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## **2025.53 European travel document for return of illegally staying TCNs**

**European Migration Network  
Ad-hoc query**

**November, 2025**

# **AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.53 EUROPEAN TRAVEL DOCUMENT FOR RETURN OF ILLEGALLY STAYING TCNS**

**REQUESTED BY EMN NCP ITALY ON 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**

**Exported for:** Unrestricted Dissemination

**Responses from:** EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Malta, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(25 in total)**

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## **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

On 26 October 2016, the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union adopted Regulation (EU) 2016/1953, establishing a European travel document for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals. At the European level, it was considered essential to introduce an instrument that could meet the growing operational needs of Member States in the return procedures, by creating a uniform and more secure European travel document, with internationally recognized technical specifications.

The Regulation lays down the format and technical requirements of the document, while leaving it to the Member States to designate the competent authorities and define the procedures for its issuance. Within this European framework, Italy has adopted its own legislative measure[1], introducing provisions on the European travel

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document for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals.

In particular, the Italian legislation designates the Questore (Chief of Police at provincial level) as the competent authority for issuing the European travel document: "The European travel document for the return of third-country nationals residing irregularly, as provided for by Regulation (EU) 2016/1953 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016, shall be issued by the Chief of Police at provincial level (Questori), on the basis of the standard model approved by decree of the Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, to be adopted within six months of the entry into force of this provision".[2]

By introducing this instrument into the Italian legal system, the provision assigns competence for issuing the document to the Chief of Police at provincial level (Questori), while leaving the definition of the related process to secondary legislation – specifically, an interministerial decree led by the Ministry of the Interior, in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

This ministerial decree[3] approved the official model of the European travel document. Attached to it is the specimen of the document, which includes technical and security specifications defined at the EU level.

From an operational perspective, EU readmission agreements – as well as lower-level technical arrangements – with the following third countries provide for the possible use of the European travel document: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, Georgia, Hong Kong, Macao, North Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Ukraine and Afghanistan (Joint Declaration on Migration Cooperation).

This Ad Hoc Query therefore aims to collect updated information on the use of the European travel document by EU Member States in the context of return procedures.

Please note that this query will update and integrate some information collected by the EMN Ad Hoc Query 2022.42 on the Use of the European Travel Document (EUTD) in return and readmission procedures launched by the European Commission.

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[1] In the Official Gazette n. 12 of 17 January 2022, Law n. 238 of 23 December 2021 was published, entering into force on 21 February 2022.

[2] Article 1, paragraph 6-bis of Legislative Decree n. 286/1998 (Consolidated Immigration Act), introduced by article 17 of Law n. 238 of 23 December 2021.

[3] Decree of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of 29 March 2023, published in the Official Gazette on 25 September 2023.




### WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **21 October 2025**.



1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.
2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.
3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.
4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.

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RESPONSES

		<b>Unrestricted Dissemination ?</b>	
	<b>EMN NCP Austria</b>	<b>No</b>	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	<b>EMN NCP Belgium</b>	<b>No</b>	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	<b>EMN NCP Bulgaria</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third</p>


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			<p>countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>Yes, in the past it was used together with expired passport to Tunisia, Republic of Congo. For the last 5 years Bulgaria used less than 3 times a EU travel document for return.</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>Yes, but it needs approval from the country of origin that the returnee will be accepted.</p>
	<b>EMN NCP Croatia</b>	<b>No</b>	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	<b>EMN NCP Cyprus</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>No</p>




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			<p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Czech Republic</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>The EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals had been used by the Czech authorities only 3 cases so far, for Venezuela and Montenegro.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>Not really. All three cases had specific circumstances under which it was possible to use the EU travel document expecting to be accepted by the receiving country.</p>


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			<p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>Please see Q2.</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>The Czech Republic does not have such experience.</p>
<p> <b>EMN NCP Estonia</b></p>		<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>No. Estonia has 't issued any the EUTD during the period 2023-2025.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p>

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			<p>N/A</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<b>EMN NCP Finland</b>	<b>No</b>	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	<b>EMN NCP France</b>	<b>No</b>	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	<b>EMN NCP Germany</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>YES, the WEB countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia) and Moldova.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>The identity of the illegally staying third-country national must be clarified.</p>


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			<p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>No valid insights are available.</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>No valid insights are available.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Greece</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>According to the contribution by the Migration Management Division of the Hellenic Police Headquarters, the expectations of Greece with regard to the use of the travel document concerned have not been fulfilled.</p> <p>Specifically, the Migration Management Division issued EU travel documents, for the first time, in 2018, with main purpose the return of Afghan nationals; a practice having been followed by all EU Member States.</p> <p>In particular, eleven (11) EU travel documents were issued in 2018, six (6) were issued in</p>


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			<p>2019 and one (1) in 2020. The political developments in Afghanistan (the rise of Taliban) led to the temporary closure of the Embassy of Afghanistan in Athens, the cooperation with which had always been problematic, and thus the issuance of EU travel documents became even more challenging.</p> <p>It should also be noted that Greece and the EU refuse to acknowledge the Taliban Government.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>-</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>-</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>-</p>
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	<b>EMN NCP Hungary</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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	<b>EMN NCP Ireland</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>No, Regulation (EU) 2016/1953 does not apply to Ireland because Ireland does not participate in the provisions of the Schengen acquis related to travel documents for returnees. Ireland is not bound by this Regulation and is not subject to its application.[1]</p> <p>[1] <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R1953">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32016R1953</a></p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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	<b>EMN NCP Italy</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>Recently, Italy has completed the approval and printing process of the first documents.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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	<b>EMN NCP Latvia</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>-</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>Irregularly. In practice, there was one case where an Azerbaijani citizen (a child without a birth certificate) traveled to Azerbaijan with an EU travel document in transit through Turkey.</p>
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	<b>EMN NCP Lithuania</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>No. Lithuania is prepared to issue the European Union travel document for third-country nationals if necessary. However, in practice, this document has not yet been used for return or removal purposes. When coordinating return procedures with third countries under readmission agreements, the country of origin issues the return documents upon a positive response. In other cases, Lithuania contacts the countries of origin through diplomatic channels to obtain the return documents for third-country nationals.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p>
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			N/A
	<b>EMN NCP Luxembourg</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>Yes. Luxembourg only uses these documents for readmissions to Albania and Kosovo.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>Yes, with countries that Luxembourg has readmission agreements.</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>N/A.</p>


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	<b>EMN NCP Malta</b>	<b>No</b>	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	<b>EMN NCP Netherlands</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>YES, although in current return procedures in the Netherlands, the European travel document is only issued for persons who return to Tanzania. Afghanistan used to also accept the European travel document, but since the Taliban is in power, no forced return takes place.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>Based on the experience of The Repatriation and Departure Service (Dienst Terugkeer en Vertrek, DT&amp;V), the implementer of the Dutch repatriation policy, there have been a few cases where DT&amp;V used alternative documents to issue European travel documents upon return. The specific procedure in regards to the European travel document depends on the country, the airline, and the specific situation for which the European travel document is being used. The European travel document serves as a kind of guarantee for the airline in case the foreign national is denied entry upon arrival in their country of origin. If this situation arises, the European travel document is used for the return flight. Most third countries generally do not accept European travel documents. Accepting alternative documents (e.g., expired passports and identity cards) seems to be difficult lately, as airlines fear potential fines. Consequently, the use of European travel documents is declining.</p>


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			<p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>NO. The Netherlands only issues ETD's when acceptance is confirmed with the third country.</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>Currently, the Netherlands does not have any information regarding this subject</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Poland</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third</p>

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			<p>countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>No current experience</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>No extensive experience. EU document is issued on an ad hoc basis, mainly to Afghan nationals whose return involves transit through another third country (Turkey, Uzbekistan). EU travel document is issued as an additional document to the ETD held by the foreigner.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Portugal</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>Yes, in some cases we do use the EU travel document to guarantee the return of TCN to their countries. In our case, we can use it (which we already did it in the past) for Portuguese-speaking countries, from the CPLP community: Brazil, Cape Verde, Sao Tomé e Príncipe, Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea. We must guarantee before issuing the EU travel document that there is evidence (birth certificate, previous ID document, passport, etc) that those citizens are from those countries.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p>



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			<p>Part of the answer was already answered in the previous number. We must guarantee with the local authorities or Embassy that the TCN are from the CPLP country. If that doubt is solved with an official copy or document (even expired), then we can issue the EUTD.</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>No. We don't have any third country which accept these EUTD, besides the CPLP countries mentioned.</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>We don't have evidence of this feature so far because we always chose regular and direct flights from PT to those countries, meaning that we don't have transits.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Slovakia</b></p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>The European Travel Document for Return in the conditions of the Slovak Republic is issued by the Police Detention Centres for Foreigners in Medvedov and Sečovce. The Slovak Republic has issued a European Travel Document for Return in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1953 only in two cases - the Republic of Afghanistan and one Cameroon. In both cases, however, it was a voluntary return and the persons had supporting documents. No other third</p>


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			<p>countries accept it.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>No. Police Detention Centres for Foreigners apply for the issuance of emergency travel documents through embassies that are accredited for the Slovak Republic.</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>The Slovak Republic is not able to answer as the experienced cases described above were voluntary returns.</p> <p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>NA</p>
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	<b>EMN NCP Slovenia</b>	<b>No</b>	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	<b>EMN NCP Spain</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<p>1. Is the EU travel document for return of illegally staying third-country nationals regularly used in your Member State? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept it.</p> <p>Yes. EU travel documents have been used by Spain from time to time for latest years. Brazil, Dominican Republic and Argentina have accepted it so far. In the case of voluntary return, the document accepted for applicants is their N.I.E (Número de Identificación de Extranjeros – Foreigner Identification Number) assigned by the General Police Station for Immigration and Borders. If the applicant does not have a foreign identification number, the number of official documents can be used.</p> <p>2. If you answer YES to Q1, are there already established procedures with the third countries mentioned in your answer above? YES/NO. If yes, please specify the procedures.</p> <p>NO. There are not established procedures.</p> <p>3. Has any third country of return accepted this document even in the absence of both European or bilateral agreement/arrangement? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which third countries accept the EU travel document in such cases.</p> <p>Yes, it has been accepted for all the countries mentioned in the first question even though there are not European or bilateral agreements with them. In the case of voluntary return, the answer is No.</p>

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			<p>4. Is the EU travel document for return regularly accepted for transit in third countries (e.g. Turkey, Morocco, UAE, etc)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which transit third countries accept it.</p> <p>No. EU travel documents are not used by Spain when there are transits.</p>
	<p><b>EMN NCP Sweden</b></p>	<p><b>No</b></p>	<p>Response is marked as EMN Sensitive</p>

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