**EMN FOCUSSED STUDY 2015**

**Dissemination of information on voluntary return: how to reach irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities**

# Top-line “Factsheet” (National Contribution)

*National contribution (one page only)*

*Overview of the National Contribution – introducing the study and drawing out key facts and figures from across all sections of the Focussed Study, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policymakers.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# Executive Summary (Synthesis Report)

*Synthesis Report (up to three pages)*

*Executive Summary of Synthesis Report: this will form the basis of an EMN Inform, which will have EU and National policymakers as its main target audience.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# Section 1: Overview of EU legal and policy context [Maximum 1 page]

*This section of the Synthesis Report will briefly outline the EU legal framework and EU policy on voluntary return, including voluntary departure. This will involve a discussion of the main provisions within the EU’s asylum acquis and the Return Directive (Directive 2008/52/EC), as well as describing the EU’s perspective on the dissemination of information on (voluntary) return, as defined in policy documents, EU communications and research commissioned by the EU institutions.*

***This section will be developed by the EMN Service Provider and no input from the EMN NCPs is required.***

# Section 2: Overview of the national situation [Maximum 2 pages, excluding Annex 1]

## 2.1 Scale of irregular migration and Of return in the Member State

Q1. If available, please provide any estimates of the scale of irregular migrants in your Member State 2010 – 2014.

*The purpose of providing such information is to give an idea of the scale of third-country nationals residing irregularly in the Member State, in order to provide a context to the information on national approaches to the dissemination of information on (voluntary) return.*

*If available, please provide the estimates for each year, as well as a brief footnote describing the population covered, the method used to reach the estimates any caveats as to their likely accuracy. It should be noted, given the differences in methods used to make the estimates, it will not be possible to synthesise this information to produce a ‘total EU estimate’ for the Study.*

*Please do not here include Eurostat information on third-country nationals found to be illegally present, as this information is available publically and can be therefore analysed centrally for the Synthesis Report.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q2. Provide any estimates and/or actuals for the period 2010-2014 on:

a. Number of irregularly-staying third-country nationals returning by physical transportation out of the Member State, on the basis of a return decision[[1]](#footnote-2) (forced return);

b. Number of irregularly-staying third-country nationals returning voluntarily within the time-limit fixed for that purpose in the return decision (voluntary departure[[2]](#footnote-3))

c. Number of irregularly-staying third-country nationals returning via AVR packages (assisted voluntary return)

d. Number of irregularly-staying third-country nationals returning via AVRR packages (assisted voluntary return and reintegration – where different from (c))

*The purpose of presenting such information would be to provide a picture of the proportion of third-country nationals who return voluntarily as compared to those returned by force in each Member State, in order to provide a context to the findings on national approaches to the dissemination of information on (voluntary) return.*

*It is acknowledged that there may be some double-counting between (b) and (c) and (b) and (d). If such information is available, please complete table A.1.a in Annex 1.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## 2.2 Scale and nature of irregular migrants who are not in contact with the authorities

Q3. As defined in section 2 of the Background section to this Common Template, this study focusses on irregular migrants whose whereabouts / place of residence are no longer or were never known to the authorities and who, therefore, are not in contact with the authorities.

Please define this group by listing in bullet points the main scenarios in which the authorities would not have contact with irregular migrants, e.g.

* migrants who have given false addresses / moved from their address,
* persons who have entered the Member State irregularly and who are staying there without the authorities’ knowledge,
* etc.

*Such information is likely to be available in reports (e.g. annual reports) published by the authorities responsible for ensuring the return of irregular migrants (i.e. migration and asylum authorities) and/or may be obtained by consulting these authorities directly.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q4. If available, please provide any estimates of the scale of the two groups irregular migrants covered in this study for the period 2010-2014:

a. Irregular migrants who were previously known to the authorities, but whose place of residence is no longer known to the authorities (absconding).

b. Irregular migrants whose residence on the territory has never been known to the authorities (clandestine entry).

*Estimates for (a) could be derived from administrative data and may therefore be calculated by public authorities. Estimates for (b) may have been developed as part of a study. All estimates should be accompanied by a brief footnote describing the method used to reach the estimates, as well as any caveats as to their likely accuracy.*

*If such information is available, please complete table A.1.b in Annex 1.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q5. Provide a short overview of the challenges faced in the Member State by actors involved in promoting voluntary return in reaching out to the two above-mentioned groups of irregular migrants (i.e. those who are not in contact with the authorities).

*The purpose of this question is to investigate the rationale behind the strategies discussed in section 3.*

*Sources of information may include studies / research, policy documents, government communications, media, parliamentary debates and/or may be obtained by consulting relevant stakeholders.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q6. Are there any other specific groups of (irregular) migrant group which actors involved in promoting voluntary return find hard to reach? If so, please describe them here.

*Sources of information may include studies / research, policy documents, government communications, media, parliamentary debates and/or may be obtained by consulting relevant stakeholders.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# Section 3: National legislation and policy on the dissemination of information on (voluntary) return [Maximum 2 pages]

Q7. Has your Member State set out provisions or rules regarding the dissemination / provision of information on (voluntary) return in legislation or in soft law (e.g. guidelines, policy papers, etc.)? E.g. it may have outlined obligations for certain state authorities to provide such information in asylum interviews, on issuing a return decision, or may have introduced obligations to make information available online or in public places, etc.) (Yes / No)

If so, please state the name(s) of the legislation / policy(s) and describe what it says about:

1. The actors involved / responsible,
2. The content of the information (i.e. whether it covers AVR(R), other voluntary return options, legal obligations including information about return decisions, etc.)
3. The timing of the information provision (e.g. on applying for international protection / for a visa) or only on becoming irregular,
4. Any particular provisions for vulnerable groups (e.g. victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, elderly people) and other specific groups (e.g. specific nationalities),
5. The tools of dissemination (in person (written), in person (oral), via post, via email, in a telephone call, in public spaces, etc.),
6. The language(s) in which the information must be given and any accessibility / quality criteria (visual presentation, style of language to be used, etc.),
7. Confidentiality considerations (i.e. whether the anonymity of the irregular migrant is maintained if they consult an information service).

*The purpose of this question is to set out the legal / policy framework on which the national practices to be described in section 4, are based.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q8. Specifically, what information does the national authority provide to the migrant when it issues a return decision, and how does it provide this information? Please specify:

1. The content of the information (e.g. AVR,, obligations),
2. The different language(s) in which the information is made available and whether it is available in the applicant’s stated mother tongue,
3. How the information is presented visually, style of language used, etc.,
4. The tools of dissemination used (in person (written), in person (oral), via post, via email, in a telephone call, etc.).

If information on the above is already included in the response to Q7, please just cross-refer here.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q9. Did the above-described legislation and policy change at all as a result of the adoption and transposition of the Return Directive[[3]](#footnote-4)?

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q10. Are any changes to legislation / policy having an impact on the dissemination of information on (voluntary) return planned for the future? If yes, please describe here.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# Section 4: Overall national approach to disseminating information on (voluntary) return [Max. 12 pages]

## 4.1 Actors involved in disseminating information on (voluntary) return

Q11. Which **national authorities** responsible for the return of irregular migrants[[4]](#footnote-5) play a role in disseminating information on (voluntary) return, either as part of the processes outlined in section 3 or otherwise?

*Please complete the text box below this question.*

*Please consider the role that migration and asylum authorities, law enforcement authorities, local / municipal authorities play in disseminating information on return.*

*For each authority playing a role in disseminating information in your Member State, please briefly describe the role and the circumstances under which they provide the information.*

*Please cover the period in the last five years (from 2010 – 2014), as well as future/planned activities in this area if relevant/available.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q12. Which **other actors** disseminate information on (voluntary) return; what roles do these actors have and what is the rationale for their involvement in disseminating information on (voluntary) return?

*Please complete Table 1 below.*

*In column 3, describe the role briefly using bullet points making sure to only include information on their role in* *disseminating information – i.e. “publishing information on a dedicated website, making leaflets available, hosting drop-in information clinics, acting as a community contact point for information on (voluntary) return, etc.” rather than “implements AVR programmes”, or “holds meetings with community members”.*

*Under ‘nature of / rationale for involvement’, please describe any contracts that the actor has with the national authorities – e.g. if they have been subcontracted to provide information and advice services to irregular migrants - and any partnerships between national authorities and (e.g.) specific community, diaspora or faith-based groups to promote voluntary return. You may be able to find information on the rationale for involvement on the websites of the national authorities, on the websites of the actors (where these exist), in annual reports of the organisations (again, where these exist), or by consulting the actors directly.*

*Please cover the period in the last five years (from 2010 – 2014), as well as future/planned activities in this area if relevant/available*

Table 1. Other actors disseminating information on (voluntary) return, their role and the rationale for their involvement

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Actor** | **Y/N** | **Role that the actor plays in disseminating information voluntary return** | **Nature of / rationale for involvement** |
| NGOs / IOs dealing with return counselling and/or implementing AVR schemes |  |  |  |
| Other NGOs / civil society organisations (e.g. migrant rights groups, migrant-led organisations and other advocacy groups) |  |  |  |
| Diaspora groups |  |  |  |
| Faith-based groups |  |  |  |
| Migrant-led groups |  |  |  |
| Other community groups |  |  |  |
| Libraries |  |  |  |
| Social / health / education services |  |  |  |
| Case workers |  |  |  |
| Legal advisors |  |  |  |
| Ombudsman / citizens advice bureaus |  |  |  |
| (Advisory services of) trade unions / employer associations |  |  |  |
| Embassies (third-country and EU) |  |  |  |
| Shopkeepers / Internet café workers / etc. |  |  |  |
| Other actors (specify) |  |  |  |

## 4.2 Tools used to disseminate information on (voluntary) return to irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities

Q13. Provide information on the tools through which information on (voluntary) return is made available in your Member State.

*Please complete Table 2 below.*

*Please cover the period in the last five years (from 2010 – 2014), as well as future/planned activities in this area if relevant/available.*

*For each tool listed, please state Yes / No, then – if the tool is used in your Member State – briefly describe what the information source is (e.g. website on AVR(R), leaflet on voluntary return, Facebook page on AVR(R) programmes, discussion forum for members of the Nigerian diaspora to discuss return, etc.) then list the actor(s) responsible for (a) funding / developing the tool (e.g. this may be the national migration authority, NGOs, etc.), (b) managing / delivering the information and a link to further information.*

Table 2. Tools used in the Member State for disseminating information on (voluntary) return

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Y/N** | **Description (please be brief, using bullet points) including whether this is a current, past or future tool** | **Actor(s) designing / funding** | **Actor(s) managing / delivering** | **Link to further information** |
| Leaflets / brochures |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poster campaigns |  |  |  |  |  |
| Media campaigns |  |  |  |  |  |
| Websites |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dedicated social media pages (e.g. Facebook page for returnees or for diaspora groups) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Online discussion forums |  |  |  |  |  |
| Helplines / info lines |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drop-in clinic (face-to-face) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Community visits and |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other tools |  |  |  |  |  |

## 4.3 Specific campaigns and strategies

Q14. Did any of the tools listed in Q13 above form part of a specific strategy or campaign implemented in your Member State to better disseminate information on (voluntary) return? If yes, please state:

* 1. The actor(s) behind the campaign – specifically whether it was led by a state authority or a non-state authority,
  2. The name of the strategy / campaign,
  3. The date it was launched and its duration,
  4. The rationale for its launch,
  5. The specific objectives / aims,
  6. Any target groups,
  7. Its components (e.g. website, poster campaign and hotline),
  8. The actors involved,
  9. Any specific results (e.g. in terms of users accessing the information, number of irregular migrants returned, etc.)

*Please note that further evaluative information on campaigns and strategies can be included in section 5 and 6.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## 4.4 Accessibility of the information

Q15. Please consider the accessibility of all information on (voluntary) return disseminated to irregular migrants in the Member State. Please provide information on:

1. The language(s) in which the information is provided,
2. Visual presentation of the information
3. For posters / leaflets, the location of the information: where were these placed – in transport hubs, in libraries, in health centres, in areas known to be frequented by irregular migrants – e.g. malls, supermarkets, etc.
4. For websites / helplines: extent to which the URL is easy to find through online search engines[[5]](#footnote-6)and whether there is signposting to the website through other tools.
5. For helplines and drop-in clinics:
6. The location of the services (if a drop-in clinic),
7. The opening hours / hours of access,
8. Awareness about the service, including where the telephone number / address is advertised,
9. Cost of the service / calling the hotline (or whether free)m
10. Confidentiality considerations, i.e. whether the anonymity of the irregular migrant is maintained if they consult an information service (please also specify whether target recipients of the information are made aware of the confidentiality considerations or whether this is simply the internal policy).
11. Other factors that might enhance / reduce accessibility.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## 4.5 Content of the information

Q16. What is the content of the information made available in Member States. Specifically, where can irregular migrants go to find information on different aspects of voluntary return?

*Please complete Table 3 below.*

*Mark whether the actors listed horizontally provide the information listed vertically. Where they do, please specify through which of the tools listed in Q13 this information is made available – i.e. state “website of the migration authority”, “leaflet on AVR(R) published by IOM”, etc.*

*Where this information is not disseminated through any national sources, please state N/A.*

Table 3. Content of the information disseminated to irregular migrants by Member States

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **National authorities responsible for return** | **Organisations with an official role in implementing and/or promoting AVR(R) programmes** | **Diaspora groups, faith-based groups, migrant-led groups, other community groups** | **Case workers** | **Legal advisors** | **Other (please specify)** |
| The legal obligations of the returnee (i.e. their status, their obligation to return and how they can ensure compliance with return decisions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Information on AVR(R) programmes available in the Member State |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Information on eligibility conditions for AVR(R) programmes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Where the irregular migrant should go for more information (signposting) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other voluntary return options (i.e. options for voluntary return without assistance) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What the irregular migrant can expect at the airport on returning |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What the irregular migrant can expect in the country of return (e.g. registration with third-country authorities labour market access, housing, etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Individually tailored information[[6]](#footnote-7) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other information (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 4.6 Targeting of the information

Q17. Please specify which (if any) of the approaches described in Q13 – Q16 above have been used specifically to target irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities. What was the rationale for using this approach to target this particular group?

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q18. Do any of the approaches described in Q13 - Q16 above target any other groups (e.g. specific types of irregular migrant, e.g. vulnerable groups, failed asylum applicants, particular nationalities, etc?) If so, please describe below through what methods / approaches they target these groups, and also discuss the rationale for targeting these particular groups.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# Section 5 – Case studies on information provision to irregular migrants with whom the authorities do not have contact [Max. 4 pages]

*The purpose of this section is to look at TWO or more selected practices, projects or approaches employed in the Member State to disseminate information on (voluntary) return in order to identify promising practices in dissemination of information to irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities and to learn lessons about what has and has not worked. Member States are requested to identify at least one “successful” approach and one “less successful” approach, stating the criteria they apply to define “successful”.*

Q19. Cross-referring to the approaches outlined in section 4, please describe in further detail at least TWO practices, projects or approaches employed in your Member State since 2010 to disseminate information on (voluntary) return:

* one practice / project / approach that has proven particularly effective in reaching out to irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities; and
* one practice / project / approach that has not been (very) effective in reaching out to irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities.

Please provide your rationale for describing these as successful / less successful. In doing so, please provide any indications / evidence– or counter-evidence - of:

1. The effectiveness of the practice / approach at increasing awareness amongst irregular migrants who are not in contact with the authorities about their options regarding voluntary return and/or at providing such migrants with a comprehensive understanding of their options so as to be able to make a balanced, well-informed decision about voluntary return.
2. Specific challenges associated with the approach to disseminating information implemented by the national authorities directly in raising awareness of irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities?
3. Factors that made the approach a successful / not-so-successful tool for disseminating information on (voluntary) return to irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities.

*Please consider the following possible factors that may contribute to the success / challenges of the approach: the actors providing the information (and the level of trust that the actor engenders in the applicant / migrant), the ‘tone’ of the information being provided (i.e. whether it is threatening / supportive / factual / etc.), the extent to which the approach allows the recipient to remain anonymous, accessibility to the information, location of the information, the timing, etc.)*

*Possible sources of evidence for questions 19a – 19c include:*

1. *Statistics on use of the information tools (e.g. users of hotline number, webpage visits, Facebook page hits / ‘likes’, leaflets distributed, number of leaflets downloaded / requested, etc.),*
2. *Evaluations / research,*
3. *Personal testimonies from returnees / irregular migrants who made use of the services (where identified in secondary sources e.g. studies, social media sites, on websites, etc.),*
4. *Opinions / perspectives of stakeholders on the effectiveness of their resources - you may gather this information through primary research (i.e. interviews with the authorities, with NGOs supporting irregular migrants accessing the services, etc.).*

*Please also describe any evidence of particular groups (e.g. diaspora, NGOs, individuals) accessing the information.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

# Section 6 – Effectiveness of different approaches to disseminating information on (voluntary) return [Max. 4 pages]

## 6.1 Indications / evidence from the testimonies of irregular migrants and returnees

Q20. Does your Member State collect any (monitoring and/or evaluation) information from those returning voluntarily (e.g. at airports, when participating in AVR programmes, after they have returned) about the information they received prior to return and/or how useful they found this information (yes / no)? If yes, please describe:

1. Who collects/ed this data,
2. Who the data is/was collected from (e.g. those participating in AVR, those returning to specific countries),
3. The situation in which the data is/was collected (e.g. on return, on considering return, at the airport), and
4. The method used (e.g. survey, interviews, etc.), as well as
5. The date / frequency of the data collection (e.g. is this done monthly, annually, or was it part of a one-off project) and
6. Any caveats as to the quality of the data[[7]](#footnote-8).

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q21. If the above-mentioned information is available, please present the results, in particular any information on:

1. The most common tool through which the returnee accessed information (e.g. through friends, via the Internet, via a leaflet),
2. The extent to which they understood the information (e.g. was it presented in a user-friendly format, was it in their own language),
3. The extent to which the information was comprehensive. Did they have to seek further information elsewhere and if so, why,
4. The extent to which they trusted the information and whether there was anything about the way in which the information was provided that acted as an obstacle to their trusting it,
5. The timing of the information provision and whether it would have been of any use if the information had been provided at an earlier stage,
6. Whether the information influenced their decision to return home or not.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## 6.2 Other indications / evidence of effectiveness

*The purpose of Q22 to Q24 is to allow Member States to include any additional information on the effectiveness of the approaches described under section 4 that are not covered in section 5. This sub-section should not repeat information already included in section 5. Please only include new information here.*

Q22. Are there any other indications / evidence available of the effectiveness of the different practices / approaches described in section 4 at increasing awareness amongst irregular migrants who are not in contact with the authorities about their options regarding voluntary return and/or at providing such migrants with a comprehensive understanding of their options so as to be able to make a balanced, well-informed decision about voluntary return.

Possible sources of evidence include:

1. Statistics on use of the information tools (e.g. users of hotline number, webpage visits, Facebook page hits / ‘likes’, leaflets distributed, number of leaflets downloaded / requested, etc.),
2. Evaluations / research,
3. Personal testimonies from returnees / irregular migrants who made use of the services (where identified in secondary sources e.g. studies, social media pages, websites, etc.),
4. Opinions / perspectives of stakeholders on the effectiveness of their resources - you may gather this information through primary research (i.e. interviews with the authorities, with NGOs supporting irregular migrants accessing the services, etc.).

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q23. Please also describe any factors that make these approaches successful / not-so-successful tools for disseminating information on (voluntary) return to irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities.

*Possible sources of evidence include evaluations / research, personal testimonies from returnees / irregular migrants who made use of the services (where identified in secondary sources), opinions / perspectives of stakeholders (you may use primary research for this).*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Q24. Please describe any specific challenges associated with the approach to disseminating information implemented by the national authorities directly in raising awareness of irregular migrants not in contact with the authorities?

*Possible sources of evidence include evaluations / research, media reports, reports of government, policy papers, opinions / perspectives of stakeholders (you may use primary research for this).*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

## 6.3 Lessons learnt

Q25. Are there any lessons to be extracted (by Member States completing this Common Template) from the findings presented above that could be taken on board by other Member States?

*Please consider both lessons about what went well and what went less well, as well as lessons about how the practice / project / approach could be improved in the future.*

|  |
| --- |
|  |

1. National statistics on return and number of irregular third-country nationals

Table A.1.a: National Statistics on the number of third-country nationals returning, by year and by type of migrant

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Year** | | | | |  |  |
|  | **2010**  **(total)** | **2011**  **(total)** | **2012**  **(total)** | **2013**  **(total)** | **2014**  **(total)** | **source** | **Method used to reach the estimates, as well as any caveats as to their likely accuracy** |
| **a. Third-country nationals returning by physical transportation out of the Member State, on the basis of a return decision (forced return) [[8]](#footnote-9)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **b. Number of third-country nationals returning voluntarily within the time-limit fixed for that purpose in the return decision[[9]](#footnote-10) (voluntary departure)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **c. Number of irregularly-staying third-country nationals returning via AVR packages (assisted voluntary return)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **d. Number of irregularly-staying third-country nationals returning via AVRR packages (assisted voluntary return and reintegration) – where different from (c)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table A.1.b: National Statistics on the number of third-country nationals not in contact with the national authorities, by year and by type of migrant

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Year** | | | | |  |  |
|  | **2010**  **(total)** | **2011**  **(total)** | **2012**  **(total)** | **2013**  **(total)** | **2014**  **(total)** | **source** | **Method used to reach the estimates, as well as any caveats as to their likely accuracy** |
| **a. Number of irregular migrants who were previously known to the authorities, but whose place of residence is no longer known to the authorities (absconding).** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **b. Number of irregular migrants whose residence on the territory has never been known to the authorities (clandestine entry)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Description of data-collection methods used

Table A.2: Data-collection methods used

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sources of info / method** |  | **Used? (Y/N)** | **List the sources: for secondary sources, cross-refer to bibliography; for primary sources list the stakeholders involved** | **Type of information provided (refer to question numbers / sections if useful)** |
| **Evaluations** |  |  |  |  |
| **Studies** |  |  |  |  |
| **Other reports** |  |  |  |  |
| **Legislation** |  |  |  |  |
| **Policy documents** |  |  |  |  |
| **‘Mystery shopper’** |  |  |  |  |
| **Interviews with stakeholders**  **(list the stakeholders)** |  |  |  |  |
| **Consultation with national stakeholder (list them)** |  |  |  |  |
| **Consultation with national network** |  |  |  |  |
| **Other (specify)** |  |  |  |  |

1. I.e. an administrative or judicial decision or act, stating or declaring the stay of a third-country national to be illegal and imposing or stating an obligation to return. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The UK definition of ‘voluntary departure’ is broader. See footnote n. 28 above. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Ireland and the United Kingdom do not participate in the Return Directive and are therefore not bound by its provisions. Norway implements the Directive as it is bound by the provisions of the Schengen *acquis*. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. See Section 2.1 of the Background to this Common Template for a definition of these authorities. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Member States may wish to draw conclusions about this third bullet point by using a ‘mystery shopper’ method and searching for the information using different search terms. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Note that tailored is most likely to be available through helplines and drop-in clinics, although it may be possible to tailor information to some extent through online services. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. For example, for migrants returning through AVR programmes, where surveys are conducted before the AVR programme is complete (e.g. at airports), it may affect the responses received as – for example = returnees might feel pressured into providing a positive response even where they have a negative perception of the information provided. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. I.e. an administrative or judicial decision or act, stating or declaring the stay of a third-country national to be illegal and imposing or stating an obligation to return. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. In accordance with the provisions of Directive 2008/52/EC (Return Directive) the time-limit shall be of 30 days. Ireland and United Kingdom do not take part in the Directive, are not bound by its rules and therefore may apply different time limits on voluntary departure. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)