



**U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)  
Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)  
November 2024**

**Question:** How many individuals on the non-detained docket have final orders of removal? Please provide the data broken down by nationality and categories of reasons that make it difficult to remove to specific countries (e.g., withholdings and convention against torture protections)?

**Response:** As of November 24, 2024, there are 1,445,549 noncitizens on ICE's non-detained docket with final orders of removal. Please see the following chart for a breakdown by country of citizenship:

**Noncitizens on the ICE Non-Detained Docket with Final Orders of Removal  
by Country of Citizenship**

Citizenship Country	Totals
Afghanistan	1,708
Albania	1,874
Algeria	306
Angola	662
Antigua-Barbuda	110
Argentina	1,148
Armenia	2,808
Aruba	2
Australia	261
Austria	60
Azerbaijan	709
Bahamas	426
Bahrain	17
Bangladesh	4,837
Barbados	151
Belarus	323
Belgium	46
Belize	899
Benin	102
Bermuda	10
Bhutan	122
Bolivia	1,366
Bosnia-Herzegovina	166
Botswana	12

Brazil	38,677
British Virgin Islands	5
Brunei	4
Bulgaria	727
Burkina Faso	303
Burma	679
Burundi	462
Cambodia	1,747
Cameroon	1,736
Canada	1,290
Cape Verde	314
Cayman Islands	2
Central African Republic	82
Chad	169
Chile	1,137
China, Peoples Republic of	37,908
Colombia	27,388
Comoros	3
Congo	795
Costa Rica	2,116
Croatia	126
Cuba	42,084
Cyprus	14
Czech Republic	100
Czechoslovakia	254
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,068
Denmark	45
Djibouti	29
Dominica	104
Dominican Republic	12,699
Ecuador	31,252
Egypt	1,461
El Salvador	203,822
Equatorial Guinea	20
Eritrea	973
Estonia	94
Eswatini	6
Ethiopia	1,713
Fiji	353

Finland	22
France	402
French Guiana	6
French Polynesia	2
Gabon	60
Gambia	1,035
Georgia	833
Germany	571
Ghana	3,228
Greece	211
Grenada	149
Guadeloupe	12
Guatemala	253,413
Guinea	1,897
Guinea-Bissau	48
Guyana	1,236
Haiti	32,363
Honduras	261,651
Hong Kong	122
Hungary	294
Iceland	5
India	17,940
Indonesia	4,276
Iran	2,618
Iraq	1,299
Ireland	171
Israel	1,148
Italy	355
Ivory Coast	1,224
Jamaica	5,120
Japan	281
Jordan	1,660
Kazakhstan	369
Kenya	1,282
Kiribati	3
Korea	1,229
Kosovo	118
Kuwait	146
Kyrgyzstan	319

Laos	4,850
Latvia	125
Lebanon	1,055
Lesotho	11
Liberia	1,563
Libya	89
Liechtenstein	1
Lithuania	259
Macau	2
Madagascar	5
Malawi	56
Malaysia	435
Mali	929
Malta	8
Marshall Islands	39
Mauritania	3,822
Mauritius	15
Mexico	252,044
Micronesia, Federated States of	72
Moldova	279
Monaco	1
Mongolia	461
Montenegro	68
Montserrat	8
Morocco	495
Mozambique	14
Namibia	19
Nepal	1,365
Netherlands	184
Netherlands Antilles	6
New Zealand	166
Nicaragua	45,995
Niger	642
Nigeria	3,690
North Korea	3
North Macedonia	341
Norway	39
Oman	6
Pakistan	7,760

Palau	8
Panama	662
Papua New Guinea	5
Paraguay	197
Peru	13,769
Philippines	3,772
Poland	2,303
Portugal	360
Qatar	10
Romania	4,445
Russia	3,518
Rwanda	338
Samoa	57
San Marino	2
Sao Tome and Principe	1
Saudi Arabia	337
Senegal	1,689
Serbia	50
Serbia and Montenegro	64
Seychelles	4
Sierra Leone	1,563
Singapore	111
Slovakia	131
Slovenia	16
Solomon Islands	3
Somalia	4,090
South Africa	379
South Korea	837
South Sudan	136
Spain	364
Sri Lanka	3,065
St. Kitts-Nevis	68
St. Lucia	202
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1
St. Vincent-Grenadines	127
Sudan	1,012
Suriname	137
Sweden	120
Switzerland	60

Syria	741
Taiwan	392
Tajikistan	149
Tanzania	301
Thailand	619
Togo	427
Tonga	151
Trinidad and Tobago	1,197
Tunisia	160
Türkiye	3,103
Turkmenistan	40
Turks and Caicos Islands	25
Tuvalu	1
Uganda	393
Ukraine	1,862
United Arab Emirates	21
United Kingdom	1,157
Unknown	1,451
Uruguay	365
USSR	337
Uzbekistan	975
Vanuatu	1
Venezuela	22,749
Vietnam	8,675
Yemen	558
Yugoslavia	845
Zambia	174
Zimbabwe	545
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,445,549</b>

ICE is unable to provide a list of case-specific reasons why the agency is unable to remove certain noncitizens on the non-detained docket with final orders. There are several reasons why ICE is unable to effectuate removals. Under Title 8 of the U.S. Code, ICE may remove noncitizens from the United States who are subject to final orders of removal issued by an immigration judge or other lawful orders, including those processed under expedited removal who either have not claimed a fear of return or received a negative credible fear determination affirmed by an immigration judge. However, this does not guarantee every person seeking to remain in the United States will be able to do so. There are several reasons ICE may not be able to effectuate the removal of a noncitizen with a final order of removal.

Noncitizens may pursue a form of relief or protection from removal, which may include asylum,<sup>1</sup> withholding of removal,<sup>2</sup> or protection under the Convention Against Torture.<sup>3</sup> If a noncitizen is granted any form of relief from removal, ICE is unable to effectuate the removal.

Additionally, ICE works to remove undocumented noncitizens from the United States once they are subject to final orders of removal in a timely manner. The U.S. Government believes every country is obligated to accept the return of its citizens and nationals who are ineligible to remain in the United States. Lack of cooperation from the foreign government delays and, in many cases, inhibits the removal process. The U.S. Government requests foreign governments take appropriate steps to confirm the citizenship of noncitizens suspected to be their nationals, which include conducting interviews, issuing travel documents in a timely manner, and accepting the physical return of their nationals by scheduled commercial or charter flights consistent with ICE and/or foreign government removal guidelines. Lack of cooperation from countries in accepting the return of their nationals may lead to ICE classifying those countries as uncooperative or at-risk of non-compliance.<sup>4</sup> Currently, ICE considers 15 countries to be uncooperative: Bhutan, Burma, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Laos, Pakistan, People's Republic of China, Russia, Somalia, and Venezuela. ICE considers 11 countries to be at risk of non-compliance: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Gabon, Gambia, Iraq, Jamaica, Nicaragua, South Sudan, St. Lucia, and Vietnam.

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<sup>1</sup> Asylum status is a form of protection available to people who meet the definition of refugee and are already in the United States or are seeking admission at a port of entry.

<sup>2</sup> Withholding of removal is a form of relief from deportation that allows noncitizens to remain in the United States if they would face persecution in their home country. It's an alternative to asylum, which is another way to avoid deportation. To be granted withholding of removal, applicants must meet a higher standard of proof than for asylum. To be eligible, applicants must demonstrate that they are more likely than not to face persecution if returned to their home country and show that the persecution would be due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership of a particular social group. If a noncitizen is granted withholding of removal, the applicant can remain and work lawfully in the United States for an indefinite period.

<sup>3</sup> Withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture (CAT) is a mandatory form of protection that prevents the deportation of noncitizens to countries where they would likely face torture. To be eligible, applicants must demonstrate that they are more likely than not to be tortured if returned to their home country.

<sup>4</sup> Factors that could lead to a country being classified as uncooperative include hindering ICE's removal efforts by refusing to conduct consular interviews when necessary; refusing to accept charter removal missions; having an unacceptable ratio of releases when compared to removals and/or unacceptable average time from executable final order of removal to removal; and/or denying or delaying issuance of travel documents, such as passports. At Risk of Non-Compliance countries accept removals, but they fail to meet one or more cooperative country criteria, which may include delaying the issuance of travel documents; refusing to accept certain categories of their nationals; or not accepting accepted chartered removal flights.