



Brussels, 21 August 2026
(OR. en)

12444/26

COPEN 301
JAI 1055

COVER NOTE

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	10 August 2026
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. prev. doc.:	17009/25
No. Cion doc.:	SWD(2026) 268 final
Subject:	COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Statistics on the practical operation of the European arrest warrant – 2024

Delegations will find attached document SWD(2026) 268 final.

Encl.: SWD(2026) 268 final



Brussels, 10.8.2026
SWD(2026) 268 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Statistics on the practical operation of the European arrest warrant – 2024

Summary

This Commission staff working document sets out quantitative information on the practical operation of the European arrest warrant (EAW) in 2024. The statistics are based on information provided by the Member States to the Commission between November 2025 and June 2026, using the standard questionnaire contained in Council document 11356/13 of 24 June 2013.

The questionnaire covers quantitative information from Member States acting both as issuing States and as executing States. This includes data on the number of EAWs issued and executed, the number of persons arrested, the types of offences covered, the reasons for refusal and the duration of the surrender proceedings.

Only general conclusions can be drawn from the replies received, because they do not provide a complete set of data. Not all Member States replied to every question in the questionnaire and response rates have varied over the years, making statistical comparisons difficult at times.

It should be highlighted that:

- the main indicators on the number of proceedings, arrests and effective surrender procedures initiated have been rather stable (i.e. the ratio between these indicators has been relatively constant over the last few years); in 2024, however, a higher percentage of the total number of arrests resulted in effective surrender and a higher percentage of the surrender proceedings initiated resulted in effective surrender compared to 2023;
- it appears that some Member States do not always take the decision on whether to execute an EAW within the time limits set by Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant (EAW) and the surrender procedures between Member States¹ (the Framework Decision), as amended by Council Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA concerning trials *in absentia*², thus failing to comply with their obligations;
- Article 4(6) of the Framework Decision – which allows the executing Member State to take over the execution of a sentence – triggers the highest percentage of refusals to execute EAWs compared with other mandatory and optional grounds for refusal, as provided for in Articles 3, 4 and 4a of the Framework Decision.

These conclusions broadly confirm the main trends identified in 2023.

¹ OJ L 190, 18.7.2002, p. 1. Consolidated text:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02002F0584-20090328>

² Council Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA of 26 February 2009 amending Framework Decisions 2002/584/JHA, 2005/214/JHA, 2006/783/JHA, 2008/909/JHA and 2008/947/JHA, thereby enhancing the procedural rights of persons and fostering the application of the principle of mutual recognition to decisions rendered in the absence of the person concerned at the trial, OJ L 81, 27.3.2009, p. 24.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Objective and scope of the report.....	3
Overview of Member States' replies	4
I. Replies by Member States as issuing States.....	5
Introduction.....	5
1.) Total number of EAWs issued	6
2.) Categories of offence for which the EAWs were issued.....	7
3.) Total number of effective surrenders	9
II. Replies by Member States as executing States.....	10
Introduction.....	10
1.) Total number of arrests	10
2.) Total number of surrender proceedings initiated	11
3.) Total number of effective surrenders	11
3.1.) With the consent of a requested person	12
3.2.) Without the consent of a requested person	12
4.) Average time to take a decision on whether to execute an EAW	13
4.1.) Where the person consented	13
4.2.) Where the person did not consent.....	14
4.3.) Total number of cases where the 90-day time limit was not observed	14
4.4.) Eurojust being informed when the 90-day time limit was not observed	15
5.) Grounds for non-execution (refusal) and guarantees	15
5.1.) Mandatory grounds for non-execution	16
5.2.) Optional grounds for non-execution (Articles 4 and 4a)	17
5.3.) Fundamental rights (Article 1(3)).....	21
5.4.) Guarantees to be given by the issuing Member State (Article 5)	22
5.5.) Other provisions of the Framework Decision.....	23
6.) Surrender of a person (Article 23)	26
6.1.) Number of cases in which the time limits were not observed	26
6.2.) Number of cases in which a requested person was released because the time limits were not observed	26
Conclusions	27
Annex I – Replies to the questionnaire on quantitative information on the practical operation of the EAW	28
Annex II – Overview of the number of issued and executed EAWs 2005-2024	50

Introduction

Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant (EAW) and the surrender procedures between Member States (the Framework Decision), as amended by Council Framework Decision 2009/299/JHA concerning trials *in absentia*, is the first EU legal instrument on cooperation in criminal matters based on the principle of mutual recognition³. The Framework Decision has efficiently ensured that open borders are not exploited by those seeking to evade justice. It has also contributed to the EU objective of developing and maintaining an area of freedom, security and justice. The Framework Decision replaced the previous multilateral system of extradition between Member States with a simplified and effective system for the surrender of convicted persons or suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings and for the enforcement of judgements. This system is based on the principle of mutual recognition and on a high level of trust between the Member States' judicial authorities.

Objective and scope of the report

This Commission staff working document sets out quantitative information on how the EAW worked in practice in 2024. The statistics are based on information provided by the Member States to the Commission between November 2025 and June 2026, in their replies to the standard questionnaire contained in Council document 11356/13 of 24 June 2013.

From 2005 to 2013, these statistics were collected and published by the General Secretariat of the Council. Following the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon and the expiry in December 2014 of the transitional period for the former 'third-pillar' instruments, the Commission is now responsible for collecting and publishing this quantitative information⁴.

The questionnaire covers quantitative information from Member States acting both as issuing States and as executing States. This includes data on the number of EAWs issued and executed, the number of persons arrested, the types of offences covered, the reasons for refusal and the duration of the surrender proceedings.

These data: (i) provide a basis for statistical analysis; (ii) enable comparisons between Member States, including between different years; and (iii) provide a view of overall trends in the operation of the EAW.

³ The programme of measures to implement the principle of mutual recognition of criminal decisions is set out in the Tampere European Council Conclusions and adopted by the Council on 30 November 2000 (OJ C1 2 E, 15.1.2001, p. 10): 'The principle of mutual recognition is founded on mutual trust developed through the shared values of Member States concerning respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and human rights, so that each authority has confidence that the other authorities apply equivalent standards of protection of rights across their criminal justice systems'.

⁴ The Commission staff working documents covering statistics for the years 2014-2023 are available at https://commission.europa.eu/publications/replies-questionnaire-quantitative-information-practical-operation-european-arrest-warrant_en

Overview of Member States' replies

The Commission received replies from 26 of the 27 Member States. However, not all of them replied to every question in the questionnaire.

The data on the practical operation of the EAW in 2024, set out in Annex I, is therefore based on the responses of 26 of the 27 Member States.

Statistical comparisons of data from different years may not always be possible, because the response rates of Member States have varied over the years.

This staff working document is divided into two parts. The first part covers information provided by Member States acting as issuing States, while the second part covers information provided by Member States acting as executing States.

I. Replies by Member States as issuing States

Introduction

Article 1(1) of the Framework Decision provides that the EAW is a judicial decision issued by a Member State with a view to the arrest and surrender by another Member State of a requested person for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detention order.

An EAW may be issued: (i) for acts punishable by the law of the issuing Member State by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least 12 months; or (ii) where a sentence has been passed or a detention order made, for sentences of at least four months.

However, the issuing judicial authorities of the Member State should consider whether a less coercive EU measure could be used to achieve an appropriate result, assessing whether issuing an EAW is proportionate in the light of the particular circumstances of each case⁵.

The Court of Justice of the European Union (the Court of Justice) has held that the concept of ‘issuing judicial authority’ under Article 6(1) of the Framework Decision is not limited to the courts and judges of the Member States and must be interpreted broadly to include authorities participating in the administration of criminal justice. Public prosecutors’ offices therefore qualify as issuing judicial authorities, provided that they are not at risk of being subject to directions or instructions from the executive (such as a minister of justice) in a specific case in connection with the adoption of a decision to issue an EAW⁶. The Court of Justice has also clarified that the term ‘judicial authority’ does not cover the police service⁷ or an organ of the executive of a Member State, such as a ministry of justice⁸.

According to Article 6(3) of the Framework Decision, Member States are obliged to notify the General Secretariat of the Council of the judicial authorities that are competent to issue an EAW. All Member States have notified the General Secretariat of the Council accordingly.

⁵ Handbook on how to issue and execute a European arrest warrant, OJ C, C/2023/1270, 15.12.2023, p. 1 (<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023XC01270>), particularly the section on proportionality on pp. 18-19.

⁶ The 2022 EU Justice Scoreboard (https://commission.europa.eu/document/123138e5-f651-44e4-963e-65b721c4f5e7_en), pp. 47-51 (the 2022 EU Justice Scoreboard is also available). Judgement of 24 November 2020, AZ, C-510/19, EU:C:2020:953. Judgement of 27 May 2019, Joined Cases C-508/18, OG and C-82/19 PPU, PI, EU:C:2019:456. Judgement of 27 May 2019, C-509/18, PF, EU:C:2019:457.

⁷ Judgement of 10 November 2016, *Poltorak*, C-452/16 PPU, EU:C:2016:858.

⁸ Judgement of 10 November 2016, *Kovalkovas*, C-477/16 PPU, EU:C:2016:861.

1.) Total number of EAWs issued

27⁹ Member States responded to the most recent questionnaire providing information on the number of EAWs issued ([Question 1](#)). The issuing judicial authorities of the 27 Member States issued a total of **14 458** EAWs in 2024. In 2023, 26 Member States issued 14 071 EAWs while, in 2022, 26 Member States issued 13 335 EAWs. However, this represents a reduction compared to the total number of EAWs issued in previous years (17 471 EAWs were issued in 2018).

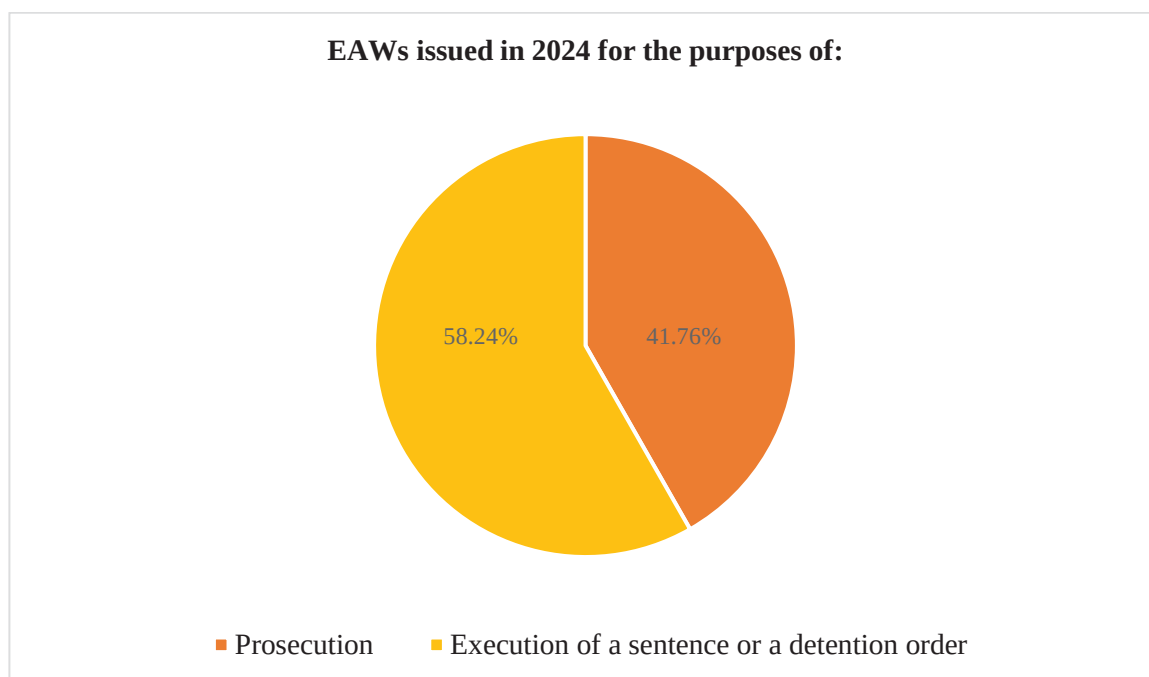
Only 21 Member States provided figures on the purpose of the EAWs issued ([Question 2](#)). In 2024, 4 062 EAWs were issued by these 21 Member States for prosecution purposes¹⁰.

Three distinct categories can be observed:

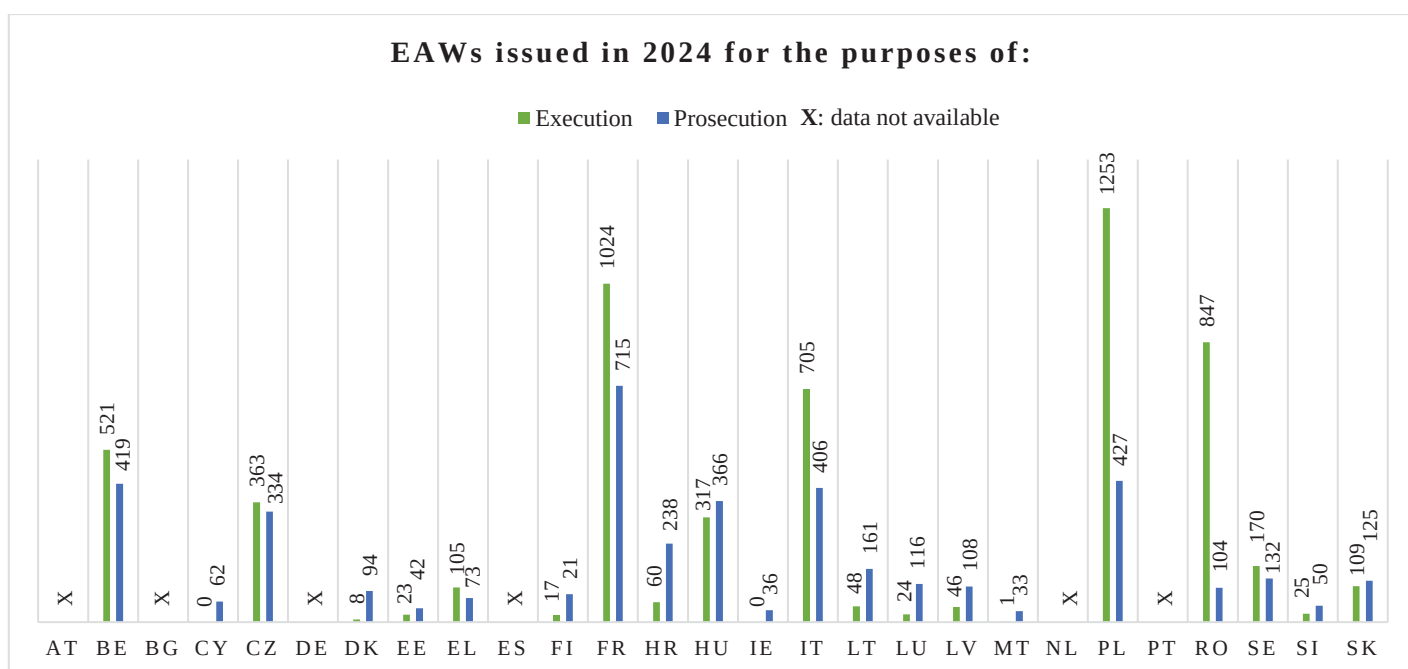
- Eleven (11) Member States issued significantly more EAWs for prosecution purposes: Cyprus (62 of 62), Denmark (94 of 102), Ireland (36 of 36), Lithuania (161 of 209), Luxembourg (116 of 140), Latvia (108 of 154), Malta (33 of 34), Croatia (238 of 298), Slovenia (50 of 75), and Estonia (42 of 65).
- Five (5) Member States issued significantly more EAWs for the execution of a sentence or detention order: Italy (705 of 1 111), Belgium (521 of 940), France (1 024 of 1 739), Poland (1 253 of 1 680) and Romania (847 of 951). These differences could be attributed to the higher percentage of *in absentia* proceedings in some of these Member States, which lead to lower numbers of EAWs being issued for prosecution purposes.
- The remaining five Member States that provided figures issued EAWs in relatively equal proportions for both purposes.

⁹ Spain only provided data in response to Question 1, reporting 468 outgoing EAWs in 2024.

¹⁰ Germany explained that, as regards the available statistics, there is no differentiation between EAWs issued for prosecution purposes and those issued for the purposes of executing a custodial sentence or a detention order.



Disclaimer: data from Member States that answered both categories of question.



2.) Categories of offence for which the EAWs were issued

Most Member States provided replies on the categories of offences for which EAWs were issued ([Question 3](#)).

The Commission requested that Member States distinguish more clearly between situations in which there had been no case (0) and situations in which no figures were available (X). Several Member States tried to give clearer answers, which reduced ambiguity. However, certain replies were still not sufficiently clear, making it difficult to draw exact conclusions from the figures provided.

The replies show that in 2024, as in 2015-2023, **the most commonly occurring categories of offence** were:

- a) **theft offences and criminal damage** (1 965 EAWs) ([Question 3.5](#));
- b) **drug offences** (1 622 EAWs) ([Question 3.2](#));
- c) **fraud and corruption offences** (1 168 EAWs) ([Question 3.6](#));
- d) **non-fatal offences against the person** (869 EAWs) ([Question 3.9](#)).

However, the incidence of each of these categories of offence varies greatly between Member States. For example, 528 of the 1 965 EAWs related to theft offences and criminal damage were registered by Poland alone. Similarly, the greatest number of EAWs issued for drug offences, 418 of 1 622, was also registered by Poland alone.

On the other hand, the figures show that, in 2024, **the least frequently occurring categories of offence** were:

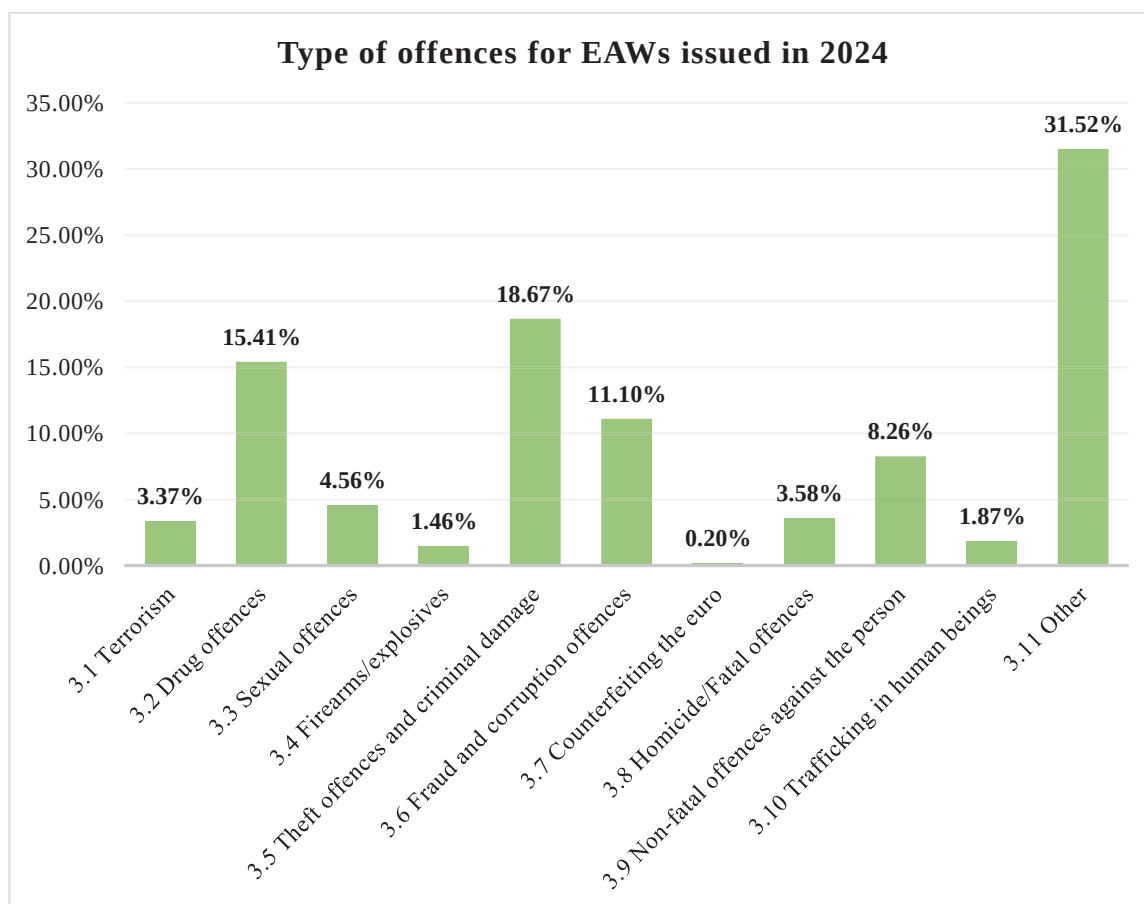
- a) **counterfeiting the euro** (21 EAWs) ([Question 3.7](#));
- c) **offences concerning firearms/explosives** (154 EAWs) ([Question 3.4](#));
- d) **trafficking in human beings** (197 EAWs) ([Question 3.10](#)).

These figures are in line with trends detected in previous years.

As regards trafficking in human beings ([Question 3.10](#)), 169 EAWs were issued in 2023 (2022: 213 EAWs). Of the 197 EAWs issued in 2024, 82 were issued by Romania and 51 by France.

However, as regards terrorism offences ([Question 3.1](#)), 79 EAWs were issued in 2023 and 112 in 2022, while the number of EAWs issued in 2024 has significantly increased to 355. Of these, 235 were issued by Belgium alone. This is in contrast to the reduction of EAWs registered for terrorism offences since 2020.

Moreover, Member States recorded 3 317 EAWs for offences under the ‘3.11 Other’ category ([Question 3.11](#)). In 2023, 2 553 EAWs were categorised as ‘3.11 Other’.



Disclaimer: not all Member States provided detailed information on the type of offence.

3.) Total number of effective surrenders

On the effective surrender of the person sought ([Question 4](#)), 24 Member States provided figures as issuing States (except for Austria and Sweden¹¹). In total, 5 368 EAWs issued by Member States' judicial authorities in 2024 or in previous years resulted in the effective surrender of the person sought. By comparison, 5 450 of the EAWs issued in 2023 resulted in effective surrender, according to data provided by 25 Member States (the exception being Austria).

¹¹ Spain only provided data in response to Question 1, therefore, it was not taken into account for other questions in the questionnaire.

II. Replies by Member States as executing States

Introduction

The executing judicial authority of a Member State has a general duty to act upon an EAW on the basis of the principle of mutual recognition and in accordance with Article 1(2) of the Framework Decision¹².

The Court of Justice held in case C-510/19, *AZ*, that the entire surrender procedure between Member States must be carried out under judicial supervision and that the decision to issue and execute an EAW must therefore be taken by a judicial authority¹³. On this point, the Court of Justice aligned the concept of ‘executing judicial authority’ (Article 6(2) of the Framework Decision) with its interpretation of the concept of ‘issuing judicial authority’ (Article 6(1) of the Framework Decision)¹⁴.

The concept of ‘executing judicial authority’ must therefore be interpreted as including the authorities of a Member State which, without necessarily being judges or courts, participate in the administration of criminal justice in that Member State, but act independently when exercising the responsibilities inherent in the execution of an EAW. This means that the public prosecutors of a Member State¹⁵ who participate in the administration of justice but who may receive instructions in a specific case from the executive, do not constitute an ‘executing judicial authority’ under the Framework Decision.

Article 6(3) of the Framework Decision requires Member States to notify the General Secretariat of the Council of the judicial authorities that are competent to execute an EAW. All Member States have notified the General Secretariat of the Council of such authorities.

1.) Total number of arrests

Of the 26 Member States responding to the questionnaire, 25 (all except Austria) provided figures on the number of persons arrested under an EAW ([Question 1](#)). In 2024, 7 955 requested persons were arrested – compared with 7 555 arrests in 2023 and 7 346 arrests in 2022 in the 25 Member States that provided information for those years¹⁶. In 2024, the highest numbers of arrests were

¹² Judgement of 6 October 2009, *Wolzenburg*, C-123/08, EU:C:2009:616, paragraph 57. Judgement of 5 April 2016, *Aranyosi and Căldăraru*, C-404/15 and C-659/15 PPU, EU:C:2016:198, paragraph 79.

¹³ Judgement of 24 November 2020, *AZ*, C-510/19, EU:C:2020:953.

¹⁴ *Cf. supra* p. 5.

¹⁵ The 2021 EU Justice Scoreboard: https://commission.europa.eu/document/123138e5-f651-44e4-963e-65b721c4f5e7_en, pp. 47-51.

¹⁶ The Member States that provide information vary from year to year.

recorded in Germany (2 728), the Netherlands (1 151) and France (766). Germany and the Netherlands were also responsible for the highest number of arrests in 2023.

2.) Total number of surrender proceedings initiated

Of the 26 Member States responding to the questionnaire, 25 (all except France) provided figures on the number of surrender proceedings initiated in 2024, which amounted to 7 113 in total ([Question 2](#)). In comparison, in 2023 the total number of surrender proceedings initiated was 7 330 in 26 Member States (8 098 in 26 Member States in 2022).

These figures, however, need to be compared with the data on effective surrenders (see Section 3), given that surrender proceedings that are initiated may not result in effective surrender for a variety of reasons, in particular due to the application of the grounds for refusal.



Disclaimer: the Member States that provide figures each year vary.

3.) Total number of effective surrenders

In 2024, 5 272 persons were effectively surrendered, according to figures provided by 26 Member States as executing States ([Question 3](#)). In comparison, 4 367 persons were effectively surrendered in 2023, according to figures provided by 26 Member States.

In 2024, 66.27% of the total number of arrests resulted in effective surrender, while 71.12% of surrender proceedings initiated resulted in effective surrender. In comparison, 57.80%¹⁷ of the total number of arrests in 2023 resulted in effective surrender, while 59.57%¹⁸ of surrender proceedings initiated resulted in effective surrender.

For the fifth time, as part of the questionnaire for the 2024 statistics, Member States were asked to provide detailed quantitative data, where available, for each Member State to which a requested person was surrendered. 22 Member States¹⁹ supplied the requested data, although it is worth noting that these data sets are often incomplete ([Question 3.1](#)).

3.1.) With the consent of a requested person

The consent of the requested person is particularly important when analysing the duration of the surrender procedure in practice. The final decision on the execution of an EAW should be taken within 10 days of consent being given (Article 17(2) of the Framework Decision).

Of the 26 Member States that responded to the questionnaire, 25 (all except Austria) provided data on the consent of the requested person. From the data provided by the same Member States²⁰, it can be concluded that **49.29% of the persons effectively surrendered in 2024 consented to their surrender** (2 496 of 5 064 persons surrendered by the same Member States). This percentage stood at 55.12% in the 2023 figures reported by 24 Member States ([Question 4](#) with reference to Question 3).

3.2.) Without the consent of a requested person

If the requested person does not consent to their surrender, the final decision on the execution of the EAW should be taken within 60 days of their arrest (Article 17(3) of the Framework Decision).

In 2024, **50.71% of effectively surrendered persons did not consent to their surrender.**

¹⁷ This percentage becomes 61.80% if it is taken into account that the 25 Member States that provided figures on the total number of arrests are not the same 25 Member States that provided figures on the total number of effective surrenders.

¹⁸ This percentage becomes 56.06% if it is taken into account that 26 Member States provided figures on the total number of surrender proceedings initiated, while 25 Member States provided figures on the total number of effective surrenders.

¹⁹ Not all Member States provided consistent data for each Member State to which a requested person was surrendered.

²⁰ Austria, which provided data for the total number of persons that were effectively surrendered in 2024, was not taken into account as it did not indicate the number of persons consenting to their surrender.

4.) Average time to take a decision on whether to execute an EAW

Under Article 17(1) of the Framework Decision, all EAWs must be dealt with and executed as a matter of urgency. Strict time limits are set out for the execution of an EAW, depending on whether the requested person consents to their surrender.

If the requested person does consent to their surrender, the final decision on the execution of the EAW should be taken within 10 days of consent being given (Article 17(2) of the Framework Decision).

If the requested person does not consent to their surrender, the final decision on the execution of the EAW should be taken within 60 days of the arrest of the requested person (Article 17(3) of the Framework Decision).

Those time limits may be extended by a further 30 days in exceptional cases in which the EAW cannot be executed within the applicable time limits. In these cases, the executing judicial authority must immediately inform the issuing judicial authority of the extension and provide the reasons for the delay (Article 17(4) of the Framework Decision).

4.1.) Where the person consented

Under [Question 5](#), 21²¹ Member States provided information on the duration of the procedure in cases in which the requested person consented to the surrender. For these Member States, the surrender procedure took an average of **24 days after the arrest** in 2024 – compared to 19.93 days in 2023 and 20.48 days in 2022.

In 2024, Ireland reported the longest average duration of the procedure where the requested person consented to the surrender: 71 days. In 2023, the longest average duration of the procedure where the requested person consented to the surrender was reported by Lithuania, at 38 days.

In 2024, the shortest average durations of the surrender procedure were one day in Luxembourg and six days in Sweden. In comparison, Luxembourg, Sweden and Belgium recorded the shortest durations in 2023.

²¹ Belgium replied with a ‘X’ to Question 5, but it also indicated that ‘there were no persons who consented to surrender in 2024’.

4.2.) Where the person did not consent

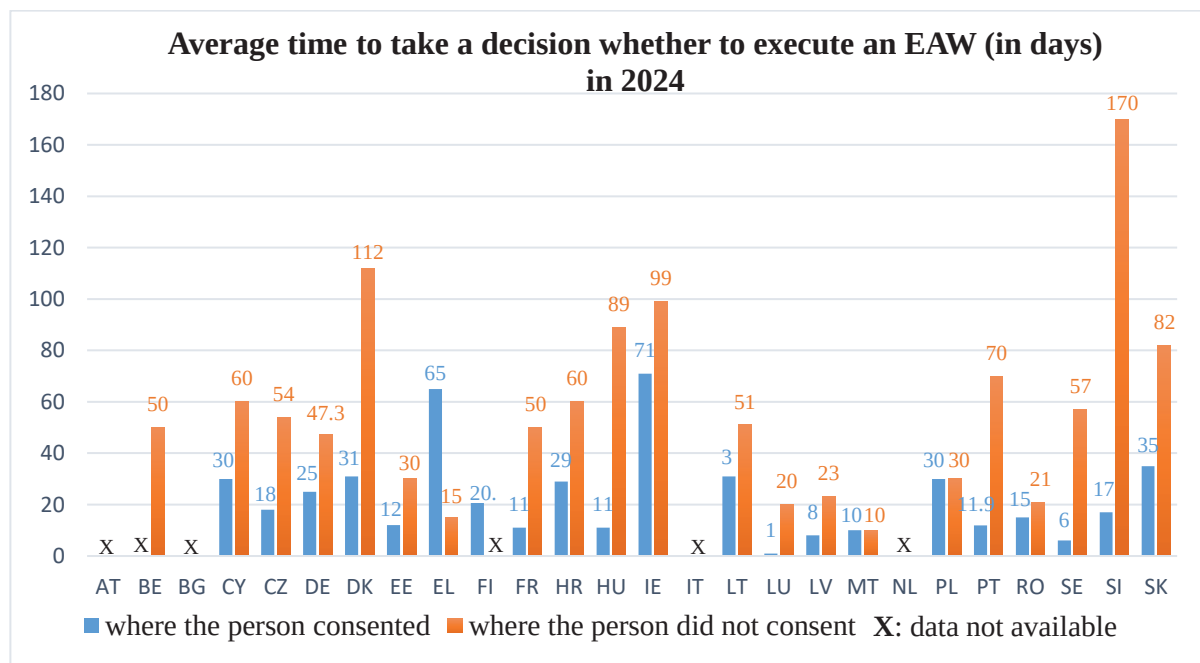
Where the requested person did not consent to the surrender, the procedure lasted on average **57.65 days** in the 21 Member States that provided figures in 2024, compared to 60.12 days in 2023 and 57.72 days in 2022 ([Question 6](#)).

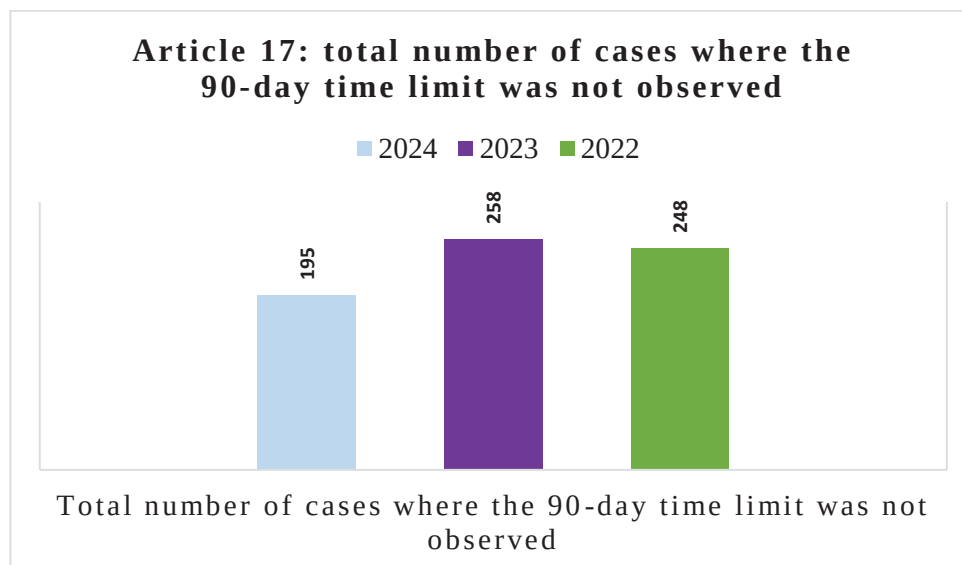
Slovenia reported a lengthy average duration of 170 days, as did Denmark (112 days) and Ireland (99 days). In 2023, Ireland reported a lengthy average duration of 160 days.

By contrast, the shortest average durations were reported by Malta (10 days), Greece (15 days) and Luxembourg (20 days).

4.3.) Total number of cases where the 90-day time limit was not observed

Under [Question 8.1](#), the 90-day time limit was exceeded in 195 cases reported by 21 of the 26 Member States that replied. This figure is lower than the total reported for 2023 (258 cases reported by 14 of the 26 Member States that replied). The highest numbers were reported by Germany (95 cases) and Ireland (47 cases). Together, these two Member States reported the majority of cases in which the 90-day time limit was exceeded (72.82% of cases). Greece, Estonia, Finland, France, Malta, Cyprus, Slovakia, Latvia and Lithuania reported no cases in which the time limit was exceeded. A comparison with the number of initiated surrender proceedings in the same Member States reveals that the 90-day time limit was exceeded in 4.16% of the initiated surrender proceedings (5.14% in 2023).





Disclaimer: the Member States that provide figures each year vary.

4.4.) Eurojust being informed when the 90-day time limit was not observed

Where competent authorities cannot comply with the time limits, they must inform Eurojust, giving reasons for the delay (Article 17(7)). Eurojust can then monitor the cases concerned and help identify any problems causing delays. To improve compliance with the time limits in surrender proceedings, Eurojust can also facilitate the exchange of information between the competent authorities.

However, as was observed in previous years, the statistics on informing Eurojust reveal that this provision is of limited application in practice. In 2024, Eurojust was informed in 67 cases, according to figures provided by 19 Member States²² ([Question 8.2](#)). In 2023, Eurojust was informed in 44 cases, according to figures provided by 21 Member States, while in 2022 the equivalent figure was 78, based on information given by 17 Member States.

5.) Grounds for non-execution (refusal) and guarantees

The general duty to execute an EAW, enshrined in Article 1(2), is limited under Articles 3, 4 and 4a of the Framework Decision by the mandatory and optional grounds for non-execution of the EAW.

²² The Netherlands indicated that, in principle, they inform Eurojust in all cases. This assertion is not borne out by the number provided above.

Following the case law of the Court of Justice, these grounds for non-execution are in principle exhaustive²³. A refusal to execute an EAW is intended to be an exception, which must be interpreted strictly.

The execution of an EAW was refused in 1 097 cases in 26 Member States in 2024 ([Question 7](#)). This aggregated figure is in line with the data presented by 26 Member States in previous years: 1 054 refusals in 2023 and 1 100 refusals in 2022. These figures constitute an increase compared to previous years: 879 refusals in 26 Member States in 2018, 796 refusals in 24 Member States in 2017, and 719 refusals in 25 Member States in 2016. However, it is not possible to provide exact statistical comparisons, since different Member States provided figures for those years.

Most Member States gave specific replies to questions about the grounds for their refusals. The figures provided show that – as in 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 – the most common ground for refusal to surrender was Article 4(6) of the Framework Decision, used in respect of 349 EAWs in 2024 (this figure was 408 in 2023).

5.1.) Mandatory grounds for non-execution

The Framework Decision sets out three mandatory grounds for non-execution under Article 3, where the executing judicial authority is obliged to refuse to execute the EAW: (i) amnesty; (ii) *ne bis in idem*; and (iii) the subject of the EAW being under the age of criminal responsibility.

- Amnesty (Article 3(1))

The execution of an EAW must be refused if the offence on which the EAW is based is covered by amnesty in the executing Member State, where that State had jurisdiction to prosecute the offence under its own criminal law. In 2024, as in 2023, there were no cases in which execution was refused because of amnesty ([Question 7.1](#)). In comparison, three cases were registered in 2022, and three cases were registered in 2021.

- *Ne bis in idem* (Article 3(2))

Execution of an EAW must be refused if the executing judicial authority is informed that the requested person has been finally judged by a Member State for the same acts, provided that, where a sentence has been passed, that sentence has been served or is currently being served or may no longer be executed under the law of the sentencing Member State (the enforcement requirements).

²³ Judgement of 6 October 2009, *Wolzenburg*, C-123/08, EU:C:2009:616, paragraph 57. Judgement of 26 February 2013, *Melloni*, C-399/11, EU:C:2013:107, paragraph 38. Judgement of 30 May 2013, *Jeremy F*, C-168/13 PPU, EU:C:2013:358, paragraph 36. Judgement of 5 April 2016, *Aranyosi and Căldăraru*, C-404/15 and C-659/15 PPU, EU:C:2016:198, paragraph 80.

In 2024, as in 2023, nine refusals were issued on the ground of *ne bis in idem* ([Question 7.2](#)). In 2022, the equivalent number was six, while four cases were reported in 2021.

- Subject of the EAW under the age of criminal responsibility (Article 3(3))

Execution of an EAW must be refused in cases where, due to their age, the requested person cannot be held criminally responsible for the acts on which the EAW is based under the law of the executing Member State. The age of criminal responsibility varies across the Member States.

In 2024, one case of refusal to surrender on this ground was recorded in Poland ([Question 7.3](#)). In 2023, three cases of refusal to surrender on this ground were recorded in Poland and one was recorded in Germany, while two and four cases of refusal to surrender on this ground were recorded in 2022 and 2021 respectively.

5.2.) Optional grounds for non-execution (Articles 4 and 4a)

Articles 4 and 4a of the Framework Decision provide eight optional grounds for non-execution. An executing judicial authority may only invoke the optional grounds for non-execution referred to in Article 4 if they have been transposed into its national law. The Court of Justice has held that Member States have a certain margin of discretion when implementing the optional grounds for non-execution²⁴ but that this discretion must be consistent with the purpose of the Framework Decision, in accordance with the principle of mutual recognition. Moreover, the Court of Justice has held that executing judicial authorities must be able to take the specific circumstances of each case into account and to assess the applicability of the optional grounds for non-execution in a specific case²⁵.

- Lack of double criminality (Article 4(1))

Execution of an EAW may be refused where, in the cases referred to in Article 2(4) of the Framework Decision, the act on which the EAW is based does not constitute an offence under the law of the executing Member State. The Court of Justice has held that there is no need for a perfect match between the constituent elements of the offence concerned in the issuing Member State and the executing Member State²⁶. This optional ground for refusal only concerns offences not covered by the list of 32 offences under Article 2(2), for which the verification of double criminality is not required, provided that the threshold of three years is met.

²⁴ Judgement of 6 October 2009, *Wolzenburg*, C-123/08, EU:C:2009:616, paragraphs 61 and 62.

²⁵ Judgement of 29 April 2021, X, C-665/20 PPU, EU:C:2021:339, paragraphs 40-48.

²⁶ Judgement of 14 July 2021, *KL*, C-168/21, EU:C:2022:558.

In 2024, 10 of the 26 participating Member States reported 64 refusals based on the lack of double criminality ([Question 7.4](#)). In comparison, in 2023, 13 of the 23 Member States that replied reported 54 refusals based on the lack of double criminality.

- Prosecution pending in the executing Member State (Article 4(2))

Execution of an EAW may be refused where the person who is the subject of the EAW is being prosecuted in the executing Member State for the same act as the one on which the EAW is based.

In 2024, seven of the 26 participating Member States reported 13 refusals based on this optional ground for non-execution ([Question 7.5](#)). In comparison, in 2023, 15 cases were registered in seven Member States and, in 2022, nine cases were registered in six Member States.

- Prosecution for the same offence precluded in the executing Member State (Article 4(3))

Execution of an EAW may be refused: (i) where the judicial authorities of the executing Member State have decided either not to prosecute the offence on which the EAW is based or to stop proceedings; or (ii) where a final judgement has been passed on the requested person in a Member State, in respect of the same acts, which prevents further proceedings.

For 2024, four of the 26 participating Member States reported five refusals based on this ground for non-execution ([Question 7.6](#)). In comparison, in 2023, nine refusals were registered in four Member States (five were reported in Croatia and two in Germany), while in 2022, a total of 16 cases were registered, with Bulgaria reporting four refusals.

- Prosecution or punishment statute-barred (Article 4(4))

Execution of an EAW may be refused where the criminal prosecution or punishment of the requested person is statute-barred according to the law of the executing Member State, and the acts fall within the jurisdiction of that Member State under its own criminal law.

For 2024, 40 refusals based on this ground for non-execution were reported in nine of the 26 participating Member States ([Question 7.7](#)). In comparison, 41 refusals based on this ground for non-execution were reported in seven of the 22 Member States that replied for 2023, compared to 24 refusals in nine of the 24 Member States that replied for 2022.

- Final judgement in a third State (Article 4(5))

Execution of an EAW may be refused where the executing judicial authority is informed that the requested person has been finally judged by a third State for the same acts (the *idem* requirement)

provided that, where a sentence has been handed down, the sentence has been served or is currently being served or may no longer be executed under the law of the sentencing country (enforcement requirements).

In 2024, one case of refusal was recorded on the grounds that a final judgement had been rendered in a third State ([Question 7.8](#)). In comparison, no cases of refusal were recorded in 2023. Numbers were also low in previous years: only two cases were reported in 2022 and four cases in 2021.

- The executing Member State undertakes the execution of the sentence (Article 4(6))

Execution of an EAW may be refused if the EAW has been issued for the purposes of execution of a custodial sentence or detention order, where the requested person is staying in, or is a national or a resident of the executing Member State and that State undertakes to execute the sentence or detention order according to its domestic law. A refusal to surrender based on Article 4(6) of the Framework Decision does not lead to impunity, since the executing Member State takes over the execution of the sentence or detention order²⁷.

According to the case law of the Court of Justice, a refusal based on the optional ground for non-execution provided for in Article 4(6) of the Framework Decision presupposes that the judicial authority has complied with the conditions and the procedure laid down in Framework Decision 2008/909²⁸ as regards the recognition of the judgement in respect of that sentence and the assumption of responsibility for the enforcement of that sentence²⁹. This would, in particular, require that the executing State's assumption of responsibility for the enforcement of the sentence imposed by the sentencing judgement handed down in the issuing State is subject to the consent of that issuing State, in accordance with the rules laid down in Framework Decision 2008/909³⁰.

For 2024, 15 of 26 Member States reported 349 refusals where the executing Member State undertook the execution of the sentence ([Question 7.9](#)). The Netherlands alone reported 76 cases – the highest number of the Member States that provided figures. Romania was next, with 61 cases. By comparison, for 2023, 17 Member States reported 408 refusals and there were 384 refusals in 2022, and 324 in 2021. It is interesting to note that there are no consistent patterns. For example, Germany registered a reduction in cases of refusals under Article 4(6) between 2017 (56) and 2018 (27) but reported a series of increases to 48 cases in 2019, 45 cases in 2020, 56 cases in 2021 and 72 cases in 2022.

²⁷ Judgement of 29 June 2017, *Popławski I*, C-579/15, EU:C:2017:503.

²⁸ Council Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA of 27 November 2008 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgements in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences or measures involving deprivation of liberty for the purpose of their enforcement in the European Union, *OJ L 327*, 5.12.2008, pp. 27–46

²⁹ Judgement of 4 September 2025, *C.J.*, Case C-305/22, EU:C:2025:665.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

- Extraterritoriality (offences committed outside the territory of the issuing Member State) (Article 4(7))

Execution of an EAW may be refused where the EAW relates to offences which: (i) are regarded by the law of the executing Member State as having been committed in whole or in part in the territory of the executing Member State or in a place treated as such; or (ii) have been committed outside the territory of the issuing Member State and the law of the executing Member State does not allow prosecution for the same offences when committed outside its territory.

With respect to Article 4(7)(a) of the Framework Decision, the Court of Justice clarified that the executing authorities cannot automatically refuse the execution of an EAW if the offence has been committed in whole or in part in the territory of the executing Member State, as the application of this ground for refusal should be left to the discretion of the executing judicial authority³¹.

For 2024, 35 refusals reported by six of the 26 participating Member States were based on extraterritoriality ([Question 7.10](#)). In comparison, 16 refusals were reported by four of the 22 reporting Member States in 2023 and 19 refusals were reported by nine of the 24 reporting Member States in 2022.

- Trials *in absentia* (Article 4a)

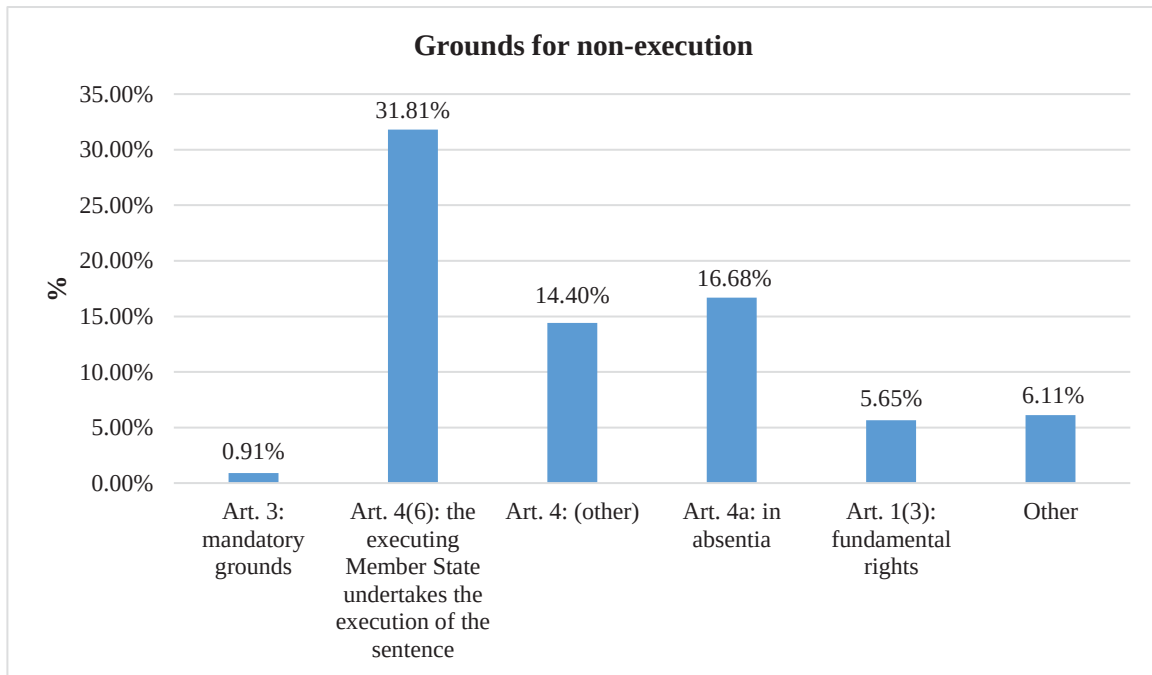
Article 4a provides an optional ground for non-execution for situations in which an executing judicial authority receives an EAW for execution of a custodial sentence or a detention order arising from proceedings in the issuing Member State where the person was not present (a decision rendered *in absentia*), together with four exceptions. If any of the exceptions are applicable, the executing judicial authority cannot refuse to execute an EAW based on a decision rendered *in absentia*.

The Court of Justice has clarified that Article 4a of the Framework Decision should be transposed as an optional ground for non-execution, because ‘*[i]f the executing judicial authority were to consider that the conditions, set out in Article 4a(1)(a) or (b) of that framework decision, which preclude the possibility of refusing to execute a European arrest warrant, are not satisfied, as Article 4a provides for a case of optional non-execution of that warrant, **that court may, in any event, take into account other circumstances that enable it to satisfy itself that the surrender of the person concerned does not entail a breach of [their] rights of defence, and surrender that person to the issuing Member State** (see, to that effect, judgement of 24 May 2016, Dworzecki, C-108/16 PPU, EU:C:2016:346, paragraph 50)*’³².

³¹ Judgement of 12 February 2026, Rastoshev, C-712/25 PPU, EU:C:2026:101.

³² Judgement of 17 December 2020, *TR v Generalstaatsanwaltschaft Hamburg*, C-416/20 PPU, EU:C:2020:1042, paragraph 51 (emphasis added).

For 2024, 25 Member States (14 of which recorded 0 cases) reported a total of 183 refusals based on decisions rendered *in absentia*. Germany reported 111 of these cases ([Question 7.11](#)). In comparison, in 2023, there were 189 refusals under Article 4a in 22 Member States (seven of which recorded no cases). It should be noted that Germany also registered the highest number of cases in 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020.



5.3.) Fundamental rights (Article 1(3))

Article 1(3) of the Framework Decision provides that the Framework Decision must not have the effect of modifying the obligation to respect fundamental rights and fundamental legal principles as enshrined in Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union.

In this regard, , the Court of Justice has so far decided that the executing judicial authority may, in exceptional circumstances and subject to certain conditions, refuse to execute an EAW where there is a real risk that the person, if surrendered, would suffer a serious breach of their fundamental rights in the following situations: (i) where there is a real risk that the surrender of the person concerned could lead to inhuman or degrading treatment within the meaning of Article 4 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (the Charter)³³; (ii) where there is a real risk of a breach of the fundamental right to a fair trial guaranteed by the second paragraph of Article 47 of the Charter due to concerns about the independence of the judiciary in the issuing

³³ Judgement of 5 April 2016, C-404/15, *Aranyosi and Caldáru*, EU:C:2016:198. Judgement of 25 July 2018, C-220/18 PPU, *ML*, paragraphs 88-94. Judgement of 15 October 2019, C-128/18, *Dorobantu*, EU:C:2019:857, paragraphs 52-55. Judgement of 18 April 2023, C-699/21, *E.D.L.*, EU:C:2023:295.

State³⁴; or (iii) where there is a real risk that the surrender would breach the fundamental right to respect for private and family life enshrined in Article 7 of the Charter and disregard the rights of the child, as protected by Article 24(2) and (3) of the Charter³⁵.

In 2024, fundamental rights issues led to a total of 62 refusals, reported by 10 of the 26 participating Member States. Germany alone registered 29 of those refusals ([Question 7.20](#)). In comparison, 11 Member States reported 39 refusals in 2023, of which 18 were registered by Germany, and 9 Member States reported 35 refusals in 2022, of which 35 were registered by Germany.

5.4.) Guarantees to be given by the issuing Member State (Article 5)

Article 5 provides that execution of the EAW by the executing judicial authority may, according to its national law, be subject to certain conditions, which are exhaustively laid down in Article 5. Those conditions may relate either to the review of life-time imprisonment (Article 5(2) of the Framework Decision) or to the return of nationals and residents to the executing Member State to serve custodial sentences passed against them in the issuing Member State (Article 5(3) of the Framework Decision).

- Request for a guarantee

In 2024, a guarantee related to the review of life-time imprisonment (Article 5(2) of the Framework Decision) was requested in 91 cases, most of which were registered in Hungary (71) ([Question 10](#)). However, six Member States did not provide data on whether they requested a guarantee. In 2023, such a request was made in 74 cases. This represents a small reduction compared to 2021, when 108 requests for a guarantee were registered.

- Lack of a guarantee

As regards conditions relating to the review of life-time imprisonment (Article 5(2) of the Framework Decision), 0 cases of refusal based on the lack of a guarantee from the issuing Member State were reported in 2023 ([Question 7.12](#)). This is consistent with previous years, when very few or no cases were reported.

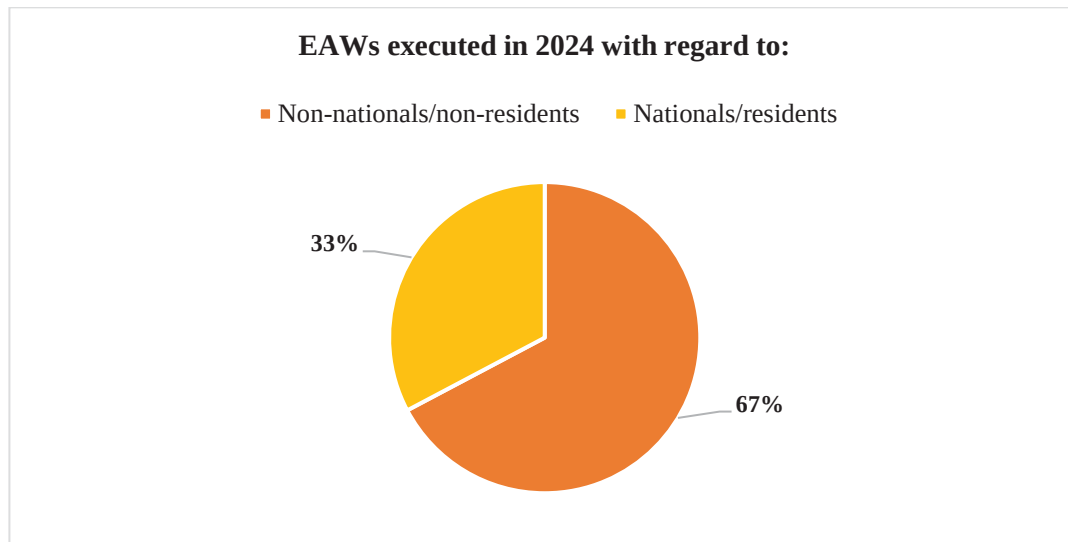
As regards the condition requiring the return of nationals and residents to the executing Member State to serve custodial sentences passed against them in the issuing Member State (Article 5(3) of the Framework Decision), one of the 26 participating Member States reported one refusal based on the lack of a guarantee by the issuing Member State in 2024 ([Question 7.13](#)). This was recorded

³⁴ Judgement of 25 July 2018, C-216/18, *LM*, EU:C:2018:586. Judgement of 17 December 2020 in Joined Cases C-354/20, *L* and C-412/20, *P*, EU:C:2020:1033.

³⁵ Judgement of 21 December 2023, *GN*, Case C-261/22, EU:C:2023:1017.

in Germany. In comparison, in 2023, three of 22 Member States reported a total of seven refusals and, in 2022, six of 24 Member States reported 37 refusals based on Article 5(3).

In 2024, 1 281 cases were reported by the 21 Member States that provided figures regarding the execution of an EAW involving a national or resident of the executing Member State (1 120 cases were registered in 21 Member States in 2023, while 1 215 cases were registered in 22 Member States in 2022) ([Question 9](#)).



Disclaimer: only the 21 Member States that provided figures in response to Question 9 have been taken into account.

A comparison with the total number of persons effectively surrendered by the same Member States in 2024 (5 272) ([Question 3](#)) suggests that the execution of EAWs involved own nationals or residents in **32.74%** of cases. This proportion has increased from 23.03% of cases in 2023, and 30.63% of cases in 2022.

5.5.) Other provisions of the Framework Decision

- EAW content does not conform with the requirements of the Framework Decision (Article 8)

Article 8(1) of the Framework Decision lays down the requirements for the content of an EAW. These include:

- evidence of an enforceable judicial decision (such as a national arrest warrant) that must be distinct from the EAW itself in order to guarantee the first level of judicial protection;
- the nature and legal classification of the offence;

- a description of the circumstances in which the offence was committed, including the time, place and degree of participation in the offence by the requested person and the penalty imposed.

Under [Question 7.14](#), 10 refusals were based on the non-conformity of the EAW with the requirements laid down in Article 8 of the Framework Decision. This figure is lower than in previous years: there were 25 such refusals in 2023, and 20 in 2022, with Germany consistently recording the highest numbers (five in 2024).

- Lack of requested additional information (Article 15(2))

Article 15(2) of the Framework Decision imposes a duty on the executing judicial authority to request supplementary information from the issuing judicial authority where it finds that the information provided by the issuing judicial authority is insufficient to allow it to decide on surrender. This concerns the information to be provided in the EAW form (Article 8), which is needed to assess whether the EAW can be executed, but it also concerns all the information needed to assess whether any ground for refusal is applicable (Articles 3 to 5)³⁶.

In 2024, six of the 26 participating Member States recorded 14 refusals to execute an EAW due to a lack of additional information requested ([Question 7.15](#)). In comparison, in 2023, five of 23 Member States recorded 36 such refusals. The highest numbers of this type of refusal were recorded in Czechia in 2023 (22) and 2022 (32).

- Privilege or immunity (Article 20)

Article 20 of the Framework Decision concerns privileges and immunities on which the requested person can rely. In 2024, as in 2023, no cases were reported ([Question 7.16](#)). This is in line with previous years when, similarly, very few or no cases were reported³⁷.

- The thresholds of 12 months/four months not met (Article 2(1))

As previously stated³⁸, an EAW may be issued: (i) for acts punishable by the law of the issuing Member State by a custodial sentence or a detention order for a maximum period of at least 12 months; or (ii) where a sentence has been passed or a detention order made, for sentences of at least four months. These two thresholds are laid down in Article 2(1) of the Framework Decision.

³⁶ Handbook on how to issue and execute a European arrest warrant, OJ C, C/2023/1270, 15.12.2023, p. 33.

³⁷ 2022: one case; 2021: no cases; 2020: no cases; 2019: no cases; 2018: one case; 2017: no cases.

³⁸ Cf. *supra* p. 5.

In 2024, 12 cases were recorded in Ireland in which the first threshold of 12 months was not met ([Question 7.17](#)). This represents an increase compared to the three cases recorded in 2023. In previous years, very few or no cases were reported³⁹.

In 2024, five of the 26 replying Member States reported eight cases in which EAWs were issued for the purposes of executing a custodial sentence or detention order where the four-month threshold was not met ([Question 7.18](#)). In 2023, 10 such cases were reported by six Member States and, in 2022, 10 cases were recorded in six Member States.

- Priority of a conflicting request (Article 16(1), 16(3) and 16(4))

The same person may simultaneously be subject to more than one EAW issued by the authorities of one or more Member States, either for the same acts or for different acts. In these cases, it is for the executing authority to decide which EAW to execute, taking due account of all the circumstances provided for in Article 16 of the Framework Decision. It is also possible for the same person to be subject to both an EAW and a competing extradition request from a third country.

The executing authority, while encouraging coordination among the different issuing authorities, may consider different factors when making its decision (e.g. the relative seriousness of the offences; the place in which the offences were committed; the respective dates of the EAWs; and whether the warrant was issued for the purposes of prosecution or for execution of a custodial sentence or detention order).

In 2024, under [Question 7.19](#), seven refusals reported by four of 26 Member States concerned conflicting requests. This is consistent with the findings for 2023 (six refusals reported by three Member States) and 2022 (seven refusals reported by five Member States).

- Other reasons

In 2024, seven Member States reported a total of 67⁴⁰ cases in which execution of an EAW was not finalised for different reasons, such as the withdrawal of the EAW or a surrender being postponed ([Question 7.21](#)). In comparison, in 2023, eight Member States reported 66 cases, and, in 2022, 13 Member States reported 113 cases.

³⁹ 2022: 23 cases; 2021: 4 cases; 2020: 1 case; 2019: no cases; 2018: 2 cases.

⁴⁰ Belgium reported 2 cases to Question 7.21 but added in the comments that ‘there were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to other reasons.’ Lithuania reported 0 cases but explained that ‘in 10 cases execution was postponed due to the fact that a requested person serves a sentence following the national criminal procedure.’

6.) Surrender of a person (Article 23)

The time limit for surrendering a requested person starts to run immediately after the final decision on execution of the EAW is taken (see Section 4). Under Article 23 of the Framework Decision, the authorities concerned should arrange and agree on the person's surrender as soon as possible, and the surrender must take place no later than 10 days after the final decision on execution of the EAW.

6.1.) Number of cases in which the time limits were not observed

Article 23(3) and Article 23(4) address, respectively: (i) extensions of the time limits in cases in which the surrender of the requested person within the 10-day time limit is prevented by circumstances beyond the control of any of the Member States⁴¹; and (ii) extensions of the time limits for serious humanitarian reasons.

The responses to [Question 8.3](#) show that in 2024 there were 177 cases in which surrender did not take place due to non-compliance with the 10-day time limit set out in Article 23(2) of the Framework Decision. Of these, 149 cases were registered in Romania. In comparison, 167 cases were reported in 2023 and 192 cases were registered in 2022.

6.2.) Number of cases in which a requested person was released because the time limits were not observed

Article 23(5) provides that, upon expiry of the time limits referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 23, if a requested person is still in custody, they must be released. In 2024, nine cases of a requested person being released were reported by eight of 22 Member States. In 2023, four cases were reported by two of 18 Member States and, in 2022, 10 cases were reported by five of 19 Member States ([Question 8.4](#)).

⁴¹ Judgement of 25 January 2017, *Vilkas*, C-640/15, EU:C:2017:39.

Conclusions

Only general conclusions can be drawn from the replies submitted, since the data provided are incomplete. These conclusions broadly reflect the trends identified in 2023, but with a few differences.

It should be highlighted that:

- the main indicators on the number of proceedings, arrests and effective surrender procedures initiated have been rather stable, i.e. the number of arrests and surrender procedures has remained broadly consistent as a proportion of proceedings initiated in 2024, however, a higher percentage of the total number of arrests resulted in effective surrender and a higher percentage of surrender proceedings initiated resulted in effective surrender compared to 2023;
- some Member States did not comply with their obligations under the Framework Decision concerning the time limits applicable to decisions on whether to execute an EAW;
- Article 4(6) of the Framework Decision – applicable to cases in which the executing Member State takes over the execution of a sentence – accounts for the highest proportion of grounds for non-execution (31.81%) when compared with other mandatory and optional grounds provided under Articles 3, 4 and 4a of the Framework Decision.

In 2024, the Commission continued infringement proceedings against all Member States subject to those proceedings for incomplete and/or incorrect transposition of the Framework Decision into their national legal orders. By the time this staff working document was issued, the Commission had issued 26 letters of formal notice against all Member States except Denmark. In 2024 and 2025, the Commission took further steps in the infringement proceedings, issuing additional letters of formal notice, reasoned opinions and referrals to the Court of Justice. Currently, infringement proceedings are open against 14 Member States, following the Commission's decision to close those infringement proceedings for which the Member States had remedied the issues identified in the letters of formal notice. The Commission is still assessing the replies from and the legislation notified by the remaining Member States. It is expected that, if the remaining affected Member States take steps to amend their national laws to bring them into line with the Framework Decision, most of these deficiencies will be remedied.

Annex I – Replies to the questionnaire on quantitative information on the practical operation of the EAW

2024

0 = Zero cases reported by the Member State concerned.
X = No data available in the Member State concerned.
N/A = No data available in the Member State concerned.

I. Replies by Member States as issuing State¹. How many EAWs have been issued this year by the judicial authority of your country?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
774	940	114	62	697	2660 ^{a2}	102	65	178	468	38	1739 ^{a3}	298	683	36 ^{a4}	1111	209 ^{a5}	140 ^{a6}	154	34	562	1680	152	951	302	75	234

2. How many of the EAWs issued this year were for the purposes of prosecution?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	419	N/A	62	334	X ^{a7}	94	42	73	21	715 ^{a8}	238	366	36 ^{a9}	406	161	116	108	33	X	427 ^{a0}	N/A	104	132	50	125

3.1. Terrorism

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	235 ⁵¹	N/A	0	4	X ⁵²	4	0	0	0	56	0	4	0	27	23	0 ⁵³	0	1	X	1	N/A	0	0	0	0

⁴² DE: 'This refers to the number of European arrest warrants that were entered into the Schengen Information System (SIS) or INTERPOL. The number of European arrest warrants actually issued and the number of existing search warrants which were updated were not statistically recorded'.

⁴³ FR: 'Statistics from the Office for international criminal affairs (central authority in charge of French EAW requests) for 2024'.

⁴⁴ IE: 'A further 76 warrants were issued under the EU-UK TCA Agreement'.

⁴⁵ LT: '161 - for the purpose of prosecution; 48 - for the purpose of the execution of custodial sentence'.

⁴⁶ LU: 'A total of 24 European Arrest Warrants were issued for the execution of final and enforceable prison sentences'.

⁴⁷ DE: 'There is no data available as there is no differentiation in the available statistics between EAWs issued for the purpose of prosecution and for the purpose of execution of a custodial sentence or detention order'.

⁴⁸ FR: 'Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutors for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by some judicial authorities'.

⁴⁹ IE: '76 of the warrants issued under the EU-UK TCA Agreement were accusation warrants'.

⁵⁰ PL: 'Pursuant to article 1 sec. 1 of the Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European Arrest Warrant and surrender procedures between Member States (2002/54/JHA), the term "prosecution" in question point 2 - refers to the stages of preparatory and exploratory proceedings (i.e. without enforcement proceedings)'.

⁵¹ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning terrorism'.

⁵² DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁵³ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued'.

3.2. Drug offences

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	133 ⁵⁴	4	2	75	X ⁵⁵	21	18	21	11	295	26	67	8	190	73	4 ⁵⁶	55	4	X	418	N/A	104	84	4	5

3.3. Sexual offences

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	28 ⁵⁷	1	7	21	X ⁵⁸	6	0	3	0 ⁵⁹	103	3	7	9	142	4	2 ⁶⁰	17	5	X	64	N/A	28 ⁶¹	19	8	3

3.4. Firearms/explosives

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	3 ⁶²	N/A	0	0	X ⁶³	18	0	2	0	57	4	6	0	6	4	1 ⁶⁴	0	2	X	24	N/A	3	23	0	1

3.5. Theft offences and criminal damage

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

⁵⁴ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning drug'.

⁵⁵ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁵⁶ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued'.

⁵⁷ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning sexual offences'.

⁵⁸ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁵⁹ FI: 'If children is not involved'.

⁶⁰ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

⁶¹ RO: 'Unlawful Rape = 18, Unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor = 10'.

⁶² BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning firearms/explosives'.

⁶³ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁶⁴ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

X	94 ⁶⁵	8	7	186	X ⁶⁶	12	20	39	0	174	23	110	0	196	148	28 ⁶⁷	45	8	X	528	N/A	288	28	14	9 ⁶⁸
---	------------------	---	---	-----	-----------------	----	----	----	---	-----	----	-----	---	-----	-----	------------------	----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----------------

3.6. Fraud and corruption offences

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	17 ⁶⁹	6	21	73	X ⁷⁰	10	9	9	4	327	40	79	7	26	29	0 ⁷¹	12	8	X	333	N/A	87 ⁷²	35	11	25

3.7. Counterfeiting the euro

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0 ⁷³	N/A	0	0	X ⁷⁴	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	11	0	0 ⁷⁵	0	0	X	3	N/A	0	0	2	1

3.8. Homicide/Fatal offences

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

⁶⁵ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning theft offences and criminal damage'.

⁶⁶ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁶⁷ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

⁶⁸ SK: 'theft offences – 7, criminal damage – 2'.

⁶⁹ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning fraud and corruption offences'.

⁷⁰ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁷¹ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

⁷² RO: 'Fraud = 78, Corruption = 9'.

⁷³ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning counterfeiting the Euro'.

⁷⁴ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁷⁵ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

X	46 ⁷⁶	4	2	0	X ⁷⁷	17	1	14	2	160	5	8	0	18	5	2 ⁷⁸	5	0	X	16	N/A	46 ⁷⁹	24	1	1
---	------------------	---	---	---	-----------------	----	---	----	---	-----	---	---	---	----	---	-----------------	---	---	---	----	-----	------------------	----	---	---

3.9. Non-fatal offences against the person

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	24 ⁸⁰	N/A	7	27	X ⁸¹	23	9	15	0	105	40	35	5	40	43	4 ⁸²	10	4	X	308	N/A	93	68	5	4

3.10. Trafficking in human beings

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	16 ⁸³	2	7	1	X ⁸⁴	2	0	4	2	51	0	11	0	2	7	0 ⁸⁵	1	0	X	7	N/A	82 ⁸⁶	0	0	2

3.11. Other

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

⁷⁶ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning homicide/fatal offences'.

⁷⁷ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁷⁸ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

⁷⁹ RO: 'Murder and attempt to murder = 46'.

⁸⁰ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning non-fatal offences against the person'.

⁸¹ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁸² LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

⁸³ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning trafficking in human beings'.

⁸⁴ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁸⁵ LU: 'Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

⁸⁶ RO: 'Trafficking human beings = 56- Child trafficking = 26'.

X	238 ⁸⁷	5 ⁸⁸	8	310	X ⁸⁹	4 ⁹⁰	28	66	0 ⁹¹	408	146	X	6 ⁹²	453	171	14 ⁹³	75	1	X	794	N/A	398 ⁹⁴	132	29	31
AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	65	74 ⁹⁵	16	487	1123	26	33	4	11	517 ⁹⁶	128	206	30	316	80 ⁹⁷	96 ⁹⁸	50	13	277 ⁹⁹	1025 ¹⁰⁰	78	567 ¹⁰¹	X	23	123

4. How many EAWs issued by your judicial authorities resulted in the effective surrender of the person sought this year?

II. Replies by Member States as executing States

⁸⁷ BE: 'There were 106 cases where the offence wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of EAWs concerning other offences'.

⁸⁸ BG: 'The offences listed under 3.11. contain cases of: - driving under alcohol and or drug influence (3 cases); - transportation offence (1 case); - participation in criminal organization (1 case)'.

⁸⁹ DE: 'No statistical data available'.

⁹⁰ DK: 'Regarding 3.11.: Minor other offences that have been included in Danish EAWs, but which would not in themselves meet the conditions to issue an EAW, are not included here'.

⁹¹ FI: '3 frauds and 2 childpornography'.

⁹² IE: 'Kidnapping illegal restraint and hostage taking – 1, Laundering the proceeds of a crime – 2, Abduction – 1, Burglary – 1, Harassment – 1'.

⁹³ LU: 'Remarks related to warrants issued for the execution of final and enforceable prison sentences: The figures under Question 3 reflect the offence categories identified in the 24 EAWs issued in 2024. Where an EAW contained more than one distinct offence, each category was recorded once. As a result, the total number of offences is higher than the total number of EAWs issued. Category 3.11 "Other" includes extortion (2 EAWs), impersonation of a public authority and traffic-related offences (driving without a licence and driving without mandatory motor vehicle insurance). Under category 3.8 "Homicide/Fatal offences", 2 EAWs were recorded (one case of homicide and one case of attempted homicide). All other violence-related offences were classified under category 3.9 "Non-fatal offences against the person" (4 EAWs), including grievous bodily harm, assault (coups et blessures) and criminal threats. The most frequently recorded offence category was theft-related offences, followed by offences involving violence against the person and drug-related offences. Please note that these statistics do not include the categories of offences for which the Cabinet of Investigative Judges from the District Court of Luxembourg has issued EAWs'.

⁹⁴ RO: 'Road traffic offences = 281, Smuggling = 41, Illegal access to an IT system = 36, Skimming = 22, Blackmail = 14, Money laundering = 13, Outrage = 5'.

⁹⁵ BG: 'Three (3) persons were surrendered in 2025 on the grounds of 2024 EAW cases'.

⁹⁶ FR: 'Statistics from the National Transfer Service for 2024'.

⁹⁷ LT: 'There were 80 surrenders in total in 2024 on the basis of EAWs regardless of the year of the issue (57 for the purpose of prosecution and 23 for the purpose of execution of the custodial sentence)'.

⁹⁸ LU: 'Remarks related to warrants issued for the execution of final and enforceable prison sentences: In 2024, 11 of the 24 European Arrest Warrants issued by the Parquet général du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg – "Service Exécution des Peines" resulted in the effective surrender of the persons sought for the enforcement of prison sentences. For completeness, 19 persons have been arrested and surrendered to date in connection with these EAWs. Of these, 8 surrenders took place after 2024'.

⁹⁹ NL: 'Out of the 277 cases that resulted in the effective surrender of the person sought in 2024, in 92 EAW cases this was for the purpose of execution of a sentence'.

¹⁰⁰ PL: 'Total number of persons surrendered in 2024 (including persons wanted on the basis of European Arrest Warrants issued in previous years) – 788 Number of persons surrendered in 2024 - On the basis of EAWs issued in 2024 only – 237'.

¹⁰¹ RO: 'The executed EAWs refers to warrants issued in 2024 or earlier'.

1. How many persons have been arrested this year under an EAW in your country?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	274	218	27	280 ¹⁰²	2728 ¹⁰³	53	29	97	19	766 ¹⁰⁴	148	238 ¹⁰⁵	47	460	64 ¹⁰⁶	39	15	17	1151	292	126 ¹⁰⁷	618	91	47	111

2. How many surrender proceedings have been initiated by the judicial authorities of your Member State this year pursuant to receipt of an EAW?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
338	442	218	27	310	1423	60	28	93	18	X	100	439	55 ¹⁰⁸	660	64	44 ¹⁰⁹	34	17	1168	351	126 ¹¹⁰	729	163	51	155

3. How many persons have been effectively surrendered this year?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
208	95	158 ¹¹¹	25	195	1245	44	21	74	19	531 ¹¹²	135	220	61	156	44	22 ¹¹³	23	16	885	209	126 ¹¹⁴	525	91	36	108

¹⁰² CZ: 'Figure provided by the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (Sirene Office)'.

¹⁰³ DE: 'In 2024, searches by SIS Member States resulted in 2.278 hits on alerts issued in accordance with Article 26 of the SIS II Council Decision. One person was arrested on the basis of specific requests from other Schengen States received via INTERPOL. However, it is not possible to differentiate between actual arrests and alerts requiring the determination of a person's whereabouts in cases where the alert was marked accordingly. The number refers to cases in which the INTERPOL or SIRENE system was used'.

¹⁰⁴ FR: 'Statistics from the Office for international criminal affairs for 2024'.

¹⁰⁵ HU: 'In cases of postponed surrender and subsequent consent, there is no need to order arrests'.

¹⁰⁶ LT: 'Detention was applied in 61 instances; in other cases milder measures of constraints were applied or a person has already been arrested in a domestic criminal case'.

¹⁰⁷ PT: '126, due to the initial execution of the SIS insertion or to enable delivery'.

¹⁰⁸ IE: '55 proceedings for 47 individuals'.

¹⁰⁹ LU: 'Difference between initiated surrender proceedings and persons arrested: 2 EAW concerning persons that weren't located in Luxembourg, 4 EAW concerned the same person'.

¹¹⁰ PT: 'As many procedures as the warrants presented for execution, that is, 126'.

¹¹¹ BG: 'Four (4) persons were surrendered in 2025 on the grounds of 2024 EAW cases'.

¹¹² FR: 'Statistics from the National Transfer Service for 2024'.

¹¹³ LU: 'Difference between arrested persons and effectively surrendered persons in 2024. In 11 cases: surrender postponed and effective surrender during 2025 3 cases: sentence executed in Luxembourg, 2 cases EAW has been revoked, after the release of the person, 1 case: release of the arrested person (article 23.5)'.

¹¹⁴ PT: '126 persons, some of them due to the execution of MDEs carried out still in 2023'.

3.1. Could you please provide detailed quantitative data for each Member State to which a requested person was surrendered, if available:

3.1.1 Austria

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	5	15	0	46	X	1	0	N/A	0	15	21	52	0	9	4	0	0	0	11	11	N/A	72	4	11	33

3.1.2 Belgium

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	X	8	0	4	X	2	0	N/A	0	85	6	8	1	7	0	5	0	3	265	24	N/A	28	2	1	4

3.1.3 Bulgaria

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	1	X	0	6	X	1	0	N/A	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	6	N/A	4	0	0	0

3.1.4 Croatia

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	0	0	2	X	0	0	N/A	0	9	X	8	3	2	1	2	0	3	5	2	N/A	0	2	5	0

3.1.5 Cyprus

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	1	16	0	X	1	0	N/A	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	N/A	1	0	0	0

3.1.6 Czechia

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	1	4	1	0	X	2	1	N/A	0	10	2	3	4	3	1	0	1	1	29	22	N/A	8	1	1	30

3.1.7 Denmark

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	0	0	1	X	0	0	N/A	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	14	N/A	4	14	1	0

3.1.8 Estonia

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	0	0	1	X	0	0	N/A	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	5	0	3	0	N/A	0	0	0	0

3.1.9 Finland

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	0	1	2	X	0	11	N/A	0	0	1	3	1	1	5	0	1	2	4	1	N/A	2	14	1	0

3.1.10 France

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	22	9	2	1	X	0	3	N/A	0	X	6	12	0	15	1	13	0	0	39	36	N/A	55	1	1	1

3.1.11 Germany

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	9	70	7	54	X	4	1	N/A	0	110	41	70	2	39	14	8	5	3	205	360	N/A	133	13	5	16

3.1.12 Greece

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	1	16	4	0	X	2	0	N/A	0	2	0	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	N/A	4	2	0	0

3.1.13 Hungary

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

X	1	1	1	1	5	X	1	1	N/A	0	11	2	X	3	8	0	2	1	3	42	3	N/A	16	3	1	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	-----	----	---	---	----

3.1.14 Ireland

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	0	0	0	X	0	1	N/A	0	0	2	0	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	3	14	N/A	4	0	0	1

3.1.15 Italy

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	21	16	0	3	X	2	0	N/A	0	68	14	12	4	0	1	5	3	8	37	22	N/A	91	3	4	5

3.1.16 Latvia

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	0	1	0	X	2	2	N/A	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	12	0	N/A	0	1	0	0

3.1.17 Lithuania

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	1	0	0	X	6	5	N/A	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	11	3	N/A	0	4	0	0

3.1.18 Luxembourg

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	1	0	0	0	X	1	0	N/A	0	28	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	N/A	9	0	0	0

3.1.19 Malta

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	0	0	0

3.1.20 Netherlands

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	2	11	0	2	X	1	1	1	N/A	0	12	6	5	0	7	0	1	0	0	X	264	N/A	8	1	5	0

3.1.21 Poland

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	5	1	3	22	X	12	0	N/A	0	40	1	5	24	9	2	0	0	2	347	0	N/A	2	16	1	2

3.1.22 Portugal

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	1	1	1	1	0	X	0	0	N/A	0	19	0	1	2	1	0	6	0	0	7	2	N/A	4	0	0	0

3.1.23 Romania

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	16	1	0	5	X	5	0	N/A	0	53	1	13	6	30	0	2	1	2	66	2	N/A	X	6	1	0

3.1.24 Slovak Republic

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	0	0	36	X	1	0	N/A	0	2	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	N/A	0	0	0	X

3.1.25 Slovenia

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	1	0	0	X	0	0	N/A	0	3	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	N/A	0	0	0	0

3.1.26 Spain

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	7	7	0	2	X	0	1	N/A	0	51	2	4	1	12	1	0	1	0	31	30	N/A	16	4	2	1

3.1.27 Sweden

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	2	2	0	3	X	0	1	N/A	0	5	1	4	1	2	4	0	1	3	3	27	N/A	4	X	0	0

4. Of those persons surrendered this year, how many consented to the surrender?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	108	15	102	712	26	21	37	7	141 ¹¹⁵	99	222 ¹¹⁶	9	13	52	16	17	4	190	132	63	397	18	25	70

5. On average this year, how many days did the surrender procedure take where the person consented to surrender (time between the arrest and the decision on surrender)?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	X ¹¹⁷	N/A	30	18	25	31	12	65	20,63	11 ¹¹⁸	29	11 ¹¹⁹	71	N/A	31	1 ¹²⁰	8	10	X ¹²¹	30 ¹²²	11,9	15	6	17	35

6. On average this year, how many days did the surrender procedure take where the person did *not* consent to the surrender (time between the arrest and the decision on surrender)?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

¹¹⁵ FR: 'Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by certain judicial authorities'.

¹¹⁶ HU: 'This figure includes postponed surrenders'.

¹¹⁷ BE: 'There were no persons who consented to surrender in 2024'.

¹¹⁸ FR: 'Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by certain jurisdictions'.

¹¹⁹ HU: 'This consent may be given not only at the first hearing, and this timeframe does not apply in cases of postponed surrenders'.

¹²⁰ LU: 'Consent to surrender equals the date of the surrender decision'.

¹²¹ NL: 'We have the impression that it takes approx 11 days. Unfortunately our new database does not yet give us the opportunity to see the average duration of the surrender procedure'.

¹²² PL: 'In the case before the Regional Court in Rybnik, the surrender took more than 200 days, and in the case before the Regional Court in Tarnobrzeg, the surrender took more than 100 days'.

X	50	N/A	60	54	47,3	112	30	15	X ¹²³	50 ¹²⁴	60	89 ¹²⁵	99	N/A	51	20	23	10 ¹²⁶	X ¹²⁷	30	70	21	57	170	82
---	----	-----	----	----	------	-----	----	----	------------------	-------------------	----	-------------------	----	-----	----	----	----	-------------------	------------------	----	----	----	----	-----	----

7. In how many cases this year has a judicial authority in your Member State refused the execution of an EAW?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
35	81	36	2	39 ¹²⁸	270	8	1	12	1	50 ¹²⁹	1	39 ¹³⁰	14	87	0	0	0	2 ¹³¹	221 ¹³²	54	2	121	10	5	6

7.1. Amnesty (Framework Decision, Article 3(1))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹³³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹³⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹²³ FI: 'We do not have the information'.

¹²⁴ FR: 'Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by certain jurisdictions'.

¹²⁵ HU: 'This timeframe does not apply to postponed surrenders'.

¹²⁶ MT: 'As a standard procedure the Maltese Courts are bound by the 60 day time period which is indicative in the Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA as well as Subsidiary Legislation 276.05 which fully transposed the EAW Framework Decision, however when the surrendered person initiates proceedings before the First Hall of the Civil Court in its Constitutional Jurisdiction – alleging human right violations, then the time periods for the conclusion of such proceedings will go beyond the 60 day time frame. When Constitutional proceedings are filed by the surrendered person before the First Hall of the Civil Court in its Constitutional Jurisdiction, the Surrender period will be suspended'.

¹²⁷ NL: 'We do not have accurate statistics on the period between the arrest and the decision on surrender'.

¹²⁸ CZ: 'Surrender was refused by the Regional Court in 13 cases. In 26 cases, the preliminary investigation into the surrender of a person on the basis of an EAW was terminated by the regional public prosecutor's office. These 26 cases of preliminary investigation termination include the following reasons: 1 case – the person died, 5 cases – the person was not found in the Czech Republic, 20 cases – the EAW was withdrawn by the issuing authority'.

¹²⁹ FR: 'Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by certain jurisdictions'.

¹³⁰ HU: '39 EAWs were refused to execute, at least in part, by the Budapest Metropolitan Court'.

¹³¹ MT: 'Reason for refusal – one was refused on the basis of political prosecution and on violations of fundamental human rights. One was refused on the basis that Croatia was not a scheduled country under national legislation'.

¹³² NL: 'In 2024 in total 76 cases the refusal was based on Article 4.6 of the FD EAW. With regard to the remaining number of refusals, the majority is based on Article 4a (EAWs regarding in absentia judgements): 39 cases'.

¹³³ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 3.1'.

¹³⁴ FI: 'We do not have this information'.

7.2. *Ne bis in idem* (Framework Decision, Article 3(2))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹³⁵	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0

7.3. Under the age of criminal responsibility (Framework Decision, Article 3(3))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹³⁶	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

7.4. Lack of double criminality (Framework Decision, Article 4(1))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
6	0 ¹³⁷	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	25	0	17	0	0	0	0	3 ¹³⁸	5	0	1	0	0	4

7.5. Prosecution pending in the executing Member State (Framework Decision, Article 4(2))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
2	0 ¹³⁹	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

¹³⁵ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 3.2’.

¹³⁶ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 3.3’.

¹³⁷ BE: There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 4.1’.

¹³⁸ NL: In 3 cases there was a problem with the double criminality’.

¹³⁹ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 4.2’.

7.6. Prosecution for the same offence precluded in the executing Member State (Framework Decision, Article 4(3))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁴⁰	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.7. Prosecution or punishment statute-barred (Framework Decision, Article 4(4))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	
0	0 ¹⁴¹	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 ¹⁴²	0	0	0	23	0	2	0

7.8. Final judgement in a third State – transnational *ne bis in idem* (Framework Decision, Article 4(5))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁴³	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

7.9. The executing Member State undertakes the execution of the sentence (Framework Decision, Article 4(6))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
20	0 ¹⁴⁴	24	1	2	60	0	0	4	0	21	0	4	0	50	0	0	0	0	76	15	2	61	8	1	0

¹⁴⁰ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 4.3’.

¹⁴¹ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 4.4’.

¹⁴² NL: ‘In two cases the criminal offences or verdicts were prescribed’.

¹⁴³ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 4.5’.

¹⁴⁴ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 4.6’.

7.10. Extraterritoriality (offences committed outside the territory of the issuing Member State) (Framework Decision, Article 4(7))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁴⁵	8	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	0

7.11. Trial *in absentia* (Framework Decision, Article 4a)

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
5	0 ¹⁴⁶	3	0	2	111	8	0	0	0	2	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	N/A	39	0	0	2	1	0	0

7.12. Lack of guarantee of review in respect of life sentence (Framework Decision, Article 5(2))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁴⁷	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.13. Lack of guarantee of return of national/resident to serve sentence (Framework Decision, Article 5(3))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁴⁸	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 ¹⁴⁹	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹⁴⁵ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 4.7'.

¹⁴⁶ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 4a'.

¹⁴⁷ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 5.2'.

¹⁴⁸ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 5.3'.

¹⁴⁹ NL: 'In two cases the guarantee for return was missing or was not correct'.

7.14. EAW content is not in conformity with Framework Decision, requirements (Framework Decision, Article 8)

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁵⁰	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

7.15. Lack of requested additional information (Framework Decision, Article 15(2))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁵¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	0

7.15.1. Could you provide quantitative information concerning cases when the issuing judicial authority did not respond:

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	X ¹⁵²	N/A	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	X	1	X	0	4	0	X	0	0	0	0	N/A	3	X	1	0

7.1.15.2. Could you provide quantitative information concerning cases when the issuing judicial authority did respond, but with a delay:

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	X ¹⁵³	N/A	0	X	X	0	0	0	0	X	0	X	10	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	X	1	0

7.16. Privilege or immunity (Framework Decision, Article 20)

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁵⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹⁵⁰ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 8’.

¹⁵¹ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 15.2’.

¹⁵² BE: ‘There were no cases where FD Article 15.2 was registered’.

¹⁵³ BE: ‘There were no cases where FD Article 15.2 was registered’.

¹⁵⁴ BE: ‘There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn’t registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 20’.

7.17. Maximum penalty no more than 12 months (Framework Decision, Article 2(1))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁵⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.18. Sentence less than 4 months (Framework Decision, Article 2(1))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
1	0 ¹⁵⁶	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1

7.19. Priority of a conflicting request (Framework Decision, Article 16(1), (3) and (4))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	0 ¹⁵⁷	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

7.20. Fundamental rights (Framework Decision, Article 1(3))

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
1	0 ¹⁵⁸	0	0	0	29	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1 ¹⁵⁹	15	1	0	0	0	1	0

7.20.1. Poor detention conditions

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
1	X	0	1	0	X	0	0	N/A	0	X	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹⁵⁵ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 21'.

¹⁵⁶ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 2.1'.

¹⁵⁷ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 16.1, 3, 4'.

¹⁵⁸ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to FD article 1.3'.

¹⁵⁹ MT: 'One request was refused on the basis of fundamental human rights. There are three pending Constitutional Human Rights Cases in Malta after the decision of surrender was confirmed by the Criminal Court of Appeal'.

7.20.2. Fair trial rights

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	X	1	0	0	X	0	0	N/A	0	X	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	X	0	0	0	0	0	0

7.20.3. Other issues concerning fundamental rights

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
0	X ¹⁶⁰	0	0	0	X	0	0	N/A	0 ¹⁶¹	X	0	X	9 ¹⁶²	4	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹⁶⁰ BE: 'There were no cases where FD Article 1.3 was registered'.

¹⁶¹ FI: 'we do not have this information'.

¹⁶² IE: 'Extraterritoriality, sentence served, rule of speciality'.

7.21. Other

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	2 ¹⁶³	6 ¹⁶⁴	0	7 ¹⁶⁵	41	0	1 ¹⁶⁶	4	0	0	X	0	X	N/A	0	0 ¹⁶⁷	0	0	0	X	6	0	X	0	0	0

8.1. In how many cases this year were the judicial authorities of your Member State not able to respect the 90-day time limit for the decision on the execution of the EAW according to Article 17(4) of the Framework Decision?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	
X	8	N/A	0	5	95	7	0	0	0	0 ¹⁶⁸	4	6	47	N/A	0	X	0	0	0	X ¹⁶⁹	15	1	1	2	4	0

8.2. In how many of the cases in 8.1 above was Eurojust informed (Framework Decision, Article 17(7))?

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	0	N/A	0	5	0	0	0	11	0	X	1	1	1	47	N/A	0	X	0	0	X ¹⁷⁰	0	X ¹⁷¹	0	2	0	0

8.3. In how many cases this year did the surrender not take place because of non-compliance with the time limits imposed by Article 23(2) of the Framework Decision?

AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	X ¹⁷²	N/A	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	2 ¹⁷³	0	10	0	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	9	0	149	0	0	0

¹⁶³ BE: 'There were 79 cases where the reason for refusal wasn't registered. This implies that the above figure might be an underestimation of the real number of refusals due to other reasons'.

¹⁶⁴ BG: 'In three (3) cases the Issuing Authority has withdrawn the EAW. In one (1) case the requested person was arrested in the Issuing Member State. In one (1) case the requested person fled in the course of the proceedings'.

¹⁶⁵ CA: 'In 7 cases, the regional court rejected the request for surrender of the person on the basis of the EAW for the following reasons: 2 cases - the person was not found in the Czech Republic, 5 cases - the EAW was withdrawn by the issuing authority'.

¹⁶⁶ EE: 'The EAW was issued for the execution of the court judgement (execution of the prison sentence), but the judgement, imposing a prison sentence has not been entered into force. The basis of the EAW was not a final judgement'.

¹⁶⁷ LT: 'In 10 cases execution was postponed due to the fact that a requested person serves a sentence following the national criminal procedure'.

¹⁶⁸ FR: 'Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2024. This data is not reliable given the lack of reporting by certain jurisdictions'.

¹⁶⁹ NL: 'We do not have statistics on the time limits due to a new database'.

¹⁷⁰ NL: 'In principle in all cases'.

¹⁷¹ PT: 'Information to be provided by EUROJUST'.

¹⁷² BE: 'There is currently no data available to determine this'.

¹⁷³ FR: 'Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor's Office for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by certain jurisdictions'.

8.4. In how many of the cases in 8.3 above was the person released according to Article 23(5) of the Framework Decision?

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	X	X	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2 ¹⁷⁴	0	1	0	N/A	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0

9. In how many cases this year did your judicial authority execute an EAW with regard to a national or resident of your Member State?

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	17	158	14	72 ¹⁷⁵	16	1	14	16	X	68 ¹⁷⁶	18	91	1	N/A	39	9	24	0	X ¹⁷⁷	140	31	471	X	9	72	

10. In how many cases this year did the judicial authorities of your Member State request a guarantee under Article 5(2) of the Framework Decision?

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
X	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ¹⁷⁸	0	71	0	N/A	0	X	0	0	X	2	N/A	4	X	0	0

11. Is there any other information regarding the operation of the EAW that you would like to give?

Bulgaria

‘All data provided is based on the information available to the Ministry of Justice as Central Authority. Please note that Bulgaria gathers offences statistics data on incoming EAWs when acting as Executing Member State. Information on outgoing EAW is collected on the basis of the information provided by the executing Member States, if available’.

Greece

‘Data from the Prosecutor’s Office of the Court of Appeal of Athens are still pending. Once they become available, the questionnaire will be resubmitted’.

¹⁷⁴ FR: ‘Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor’s Office for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by certain jurisdictions’.
¹⁷⁵ CZ: ‘69 Czech nationals, 3 residents of the Czech Republic’.

¹⁷⁶ FR: ‘Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor’s Office for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by certain jurisdictions’.
¹⁷⁷ NL: ‘We do not have accurate figures regarding the number of cases regarding nationals or residents in the Netherlands’.

¹⁷⁸ FR: ‘Statistics from the Annual Report of the Public Prosecutor’s Office for 2024. This data is incomplete given the lack of reporting by certain jurisdictions’.

France

‘In 2024, in the context of European arrest warrant surrenders, the French Ministry of Justice received more than 15 requests from the Dutch authorities for guarantees regarding detention conditions. The number of requests for guarantees in 2024 is actually higher because, in some cases, the French judicial authorities were questioned directly by the Dutch authorities without the Ministry of Justice being informed. In some cases, two or three letters were requested. The French Ministry of Justice is not aware of any refusal decisions by the Court of Amsterdam in 2024’.

Netherlands

‘1. Problems persist with regard to the execution of European Arrest Warrants arising from the wording of the Framework Decision in respect of so-called in absentia judgements. Foreign authorities continue to request supplementary information in this regard; however, such requests mainly concern EAWs issued in previous years and, therefore, are addressed on an ongoing basis in the course of the execution of those warrants. Refusals to execute EAWs are occurring with increasing frequency due to the failure to notify the accused or the application of a so-called “legal fiction of service.” Furthermore, attention has been drawn to a problem in the execution of warrants, in particular for the purposes of prosecutorial and judicial proceedings, manifested by the fact that foreign authorities—especially the Dutch authorities—refuse to surrender persons for pre-trial or judicial proceedings unless the Polish authorities guarantee at least 4 square metres of living space per inmate in a residential cell. The Polish side (remand detention facilities) is unable to provide such a guarantee, as the number of inmates in a given penitentiary establishment changes very frequently and, consequently, its occupancy rate does not always allow for guaranteeing the minimum space required by the foreign authorities.

2. In 2024, the authorities executing EAWs issued by the Kingdom of the Netherlands have been requesting the supplementation of warrants for the purpose of taking a decision. Such supplementation concerns the provision of detailed information on the conditions prevailing in Polish penitentiary establishments. The Dutch authorities refer to a Council of Europe report published on 22 February 2024 concerning inspections carried out in Polish penitentiary establishments by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and rely on a judgement of a court in Amsterdam dated 5 June 2024.

The supplementary information requested in Polish EAWs concerns, in particular:

- the possibility for the detained person to participate in activities within the penitentiary establishment;
- the exact number of hours per day the detained person will spend outside the cell;
- the duration of the procedure for obtaining permission to use a telephone and to receive visits;
- the number of square metres of personal living space (excluding sanitary facilities) available to the detained person;
- the precise indication of the penitentiary establishment in which the requested person will be placed.

A similar situation occurs in relations with the German authorities’.

Annex II – Overview of the number of issued and executed EAWs 2005-2024

EAWs in Member States – Number of EAWs issued (‘issued’) and number of EAWs that resulted in the effective surrender of the person sought (‘executed’) based on statistics provided to the Council (2005-2013) and the Commission (2014-2024) by Member States¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁹ Sources:

1. the Council’s documents 9005/5/06 COPEN 52; 11371/5/07 COPEN 106; 10330/2/08 COPEN 116; 9743/4/09 COPEN 87; 7551/7/10 COPEN 64; 9120/2/11 COPEN 83; 9200/7/12 COPEN 97; 7196/3/13 COPEN 34; 8414/4/14 COPEN 103; and
2. the Commission’s documents SWD(2017) 319 final; SWD(2017) 320 final; SWD(2019) 194 final, SWD(2019) 318 final, SWD(2020) 127 final, SWD(2021) 227 final and SWD(2023) 262 final; SWD(2024) 137 final.

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	Total
2005 issued ¹⁸⁰			4	64		38	38	519	1 914	29		121	44	44	500	42	42	1	373	975	1 448	200		81	56	86	144	131	6 894
2005 executed ¹⁸¹			0	19		10	12	54	162	6		57	3	10	69	24	23	0	30	73	112	38		10	14	37	10	63	836
2006 issued			168	52		42	53	450	1 552	43			20	65	538	35	115	4	325	391	2 421	102		67	111	69	137	129	6 889
2006 executed			125	19		15	4	62	237	20			2	14	57	22	55	3	47	67	235	52		14	23	37	27	86	1 223
2007 issued			435		1 785	31	83	588	1 028	35			20	97	316	44	373	3	403	495	3 473	117		54	208	84	170	185	10 883
2007 executed			66		506	14	16	59	345	14			4	16	60	15	84	1	17	47	434	45		8	71	43	22	99	2 221
2008 issued			494	52	2 149	46	119	623	1 184	40			16	140	348	40	975	2	392	461	4 829	104		39	342	107	190	218	14 910
2008 executed			141	26	624	22	10	93	400	13			3	22	68	22	205	1		28	617	63		11	81	44	40	96	3 078
2009 issued	508		439	96	2 433	46	116	489	1 240	33			17	171	354	46	1 038	7	530	292	4 844	104		27	485	129	263	220	15 827
2009 executed	73		67	51	777	21	19	99	420	16			3	40	84	26	149	2	0	37	1 367	63		6	79	47	28	80	4 431
2010 issued	553	280	552	85	2 096	74	132	566	1 130				29	159	402	32	1 015	16			3 753	84		30	361	116	169	257	13 891
2010 executed	57	120	97	42	835	29	33	97	424				4	48	79	14	231	1			929				164	49	65	116	4 293
2011 issued	600		518	128	2 138	67		531	912	71			26	210	420	60		15			3 089	193		53	350		198	205	9 784
2011 executed	57		238	91	855	31		99	297	19			8	39	113	29		4			930	54		16	105		69	99	3 153
2012 issued	616		487	117	1 984	61		587	1 087	88			34		473	60		11		552	3 497	223			414	135	239		10 665
2012 executed	68		186	70	1 104	30		103	322	22			15		131	28		6		151	1 103	54			125	59	75		3 652
2013 issued	716		327	157	1 932	88		582	1 099	69			24	186	519			9	548	665	2 972	303		56	335	91	226		13 142
2013 executed	63		104	106	900	35		121	305	17			7	54	109			1	90	125	731	61		22	43	55	96		3 467
2014 issued	754	228	501	115	2 219	85	269	683	1 070	78	271		42	217	460	126	839	14	544	590	2 961	227		89	381	126	248	228	14 948
2014 executed	69	156	197	78	965	33	53	75	411	27	21		15	59	270	68	333	3	208	201	1 120	60		32	91		73	143	5 535
2015 issued	785	152	631	101	2 237	97	227	655	1 131	92	147	1 918	56	170	391	135	941	22	484	830	2 390	270		96	335	105	258	228	16 144
2015 executed	131	151	321	56	1 038	43	38	73	129	23	63		7	43	252	63	412	8		196	1 279	97		29	59	70	72	121	5 304
2016 issued	660	291	889	140	2 421	95	312	730	1 306	85	197	1 768	56	234	348	111	948	11	774	602	2 215	204		120	362	118	239	348	16 636
2016 executed		143	413	83	1 358	47	55	201	367	20	19		31	35	243	59		5	252	245	1 160	114		42	92	54	87	162	5 812
2017 issued	757	280	787	88	2 600	93	291	618	1 271	76	275	1 291	50	260	346	146	1 376	14	652	783	2 432	440		115	308	105	409	278	17 491
2017 executed		173	319	31	1 234	49	66	201	376	47	100	405	13	44	236	77	239	4		337	1 349	119		34	58	37	71	183	6 317

2018 issued	X	478	667	106	3 783	92	508	824	1 311	106	353	1 362	49	179	288	124	1 042	4	787	662	2 394	321	1 067	121	275	122	270	176	17 471
2018 executed	X	201	403	43	1 185	45	79	268	396	61	195	342	12	63	175	64	214	2	327	319	1 428	118	639	53	31	59	69	185	6 976
2019 issued	309	239	667	107	6 162	102	406	665	1 682	107	494	1 430	35	178	298	178	999	5	977	645	2 338	358	1 373	85	230	128	193	X	20 226
2019 executed	X	124	278	51	1 185	32	133	688	438	109	75	207	21	31	98	40	225	9	503	189	252	72	630	69	71	32	103	X	5 665
2020 issued	549	162	579	59	4 953	92	321	415	1 372	161	254	982	37	120	197	X	1 009	9	648	509	1 854	334	755	90	244	76	157	X	15 938
2020 executed	X	111	215	44	1 041	13	53	93	355	363	68	137	19	21	69	22	210	5	383	162	203	43	509	29	67	28	108	X	4 397
2021 issued	1 435	91	493	93	3 460	65	220	588	1 259	48	524	864	29	119	250	118	726	18	564	422	1 541	436	886	93	187	96	164	X	14 789
2021 executed	83	165	195	31	1 110	24	93	640	393	96	62	221	25	29	56	35	205	2	519	195	220	60	475	36	66	25	83	X	5 144
2022 issued	471	104	630	87	3 222	51	128	641	1 540	38	376	642	45	166	241	169	542		552	522	1 476	239	826	85	228	85	229	X	13 335
2022 executed	38	149	189	35	1 116	29	100	688	371	70	83	122	18	24	57	37	267		X	186	192	70	477	60	60	22	80	X	4 540
2023 issued	578	128	678	125	3 389	59	245		1 542	41	414		44	139	217	133	543	25	539	646	1 412		995	70	348	107	230	X	14 071
2023 executed	41	143	205	49	1 206	27	135		453	99	115			28	46	40	245	4			237		469	70	469	20	36	X	5 450
2024 issued	940	114	697	102	2 660	65	178	468	1 739	36	298	1 111	62	154	209	140	683	34	562	774	1 680	152	951	75	234	38	302	X	14 458
2024 executed	95	158	195	44	1 245	21	74		531	61	135	156	25	23	44	22	220	16	885	208	209	126	525	36	108	19	91	X	5 272

The available statistics provided by Member States and compiled for 2005-2024 record a total of 278 392 issued EAWs, of which 85 126 were executed.

NB: Please bear in mind when reading these data that a number of Member States (MS) did not provide data every year:

- 2005 – 6 894 issued – 836 executed (no data from 2 MS – BE, DE)
- 2006 – 6 889 issued – 1 223 executed (no data from 3 MS – BE, DE, IT)
- 2007 – 10 883 issued – 2 221 executed (no data from 4 MS – BE, BG, DK, IT)
- 2008 – 14 910 issued – 3 078 executed (no data from 3 MS – BE, BG, IT, and no data on execution from 1 MS – NL)
- 2009 – 15 827 issued – 4 431 executed (no data from 2 MS – BG, IT)

¹⁸⁰ Answers to Question 1 to issuing Member States in the yearly questionnaire on quantitative information on the practical operation of the EAW.

¹⁸¹ Answers to Question 4 to issuing Member States in the yearly questionnaire on quantitative information on the practical operation of the EAW.

2010 – 13 891 issued – 4 293 executed (no data from 4 MS – IE, IT, NL, AT, and no data on execution from 1 MS – PT)
 2011 – 9 784 issued – 3 153 executed (no data from 8 MS – BG, EL, IT, HU, NL, AT, RO, FI)
 2012 – 10 665 issued – 3 652 executed (no data from 9 MS – BG, EL, IT, LV, HU, NL, RO, SI, UK)
 2013 – 13 142 issued – 3 467 executed (no data from 6 MS – BG, EL, IT, LU, HU, UK)
 2014 – 14 948 issued – 5 535 executed (no data from 1 MS – IT, and no data on execution from 1 MS – FI)
 2015 – 16 144 issued – 5 304 executed (no data on execution from 2 MS – IT, NL)
 2016 – 16 636 issued – 5 812 executed (no data on execution from 3 MS – BE, IT, HU)
 2017 – 17 491 issued – 6 317 executed (no data on execution from 1 MS – BE)
 2018 – 17 471 issued – 6 976 executed (no data from 1 MS – BE)
 2019 – 20 226 issued – 5 665 executed (no data on execution from 1 MS – BE)
 2020 – 15 938 issued – 4 397 executed (no data from 1 MS – BE)
 2021 – 14 789 issued – 5 144 executed (all 27 MS provided data)
 2022 – 12 793 issued – 4 540 executed (no data from 1 MS – MT, and no data on execution from 1 MS – NL)
 2023 – 14 071 issued – 5 450 executed (no data on execution from 3 MS – AT, CY and NL)
 2024 – 14 458 issued – 5272 executed (no data on execution from 1 MS – ES)