

# EMN INFORM

## Practical approaches and good practices in return and reintegration to Afghanistan and Pakistan

### KEY FINDINGS<sup>1</sup>

- ★ **Afghanistan and Pakistan are amongst the top 5 countries of origin** of third-country nationals (TCNs) subject to a return decision<sup>2</sup>. In 2013, around **14,700** Afghans and **26,000** Pakistan nationals were issued with a return decision, representing respectively **3.7%** and **5.8%** of the total number of migrants ordered to leave the EU territory.
- ★ In 2013, **3,500** Afghan and **12,400** Pakistan nationals were effectively returned to a third-country. As a result, the proportion of the number of returns effected as compared to the number of return decisions issued in 2013 is **21%** for Afghan and **48%** for Pakistan nationals while overall this is 42% for all nationalities<sup>3</sup>.
- ★ **Many factors** influence return figures, including the influence/effect of programmes encouraging voluntary return and facilitating reintegration. The effects of such programmes need to be further assessed.
- ★ A majority of Member States support the return of Afghan and Pakistan nationals under their general Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programs. **Only a few Member States have developed tailored reintegration programmes to Afghanistan and Pakistan.**

- ★ The **provision of information** about AVR works well; TCNs are well informed about the possibilities of AVR to Afghanistan/Pakistan. However, the decision to return to these countries is dependent on other (broader) factors, e.g. economic and security situation in the third country.
- ★ **The monitoring of return to Afghanistan and Pakistan is often a challenge** and more efforts could be undertaken to analyse the data collected and provide the most appropriate assistance.
- ★ The number of **EU Member States' joint reintegration projects** to Afghanistan and Pakistan is increasing. Such projects should improve both the cost-efficiency and the quality of the reintegration support provided to migrants.

### INTRODUCTION<sup>4</sup>

**Pakistan and Afghanistan** are two countries with an extremely challenging political, social, economic and environmental context. Decades of instability and conflict underpin the **high numbers of internally displaced persons**, as well as migrants and asylum seekers accessing the EU territory.

**Pakistan** is the world's 6th country in terms of highest population (193 million inhabitants). Pakistan is mainly seen as a country of immigration to Europe, the Gulf and the United States, but it is also a country of transit and emigration (4 million) **hosting the largest refugee population in the world** (1.7 million) as well as large numbers of internally displaced persons

<sup>1</sup> This EMN Inform was developed by the EMN Return Experts' Group (REG). The EMN REG includes contact points in each Member State (except Denmark). Norway also participates.

<sup>2</sup> With Albania (20,410), Morocco (29,155) and Algeria (17,550) also amongst the top 5.

<sup>3</sup> Eurostat figures extracted on 03/11/2014.

<sup>4</sup> The EMN inform is based on information collected via the EMN Ad-Hoc Query tool and other EMN sources and contributions from outside stakeholders: IOM, ICMPD and Caritas.

due to conflict<sup>5</sup>, sectarian violence<sup>6</sup> and the occurrence of natural disasters<sup>7</sup>.

Migration patterns in **Afghanistan** are characterised by significant emigration flows following a high level of poverty after decades of war and conflicts<sup>8</sup>. **Out of a total population of 31 million, around 2.7 million Afghan refugees** are scattered around the world, mostly in Pakistan.

A high number of Pakistan and Afghan nationals seek asylum or to enter the EU territory irregularly. In 2013, **24,000 Afghans and 24,500 Pakistan nationals were found to be in an illegal situation on the EU-territory**.

Despite the fact that the number of returns to these two countries has significantly increased (see statistics in section 1 below), **many Member States experience difficulties in returning TCNs to Pakistan and Afghanistan**. Issues such as a lack of cooperation with the Pakistan and Afghan authorities in identifying TCNs and readmitting the identified persons, the unwillingness of some individuals to return due to limited prospects for rapid economic recovery and social improvements<sup>9</sup> and persistent security concerns, all significantly obstruct return to these countries.

To help Member States overcome such challenges, several initiatives have been undertaken at EU-level. **A European readmission agreement was signed with Pakistan** which entered into force on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2010, and the Commission is closely following its implementation. With the financial support of the EU, **the EURINT Network set-up a working group on Afghanistan** to improve the processes in place for return.

Against this background, the purpose of this EMN Inform is to:

- ★ Measure the impact of the programmes to support return and reintegration to Afghanistan and Pakistan;
- ★ Describe how Member States adjust their programmes to support return and reintegration to Afghanistan and Pakistan;

<sup>5</sup> On security in Pakistan see: Pakistan Challenges and Perspectives, Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2014, Pages 46-61.

<sup>6</sup> For further insight see: Pakistan Challenges and Perspectives, Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2014, Pages 138-174.

<sup>7</sup> Budapest process, a silk routes partnership for migration, Pakistan, Migration Country report, ICMPPD, November 2013.

<sup>8</sup> On security in Afghanistan see: Afghanistan 2014 and beyond, Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2014, Pages 8-31.

<sup>9</sup> On the economic situation in Pakistan and Afghanistan see: Pakistan Challenges and Perspectives, Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2014, Pages 20-32 also Afghanistan 2014 and beyond, Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, 2014, Pages 32-41

- ★ Identify good practices and scope for further cooperation in order to increase return to these countries in a humane and dignified manner;
- ★ Present latest available comparable statistics on return and reintegration from EU Member States to Afghanistan and Pakistan (see statistics Annex).

## 1. IMPACTS OF RETURN AND REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE

### 1.1 Afghanistan

Due to lower influx numbers over the period 2009-2013, the **number of return decisions** addressed to Afghan nationals, in the EU, has **decreased** from 34,425 to 16,545<sup>10</sup> (-50%). In the meantime, the **number of Afghan nationals returned** to a third-country following an order to leave has **increased** from 2,290 to 3,500 (+50%)<sup>11</sup>.

In 2013, the number of return decisions addressed to Afghans represented **3.7%** of the total number of decisions issued and the number of Afghans returned represented **1.9%** of the total number of TCNs returned to a third country following an order to leave.

For Afghan nationals, the proportion of the number of returns effected as compared to the number of return decisions issued in 2013 has increased from 6.6% in 2009 to **21.1%** in 2013.

In 2013, the top-five Member States returning the most TCNs with Afghan nationality include: **United Kingdom** and **Greece** (735 respectively), **Norway** (405), **Sweden** (250) and **France** (245). Reflecting the reduction in influx numbers and return decisions, in 2013 in comparison to 2012, the number of Afghan nationals returned decreased significantly in **Hungary** (115 compared to 1,125 in 2012), **Greece** (decreased by 34%), **Netherlands** (-32%) and **United Kingdom** (-22%). In contrast, the number of TCNs with Afghan nationality returned increased in some Member States such as **Denmark** (from 30 in 2012 to 175 in 2013) and **Sweden** (+103%).

**Many factors influence return figures**, including in particular the global security situation in the world, influx numbers, productivity of cooperation with non-EU countries of origin or transit (to obtain the necessary documentation from non-EU consular authorities) and the level of cooperation from the TCNs concerned (i.e. whether he/she conceals his/her identity or absconds).

<sup>10</sup> Eurostat data, third country nationals ordered to leave [migr\_eiord], extracted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014. Data for NO in 2009 and for HR from 2009 to 2012 were not available.

<sup>11</sup> Eurostat data, third country nationals returned to a third country following an order to leave [migr\_eirtn]; extracted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014. These figures correspond to the number of return.

Against this background, one can note that the number of Afghans returned and the number of those granted reintegration assistance in 25 Member States<sup>12</sup> has shown an increasing trend. Over the period 2009 to 2013<sup>13</sup>, **the total number of Afghans granted reintegration assistance in their country of return increased from 622 to 1,111**. The share of the total number of Afghans granted reintegration assistance remains small when compared to the total number of TCNs returned to Afghanistan, although this has also increased from 10.8% in 2009 to 15% in 2013. Large differences are noted across Member States in the percentage of TCNs returning to Afghanistan who are granted full reintegration assistance. For example, out of the 4,833 TCNs that returned to Afghanistan from Greece in 2013, less than 1% received reintegration assistance, whilst Norway granted *all* returnees returning to Afghanistan (both forced and voluntary) reintegration assistance (100%).

It is therefore difficult to draw the conclusion that across the EU, there is a link between the policy of voluntary return and the number of returns, although some Member States that have introduced such programmes have at the same time reported increases in the numbers of voluntary returns:

★ In **Sweden and Norway**, assisted voluntary return accounted for a large part of the overall returns carried out to Afghanistan. The overall number of returns from **Sweden** to Afghanistan increased by more than five-fold (from 45 in 2009 to 251 in 2013); the number of voluntary returns increased by almost the same rate, (from 25 in 2009 to 122 in 2013). **Sweden** introduced a tailor-made AVR programme during this period, although it is not clear the degree to which this influenced returnees' decisions. In **Norway**, the overall number of returns increased four-fold (from 100 in 2010 to 405 in 2013), whilst the number of voluntary returns increased by a similar proportion (from 44 in 2009 to 156 in 2013). Norway introduced a tailor-made AVR programme during this period.

★ In **Belgium**, the overall number of Afghans returned increased six-fold between 2009 and 2013 (from 20 to 120), whilst the proportion of migrants assisted increased nearly twelve-fold (from 4 to 47).

On the contrary, Member States such as **Hungary** succeeded to return a significant number of Afghans whilst assistance to return was only provided to a small number.

## 1.2 Pakistan

Over the period 2009-2013, the **number of return decisions** addressed to Pakistan nationals, in the EU, has **increased** from 16,670 to 25,860<sup>14</sup> (+55%). In the meantime, the **number of Pakistan nationals returned** to a third country following an order to leave has **increased** from 4,210 to 12,395 (+195%)<sup>15</sup>. The total number of Pakistan nationals returned by Member States increased significantly in 2012 (+43% compared to 2011) and remained high in 2013 (-3% compared to 2012).

In 2013, the number of return decisions addressed to Pakistan nationals was **5.8%** of the total number of decisions issued and the number of Pakistan nationals returned represented **6.6%** of the total number of TCNs returned to a third country following an order to leave.

For Pakistan nationals, the proportion of the number of returns effected as compared to the number of return decisions issued in a given year has increased from 25.2% in 2009 to **48%** in 2013.

In 2013, the top-five Member States returning the most TCNs with Pakistan nationality include: **United Kingdom** (5,605), **Greece** (4,835), **Hungary** (570), **Cyprus** (285) and **France** (210). This top-five has not changed since 2011.

The number of Pakistan nationals returned and the number of those granted reintegration assistance in 24 Member States<sup>16</sup> has shown an increasing trend over the period 2009 to 2013<sup>17</sup>. **The total number of Pakistan nationals granted reintegration assistance in their country of return increased from 289 to 1,243**. The share of the total number of Pakistan nationals receiving reintegration assistance is small compared to the total number of Pakistan nationals returned, although this also increased from 7% in 2009 to 16% in 2013. There are also differences across Member States in the percentage of TCNs

<sup>12</sup> 28 EU Member States except CZ; DK; RO; HR but included NO.

<sup>13</sup> Please note that the statistics on the number of return decisions implemented are extracted from the Eurostat database while the number of granted reintegration assistance is provided by the individual Member States from their own, diverse sources. There may be discrepancies because some categories of migrant (e.g. asylum seekers and refugees) may be represented among figures for the number of people returned but may not have been subject to an order to leave.

<sup>14</sup> Eurostat data, third country nationals ordered to leave [migr\_eiord], extracted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014. Data for NO in 2009 and for HR from 2009 to 2012 were not available.

<sup>15</sup> Eurostat data, third country nationals returned to a third country following an order to leave [migr\_eirtn], extracted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014. This figures correspond to the number of return.

<sup>16</sup> 28 EU (Member) States except BG; CZ; DK; RO; HR but included NO.

<sup>17</sup> Please note that the statistics on the number of return decisions implemented are extracted from the Eurostat database while the number of Afghan nationals granted reintegration assistance is provided by the individual Member States from their own, diverse sources. There may be discrepancies because some categories of migrant (e.g. asylum seekers and refugees) may be represented among figures for the number of people returned but may not have been subject to an order to leave.

returning to Pakistan that were granted reintegration assistance. The percentage varies from 0 to 8.3% for the top-five Member States returning the highest number of TCNs to Pakistan<sup>18</sup>.

Similar to the situation in Afghanistan, many factors influence return figures to Pakistan and it is difficult to draw the conclusion that across the EU, there is a link between the policy of voluntary return and the number of returns. However, AVR programmes in a certain number of Member States have played a role. In **Austria**, for example, assisted voluntary return accounted for a large part of the overall returns carried out to Pakistan. Whilst the overall number of returns increased nine-fold (from 10 to 93), the number of TCNs voluntarily returned increased five-fold (from 10 in 2009 to 49 in 2013), following the development of a tailor-made programme.

## 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROGRAMMES SUPPORTING RETURN

### 2.1 Main characteristics of TCNs returning to Afghanistan/ Pakistan

Most TCNs returned to Afghanistan/Pakistan are adult young men who are either rejected asylum seekers and, to a lesser extent, irregular migrants. The proportion rejected asylum seekers/irregular migrants differs per Member State. Few of these returnees were considered vulnerable by Member States (in most less than 10%). The most common vulnerable category were TCNs with special medical needs.

### 2.2.AVR: type of assistance provided

Returnees to Afghanistan and Pakistan are eligible for **Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programmes** implemented by all Member States. For most Member States, the assistance provided under such programmes does not differ depending on the country of origin and is thus not tailored to the specific circumstances in Afghanistan/Pakistan. For an overview of the incentives/assistance provided under AVR programmes, please refer to the EMN Inform: "**Overview: Incentives to return to a third-country and support provided to migrants for their reintegration**".

Some Member States, e.g. **Germany** and **Finland** adapt the assistance provided under their general return and reintegration programmes insofar as that the amount of in-cash/in-kind assistance varies depending on the country of origin. In **Germany**, the amount of in-cash assistance varies according to a categorisation of countries of origin into three groups.

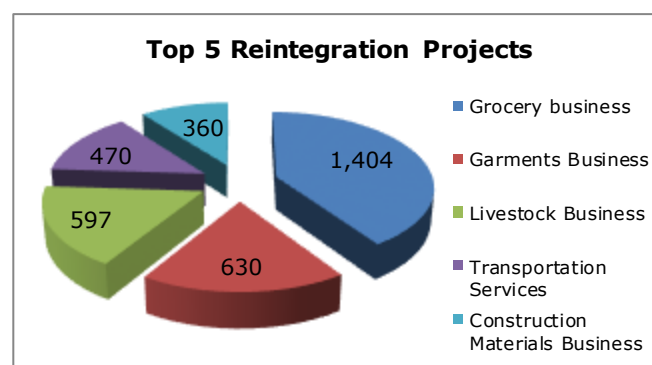
<sup>18</sup> The top-five Member States returning the highest number of TCNs with Pakistan nationality between 2009 and 2013 are as follows: United Kingdom (23,130); Greece (3,603); Cyprus (1,665); France (692); Belgium (470).

TCNs returning to Afghanistan (Group III) receive 700 EUR, whereas TCNs returning to Pakistan (Group I) receive 300 EUR<sup>19</sup>. In **Finland**, whilst in-kind support is the same to all countries of origin<sup>20</sup>, in-cash assistance ranges between 200-1000 EUR depending on the country of origin's ranking in the OECD's Official Development Assistance/Development Assistance Committee list (ODA/DAC). In 2013, adult TCNs returning from Finland to Afghanistan were given the choice to be granted either 1000 EUR in-cash (600 EUR for minors), or the in-kind package at the common rate to all countries, plus 200 EUR (100 EUR for minors) in-cash at the point of departure. By contrast an adult TCN returning to Pakistan was given the choice to receive 800 EUR in cash (500 EUR for minors); or the common in-kind package. For vulnerable persons, the support in-cash or in-kind can be increased to 2000 EUR.

### 2.3. Specific reintegration programmes: type of assistance provided

Few (Member) States have developed **tailor-made** programmes to assist TCNs to return to Afghanistan (**Austria, Sweden, Norway**) and Pakistan (**Austria**). Member States implementing **such specific programmes to Afghanistan/Pakistan tailor** these to the situation in the countries of origin.

Figure 4.1 Top 5 reintegration projects Afghanistan (2003-2013)



Source: IOM, Presentation at the REG Meeting, 29<sup>th</sup> April 2014

For example, according to IOM (which implements these specific reintegration programmes on behalf of the Member States), reintegration opportunities in Afghanistan primarily include: youth training, small business training, employment referrals and salary subsidies, housing allowance, in kind assistance, and education and vocational training. As such, the specific programmes run by **Austria, Sweden** and **Norway** are tailored to such opportunities. Over the years, most returnees to Afghanistan have favoured the start-up of a small business. Figure 4.1 above shows

<sup>19</sup> TCNs returning to third countries falling under Category II would receive 400 EUR.

<sup>20</sup> 1,300 EUR for adults, 650 EUR for minors.



the top 5 business projects for the years 2003-2013 via the IOM AVR programmes.

## 2.4 Identification of the special needs of returnees

Specific individual needs are taken into account by Member States as most undertake an individual assessment procedure to primarily check for vulnerability and medical needs of returnees. Member States apply the following procedures, which are not mutually exclusive:

- ★ Individual consultation;
- ★ Vulnerability assessment;
- ★ Medical assessment.

Member States differ as to how special needs are assessed, not only in methods but also in timing. Most commonly though, Member States conduct an individual consultation with the TCN both pre-departure as well as post-arrival. Should any signs of vulnerability be identified, the returnee is referred to a specialist who will decide on additional special needs and the assistance provided is tailored to the individual's circumstances. Medical assessments are mostly carried out both in the host country or in the country of origin, depending on the Member State.

## 2.5. Provision of information to returnees

The provision of information on voluntary return and reintegration assistance programmes is a key element throughout the different stages of return. The majority of Member states systematically undertake outreach activities on their territories aiming to encourage and to adequately prepare TCNs for their return. Activities include, amongst others, counselling in reception /detention centres, distribution of leaflets, posters, brochures, online information, free hotline, return helpdesk etc. Some examples of promotional activities for the return of TCNs to Afghanistan and Pakistan that have worked well for the Member States implementing them include:

- ★ In **Sweden** the provision of an information package in Dari, Pashto, English and Swedish which is electronically available to case officers who provide information to TCNs in individual return counselling sessions. In **Belgium**, the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) also provides information leaflets to asylum-seekers in Arabic, Farsi and Pashto.
- ★ In **Austria** IOM informed return counselling organisations about the specific reintegration programmes to Afghanistan and Pakistan and organised workshops for all counselling organisations where country of origin information on Afghanistan and Pakistan was provided. On the

basis of the information on the reintegration projects and capacity-building sessions, counsellors provided information to returnees in their regular one-to-one meetings prior to departure.

Some Member States reported on challenges in reaching TCNs and providing information. For example, some Member States find it more difficult to reach TCNs residing illegally, as opposed to (rejected) asylum seekers. Challenges regarding information provision include language barriers and the lack of data on specific reintegration options in the country of origin. Member states report that such challenges apply to Afghanistan and Pakistan, but also more broadly for return to any third-country.

## 2.6 Monitoring of returnees post-arrival in Afghanistan/Pakistan

Monitoring and evaluating the impact and appropriateness of return and reintegration assistance is of crucial importance. The majority of Member States (16 out of 25) and Norway gather data for purposes of monitoring returnees, which is performed by the local implementing authority (i.e. IOM or other NGO's) in Afghanistan/Pakistan during 3-6 months up to 12 months post arrival. Many Member States however experience challenges. For example, Norway states that despite visits to returnees, follow-up by phone and sub-contracting organisations in Afghanistan to monitor in places where IOM's access is limited, many TCNs returned to Afghanistan are not reached. A significant obstacle in this respect is also the security situation in Afghanistan.

Member States may subsequently evaluate the gathered data on returnees in order to analyse the impact and appropriateness of return and reintegration assistance. **Sweden** and **Norway** (2008) for example conducted an evaluation of their reintegration programmes to Afghanistan, whereas the **United Kingdom** has carried out several evaluations of its general return and reintegration programme for asylum route migrants (VARRP) between 2005 and 2008 (Home Office, 2010). This has included research on returnees to Pakistan in 2005 and 2008.

The results of these evaluations indicate that the provision of reintegration assistance **is not the only factor influencing the decision of the returnee to cooperate in the return procedure**. With regard to sustainability, it shows that whilst reintegration facilitates the returnee's initial settlement in the country of origin, long-term settlement depends on broader social/economic factors. For example, the evaluation conducted by **Norway** indicates that many returnees expressed the intention to re-migrate due to the security situation and lack of economic opportunities in Afghanistan.

## 2.7 Joint EU MS co-operative reintegration projects to Afghanistan and Pakistan

Several Member States (mostly those that return high numbers of TCNs to Pakistan and Afghanistan) participate in cooperation initiatives (joint return and reintegration programmes) through which TCNs may be returned to Afghanistan and Pakistan. For example:

- ★ **Belgium, Germany, France and Sweden** participated in the **Netherlands**-led European Reintegration Instrument (ERI)<sup>21</sup>, financed by the European Return Fund, which aims to facilitate reintegration after voluntary or forced return. Afghanistan and Pakistan are included as destination countries next to the Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Nigeria and Morocco. The ERI project ran from 1 June 2012 to 28 February 2014. The project facilitated 9 forced, 65 voluntary returns to Pakistan and 96 forced and 192 voluntary returns to Afghanistan. The ERIN project is the follow-up of the ERI project which will run from June 2014-June 2016. The project is led by the **Netherlands** with participation of **Belgium, Germany, Finland, France, the United Kingdom, and Norway**.
- ★ The **Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and Norway** also participate in the European Return Platform for Unaccompanied Minors (ERPUM) project which aimed at ensuring a safe adequate reception for unaccompanied minors (UAMs) who need to return to Afghanistan and Iraq. Initially, family tracing was successfully conducted in Afghanistan. However, no actual return of UAMs has been carried out under this project due to reticence on the part of Afghan authorities who still have concerns about return of minor Afghan nationals who cannot (yet) be reunited with their families. Nevertheless, the project contributed to better knowledge about the situation and possibilities to return to Afghanistan and facilitated the exchange of experiences and practices amongst Member States.

## 3. GOOD PRACTICES AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER COOPERATION

What are the characteristics of AVR programmes that contribute towards ensuring effective and sustainable return to Afghanistan and Pakistan? What areas could be further developed to facilitate dignified return to these countries?

Reviewing the information provided by Member States, the following can be derived:

- ★ Despite several challenges, TCNs are **well informed about the possibilities of AVR to Afghanistan/Pakistan**. However, the decision to return to these countries is dependent on other (broader) factors, e.g. economic and security situation in the third country.
- ★ **Tailoring reintegration assistance** to the individuals' needs in Afghanistan/Pakistan, by undertaking vulnerability assessments, is considered to **contribute towards a more sustainable return**.
- ★ Member States that developed specific programmes see **much added-value** by the provision of individual counselling, orientation, material assistance and know-how on the country of origin which **maximises chances of successful reintegration**.
- ★ The majority of Member States gather data for purposes of **monitoring**, but **few** Member States to date have subsequently **analysed** such data to **evaluate the impact and appropriateness** of return and reintegration programmes.
- ★ The **cooperation initiatives** under which Member States join forces to return TCNs to Afghanistan and Pakistan may well be **worth further exploring**.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

You may obtain further details on this EMN Inform and/or on any other aspect of the EMN, from: [HOME-EMN@ec.europa.eu](mailto:HOME-EMN@ec.europa.eu).

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<sup>21</sup> Commission Staff Working Paper accompanying the Communication on the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum 2012 [SWD\(2013\) 210 final](#)

Annex: Statistics on return and reintegration from EU Member States to Afghanistan/Pakistan

Table 1. Statistics on return and reintegration from EU Member States to Afghanistan

(Member) States	TCNs with Afghan nationality ordered to leave					TCNs with Afghan nationality returned					Afghan national granted reintegration assistance				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU 28	34,425	37,470	34,515	26,675	15,235	2,290	2,865	4,085	4,645	3,095	546	928	497	534	705
Austria	210	320	430	470	390	40	65	60	125	60	33	33	50	103	61
Belgium	1,025	680	735	1,535	1,920	15	10	35	85	105	0	1	0	0	11
Bulgaria	95	85	135	140	275	20	0	110	20	20	0	0	0	0	3
Croatia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	525	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cyprus	12	3	2	9	37	5	7	3	5	15	n/a	3	2	3	14
Czech Republic	15	10	10	20	10	0	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denmark	n/a	n/a	540	780	370	10	20	70	30	175	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estonia	15	0	5	0	0	15	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	125	230	200	75	75	5	20	35	25	5	n/a	22	11	12	2
France	4,860	1,815	965	480	615	180	270	190	220	245	7	257	1	0	91
Germany	190	330	475	415	570	50	110	105	150	100	34	82	73	n/a	94
Greece	17,830	28,300	24,800	16,230	5,890	470	425	865	1,110	735	0	0	0	32	54
Hungary	160	420	980	1,670	170	20	155	645	1,125	115	0	3	1	14	1
Ireland	5	10	10	10	20	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	745	680	540	365	215	5	5	5	15	15	0	0	0	2	0
Latvia	15	5	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0
Luxembourg	0	0	n/a	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1,375	1,805	2,120	1,650	1,390	65	100	170	325	220	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poland	5	15	10	50	25	5	5	5	35	15	0	1	1	1	3
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	10	25	30	10	0	5	35	40	20	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Slovakia	65	85	20	10	25	45	60	10	5	20	0	0	0	0	2
Slovenia	5	40	110	250	90	5	30	120	185	85	n/a	1	n/a	2	n/a
Spain	95	45	70	45	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	255	215	405	1,040	945	55	80	90	215	250	18	25	n/a	n/a	43
United Kingdom*	7,320	2,360	1,920	1,400	1,635	1,280	1,480	1,510	930	735	451	483	332	304	200
Norway	n/a	n/a	2,035	1,770	1,310	n/a	100	170	200	405	76	101	170	342	406

## Table 1: Notes

Source: TCNs with Afghan nationality ordered to leave: Eurostat, "third country nationals ordered to leave" [migr\_eiord]; data extracted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014  
TCNs with Afghan nationality returned: Eurostat, "third country nationals returned following an order to leave", returned to a third country [migr\_eirtn]; data extracted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014 <sup>22</sup>  
Afghan nationals granted reintegration assistance: EMN NCPs national statistics

\* United Kingdom Figures for grants of reintegration assistance: the UK Home Office does not publish figures for the number of persons granted reintegration assistance by calendar year. Home Office Immigration Statistics figures for the number of asylum based assisted voluntary returns (AVRs) to Afghanistan are provided as a proxy for the number of returnees to Afghanistan granted reintegration assistance. The rationale for this is that reintegration assistance is available to all people taking up asylum based AVR. These proxy figures may underestimate the total number of people granted some form of reintegration assistance as they do not include all groups eligible for such assistance. Since April 2010, third country national families including a child under 18 years of age who are non-asylum irregular migrants have also been eligible for reintegration assistance as part of an AVR scheme but figures distinguishing this group are not published. Additionally some non-asylum AVR returnees identified as highly vulnerable may also receive reintegration assistance but figures distinguishing this group are also not published. Source: Home Office Immigration Statistics, April to June 2014. (Table rv\_06: Removals and voluntary departures by country of destination and type.) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2014/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2014#removals-and-voluntary-departures-1>



Table 2. Statistics on return and reintegration from EU Member States to Pakistan

(Member) States	TCNs with Pakistan nationality ordered to leave					TCNs with Pakistan nationality returned					Pakistan national granted reintegration assistance				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
EU 28	16,660	20,160	32,255	35,460	25,340	4,210	4,685	7,190	12,695	12,320	287	365	337	590	1,207
Austria	140	165	290	1,205	1,035	10	30	35	35	80	7	19	17	29	51
Belgium	390	380	720	1,420	1,535	35	45	35	100	145	1	5	5	8	13
Bulgaria	15	40	75	60	65	0	0	45	5	20	0	0	0	0	3
Croatia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	185	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	55	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Cyprus	315	242	242	293	331	364	284	311	414	292	n/a	98	117	136	121
Czech Republic	5	10	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Denmark	n/a	n/a	35	90	85	10	5	5	25	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Estonia	0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	10	25	30	15	30	0	5	5	5	5	n/a	0	1	2	2
France	1,870	1,745	1,545	1,915	2,180	140	110	140	240	210	1	24	0	0	25
Germany	170	270	330	375	545	60	70	95	110	115	42	35	42	62	93
Greece	4,855	8,830	18,275	18,010	7,620	245	405	1,295	5,135	4,835	0	0	0	43	261
Hungary	30	100	680	790	665	0	35	485	610	570	0	1	2	4	4
Ireland	20	65	95	190	70	20	20	30	55	20	9	2	1	1	0
Italy	800	705	355	400	520	35	30	20	35	30	0	0	0	4	6
Latvia	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	5	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	5	0	30	25	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3
Netherlands	335	355	435	280	390	65	70	75	65	50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Poland	25	15	10	95	45	5	5	0	30	20	0	0	1	4	5
Portugal	175	75	145	235	105	5	0	5	0	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Romania	40	25	40	100	35	30	15	25	90	50	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Slovakia	50	10	0	0	0	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	5	20	50	25	0	5	10	45	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Spain	2,815	2,260	2,315	2,540	1,370	40	50	90	105	90	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	85	85	150	220	255	30	25	30	35	65	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
United Kingdom*	4,510	4,750	6,430	7,125	8,220	3,080	3,465	4,460	5,535	5,605	227	279	268	430	720
Norway	n/a	n/a	360	435	525	n/a	35	55	30	85	2	15	23	21	36

## Table 2: Notes

Source: TCNs with Pakistan nationality ordered to leave: Eurostat, third country nationals ordered to leave [migr\_eiord]; data extracted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014  
TCNs with Pakistan nationality returned: Eurostat, third country nationals returned following an order to leave to a third country [migr\_eirtn]; data extracted on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2014  
Pakistan nationals granted reintegration assistance: EMN NCPs national statistics

\* United Kingdom Figures for grants of reintegration assistance: the UK Home Office does not publish figures for the number of persons granted reintegration assistance by calendar year. As for Table 1, Home Office Immigration Statistics figures for the number of asylum based assisted voluntary returns (AVRs) are provided as a proxy for the number of returnees granted reintegration assistance. See footnote 23 for further detail. Source: Home Office Immigration Statistics, April to June 2014. (Table rv\_06: Removals and voluntary departures by country of destination and type.)  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2014/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2014#removals-and-voluntary-departures-1>