

Returns of irregular migrants - quarterly statistics

Statistics Explained

Data extracted on 18 March 2024

Planned article update: June 2024

" 105 585 non-EU citizens were ordered to leave the territory of an EU country in the fourth quarter of 2023, a decrease of 14.7 % compared with the same period of 2022. "

" In the fourth quarter of 2023, 28 900 non-EU citizens who received an order to leave an EU country were returned to another country, an increase of 8.3 % compared with the same period of 2022. "

This article presents two indicators on the [enforcement of immigration legislation](#) . It shows statistics on non-EU citizens who were ordered to leave the territory of an EU country¹ and those who were effectively returned following an order to leave. These indicators can be regarded as an official record of persons subject to the enforcement of EU [immigration](#) and national legislation, providing a general overview of the outcomes of territorial surveillance and control procedures.

Non-EU citizens ordered to leave

In the fourth quarter of 2023, the total number of non-EU citizens ordered to leave the territory of an EU country was 105 585. It was down by 1.6 % compared with the third quarter of 2023, and by 14.7 % compared with the same period of 2022 (see Table 1). Among the EU countries, France reported the largest number of persons ordered to leave (35 175), followed by Germany (12 650) and Greece (6 925). These three EU countries altogether accounted more than half (54 750 persons) of all third-country nationals ordered to leave the territory of an EU country during the fourth quarter of 2023.

¹Statistics on the enforcement of immigration legislation refer to the concept of external borders for all EU countries and [EFTA](#) countries, even if some of these are not in the [Schengen area](#) . The external borders of the Schengen area do not coincide with the external borders of the EU countries due to: opt-outs for Ireland from the Schengen area; Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania are not yet members of the Schengen area; Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland are part of the Schengen area but are not members of the EU.

Third-country nationals ordered to leave, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023

(persons)

	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023
EU	89 560	96 870	112 020	123 805	111 450	106 160	107 365	105 585
France	32 980	33 450	32 375	36 835	37 860	34 810	29 885	35 175
Germany	8 625	8 275	8 510	7 450	9 905	10 600	11 470	12 650
Greece	6 040	8 750	10 300	8 510	6 350	7 095	9 545	6 925
Italy	6 875	6 255	8 055	7 000	6 920	6 280	6 385	6 875
Belgium	5 400	5 165	4 750	4 930	6 470	6 600	6 045	6 635
Cyprus	3 210	3 490	5 355	4 915	3 995	4 555	4 970	4 940
Austria	3 435	5 385	8 550	8 985	5 670	3 995	4 230	4 410
Sweden	3 385	4 645	3 435	3 420	3 155	3 685	3 265	3 730
Croatia	2 675	4 830	13 250	19 795	5 785	2 785	2 830	3 570
Poland	1 830	1 705	1 930	2 210	1 410	1 980	2 840	3 475
Netherlands	4 110	3 920	3 375	4 360	7 500	4 460	5 220	3 385
Bulgaria	260	255	510	3 235	2 105	3 350	8 570	2 730
Czechia	1 780	1 565	2 665	2 080	1 615	2 080	2 140	2 015
Romania	810	1 010	1 645	1 430	1 200	2 335	2 035	1 670
Spain	3 165	3 285	1 750	2 605	4 160	4 210	980	1 295
Hungary	610	415	850	625	1 740	2 100	1 615	1 220
Lithuania	880	840	685	780	880	930	1 010	1 060
Finland	885	700	790	1 030	860	875	785	975
Latvia	295	460	680	565	485	580	570	575
Slovakia	330	485	375	415	160	190	605	425
Denmark	490	585	590	635	615	585	550	375
Slovenia	230	200	215	250	650	285	320	320
Malta	135	170	205	260	185	240	215	280
Luxembourg	155	185	240	285	310	220	285	270
Ireland	15	25	145	415	340	300	175	245
Estonia	280	260	315	285	255	290	260	225
Portugal	670	555	465	505	635	475	340	120
Switzerland	1 520	1 285	1 465	1 260	780	755	1 025	:
Norway	730	670	890	1 270	1 315	855	835	1 030
Liechtenstein	10	5	5	0	5	5	5	0

Note: the bars represent a visual ranking per quarter. Data sorted by the last quarter in the decreasing order of the values.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eiord1)

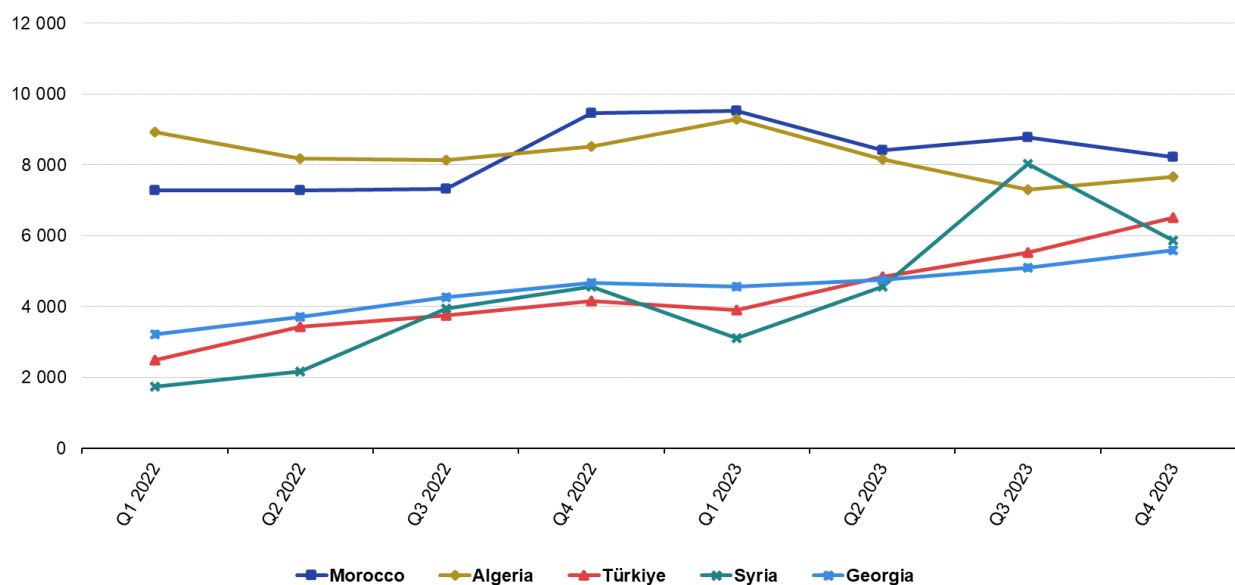
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Table 1: Third-country nationals ordered to leave an EU country, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023 (persons) Source: Eurostat (migr_eiord1)

In the fourth quarter of 2023, most third-country nationals ordered to leave were Moroccans (8 230), followed by Algerians (7 665) and Turks (6 500).

Top five third-country nationals ordered to leave, EU, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023

(persons)



Note: the figure shows the 5 non-member countries with the highest number of citizens ordered to leave the EU (based on the ranking for Q4 2023).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eiord1)

eurostat

Figure 1: Top five third-country nationals ordered to leave, EU, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023 (persons) Source: Eurostat (migr_eiord1)

Among the top five non-EU citizenships which were issued with an order to leave an EU country (see Figure 1), only the number of Algerians has decreased since Q1 2022 to Q4 2023. In Q4 2023 a substantial decrease (down 26.9 % compared with the previous quarter) was observed for the citizens of Syria, mainly due to the increase reported by Bulgaria in Q3 2023 (from 1 700 persons in Q2 2023 to 4 480 persons in Q3 2023 and 1 540 in Q4 2023).

Returns of non-EU citizens

In the fourth quarter of 2023, 28 900 non-EU citizens who received an order to leave an EU country were effectively returned to another country. This represented an increase of 8.3 % compared with the same period of 2022 (see Table 2). Germany (4 180), France (3 570) and Croatia (2 430) reported the highest numbers of third-country nationals returned following an order to leave in the fourth quarter of 2023 (about 35 % of the EU total). The majority of those returned (22 315), in accordance with an order to leave, were returned to countries outside of the EU (77 % of individuals in the fourth quarter of 2023). In ten countries (Denmark, Greece, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Romania) all the returns were to countries outside of the EU.

Third-country nationals returned following an order to leave, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023

(persons)

	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023
EU	19 365	20 590	24 300	26 685	27 435	27 390	27 235	28 900
Germany	2 855	2 765	3 970	3 545	3 355	3 805	4 100	4 180
France	2 260	2 660	2 570	2 715	2 740	3 005	2 850	3 570
Croatia	680	680	985	1 250	1 385	1 320	1 555	2 430
Sweden	2 810	2 380	2 675	2 625	2 380	2 690	2 865	2 395
Cyprus	685	910	1 220	1 400	1 705	1 775	2 060	2 240
Poland	1 010	860	1 125	1 360	1 190	1 330	2 195	2 230
Austria	1 085	1 635	1 720	1 600	1 635	1 545	1 815	1 735
Greece	1 435	1 770	1 865	1 945	1 445	1 425	1 380	1 600
Netherlands	710	835	890	1 135	2 520	1 565	1 400	1 370
Italy	675	670	700	870	885	735	630	1 020
Lithuania	795	480	550	630	755	830	905	965
Spain	1 155	1 505	890	965	2 570	2 070	820	825
Hungary	435	420	665	395	1 400	1 340	900	680
Romania	375	480	1 000	755	565	810	700	625
Latvia	250	410	580	500	410	545	530	535
Belgium	545	585	535	540	605	615	555	515
Finland	285	245	275	375	360	350	370	375
Denmark	295	375	370	410	335	425	365	270
Malta	140	140	180	205	215	220	235	260
Estonia	235	235	280	260	265	320	275	240
Bulgaria	155	130	125	130	90	75	170	200
Czechia	200	125	720	2 605	130	140	155	185
Slovenia	40	65	95	105	115	155	165	160
Slovakia	55	30	70	55	55	80	60	125
Ireland	20	55	50	65	70	70	65	80
Luxembourg	40	40	55	35	60	60	70	75
Portugal	145	110	130	210	210	100	45	15
Switzerland	450	505	500	545	530	595	565	:
Norway	450	485	615	700	575	465	530	485
Liechtenstein	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0

Note: the bars represent a visual ranking per quarter. Data sorted by the last quarter in the decreasing order of the values.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eirtn1)

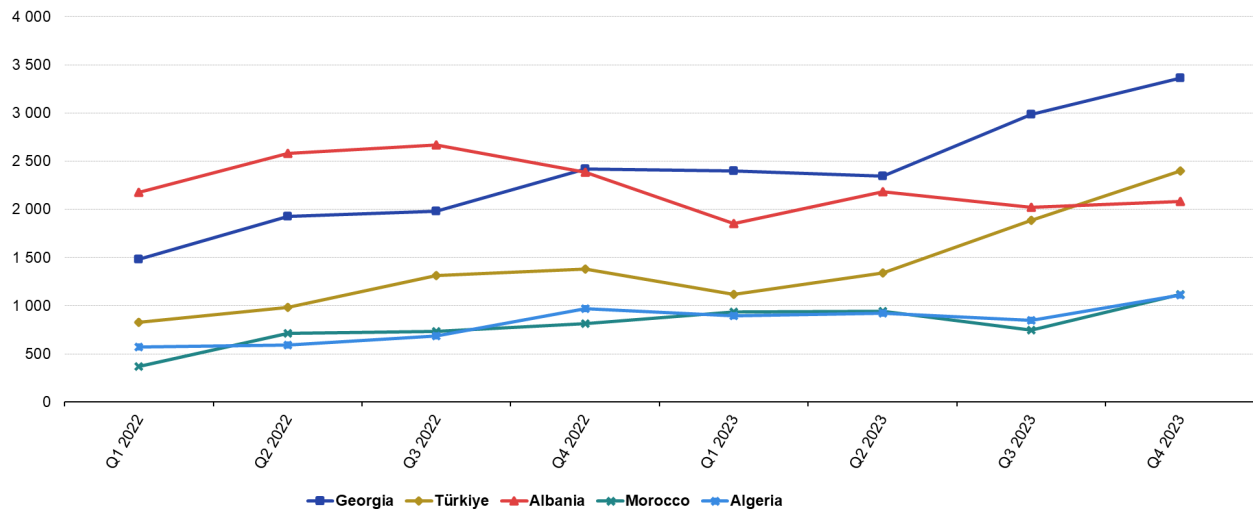


Table 2: Third-country nationals returned following an order to leave, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023 (persons) Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)

The highest number of persons from a non-EU country returned to another country in both the fourth quarter of 2023 (3 360 persons), and for the entire year 2023 (see Figure 2) were citizens of Georgia, followed by citizens of Türkiye (2 395 persons) and Albanians (2 080 persons). A comparison of the third quarter with the fourth quarter of 2023 shows that for all the top five citizenships of people being returned, the number of persons returned increased: Georgia (370 persons more, 12.5 % increase), Türkiye (510 persons more, 27.2 %), Albania (65 persons more, 3.1 %), Morocco (370 persons more, 50.0 %) and Algeria (265 persons more, 31.2 %).

Top five third-country nationals returned following an order to leave, EU, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023

(persons)



Note: the figure shows the 5 non-member countries with the highest number of citizens returned following an order to leave (based on the ranking for Q4 2023).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eirtn1)

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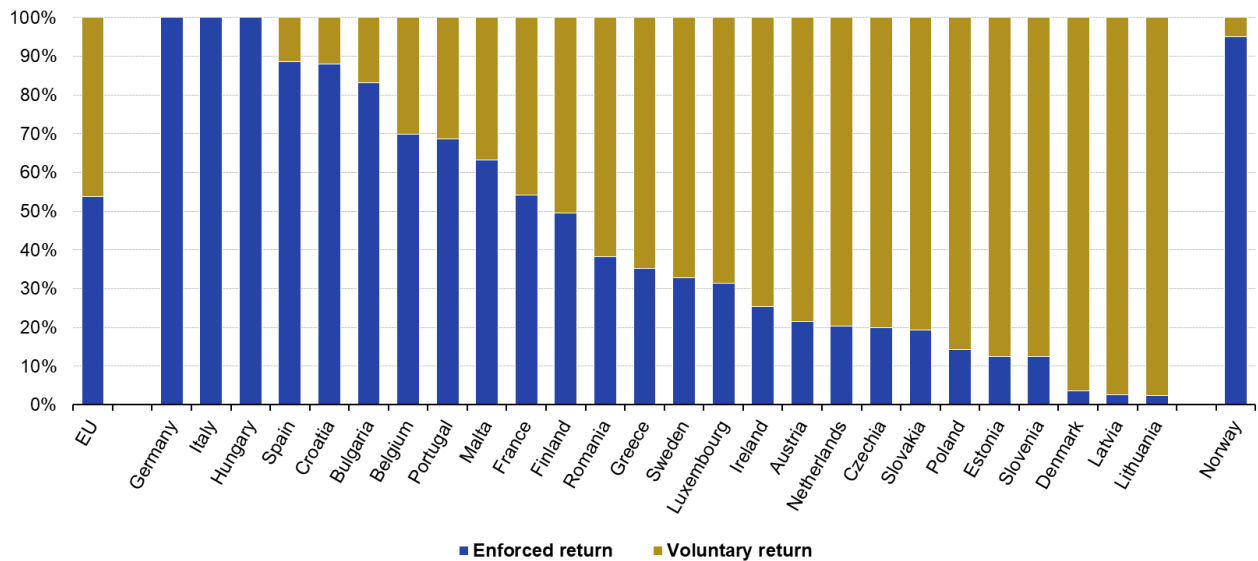
Figure 2: Top five third-country nationals returned following an order to leave, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023 (persons)
Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)

Types of returns and assistance received In recent years, there has been increased demand for more detailed information on the enforcement of immigration legislation, leading to the development of new statistics on returns (including the collection of statistics on returns by type of return and assistance received). See the *methodological note on derogations that were granted to EU countries in the 'Data sources' chapter of this article*.

In Figure 3, the information by type of return in the fourth quarter of 2023 is presented. Based on the available data, the returns at EU level show that 46.2 % of returns concerned people who left the territory voluntarily, while 53.8 % concerned those returned forcibly. In Germany, Italy and Hungary all the returns reported were enforced while in Latvia, Lithuania and Denmark more than 95 % of reported returns were recorded as voluntary.

Third-country nationals returned outside the EU or EFTA country, by type of return, Q4 2023

(%)



Note: Cyprus, data not available due to temporary derogations. As a result, the presented EU aggregate is calculated based on available data.
 Calculations were done using unrounded data.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eirtn1)

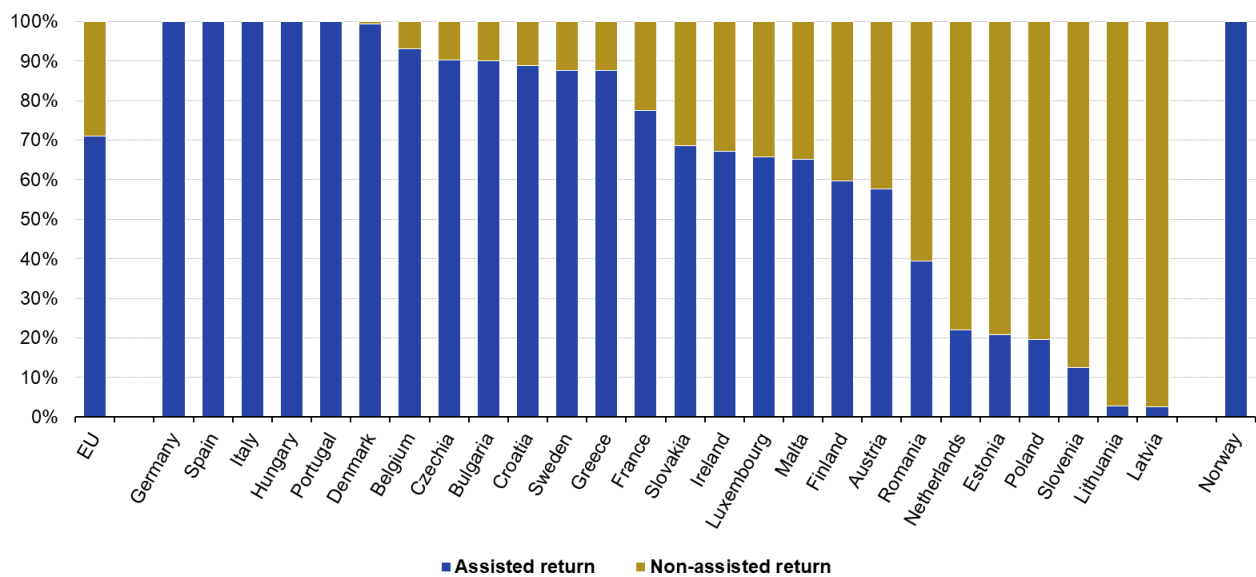
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Figure 3: Third-country nationals returned outside an EU or EFTA country, by type of return, Q4 2023 (%)
 Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)

To facilitate the return of non-EU citizens there are some assisted return programmes funded by the EU, national or international organisations to provide reintegration support for returnees. This may include administrative, logistical and/or financial support to migrants who return to their country of origin. In the fourth quarter of 2023, across the EU countries for which data are available, 71.0 % of returns were assisted and 29.0 % were non-assisted (see Figure 4). In Germany, Spain, Italy, Hungary and Portugal all non-EU citizens were assisted in their return, while almost all third-country nationals leaving Latvia and Lithuania were not assisted.

Third-country nationals who left the EU or EFTA country, by type of assistance received, Q4 2023

(%)



Note: Cyprus, data not available due to temporary derogations. As a result, the presented EU aggregate is calculated based on available data.

Calculations were done using unrounded data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eirtn1)

eurostat

Figure 4: Third-country nationals who left an EU or EFTA country, by type of assistance received, Q4 2023 (%) Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)

Unaccompanied minors ordered to leave the EU and those returned following an order to leave

An **unaccompanied minor** is a person who is less than 18 years old who arrives on the territory of an EU country not accompanied by an adult responsible for the minor or a minor who is left unaccompanied after having entered the territory of a Member State. This new quarterly data collection was launched in 2021. *See the methodological note on derogations that were granted to EU countries in the 'Data sources' chapter of this article.*

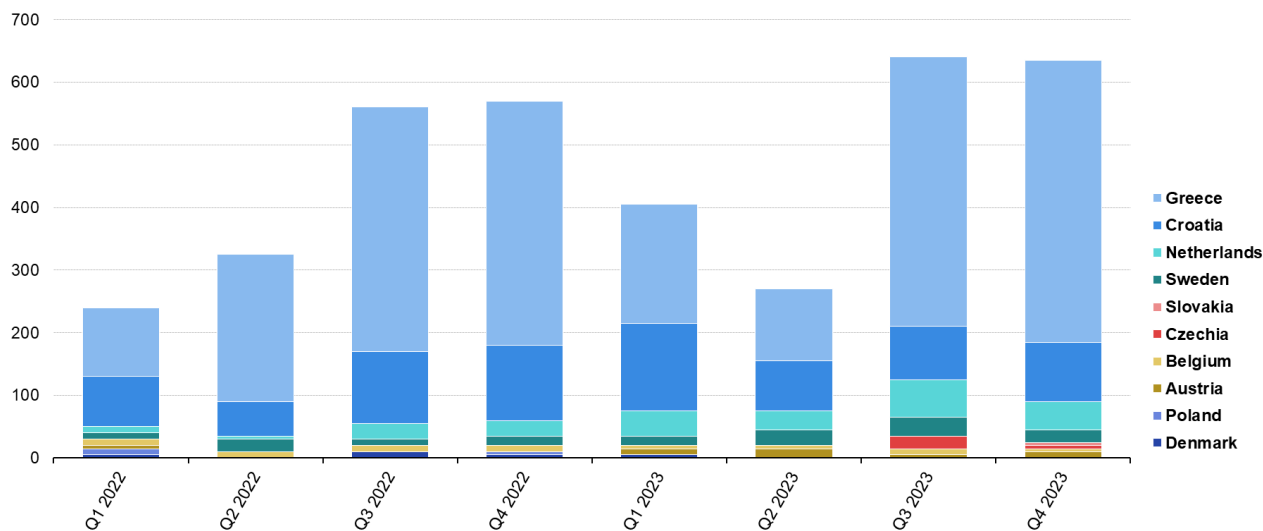
Figures 5 and 6 present information on third-country national unaccompanied minors ordered to leave the EU and those returned following an order to leave².

Based on the available data, the number of unaccompanied minors issued with an order to leave one of the EU countries increased over the period Q1 2022 until Q4 2023 from 235 minors to 645 minors (an increase of 1.7 % compared with Q3 2023, and 12.3 % compared with Q4 2022). It can be observed that more orders to leave for unaccompanied minors were issued in the last two quarters of both 2022 (Q3: 560 and Q4: 575) and 2023 (Q3: 635; Q4: 645) than respectively in the first and second quarters (2022 Q1: 235 and Q2: 325; 2023 Q1: 410 and Q2: 275). In the fourth quarter of 2023, three countries issued the most orders to unaccompanied minors to leave EU territory (91.7 %): Greece (450 persons), followed by Croatia (95 persons) and the Netherlands (45 persons). In terms of citizenship, nearly two-thirds of the unaccompanied minors ordered to leave were from Somalia (155 persons), Afghanistan (140) and Egypt (115).

²Note that due to differences in national administrative procedures in migration law enforcement and methodological aspects related to compilation of data in this area, the number of persons returned in a given quarter shall not be directly related with the number of persons ordered to leave in the same reference period, e.g. a person can be ordered to leave in Q4 of year N, but effectively returned in Q1 of year N+1.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, three countries issued most orders to unaccompanied minors to leave EU territory (91.7 %): Greece (450 persons), followed by Croatia (95 persons) and the Netherlands (45 persons). In terms of citizenship, nearly two-third of the unaccompanied minors ordered to leave were from Somalia (155 persons), Afghanistan (140) and Egypt (115).

Third-country national unaccompanied minors ordered to leave, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023
(persons)



Data are rounded to the nearest five. Only countries with positive values 3 and more are presented.
Due to temporary derogations, the data on unaccompanied minors are not fully available for Czechia, Spain, Cyprus and Romania.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eiord2)

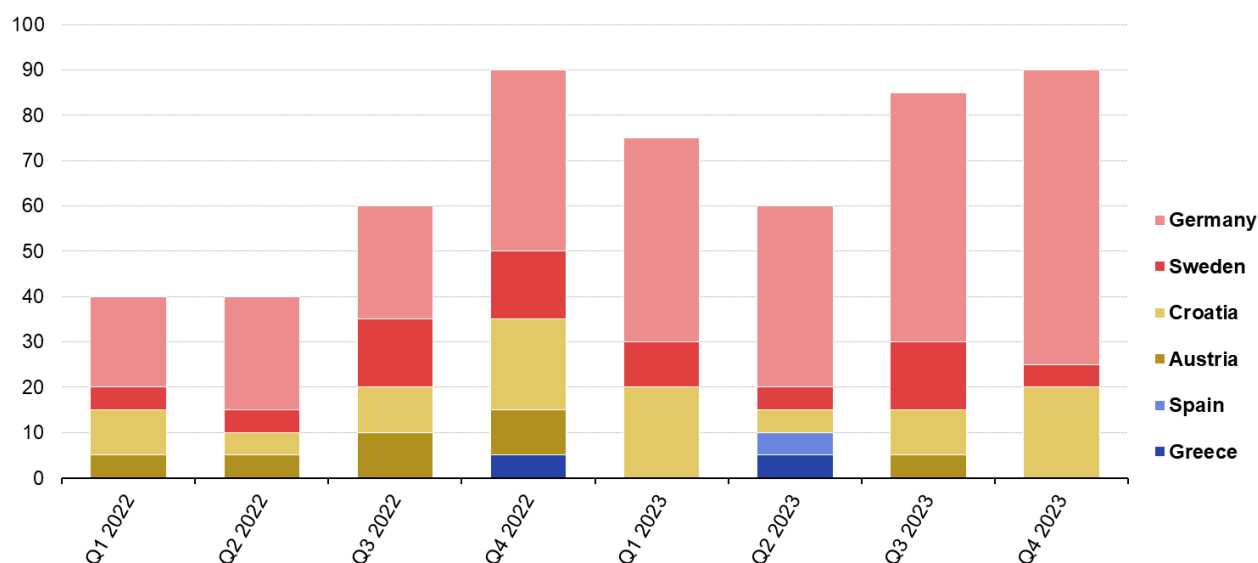


Figure 5: Third-country national unaccompanied minors ordered to leave, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023 (persons)
Source: Eurostat (migr_eiord2)

In the fourth quarter of 2023, based on available data, 100 third-country national unaccompanied minors who received an order to leave an EU country were returned to another country. Germany (65 persons), Croatia (20 persons), Sweden and Lithuania (5 persons each) reported that more than three unaccompanied minors were returned to another country following an order to leave. The unaccompanied minors returned were mainly from Guinea (20 persons), Syria (15 persons), Türkiye, Tunisia, Algeria and Côte d'Ivoire (10 persons each).

Third-country national unaccompanied minors returned following an order to leave, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023

(persons)



Data are rounded to the nearest five. Only countries with positive values 3 and more are presented. Due to temporary derogations, the data on unaccompanied minors are not fully available for Czechia, Spain, Cyprus and Romania.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_eirtn2)

eurostat

Figure 6: Third-country national unaccompanied minors returned following an order to leave, Q1 2022 - Q4 2023 (persons) Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn2)

Source data for tables and graphs

- [Returns of irregular migrants - quarterly statistics_Q4_2023: tables and figures](#)

Data sources

Statistics on the enforcement of immigration legislation are based on administrative data provided by national authorities in line with the requirements of [Regulation \(EC\) No 862/2007](#) concerning statistics on migration and international protection. The compilation of these statistics draws on the terms used by the Schengen Borders Code, an EU code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders ([Regulation \(EU\) No 2016/399](#)); for more information on the Schengen area, see [here](#) .

The amendment to Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 adopted in June 2020 led to certain improvements. It increased the frequency, timeliness and the level of detail of the statistics from reference year 2021, including new information on unaccompanied minors who represent a particularly vulnerable group. The new statistics are continuously published in the Eurostat database and are presented in this article.

Statistics on the enforcement of immigration legislation exclude outgoing asylum seekers who are transferred from one Member State to another under the mechanism established by the Dublin Regulation ([Regulation \(EC\) No 1560/2003](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) No 604/2013](#)); these cases are covered by [Dublin statistics](#) .

Note that the data presented in this article are rounded to the nearest five. Due to the rounding, various totals (such as for the EU) may not necessarily match the sum of the values for their components (such as the sum of values for the EU countries).

Data on unaccompanied minors ordered to leave and returned following an order to leave are not available for Portugal. Due to temporary derogations, the data on unaccompanied minors for both collections are not fully

available for Czechia, Spain, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Romania. As a result, these EU countries were not included in the calculation of the respective EU totals.

In relation to the statistics presented in this article the following **derogations** were granted to Member States based on [Commission Implementing Decision \(EU\) 2021/431 of 10 March 2021](#) :

1) For the data on Persons returned following an order to leave:

- Transmission of the disaggregations by the assistance received

Czechia for the reference years 2021-2023

- Transmission of the disaggregations by the type of return and assistance received

Lithuania for the reference year 2021

Cyprus and Sweden for the reference years 2021-2023

2) For the data on Persons ordered to leave and Persons returned following an order to leave:

- Transmission of the disaggregation by unaccompanied minors

Belgium, Lithuania and Portugal for the reference year 2021

Czechia, Spain, Cyprus, the Netherlands and Romania for the reference years 2021-2023

Context

The enforcement of migration law refers to two main subjects: controlling the EU's external borders and the management of unauthorised non-EU citizens found on the territory of an EU Member State. Control of the EU's external borders constitutes one of the pillars for the creation of a freedom, security and justice area. The most noteworthy developments concern a harmonised set of rules governing the movement of persons across borders (the Schengen Borders Code published by the [Regulation \(EU\) No 2016/399](#)); a comprehensive approach for European integrated management at the EU's border and efficient and effective management of border crossing and EU returns policy, respecting fundamental rights, and safeguarding free movement, operated by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency ([Regulation \(EU\) No 2019/1896](#)); an extensive package on automated border control was introduced (namely the Entry-Exit System established by (namely the Entry-Exist System established by the [Regulation \(EU\) No 2017/2225](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) No 2017/2226](#) , and the European Traveler Information and Authorisation System established by [Regulation \(EU\) No 2018/1240](#) and [Regulation \(EU\) No 2018/1241](#)).

The management of irregular migrant populations involves the finding of illegally present persons, the recognition of a decision of an order to leave and the effective return. The main legal instrument, the so-called Return Directive ([Return Directive \(2008/115/EC\)](#)), came into force at the end of 2010 establishing common standards for returning non-EU citizens illegally staying in the EU. The directive provides for clear, transparent, common and fair rules for return and removal, the use of coercive measures, detention and re-entry, while respecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the persons concerned. The EU also aims to promote a more effective return system ([Policy Document Towards an Operational Strategy for more Effective Returns - COM/2023/45 Final](#)), aimed at achieving, as an operational goal, among others, the improvement of data and statistical evidence-based on return, building a more targeted, planned and efficient return policy, and a common operational response capability.

As regards measuring the enforcement of immigration legislation, the progress made so far on collecting harmonised data results from the adoption of [Regulation \(EC\) No 862/2007](#) , in particular Articles 5 and 7. This regulation aims to support evidence-based decision-making, providing specifications concerning the data that should be submitted by EU countries on the number of non-EU citizens refused entry at the EU's external borders, the number of non-EU citizens apprehended for being illegally present in the EU, and the number of non-EU citizens who were removed from the EU as a result of their presence being unauthorised. Irregular migration remains a phenomenon difficult to quantify, especially during times when an effective and humane 'returns policy' is considered by many to form an essential part of migration policy.

[Regulation \(EC\) No 2020/851](#) amended Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 aimed at, among other commitments, establishing a framework for a quick response to changing needs regarding statistics on migration and international protection, as well to promoting the data collection on a sub-annual basis in order to respond to the main needs for study, formulation and evaluation of migration and developing human-rights-based policies, and enhancing the knowledge of migration and international protection and migratory movements within European Union countries.

Other articles

- [All articles on managed migration](#)
- [Enforcement of immigration legislation statistics introduced](#)
- [Annual asylum application statistics](#)
- [Asylum applications - monthly statistics](#)
- [Asylum quarterly report](#)
- [Statistics on countries responsible for asylum applications \(Dublin Regulation\)](#)

Database

- [Managed migration \(migr_man\)](#) , see:

Enforcement of Immigration Legislation (migr_eil)

Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders - annual data (rounded) (migr_eirfs)

Third country nationals found to be illegally present - annual data (rounded) (migr_eipre)

Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data (rounded) (migr_eiord)

Third country nationals ordered to leave by citizenship, age and sex - quarterly data (rounded) (migr_eiord1)

Third-country unaccompanied minors ordered to leave, by citizenship, age and sex of the minor – quarterly data (rounded) (migr_eiord2)

Third country nationals returned following an order to leave - annual data (rounded) (migr_eirtn)

Third-country nationals returned following an order to leave, by type of return, citizenship, country of destination, age and sex – quarterly data (migr_eirtn1)

Third-country unaccompanied minors returned following an order to leave, by type of return, citizenship, country of destination, age and sex of the minor – quarterly data (rounded) (migr_eirtn2)

Third-country nationals who have left the territory by type of return and citizenship (migr_eirt_vol)

Third-country nationals who have left the territory by type of assistance received and citizenship (migr_eirt_ass)

Third-country nationals who have left the territory to a third country by type of agreement procedure and citizenship (migr_eirt_agr)

Third-country nationals who have left the territory to a third country by destination country and citizenship (migr_eirt_des)

Dedicated section

- [Managed migration](#)

Methodology

- [Enforcement of Immigration Legislation](#) (ESMS metadata file — migr_eil_esms)

Legislation

- [Communication COM\(2004\) 412 final of 4 June 2004: Study on the links between legal and illegal migration](#)
- [Communication \(COM\(2018\) 250 final of 14 March 2018: Progress report on the Implementation of the European Agenda on Migration](#)
- [What is the New Pact on Migration and Asylum of the EU?](#)
- [Directive 2008/115/EC on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals](#)
- [Summaries of EU legislation: returning illegal immigrants — common standards and procedures](#)
- [Policy Document Towards an operational strategy for more effective returns \(COM/2023/45 final\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection \(Articles 5 and 7\)](#)
- [Summaries of EU legislation: migration statistics](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2020/851 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 862/2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations \(EU\) No 1052/2013 \(EUROSUR\) and \(EU\) 2016/1624 \(European Border and Coast Guard\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders \(Schengen Borders Code\)](#)
- [Summaries of EU legislation: rules on crossing EU borders](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/2225 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 amending Regulation \(EU\) 2016/399 as regards the use of the Entry/Exit System](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System \(EES\) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations \(EC\) No 767/2008 and \(EU\) No 1077/2011](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System \(ETIAS\) and amending Regulations \(EU\) No 1077/2011, \(EU\) No 515/2014, \(EU\) 2016/399, \(EU\) 2016/1624 and \(EU\) 2017/2226](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 amending Regulation \(EU\) 2016/794 for the purpose of establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System \(ETIAS\)](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1860 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System \(SIS\) in the field of border checks, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, and amending and repealing Regulation \(EC\) No 1987/2006](#)
- [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System \(SIS\) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending and repealing Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, and repealing Regulation \(EC\) No 1986/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU](#)

External links

- [Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs \(HOME\)](#)
- [European Migration Network \(EMN\)](#)
- [European Migration Network — Annual reports on migration and asylum](#)
- [Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography](#)