

## Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders

Updated at 30/04/2015

	<b>Completeness</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>No refusal was recorded at sea border in 2014.</p> <p>There is no refusal at land borders. The refusals are not applicable for Belgium at land borders. Belgium has only one external land border crossing point: the Eurostar terminal in Brussels where passenger can register to travel to UK. Since 2003, Eurostar trains entering Belgium via this border crossing point are not controlled anymore by Belgian police services and passengers cannot be refused. When the Eurostar passengers leave UK and enter the Schengen area, they are controlled by French police services. Belgian police services only control trains leaving the Schengen area from Brussels in cooperation with employees of the United Kingdom Border Force.</p> <p>For 2013, Data published at national level includes additionally 2 EU citizens</p> <p>At national level, data on decisions taken are also published in addition to these statistics on effective refused entry.</p>	
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>The total number of refused entry in 2008 does not match the sum of refused by ground for refusal. The reason is that multiple grounds for refusals have been recorded for Ukrainian and Georgian citizens.</p>	
<b>Denmark</b>		
<b>Germany</b>	<p>Persons who already stayed for 3 months during a six months period are included in refused entry for not having valid visa or residence permit.</p> <p>Some persons may have been recorded more than once in the same reference year for 2008 and 2009.</p>	<p>Citizens from Serbia and Montenegro are included in Serbia.</p>
<b>Greece</b>		<p>Citizens from Kosovo and Macao are included in the citizenship "Unknown" for the reference year 2008.</p>
<b>Spain</b>	<p>The total number of refused entry does not match the sum of refused by ground for refusal. The reason is that data on Moroccan citizens include refused entry at the land border of Ceuta and Melilla, for which the ground for refusal is not collected.</p> <p>However, according to the Spanish national authority, the main ground (more than 90%) for refused entry at this border is not being in possession of a valid travel document or documents authorising to cross the border.</p>	
<b>Romania</b>		

<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>The figures supplied for TCN-s refused entry relate to non-asylum passengers initially refused leave to enter.</p> <p>For 2008-2010 the number of refused entry excludes some cases that have another ground of refusal.</p> <p>Only the first incident is included. Multiple refusals/incidents for the same person within a year are not counted. The figures supplied are sub set of published data for non-asylum passengers initially refused leave to enter.</p> <p>The data are taken from Home Office Case Information Database (CID) and as such are subject to data quality limitations.</p>	<p>Citizens from Yugoslavia are included in Serbia.</p> <p>The category "Stateless" includes the following categories: Stateless person (article 1 of 1954 Convention), Refugee, Other refugee category, Officially Stateless and Nationality unknown officially designated as Stateless.</p> <p>The category "Unknown" includes the following categories: Nationality currently unknown and United Nations.</p>
<b>Norway</b>	<p>Data related to 2009 do not include 302 cases showing border type unknown.</p> <p>The distribution by border type is not available for the 2008 reference year data.</p>	<p>According to the Norwegian national authority, the ground for refusal "Purpose and conditions of stay not justified" shows cases recorded in the national system under "Other" reasons and includes third country nationals refused within 7 days after entry.</p>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>The distribution by ground for refusal is not available for the 2008 reference year data.</p>	<p>Data include persons refused entry at airports of Zurich, Geneva and Basel only.</p>

### Third country nationals found to be illegally present

	<b>Completeness</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	Some cases were distributed by age and sex categories following the age and sex distribution by citizenship.	
<b>Bulgaria</b>	The distribution by age is not available.	
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<p>2009 data on male aged under 14 include also data on female.</p> <p>Some persons may have been recorded more than once in the 2009 reference year.</p>	
<b>Denmark</b>	In 2013 one person (a male) from Morocco was excluded (unknown age).	
<b>Germany</b>	The distribution by age and sex is not available for the 2008 reference year data.	Citizens from Serbia and Montenegro and from Yugoslavia are included in Serbia.
<b>Estonia</b>	Accompanied minors are not registered separately. Therefore, there may be missing some persons in age group less the 14 years.	
<b>Greece</b>	Data do not include some cases showing either sex or age unknown, namely 39,621 cases in 2008 and 17,828 cases in 2009.	Citizens from Kosovo are included in the citizenship "Unknown" for the reference year 2008.
<b>Spain</b>	The distribution by age and sex is not available for the 2008 reference year data.	

<b>France</b>	<p>2008 data on persons aged between 14 and 18 include also persons under 14. 2008 data on persons aged between 18 and 34 include also persons over 35. The data for 2011, 2012 and 2013 are distributed by sex by estimation, using similar statistic (the proportion of woman is nearly 8,68% for 2011 and 9.70% in 2012 and 2013).</p> <p>In 2014 the EIL data collection has been improved at national level. These improvements in the data collection produced an increase in the figures reported between 2013 and 2014. Therefore this should be interpreted as break in time series due to the methodological change.</p>	
<b>Italy</b>	<p>According to the Italian national authorities, persons found to be illegally present (except applicants for international protection and minors) are ordered to leave the territory. As such, the figures on persons found to be illegally present are the same as those who are subject to an obligation to leave.</p>	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>2008 data not available.</p> <p>For 2012 reference period, data by age and sex are not available. All totals by citizenship have been included under some sub categories from technical reasons.</p>	
<b>Hungary</b>	<p>The distribution by age is not available.</p>	
<b>The Netherlands</b>	<p>Data do not include some cases showing either sex or age unknown, namely 35 in 2011, 28 cases in 2010, 28 cases in 2009 and 44 cases in 2008.</p>	
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>The distribution by age and sex is not available for the 2008 reference year data.</p>	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>According to the British national authorities, once a person is found to be illegally present in the country, he/she is served with enforcement papers that at the same time inform the person of the intention to remove. As such, the figures on persons found to be illegally present are the same as those who are subject to an obligation to leave.</p> <p>This category include persons served with enforcement papers, persons served with a notice of intention to make a deportation order, persons identified under the Facilitated Return Scheme and persons identified as subject to automatic deportation.</p> <p>Data include Dublin II cases and other intra-EU transfers.</p> <p>Data do not include some cases showing either sex, age or nationality unknown, namely 388 cases in 2008, 590 in 2009, 290 in 2010, 1.170 in 2011 and 160 in 2012.</p> <p>Some persons have been recorded more than once in the 2008 and 2009 reference years.</p> <p>The data are taken from Home Office Case Information Database (CID) and as such are subject to data quality limitations.</p>	
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<p>The distribution by age is not available for the 2010 reference year data.</p>	
<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>Serbia includes some cases from "Serbia and Montenegro" (34 cases in 2013 and 20 cases in 2014).</p>	

## Third country nationals ordered to leave

	<b>Completeness</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	Some persons have been recorded more than once in the same reference year for 2008-2012.	
<b>Denmark</b>	Data not available for 2008-2010.	
<b>Germany</b>		Citizens from Serbia and Montenegro and from Yugoslavia are included in Serbia.
<b>Estonia</b>	Accompanied minors are not registered separately. Therefore, there may be missing some persons in age group less the 14 years.	
<b>Greece</b>	Some persons have been recorded more than once in the same reference year.	Citizens from Kosovo and Macao are included in the citizenship "Unknown" for the reference year 2008.
<b>Italy</b>	According to the Italian national authorities, persons found to be illegally present (except applicants for international protection and minors) are ordered to leave the territory. As such, the figures on persons found to be illegally present are the same as those who are subject to an obligation to leave.	
<b>Latvia</b>	The number of issued return decisions in 2011 compared to previous years has considerably increased and it does not indicate increase of irregular migration. It is related with amendments in national legislation.	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	2008 data not available.	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>According to the British national authorities, once a person is found to be illegally present in the country, he/she is served with enforcement papers that at the same time inform the person of the intention to remove. As such, the figures on persons found to be illegally present are the same as those who are subject to an obligation to leave.</p> <p>Data include persons ordered to leave under the Dublin Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 and (EC) No 1560/2003). Some persons have been recorded more than once in the 2008 and 2009 reference years.</p> <p>The statistics resulted exclude some cases (about 390 in 2008, 585 in 2009, 200 in 2011 and 160 in 2012) with missing information: unknown sex, age or nationality.</p>	<p>The category include persons served with enforcement papers, persons served with a notice of intention to make a deportation order, persons identified under the Facilitated Return Scheme and persons identified as subject to automatic deportation.</p> <p>Citizens from Yugoslavia are included in Serbia.</p>
<b>Norway</b>	Data not available for 2008-2010.	
<b>Switzerland</b>	Data not available for 2008-2011.	

## Third country nationals returned following an order to leave

	Completeness	Description
<b>Belgium</b>		Data include assisted voluntary returns (IOM/REAM return programmes).
<b>Denmark</b>		
<b>Germany</b>		<p>Citizens from Serbia and Montenegro and from Yugoslavia are included in Serbia.</p> <p>According to the German national authority, the number of persons returned in 2008 from Albania, Guatemala and Trinidad and Tobago is lower than those who were returned to a third country because data are from two different data sources which are not linked.</p>
<b>Estonia</b>	Accompanied minors are not registered separately. Therefore, there may be missing some persons in age group less the 14 years.	Recognised non-citizens are not recorded in statistics reported.
<b>Greece</b>	Some persons have been recorded more than once in the same reference year.	Citizens from Kosovo and Macao are included in the citizenship "Unknown" for the reference year 2008.
<b>Cyprus</b>	For 2008 reference year, it is not possible to distinguish between persons returned to a third country and those returned to an EU country.	
<b>Latvia</b>	<p>For 2008 reference year, it is not possible to distinguish between persons returned to a third country and those returned to an EU country.</p> <p>According to Latvian authorities, the number of issued return decisions in 2011 compared to previous years had considerably increased. However, this increase does not indicate an increase of irregular migration. It is related to amendments in national legislation, which foreseen an obligation to issue return decision also to those third country nationals who have breached the procedures for entry and residence in the Republic of Latvia or another Schengen Agreement Member State. Such breach was determined at the moment of his or her departure from the Republic of Latvia. Previously a fine was imposed to this group of third country nationals, without issuing a return decision.</p>	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<p>2008 data not available.</p> <p>The data for 2012 is related to the period: March-December 2012 only.</p>	
<b>Hungary</b>		For 2012 data, Citizens from Kosovo are included in the citizenship "Serbia".
<b>Malta</b>		Data include recorded voluntary returns.
<b>Romania</b>		<p>Data include recorded voluntary returns.</p> <p>According to the Romanian national authorities, it is presumed that all persons returned were returned to their country of origin.</p>
<b>Slovak Republic</b>		Data include forced returns (included readmissions), assisted voluntary returns (IOM return programmes) and recorded voluntary returns.

<b>Finland</b>	For 2008 reference year, it is not possible to distinguish between persons returned to a third country and those returned to an EU country.	
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<p>Some persons have been recorded more than once in the same reference year.</p> <p>Statistics on "third country nationals returned" should not be considered as a subset of the statistics on "third country nationals ordered to leave" from the same year.</p> <p>The statistics on third country nationals who left the Member State territory and third country nationals who returned to a Third Country include enforced removals, cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (including cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls), persons departing voluntarily after notifying the UK Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure, persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration and persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.</p>	<p>According to the British national authorities, data include: enforced removals; cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed; persons departing voluntarily after notifying the national Border Agency of their intention to leave prior to their departure; assisted voluntary returns (IOM return programmes) and persons who it has been established left the territory without informing the immigration authorities.</p> <p>Citizens from Yugoslavia are included in Serbia.</p> <p>The category "Stateless" includes the following categories: Stateless person (article 1 of 1954 Convention), Refugee, Refugee-Other, Officially Stateless and Nationality unknown officially designated as Stateless. The category "Unknown" includes the following categories: Nationality currently unknown, Aruba, Faroe Islands, French Guiana, Guadalupe, Netherlands Antilles, United Nations and one case where the nationality field was empty.</p>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	It is not possible to distinguish between persons returned to a third country and those returned to an EU country.	
<b>Switzerland</b>	<p>Data not available for 2008-2011.</p> <p>Data not available for the statistics on third country nationals who left the Member State territory.</p> <p>Data not available for the statistics on third country nationals who returned to a Third Country include enforced removals.</p>	