI	JUN	лл.	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
BE		1				1		1		2		2	7
СН					3		1	1		2	2		9
ES	1	2	2	7	10	22		132	1	1		1	179
FI		3											3
FR	1	2	4	2	2	1		1	4	1	2		20
LI												1	1
LU	1												1
MT									1				1
NO										1			1
UK			1					1		1	1		4
	3	8	7	9	15	24	1	136	6	8	5	4	226

Table 11: Count of category 9 "special searches" per Member State, in 2011