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2025.37 Extension of SIS Alerts under Article 3 of Regulation 2018/1860

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

October, 2025

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.37 EXTENSION OF SIS ALERTS UNDER ARTICLE 3 OF REGULATION 2018/1860

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP CZECH REPUBLIC ON 5 AUGUST 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

The Czech Republic is facing a situation where alerts remain in the Schengen Information System (SIS) concerning third-country nationals who were entered into the SIS under Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 but failed to fulfil their obligation to leave the Schengen area. As a result, the record continues to appear in the SIS.

According to point 17 of the aforementioned regulation and using all the paragraphs in Article 39 of the Regulation 2018/1861, it is possible to extend the alert (if it needs to be maintained), but the entry must be reviewed on an individual basis.

The Czech Republic intends to extend all such alerts. The question arises as to how to effectively meet the requirement for individual review, given the number of cases.


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WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:


We would very much appreciate your responses by **9 September 2025**.

1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?
2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?
3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?
4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?



RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Austria	No	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive


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	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Such alerts shall be extended only in specific circumstances, namely when the return decision is accompanied by an entry ban.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>Where a return decision is not accompanied by an entry ban and there is no longer any trace of the presence of the TCN concerned on the territory, the alert will be deleted. On the other hand, where the return decision is accompanied by an entry ban, the alert will be extended.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>The extension of alerts depends on the duration of the entry bans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- For entry bans ranging from two to five years, a single extension shall be applied.- For entry bans exceeding five years, a minimum of two extensions shall be carried out.
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			<p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>The need to retain an alert is assessed on a case-by-case basis and in accordance with the criteria outlined in responses to questions 2 and 3, at the time of the review deadline.</p>
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	No	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>According to national legislation, a return decision is valid for 5 years (in accordance with the General Administrative Procedure Act after 5 years the statute of limitations applies). Therefore, after 5 years, the alert cannot be automatically extended; instead, each case must be individually reviewed, and if necessary, a new decision on return or expulsion should be issued along with a new alert in the SIS.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an</p>

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			<p>entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>The procedure in the case of a decision that include an entry ban does not differ from decision on return without an entry ban, in booth cases the adoption of a new decision is considered individually.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>See answer to Q1</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Cyprus</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p>


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			<p>The validity of the entry has not yet been extended with regard to question 1. All return decisions entered in the SIS by the police liaison in the Migration Department have an entry ban.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	EMN NCP	Yes	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory</p>

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	Czech Republic	<p>and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Yes, we plan to extend all alerts entered under Article 3 for which there is no record of the third-country national leaving the territory. This applies to both alerts with and without an entry ban.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>There is no difference in the procedure. The same approach and duration apply to alerts with and without an entry ban.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>The expected duration of the extension is three years, or until the person is confirmed to have left the territory—whichever comes first.</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>It is likely that the alert will be extended repeatedly, every three years, until the person’s departure is confirmed—either by an entry in SIS or by the person providing proof of</p>
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			<p>departure. We have prepared this approach for the first round of extensions in March 2026. Whether the same procedure will apply after March 2029 will depend on the functioning and reliability of the new IT systems introduced under interoperability and other relevant circumstances.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>There is no difference in procedure.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>The alert may be extended for up to five years.</p>

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			<p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>In Estonia, the Police and Border Guard Board continuously monitor compliance with return decisions and take all appropriate measures to verify whether the person subject to return has fulfilled the obligation to leave. If this cannot be confirmed, every necessary step is undertaken to establish the person’s whereabouts within the Schengen/European Union in order to enforce the return decision.</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>At the moment this is not yet done. However, the Finnish Immigration Service plans to extend such alerts, where there is no information of the third-country national leaving the territory of the Member State or other reasons provided by the regulation that would lead to the deletion of the alert.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>There is no difference in the procedure.</p>


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			<p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>At this point, it has been considered to be extended for five years. The alert will be deleted as provided by the regulation.</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>It seems that it would be most likely done every five years. The alert will be deleted according to what is provided by the regulation (e.g. information on departure, deletion after consultation, information on becoming a beneficiary of the right of free movement).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Response is marked as EMN Sensitive</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p>

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			<p>Yes. The SIS alert will be reviewed and, if the underlying return decision remains valid, the SIS alert will be extended.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>The procedure is the same in both cases.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>A return decision remains valid until it has been proven that it has been complied with, until it is revoked or until the person concerned has died. Accordingly, it may be necessary to repeatedly extend a SIS alert if the underlying return decision has not been complied with. In such cases, the SIS alert is extended as often as necessary. Usually, the extension is granted in five-year increments, in accordance with the review period specified in Article 39 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 for SIS alerts.</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>A review of the SIS alert is carried out either on an ad hoc basis due to new information or on</p>
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			<p>the basis of the review period specified in Article 39 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 for SIS alerts. The SIS alert is deleted as soon as it has served its purpose; if this is not the case, it is extended.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Greece</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>No. According to the contribution of the Ministry of Citizen Protection, the competent police authorities register in the SIS an administrative return measure, which precedes the entry ban measure and is imposed on third-country nationals upon the issuance of a deportation/return decision. The duration of the registration is five (5) years and is valid from the date of issuance of the deportation/return decision.</p> <p>In the event of a second or third deportation/return decision being issued, concerning the same third-country national, the duration of the measure is amended accordingly (the 5-year period will be valid from the date of issuance of the last return decision).</p> <p>Therefore, if a person for whom an alert has been entered in SIS under Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 does not leave the territory, while the expiry of the said alert is approaching, in Greek administrative practice the maintenance of the said alert is not extended, unless the third-country national in question is found again in Greek territory, then a new alert will be entered in the System.</p> <p>Finally, it is noted that the measure is deleted automatically with the computerization of the</p>

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			<p>execution of the expulsion/return by the Passport Control Services of the country, upon the removal of person from the Schengen territory.</p> <p>As regards the entry ban measure (when it is imposed, duration), the provisions of Regulation 2018/1861 apply and are implemented. In particular, the expulsion/return decision may also be accompanied by an entry ban, which is entered in the same field, immediately after the entry of the return measure.</p> <p>In any case, the entry ban is implemented in the SIS as soon as the third-country national leaves the territory of the MSs (Article 24(3) of Regulation 1861/2018).</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>Not available</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>Not available</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>The Hungarian legal system recognizes the legal concept of limitation. Other obligations imposed by the aliens policing authorities that do not constitute a financial obligation shall expire five years after the decision imposing them becomes final. After ten years from the date specified in the previous sentence, the decision shall no longer be enforceable. Based on the above referred legal concept, in our understanding, the expiration date of the return is equal to the period of the limitation. When Hungary creates an alert on return in SIS, the expiration date is 5 years from the day of entry of the data in SIS (for both voluntary departure cases and forced returns). As long as the return is not enforced, i.e., the third-country national (hereinafter referred to as TCN) concerned has not left the EU or Schengen Area with voluntary departure or as a forced returnee, the alert on return remains in the SIS within the period of limitation.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>In the Hungarian legal system, there is no difference between cases of return with or without an entry ban.</p>

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3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?

Limitation is the same for all kind of return decisions, i.e., five years.

4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?

Based on Article 39 of Regulation 1861/2018 an issuing Member State shall, within three years of the entry of an alert into SIS, review the need to retain it. However, if the national decision on which the alert is based provides for a longer period of validity than three years, the alert shall be reviewed within five years.


In order to comply with the Regulation, the Hungarian aliens policing authority may revoke a return order issued on grounds other than posing threat to national security, public security or public order and an entry ban ex officio prior to the enforcement of the return if

- a) the return has not been enforced within twenty-four months of becoming enforceable for reasons not attributable to the third-country national, or
- b) there has been a significant change in the health or living conditions of the third-country national, as certified by the third-country national, since the return decision was issued.


The aliens policing authority shall revoke the return order and the related entry ban if

- a) after the return order was issued, the TCN concerned was recognized as an admissible

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			<p>person or refugee based on the decision of the Hungarian authorities, or was granted temporary or subsidiary protection, or</p> <p>b) the threat to national security, public order or public safety no longer exists, according to information provided by the law enforcement agency or national security service specified in the government decree.</p> <p>In case the return decision with or without an entry ban is no longer enforceable, the alert on return shall not be upheld or extended. It means, in case of a voluntary return decision the TCN concerned has not left the territory of the EU Member States and the Schengen Area for five years from the issuance of the decision, we believe that the return is not enforceable anymore. Thus, if the TCN is detected within the EU or the Schengen Area a new return decision shall be issued against the TCN.</p> <p>The review will be conducted in a general aliens policing procedure, i.e., the aliens policing authority will take a formal decision that can be challenged by the TCN.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Ireland is connected to the SIS and operates certain SIS alerts related to police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters at border crossings under Regulation 2018/1862. However, this question relates to the harmonisation of external border controls (Regulations 2018/1860</p>



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			<p>and 2018/1861) in which Ireland does not participate.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p>


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			<p>No. If there is no evidence of the third country national's exodus, and it is therefore necessary to convert the entry under Article 3 of Regulation 1860/2018 into an entry under Article 24 of Regulation 1861/2018, no action is taken on the expired alert. This is specifically to ensure that the authorities of the other Member States are informed of the foreign national's failure to comply with the return obligation</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>Please see answer to Q.1 and note that national return decisions always include an entry ban.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>Please see answer to Q.1</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>Please see answer to Q.1</p>
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	EMN NCP Latvia	No	Response is marked as EMN Sensitive
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Since alerts under this Regulation started to be issued on 7 March 2023 and such alerts in SIS are stored for up to 5 years from the date of issuance, there is currently no need to extend them in Lithuania. In the future, when the retention period for alerts expires in accordance with the legislation, that is, 4 months before the expiry of the alert, upon receiving a notification from SIS that no action has been taken in respect of the entered person, each case will be assessed individually.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p>


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			<p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Yes, we receive an automatic email one week before the expiration of each alert, which allows us to extend it in due time if necessary.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>The procedure is the same for return decisions with or without an entry ban. Each alert is individually reviewed by a staff member before its expiration to determine whether an extension is necessary.</p>

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			<p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>Alerts are extended for a period of five years.</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>As long as it cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory of the Member States, the alert should be extended.</p>
<p>• EMN NCP Malta</p>		<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Yes the alert will be extended.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p>


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			<p>All return decisions issued include an entry ban in our case.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>This would depend on the period of voluntary departure granted.</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>Each case will need to be studied in order to assess the severity behind the reason or the return decision. The more serious it is, the more frequently the alert will be renewed.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p>


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			<p>Yes, an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 will be extended if it cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory by the alert's expiration date.[1]</p> <p>[1] Information provided by the IND on 28 August 2025.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>An alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 will be extended if it cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory, regardless of whether the return decision includes an entry ban or not.[1]</p> <p>[1] Information provided by the IND on 28 August 2025.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>The alert will be extended for a period of five years.[1]</p> <p>[1] Information provided by the IND on 28 August 2025.</p>
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			<p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>The SIS alert (based on Article 3) is reassessed every five years. This reassessment takes place upon the expiration of the alert’s validity period. This check involves information from all services in the migration chain, such as the Repatriation and Departure Service, the police, and the Immigration and Naturalisation Service.[1]</p> <p>[1] Information provided by the IND on 28 August 2025.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Poland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>YES</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>Procedures should be the same, optionally with automatic notifications sent by the system.</p>


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			<p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>For 2 years</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>It should be automatic process, optionally two weeks before the deadline.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Alerts in SIS are kept only for the time necessary to achieve the purposes for which they were entered, in accordance with the SIS Regulations. The SIS Regulations also state that alerts for return purposes are deleted when the decision on which they were based is withdrawn or annulled by the competent authority, and are also deleted when the third-country national concerned can demonstrate that he or she left the territory of the Member States in compliance with the respective return decision.</p> <p>Regarding national procedures, in view of the above, the National SIRENE Office receives notification from the SIS one month before the alert's expiration date. Under Articles 3 and</p>


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			<p>24, it consults the AIMA databases to determine whether the alert should remain valid based on the return decision issued by the competent authority and its date (if the decision has not been withdrawn or annulled). Following this consultation, if the expiration date coincides with the decision date, no action is taken and the alert is deleted (not extended). If the decision date is later, it is extended until the decision date. Or, if there is a subsequent entry ban period, the alert is converted to a refusal of entry, if applicable. In case of any doubt or specific case, the competent authority is requested to comment.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>Return decisions with entry bans are converted to entry refusal notices, if applicable. Currently, PT does not have many return decision entries, especially during the review phase (extension assessment), so this procedure has been implemented little or not at all.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>Always in accordance with the decision of the competent entity.</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>If there is no confirmation that the person has left the territory, SIRENE currently assesses the</p>
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			<p>permanence of the alert in SIS only one month before its expiration. Even if there is no confirmation that the person has left the territory, the alerts for return purposes are suppressed unless there is information to the contrary from the competent authority. The current procedure could be improved by inquiring about the competent authority's intention to maintain the alert in SIS. However, the question arises as to how much longer this extension could be extended, as there is no further information available. For reasons of procedural economy and coordination within the current legal framework, this procedure has not yet been adopted, but may eventually be considered in the future.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovakia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>Yes, the Slovak Republic does not delete it, but extends its validity until the person does not leave the territory or other facts are discovered.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>There is no difference in the procedure.</p>


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			<p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>There is no limit to the extension. The person is monitored until he or she leaves the territory.</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>It is reassessed on a case-by-case basis, as necessary.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>According to Slovenian legislation, the return alerts under Article 3 are entered for 10 years at the national level, for 5 years into the SIS and will be extended for 5 years (after the expiration). So far, we have no have such measures under Article 3 that have expired;</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>All Slovenian return alerts under Article 3 are initially issued without an entry ban; when the</p>

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			<p>deadline for voluntary departure from the Schengen territory expires, the alert automatically changes to a return alert under Article 3, which is followed by an entry ban for 1 year;</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>Return alerts under Article 3 are entered into the SIS for 5 years, they are visible at the national level for 10 years;</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>SIS alerts under Article 3 will be prolonged in accordance with SIS Regulation.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>The alerts cannot be extended once they are expired. If we do not get the person to leave the territory during the validity of the return decision, we need to start proceedings to obtain a new return decision and enter a new return alert in SIS.</p>

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			<p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. If a person subject to an alert entered in the SIS under Article 3 does not leave the territory and the alert is approaching its expiration date, will such alerts be extended by the Member State?</p> <p>The answers to this question were provided by the Swedish Police Authority and the Swedish</p>

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			<p>Migration Agency, as both authorities register SIS alerts. The Swedish Police Authority explained that in Sweden the SIS is connected to a national system (NEPU) where the return bans are entered into the SIS. Because of the SIS-rule where all registrations expire after 5 years, the national system will automatically extend the alert after the 5-year period. Because of national legislation, it is highly unlikely that this will happen since all Swedish Article 3 entered into the SIS by the Swedish Police Authority will be enforced within a short period of time or after a finished prison sentence. The Swedish Migration Agency indicated that such alerts are most likely to be extended.</p> <p>2. If you answer yes to Q.1, how does the procedure differ for return decisions that include an entry ban compared to those without an entry ban?</p> <p>Both authorities replied that the procedure is no different in these two cases.</p> <p>3. If you answer yes to Q.1, for how long is it expected to be extended?</p> <p>The Swedish Police Authority stated that the national system (NEPU) can extend Article 3 registrations for up to 20 years, while the Swedish Migration Agency indicated that the duration depends on national law.</p> <p>4. If you answer yes to Q.1, how frequently and how will the alert be reassessed if it repeatedly cannot be confirmed that the person has left the territory?</p>
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			<p>The alert will be extended every 5 years for up to 20 years (only in cases entered into the SIS by the Swedish Police Authority). After 20 years, the alert will only be visible in the national system (NEPU) itself and no longer exist in the SIS. The Swedish Migration Agency is currently reviewing how reports from the central SIS are handled and the process for reassessing these notifications.</p>
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