

ITALY

EMN COUNTRY FACTSHEET 2022

Main developments in migration
and international protection,
including latest statistics

August 2023



OVERARCHING CHANGES

By Resolution of the Council of Ministers of 28 February 2022, a state of emergency was declared on the national territory until 31 December 2022 to ensure rescue and relief for those fleeing the war in Ukraine.

Accordingly, new measures for reception and the issuance of temporary protection permits were implemented.



LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Work-related migration

The Prime Minister's Decree of 29 December 2022 on transitional planning of entry flows for non-Community workers for seasonal and non-seasonal work in the territory of the state for the year 2022 was issued. It authorised 82 705 individuals to enter, 38 705 for the purpose of non-seasonal employment and self-employment, and 44 000 for seasonal work. It extended the sectors in which foreign workers can be employed: in addition to freight transport for third parties, construction and tourist-hotels, which were already included in the flows Decree issued in 2021, the sectors of mechanics, telecommunications, food and shipbuilding were added. The Decree also established that an employer, before sending a request for clearance to work, must verify that other workers already in the country are unavailable to perform the work.

KEY POINTS

-  Management of the large influx of refugees from Ukraine and related protection, reception and integration measures.
-  Drafting and approval of strategic national plans, such as the National Integration Plan for Persons Entitled to International Protection 2022-2024, the National Anti-Trafficking Plan 2022-2025, and the National Plan to Combat Undeclared Work 2023-2025.
-  Entry into force of the Regulation containing measures for the protection of unaccompanied foreign minors.

With reference to flow planning, the [Decree Law of 21 June 2022, No 73 - Conversion Law 4 August 2022](#) (Simplification Decree) provided procedural changes, meaning the release of the authorisation to work would take place immediately on the date of entry into force of the decree. This did not apply to applications already submitted pursuant to the flows Decree 2021. With regards to applications submitted pursuant to the flows Decree 2022, the Simplification Decree provided that the release of the authorisation must take place within 30 days of the submission of the application. If there is an impediment to entry, the authorisation is revoked, along with the entry visa and any signed employment contract. An entry visa for a person who has been cleared must be

issued within 20 days of application. Verification of the requirements for compliance with the collective labour agreement and the adequacy of the number of requests was also simplified. Now, requirements are ascertained before the application by a certified professional (e.g. labour consultants, employers' associations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy).

The European Delegation [Law 2021 \(L. n. 127/22\)](#) was approved, providing for the transposition of Directive 2021/1883 on the Blue Card, modifying the provisions in Directive 2009/50/EC. The new Directive must be transposed by November 2023 and includes several changes: a reduction in the minimum duration of the employment contract (six months) and the minimum wage to be offered (between 1 and 1.6 times the average wage); fewer constraints and bureaucratic steps to change employer once in Italy; and more favourable procedures for family reunification.

Students and researchers

The Ministry of Universities and Research released a [Ministerial Circular](#) defining the procedures for entry, stay, enrolment and recognition of qualifications of international students for courses at universities, academies, and conservatories in the academic year 2022-2023.



TEMPORARY PROTECTION

Main national developments in relation to temporary protection

The Council of Ministers' Resolution of 28 February 2022 declared a state of emergency of national importance until 31 December 2022 in relation to the need to ensure relief and assistance to the Ukrainian population. The [Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of 28 March 2022](#) regulated the duration and procedures for issuing residence permits to displaced people for temporary protection and was extended to work and study, as provided for by Article 4 of Legislative Decree No 85 of 7 April 2003.

The national reception network (government reception centres and the Reception and Integration System (Sistema accoglienza e integrazione - SAI) were reinforced, with places offered to people fleeing the war in Ukraine. Ukrainian citizens without the status of asylum seeker (or other legally mandated status) could also access the national reception network. The financial availability for reception in governmental centres was also expanded. Throughout 2022, increased funding for new and existing projects saw a rising number of places within the SAI, prioritising the reception needs of migrants fleeing Afghanistan and Ukraine. As of 31 December 2022, the SAI network totalled 944 projects (686 for ordinary refugees, 217 for unaccompanied minors, 41 for vulnerable groups), with a total of 44 422 places, of which 12 391 were allocated to Afghan and Ukrainian beneficiaries (2 277 in 2021 and the remaining 10 114 in 2022).¹

In addition to the SAI and the extraordinary reception centres, Decree-Law No 21 of 21 March 2022 set out provisions to strengthen the reception capacity for people fleeing the war in Ukraine, with so-called widespread reception for 15 000 people to be implemented with the cooperation of local authorities and the third sector. It also provided for a derogation from the regulations on the recognition of health professional qualifications for Ukrainian doctors, nurses and healthcare assistants who lived in Ukraine before 24 February 2022. On 11 April 2022, the Department of Civil Protection published a notice for the acquisition of expressions of interest in carrying out these reception activities. The aim was to promote and test (nationwide) a model of widespread reception that assigns a central role to the contribution of third sector organisations. The notice defined the procedures for identifying subjects, activities for allocation and disbursement of funding, and reporting procedures. Among the services to be offered to temporary protection beneficiaries were orientation, accompaniment to job placement, and accompaniment to vocational training and retraining. [Civil Protection Ordinance 881, adopted on 29 March 2022](#), defined the forms and organisational methods of the new widespread reception envisaged by [Decree-Law 21/22](#). It granted people requesting temporary protection who found independent accommodation a subsistence contribution of € 300 per month per person, with an additional monthly contribution of € 150 for each child under the age of 18. The contribution was granted for a maximum duration of three months from the date of entry into Italy, conventionally identified as the date of submission of the application for temporary protection if not otherwise identifiable. If the beneficiary finds a job in Italy, they can continue to receive the grant for 60 days.

The reception of Ukrainian refugees is coordinated at national level by Civil Protection and at local level by the presidents of the Regions and autonomous provinces. The General-Directorate of the Ministry of Labour collaborated with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to arrange meetings with the Ukrainian community, whose local and national representatives are involved in managing the emergency.

Temporary protection holders were included among the beneficiaries of actions for vulnerable migrants. After the outbreak of the war, an interinstitutional group was set up to periodically monitor interventions to protect and accommodate unaccompanied minors. An Extraordinary Commissioner was appointed to coordinate the procedures to assist unaccompanied minors. The Unaccompanied Minors Plan ensures operational connection between the institutional bodies involved in various capacities. Unaccompanied minors from Ukraine are registered within the Minors Information System (SIM), established by [Article 9 of Law 47/2017](#) at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. Daily reports on the presence of unaccompanied Ukrainian minors are sent to the Extraordinary Commissioner and to all administrations involved in reception. Municipalities are granted a contribution of € 100 per capita for unaccompanied minors from Ukraine hosted in reception facilities, and € 20 per capita for unaccompanied minors entrusted to families. The data on the days of reception for the unaccompanied minors for whom the contribution is requested are processed through the

¹ Data provided by the Ministry of Interior - Central Directorate of Civil Services for Immigration and Asylum, Second Reception and Unaccompanied foreign Minors.

SIM. The National Action Plan for Guaranteeing Childhood (Piano di Azione Nazionale della Garanzia Infanzia, PANGI) identified children from Ukraine as a priority target.

Main measures taken outside of the legal framework of the Temporary Protection Directive

Italy participated in the programme for the relocation from Moldova of people fleeing Ukraine, coordinated by the European Commission and in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), IOM, the European Union Asylum Agency (EUAA) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Legislative and policy developments related to international protection

Flows of migrants fleeing conflict in Afghanistan and then Ukraine meant a constant increase in the number of places in the first reception system and the network of second reception projects. As of 31 December 2022, the SAI network had 944 projects (686 for ordinary migrants, 217 for unaccompanied minors, 41 for vulnerable migrants), with a total of 44 422 places, 12 391 for Afghan and Ukrainian beneficiaries (2 277 funded in 2021 and 10 114 in 2022)².

A [Decree of the Minister of the Interior of 19 May](#) issued the new pre-removal detention centres (Centri Per il Rimpatrio - CPR) Directive, outlining the criteria for the organisation and management of detention centres for returns provided for by [Article 14 of Legislative Decree No 286 of 25 July 1998](#) and subsequent amendments to 'ensure uniform rules and reception levels for the internal organisation of permanent centres for returns established in the national territory and for the provision of services within them'. The Directive set out the information to be given to the individual, assessment of their health, medical assistance, services within each centre, telephone correspondence, access to the centres by external parties, the procedures for visits, monitoring and control, petitions and complaints, external and internal surveillance, the duties of the Immigration Office staff, and security procedures. The Charter of Rights and Duties of the Foreigner in the Detention Centre for Return was also set out in the Directive.

Operational indicators were adopted on the launch of a new information technology (IT) application (Reception Monitoring - Sistema di Monitoraggio dell'Accoglienza, SMACC) to support the prefectures to monitor and inspect reception centres (hotspots, extraordinary reception centres, to verify their compliance with the regulatory and contractual provisions. Guidelines on the monitoring of reception conditions and services were drafted with the support of the EUAA and in cooperation with the UNHCR and IOM.

Through the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) 2014-2020, 30 projects financed by the Ministry of the Interior were continued in 2022, implemented by local authorities and third-sector associations. They envisaged the activation of empowerment pathways through support services for housing, work and socio-cultural integration for those leaving the reception system.

Relocation and resettlement³

Italy implemented the voluntary mechanism of solidarity contributions in the form of relocations or other contributions, based on the Declaration on Solidarity adopted on 22 June 2022.

Extraction operations from countries neighbouring Afghanistan were organised by the Ministry of Defence, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with 725 Afghan nationals (mainly former Defence personnel and their families) transferred to Italy.

Within the framework of the National Resettlement Programme, the Ministry for the Interior transferred 62 applicants for international protection to Italy, 58 from Lebanon and four from Libya. Within the framework of the Protocol on Humanitarian Corridors - Evacuations from Afghanistan, the Ministry offered a safe channel of entry to 479 Afghan nationals from Pakistan and Iran. Within the framework of the Protocol Humanitarian Corridors - Evacuations from Libya, the Ministry transferred 389 vulnerable people in clear need of international protection to Italy. The protocol ended in November 2022. Under other Humanitarian Corridor protocols, 379 people in obvious need of international protection were also transferred to Italy (290 from Lebanon, 46 from Jordan, 42 from Lebanon and one from Niger).



MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

Minors

In December 2022, the Regulation on measures for the protection of unaccompanied foreign minors - [Presidential Decree No 191](#) of 4 October came into force. It amended and supplemented the implementing regulation of the Consolidated Act on Immigration, addressing residence permits for unaccompanied minors and the conversion of permits on reaching the age of majority. Under Article 32 of the Consolidated Act, residence permits for asylum applications may be converted even after reaching the age of majority in the event of a denial of international protection. The new regulations also provide for the issuance of a residence permit for integration to unaccompanied foreign minors in the presence of a decree of the Juvenile Court entrusting them to the social services, for the duration fixed by the judicial authority and in any case not beyond the age of 21. Those holding a residence permit for minors or for family reasons may be allowed to carry out work (within the limits of child labour provisions) and training activities aimed at accessing employment.

² Data provided by the Ministry of Interior-Central Directorate of civil services for Immigration and Asylum, Second Reception and Unaccompanied foreign Minors

³ Includes Humanitarian Admission Programmes

As of 1 July 2022, the contribution to local authorities for reception provided to unaccompanied minors increased from € 45 to a maximum of € 60 per capita from the national fund for the reception of unaccompanied foreign minors. [Circular No 42833 of 14 November 2022](#) stated that from 1 January 2023 that contribution would increase to € 100 per capita per day.

On 21 October 2022, the notice published on 4 August 2022 for the submission of projects for funding under the AMIF 2021-2027 expired. It aimed to strengthen the first reception system for unaccompanied minors by identifying eligible beneficiaries to activate 1 000 daily reception places regionally and provide highly specialised services for the temporary reception of unaccompanied minors. The 19 project proposals received are currently being evaluated by a special Commission.

In October 2022, the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration published the Financing Decrees funding a total of 153 SAI projects for unaccompanied minors from the resources of the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services with the aim to strengthen the reception system.

On 8 August 2022, the Ministerial Decree on the Regulation on the reimbursement procedures and actions in favour of volunteer guardians of unaccompanied foreign minors was published. It regulates the reimbursement procedures for employers for paid work permits for the hours of absence of volunteer guardians, expenses incurred by volunteer guardians, and fair compensation that the volunteer guardian may request from the Juvenile Court for particularly complex and onerous circumstances during the guardianship.

On 17 March 2022, the Observatory for the Integration of Foreign Pupils and Intercultural Education, operating within the Ministry of Education and Merit, published 'Intercultural Guidelines. Ideas and proposals for the integration of pupils from migrant backgrounds'.

Other vulnerable groups

As part of the SAI project network, 803 places were financed for people with disabilities and/or mental or psychological distress and/or with health, social and home, specialist and/or prolonged care needs (DM-DS). In October 2022, SAI projects were funded for the three-year period 2023-2025 for 351 DM-DS places.

Meetings of the interinstitutional and inter-agency working group (comprising representatives of the Central Directorate of Civil Services for Immigration and Asylum, the Ministry of Health (Directorate-General for Health Prevention), the National Institute for Health Promotion of Migrant Populations and the Fight against Poverty-related Diseases (NIHMP), the Red Cross, the Central Service for the Management of the SAI) continued throughout 2022. The international agencies UNHCR, IOM, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), European Asylum Support Office (EASO), and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) prepared a handbook for actors and operators taking charge of people arriving on the territory. This promoted a governance model for taking charge of people with vulnerabilities during all phases of reception.



INTEGRATION

National integration strategy

On 5 October 2022, Italy adopted the new National Plan for the Integration of Beneficiaries of International Protection (Piano Nazionale per l'Integrazione dei titolari di protezione internazionale, PNI) 2022-2024. It identifies the priority areas of intervention and concrete economic and social integration measures. It outlines priorities, guidelines and directions for the reprogramming of integration policies for holders of international protection so as to ensure consistency with existing legislation and with the new European Action Plan for Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027.

On 16 May 2022, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Labour and Social Policies signed a three-year MoU with the social partners in the construction sector to promote the socio-occupational integration of vulnerable migrants. Employers' representatives from the craft sector, the cooperative system, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) joined in October 2022. The protocol responds to the increased need for labour in the construction sector driven by post-COVID-19 recovery, superbonus and the Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP). It aims to offer at least 3 000 applicants and holders of international or temporary protection, holders of special protection unaccompanied foreign minors in transition to adulthood, and formerly unaccompanied foreign minors, identified in the public reception system, training courses in building schools coordinated by the joint body FORMEDIL, as well as internships at companies associated with the signatory unions.

In the second half of 2022, pilot projects were launched in some Italian cities (L'Aquila, Bari, Bologna, Brescia, Florence, Perugia and Udine), providing vulnerable adult migrants with training courses in building schools and internships in companies. These were complemented by pilot projects in Palermo, Milan and Modena testing apprenticeships for unaccompanied minors and former unaccompanied minors. Given the interest expressed by many building schools and requests from the production sector, the pilot for adults was extended to Cosenza, Ragusa, Pescara, Modena, Florence, Ancona, Bari, Rome, Cuneo, Genoa, Milan, Forlì-Cesena, Naples, Potenza, Trento and Messina.

Education and training of adults/ labour market and skills

Following the two-year project 'Futuræ-Programma Imprese Migranti' promoting migrant entrepreneurship, the Directorate-General for Immigration approved another new project proposal by Unioncamere (public body representing the Italian Chambers of Commerce). Activities formally started in December 2022.

Through the AMIF 2014-2020, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education financed a national action on literacy services for adult migrants, intended to align with the use of national and EU funds to strengthen the overall training offer and facilitate access to training.

Fighting racism and discrimination

Over the course of 2022, Sport and Health - a government structure operating in the functional area of planning, production, provision of services of general interest in the Italian sports world - implemented part of the interventions envisaged in an agreement signed in 2020 by the Minister of Labour and Social Policies and the Minister for Youth Policies and Sport. That agreement related to a multi-year plan of interventions to promote sport as a tool for dialogue, social inclusion and combating discrimination. Candidates were identified for the 'Mondonico Award', recognising the efforts of technicians, operators and sports associations/companies to use sport to reduce inequalities and combat discrimination, xenophobia and racism. Education modules were launched in the universities participating in the project and within the framework of degree courses in Motor Sciences, providing future technicians/teachers with a greater awareness of the role of teachers/coaches in multicultural contexts. Focus groups were held with athletes and sports technicians involved in social issues to exchange information and know-how on inclusive sport.

Active participation of migrants and receiving societies in integration

Migrant communities and diasporas participated in consultations on the drafting of national programmes (AMIF National Programme and National Integration Plan for Persons Entitled to International Protection).

Work continued to support and facilitate the activities of the National Coordination of the New Italian Generations (Coordinamento Nazionale Nuove Generazioni Italiane - CoNNGI), a social promotion association that brings together more than 40 associations of young people with a migration background. CoNNGI, together with the Directorate-General for Immigration, organised the sixth national seminar 'New generations tell their stories! (Protagonists! Le nuove generazioni italiane si raccontano)' in Salerno on 27 and 28 May 2022. Between 17 and 19 November 2022, it supported the organisation of the three-day 'New Generations On the Wave', the first festival of the new generations in Pontedera (PI) under the banner of culture, inclusion and the new generations, both with and without an immigrant background.

Involvement of multi-stakeholders including non-governmental organisations

In October 2022, the Local Government Network for Rapid Response and Fast Track Inclusion Services in Disadvantaged Urban Areas (LGNetEA 2) was launched. Financed under AMIF 2014-2020, it seeks to sustain the local welfare intervention model successfully tested in the previous edition of the project. The project has a wide interinstitutional and multi-level network, comprising 16 metropolitan areas and/or large Italian cities, characterised by a large presence of vulnerable and marginalised migrants.

Through AMIF 2014-2020, the Ministry of the Interior financed numerous capacity-building interventions by public administrations (prefectures and local authorities)

to promote synergistic cooperation with third sector entities working on integration issues.

As part of the activities related to the Register of Associations and Bodies with Activities in Favour of Immigrants (Article 42 Consolidated Immigration Act), a questionnaire collected and updated the lists of regularly registered entities. A report was then published on the Ministry for Labour and Social Policies website.

Basic services

A number of projects and good practices were implemented on access to welfare services for migrants. In 2022, the Ministry of the Interior funded (through AMIF) the ICARE 2 project, which aimed to improve access to local health services for holders or applicants for international protection, ensuring an integrated and homogeneous response to their health needs. This project will consolidate the previous ICARE experimental intervention and develop synergies at a regional (Emilia Romagna, Latium, Sicily, Tuscany) and trans-regional level.

Pre-departure/arrival programmes

The Directorate-General for Immigration at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, Delegated Authority of the AMIF, allocated € 10 787 204.59 to continue the training activities for foreign citizens meeting the requirements to enter Italy for reasons of family reunification, work and internship.

Directorial Decree No 38 of 26 May 2022 (issued by the General Director of Immigration and Integration Policies of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy) extended the implementation period of the AMIF to 30 September 2023: all beneficiaries adhered to the extension, albeit with different timelines, depending on the stage of their activities and available resources.



BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS

Border management

Control and management of internal and external borders, as well as bilateral and multilateral cooperation activities with third countries involved in the management of migration flows, continued in 2022.

Visa policy

The EU Council Decision fully suspending the agreement between the EU and Russia to facilitate the issuance of entry visas was also applied by Italy.

Italy implemented the new Directive 2021/1883 amending the rules on the EU Blue card (Directive 2009/50/EC) on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals for the purposes of highly qualified employment.



IRREGULAR MIGRATION INCLUDING MIGRANT SMUGGLING

Preventing and tackling irregular migration in legal migration channels

Over the course of 2022, the Directorate-General for Immigration collaborated in the drafting of the National Plan to Fight Undeclared Work. The Plan was adopted by the Minister of Labour and Social Policies on 19 December 2022 and came into force on 21 December 2022. It aims to combat undeclared work in all sectors, with a particular focus on domestic work and agriculture. It also takes into account the synergies with the 'Operational Table for the definition of a new strategy to counter "caporalato" (illegal recruitment) and labour exploitation in agriculture.'

Preventing facilitation of irregular migration ('smuggling') and preventing irregular stay

In 2022, the State police continued to combat human trafficking, arresting Italians and foreigners believed to be responsible for human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation and prostitution. Minors and women fleeing the war in Ukraine were at risk of trafficking and exploitation. There was also an increase in forms of sexual recruitment and exploitation via the web, in particular among migrants from Pakistan. A methodology based on children's rights was developed, identifying criteria for recognising child victims of trafficking, including specific subjective profiles, in order to monitor the phenomenon and define common solutions.

Access to services and legal solutions for irregularly staying migrants

In 2022, the Working Group on protection, first assistance and social and labour integration of victims of labour exploitation and "caporalato" (Illegal recruitment) drafted national guidelines for the identification, protection and assistance of victims of labour exploitation in agriculture. Inter-ministerial Decree of 17 June 2022 established the group, 'Protection, Assistance, Social and Labour Reintegration of Victims of Exploitation'. The activities of the Technical Group focused on monitoring and supporting the territories to transpose the guidelines. It also continued to focus on the social and labour reintegration of victims of exploitation in agriculture, created a joint training plan for workers in social and labour reintegration services, and promoted monitoring of national, regional and local experimental victim inclusion programmes. By agreement with the Ministry and the Technical Group, the International Labour Organization (ILO) carried out a pilot monitoring action in three Italian regions (Apulia, Lazio and Piedmont), between July and November 2022.



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

National strategic policy developments

The new National Anti-Trafficking Plan (Piano Nazionale Anti-tratta – PNA) 2022-2025 was approved. Applying a 'gender-sensitive approach', the PNA pays particular attention to the types of vulnerability that are not evident, recognisable or identifiable because they are not officially registered on arrival in Italy, such as ethnic minorities, religious minorities, trafficking victims with physical and mental disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ+) victims, who often miss out on appropriate assistance due to lack of training.

Identification and information to victims of trafficking in human beings

Pilots continued on innovative forms of early identification. For example, in reception centres, people were provided with a space to reflect. The Piedmontese project 'ALFa-Embracing Fragility', co-financed by the EU through the AMIF and the Ministry of the Interior, developed ways of identifying victims or potential victims of trafficking, pathways to social inclusion and observation, legal accompaniment and health support, assessing the real condition of people, and orientation towards the most suitable reception facilities. These actions targeted 400 vulnerable trafficked people and were implemented by the anti-trafficking network present in the region of Piedmont, in collaboration with the prefecture, the Piedmont Region and Ires Piemonte. The outcomes of the project confirmed the validity of the model, with 'ALFA 2 Beyond the Boundaries of Fragility' funded in October 2022 through AMIF 2014-2020 resources.



RETURN AND READMISSION

Main national developments

A number of Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) projects continued and were concluded.

A pilot project became operational in December 2022, with Frontex Joint Reintegration Services (JRS) implemented through 16 Immigration Offices at Police Headquarters.



STATISTICAL ANNEX

The statistical annex available on the next pages complements the Country Factsheet and provides an overview of the latest available statistics for Italy on aspects of migration and international protection. It was prepared by Eurostat and it is organised in ten thematic sections, including legal residence, temporary protection, asylum, unaccompanied minors, integration, irregular migration, return and visas. The dashboard-like layout of the annex allows comparability across countries as well as simultaneous visualisation of different indicators.

The data presented in the annex were extracted on 8 May 2023, with the exception of data on first-time applicants extracted on 7 June 2023. They cover the period 2019-2022. Since 2022 data were not available at the time of publication for certain datasets, in these cases the period 2019-2021 is covered.

For some indicators, data are rounded at the source. Due to this, in some cases, the sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value.

A 'How to read the statistical annex' guide, describing each individual chart and providing links to the data sources, is available [here](#).

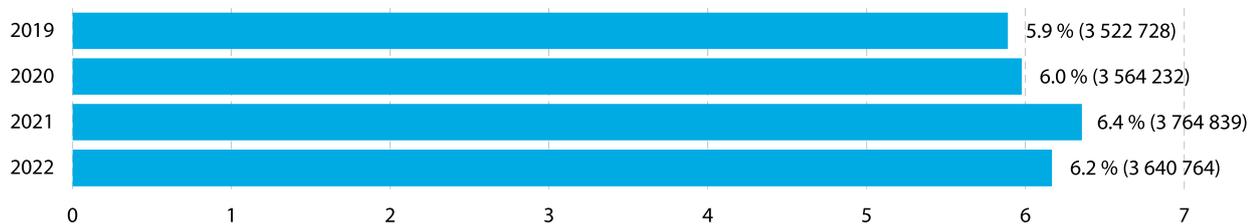
An online data code available under each table/figure can be used to directly access to the most recent data on [Eurostat's website](#).



LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Third-country nationals, 1 January 2019–2022

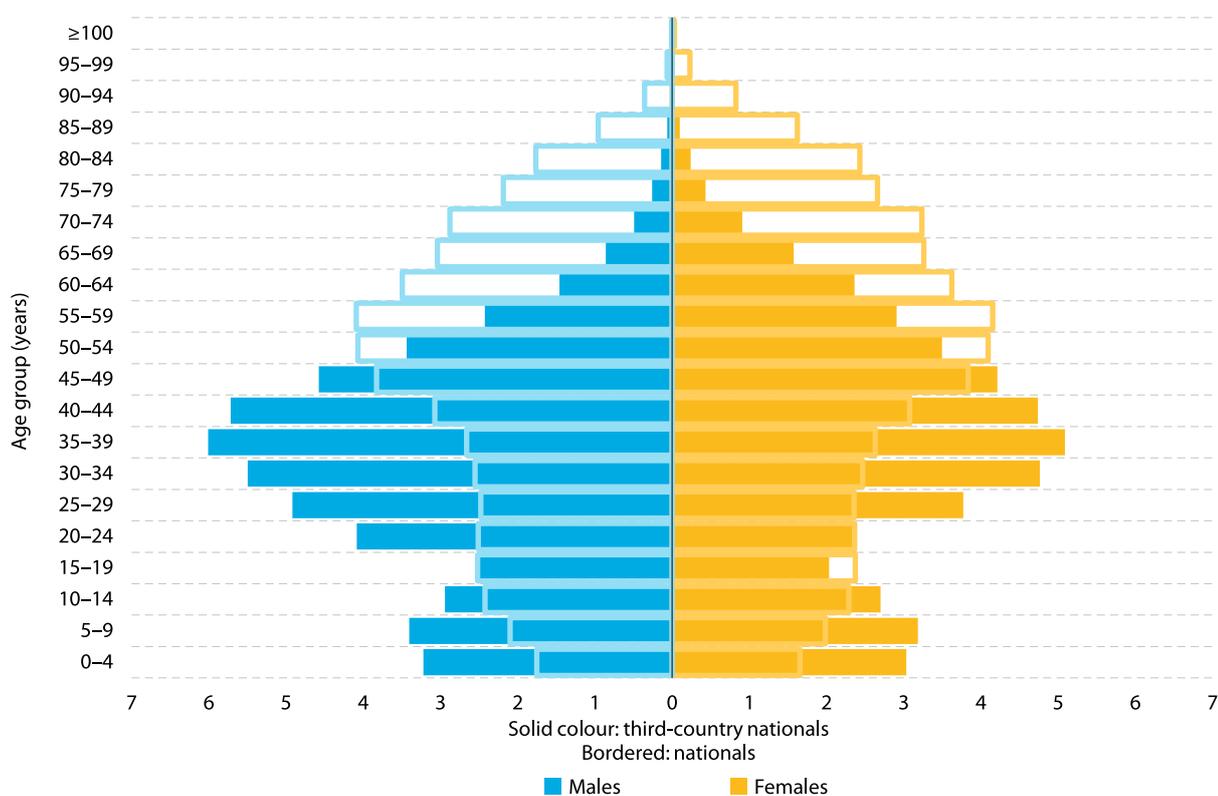
Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, 1 January 2022

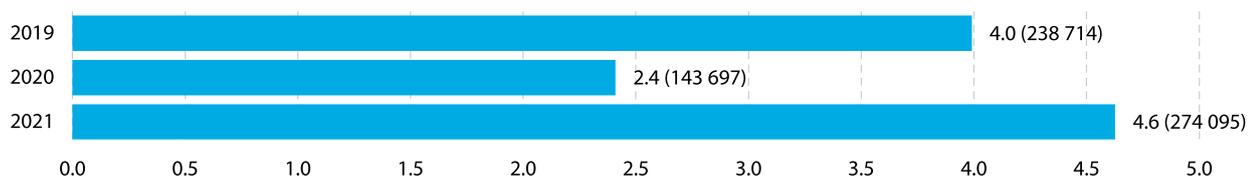
%



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, 2019–2021

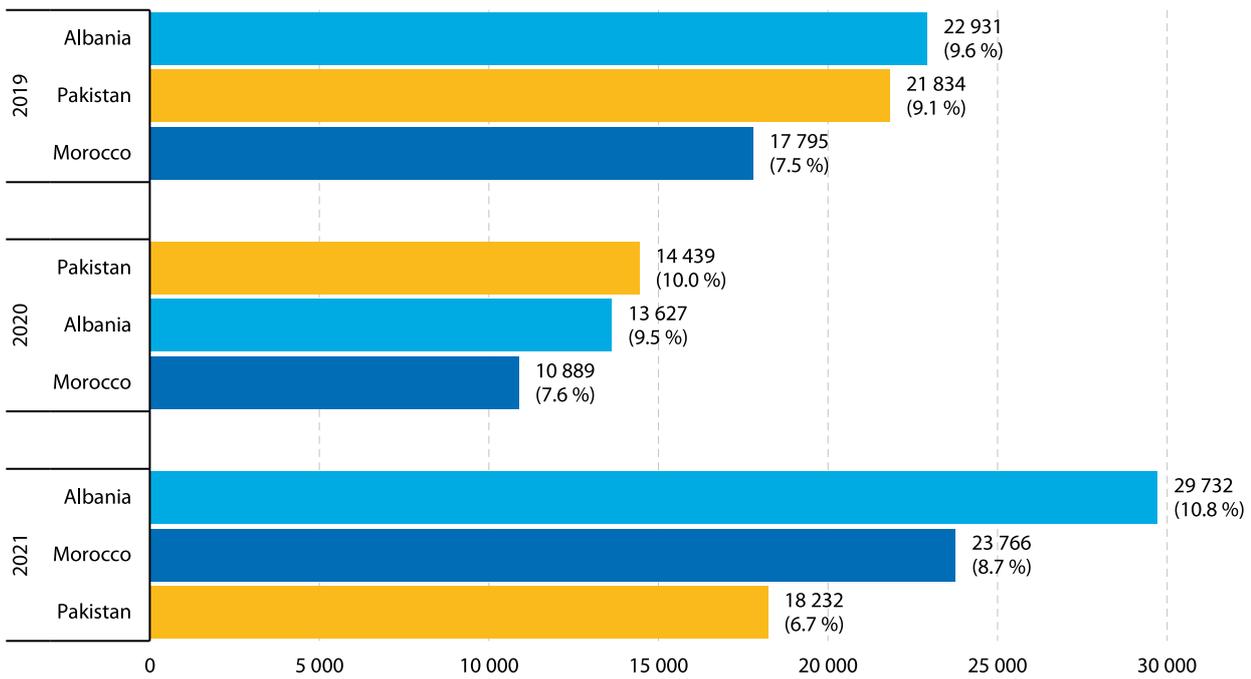
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst and migr_pop1ctz)

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, 2019–2021

Absolute number (and the share in total number)

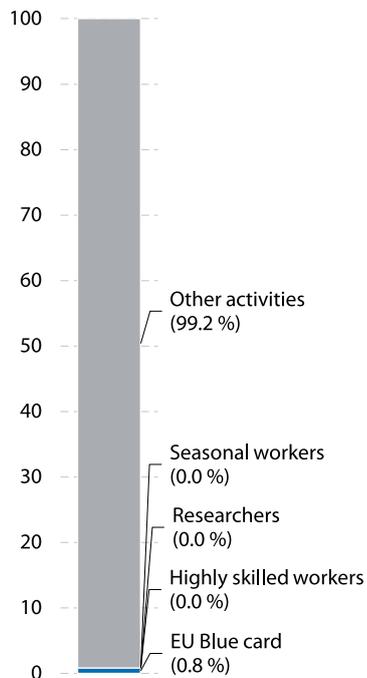


Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

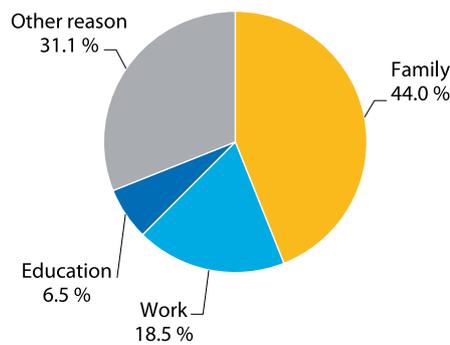
First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, 2021

%

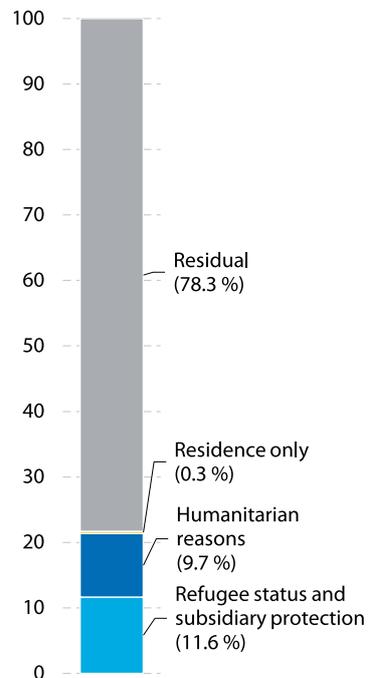
Work reason, by type



All permits, by reason



Other reason, by detailed reason

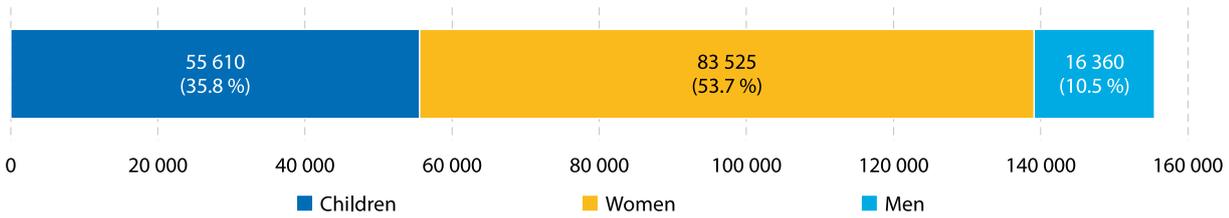


Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst, migr_resocc and migr_resoth)



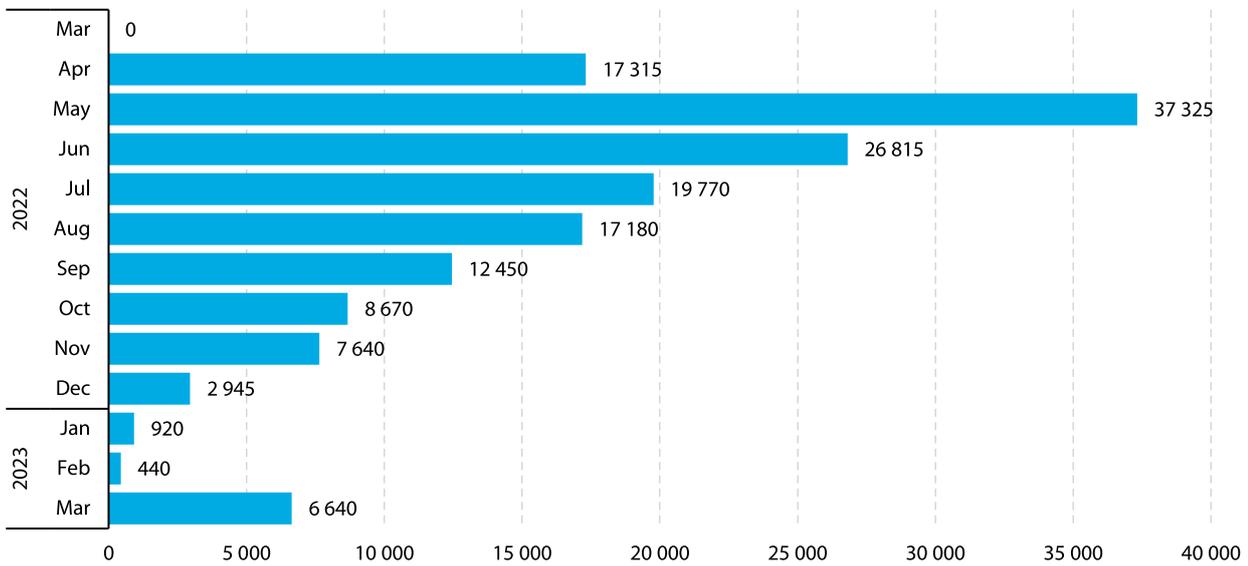
TEMPORARY PROTECTION

Third-country nationals who fled Ukraine and were benefitting from temporary protection at the end of March 2023
 Absolute number (and the share within the total)



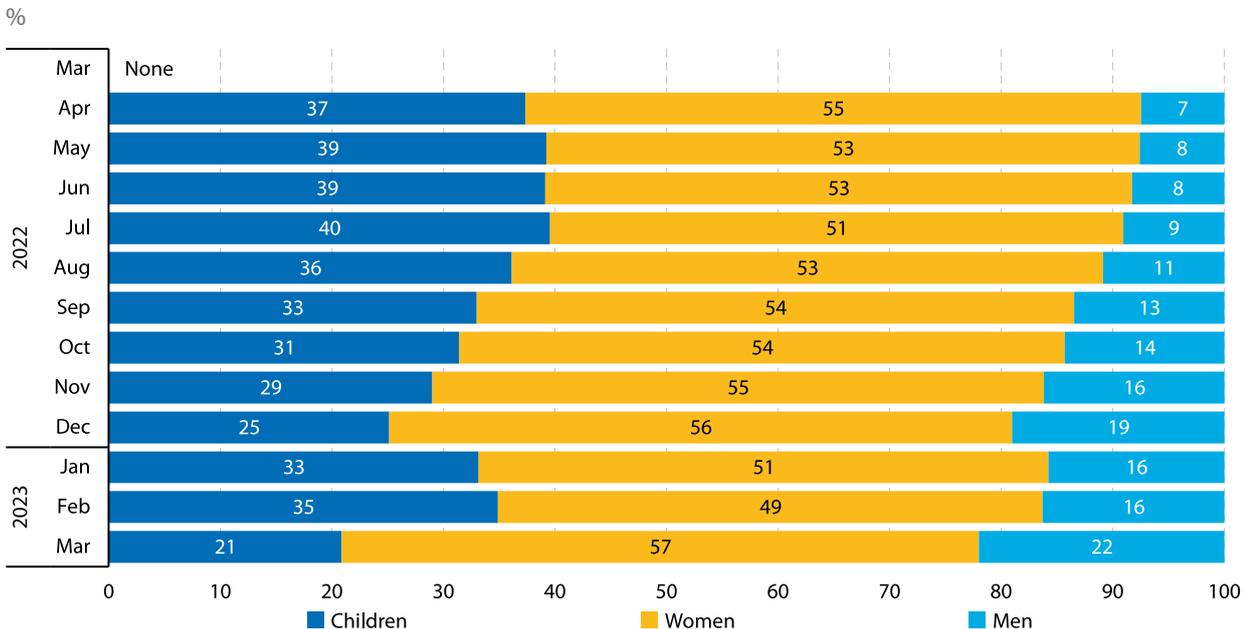
Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpsm)

Number of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2023



Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)

Distribution by age and sex of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2023



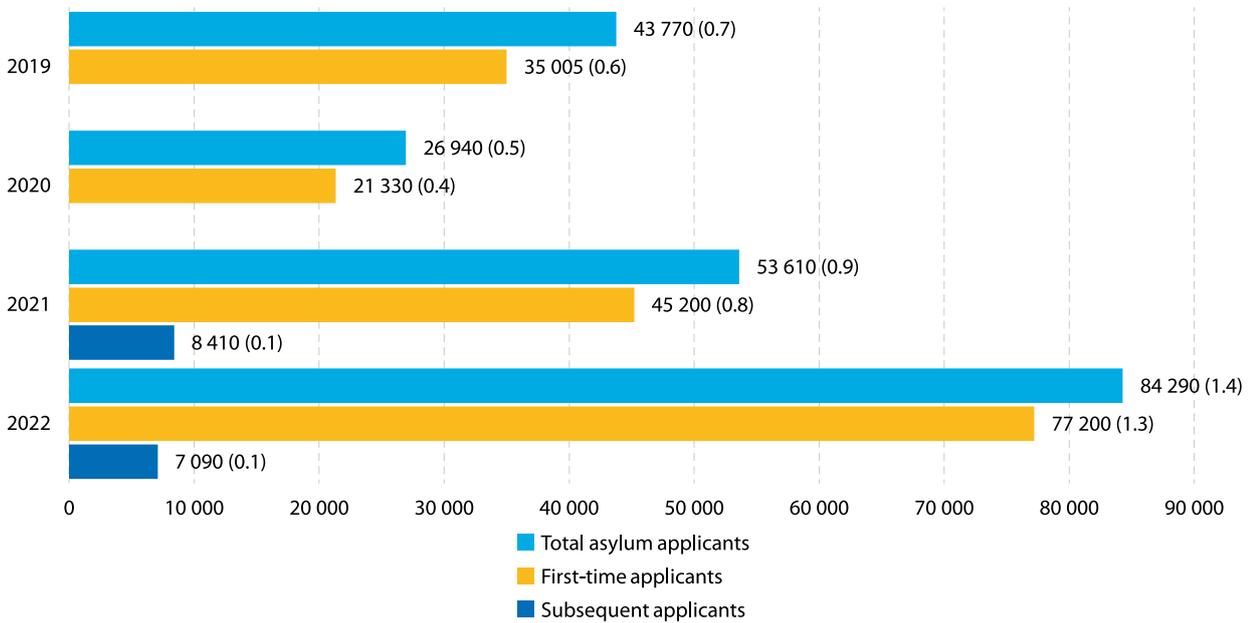
Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

Asylum applicants (third-country nationals), by type of application, 2019–2022

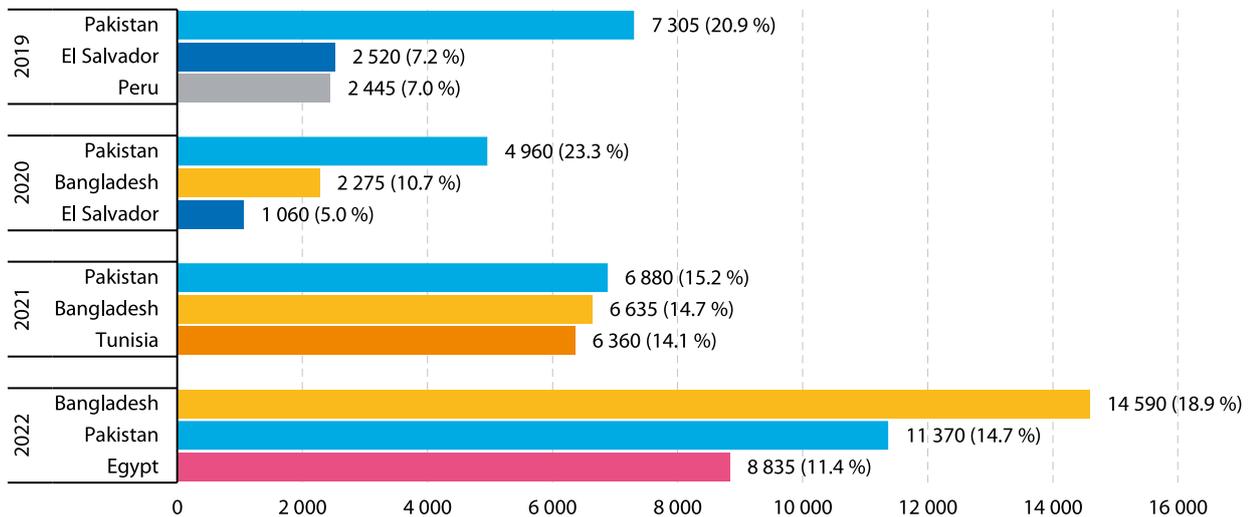
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza and migr_pop1ctz)

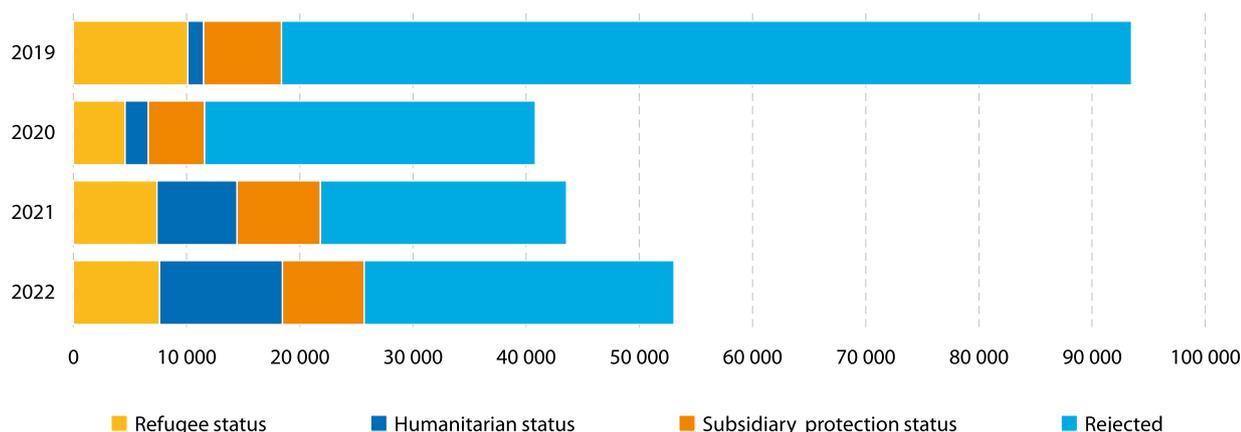
Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the share in total number of first-time applicants)



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)

Number of first instance asylum decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2019–2022



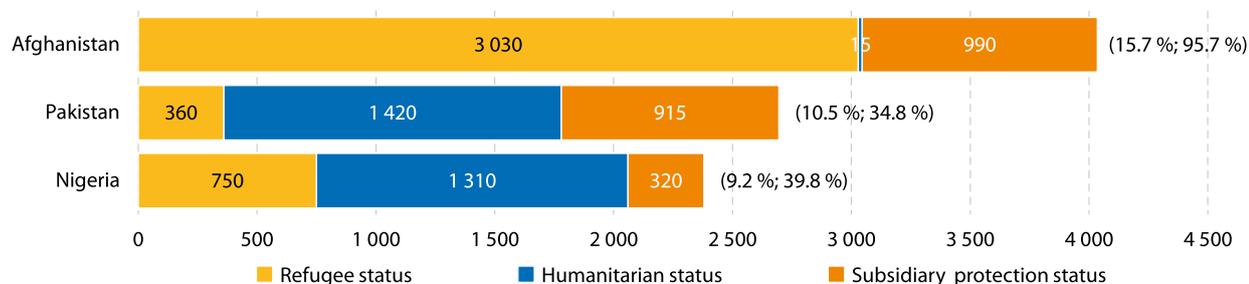
	Refugee status		Humanitarian status		Subsidiary protection status		Rejected	
	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)
2019	10 120	10.8	1 385	1.5	6 870	7.3	75 110	80.3
2020	4 580	11.2	2 035	5.0	4 970	12.2	29 215	71.6
2021	7 380	16.9	7 080	16.3	7 350	16.9	21 745	49.9
2022	7 610	14.3	10 865	20.5	7 205	13.6	27 385	51.6

Note: the shares are calculated using the sum of the four outcomes as the denominator.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asycfst)

Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, by outcome, 2022

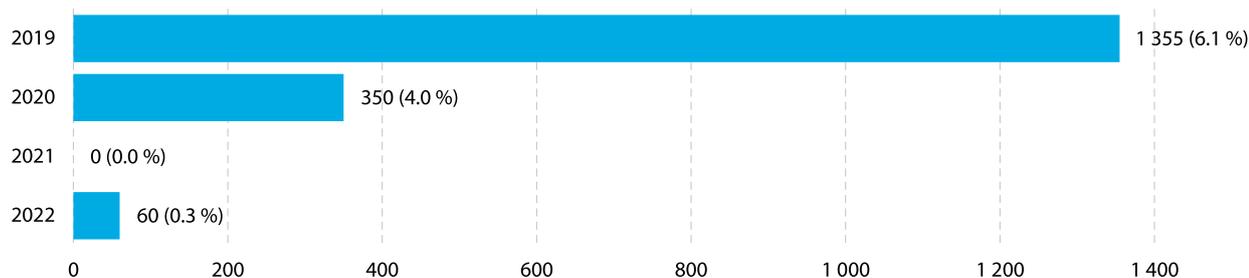
Absolute number (and share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat (migr_asycfst)

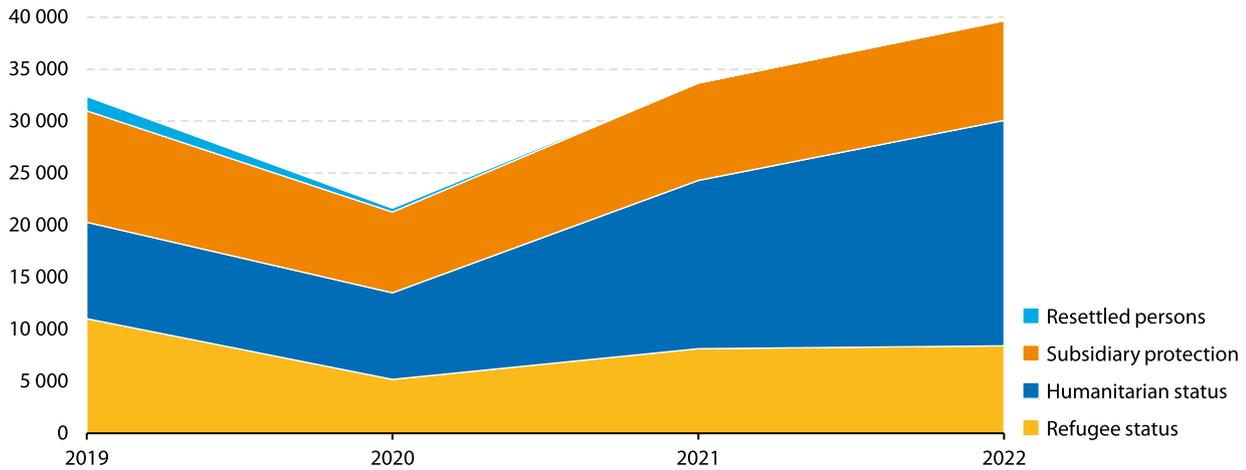
Resettled third-country nationals, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the share of the total resettled within the EU)



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyresa)

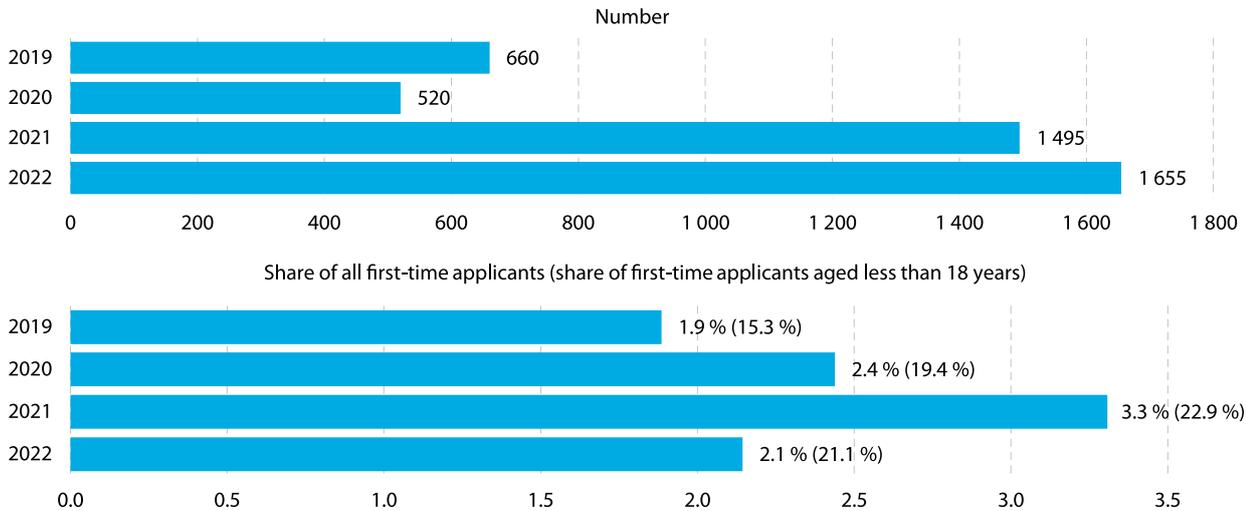
Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2019–2022



Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta, migr_asydcfina and migr_asyresa)

UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

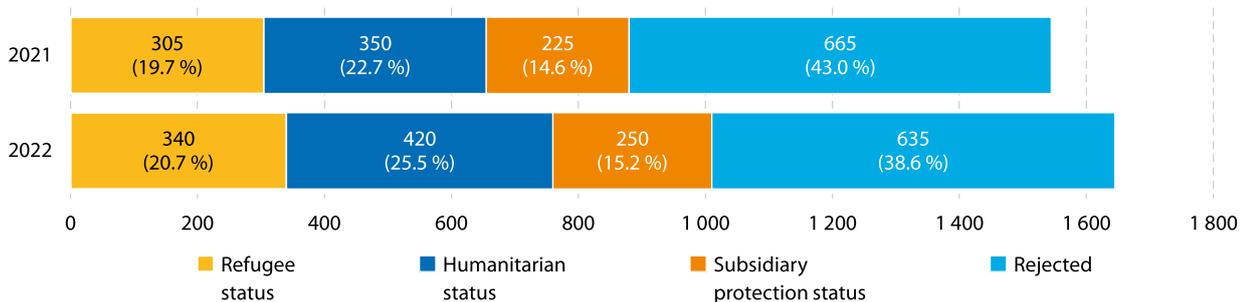
Unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) applying for asylum, 2019–2022



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyunaa and migr_asyappctza)

First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals), by outcome, 2021 and 2022

Absolute number (and the share in the total)

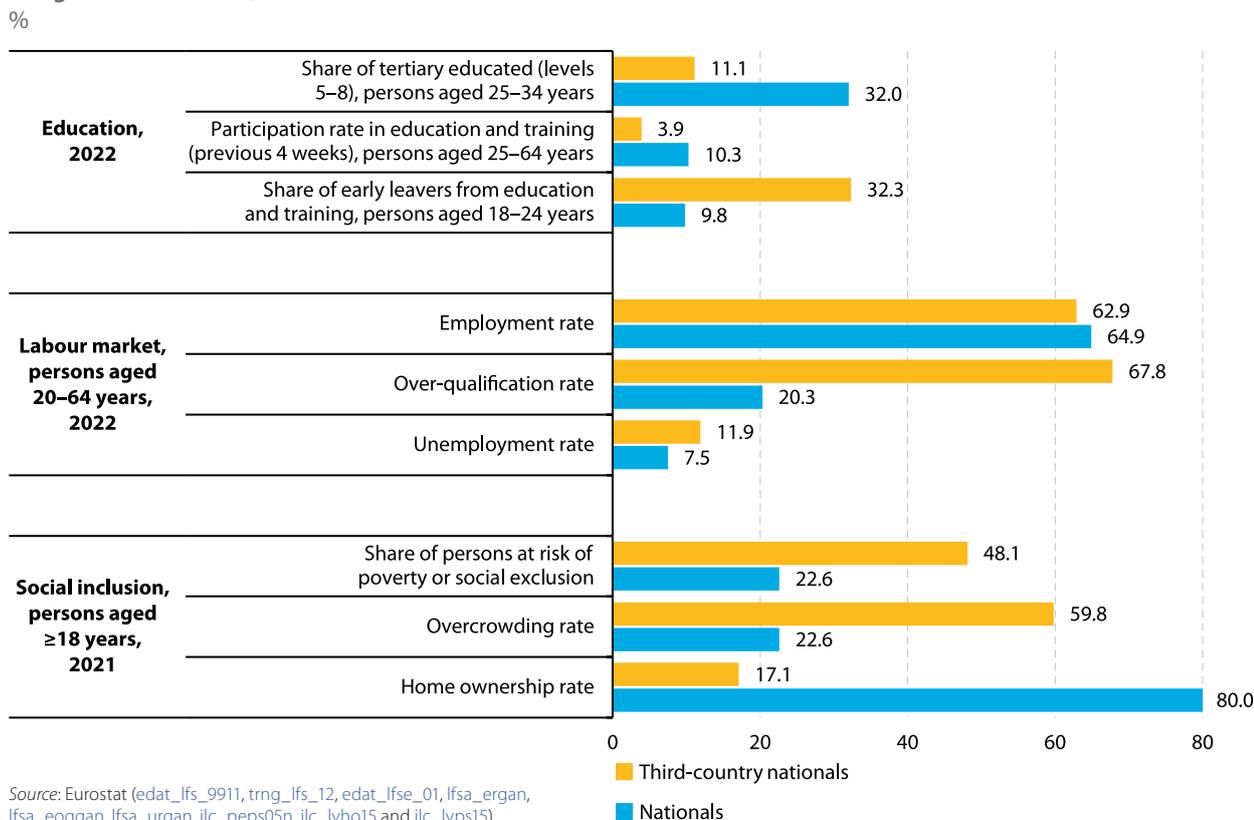


Source: Eurostat (migr_asyumdcfq)



INTEGRATION

Integration indicators, 2021 or 2022



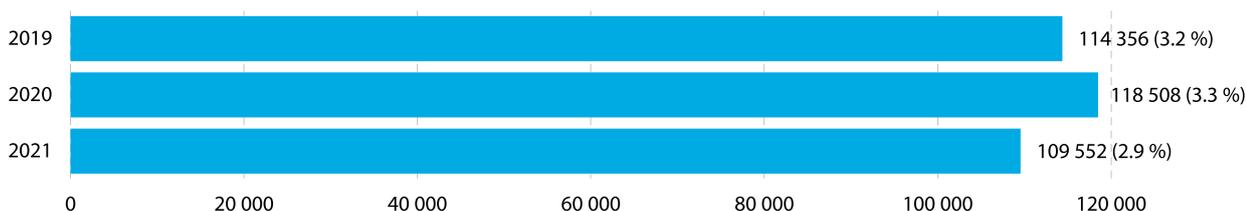
Source: Eurostat (edat_lfs_9911, trng_lfs_12, edat_lfse_01, lfsa_ergan, lfsa_eoqgan, lfsa_urgan, ilc_peps05n, ilc_lvho15 and ilc_lvps15)



CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, 2019–2021

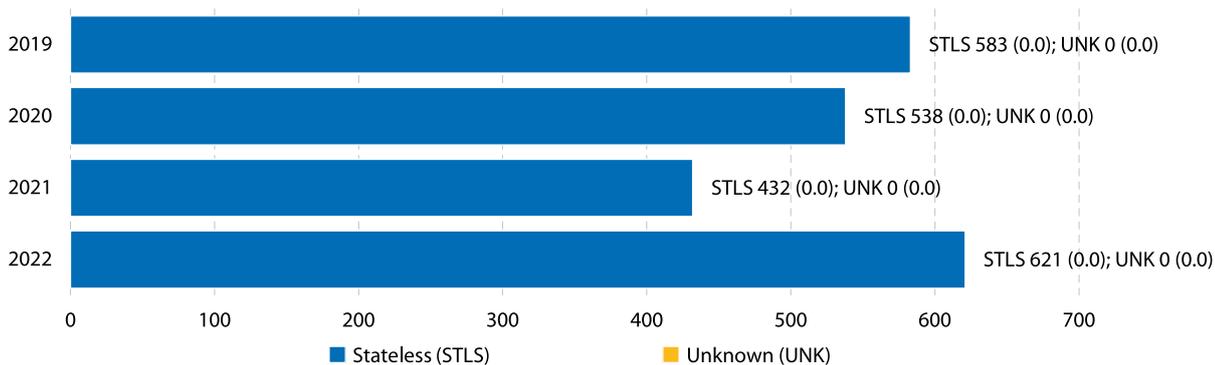
Absolute number (and share of total third-country nationals in the country)



Source: Eurostat (migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)

Stateless persons, persons with unknown citizenship and recognised non-citizens, 2019–2022

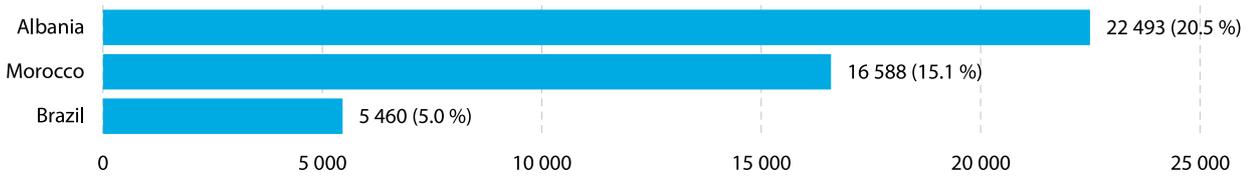
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

Top 3 countries of previous non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship, 2021

Absolute number (and the share of all acquisitions by third-country nationals plus stateless)



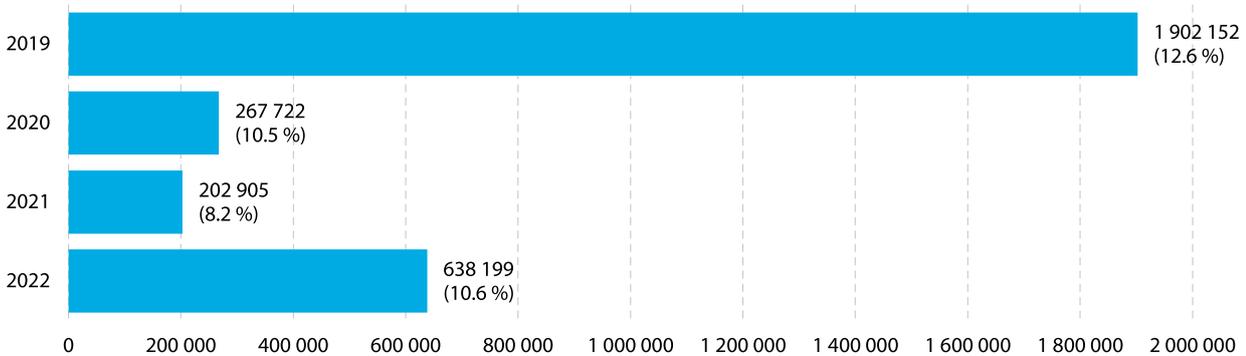
Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)



BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS

Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the share of all uniform short-stay visas issued within the Schengen Area)

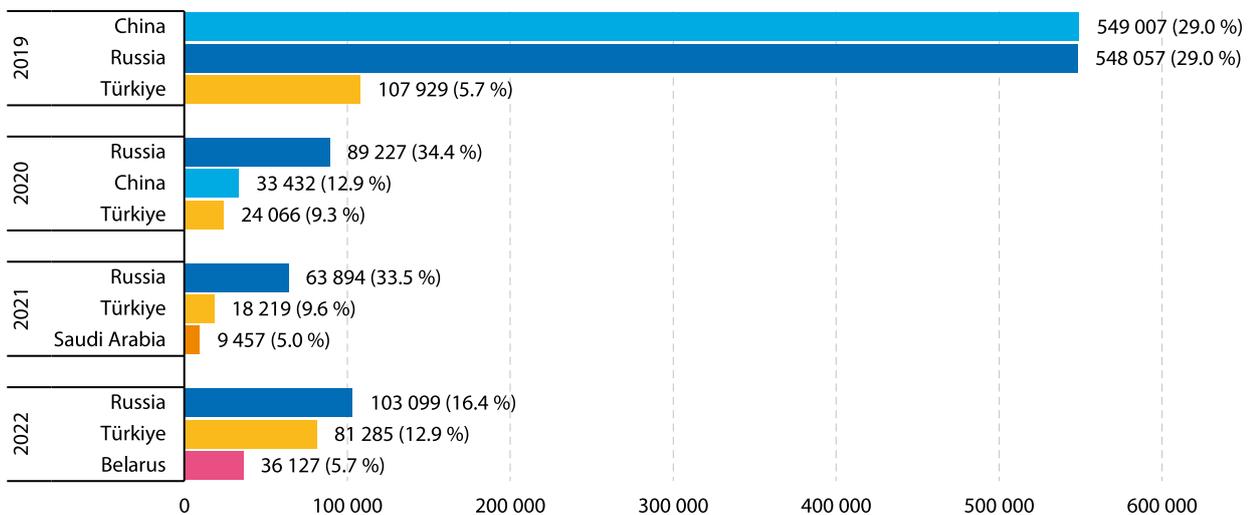


Note: Bulgaria, Ireland, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania were not part of the Schengen Area. Uniform short-stay visas (C visas) entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen States for up to 90 days within a 180-day period. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple entries.

Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

Three consulate countries in which the most Schengen uniform short-stay visas were issued, 2019–2022

Number of uniform short-stay visas issued (and the share of all uniform short-stay visas issued in consulate countries)



Note: the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant.

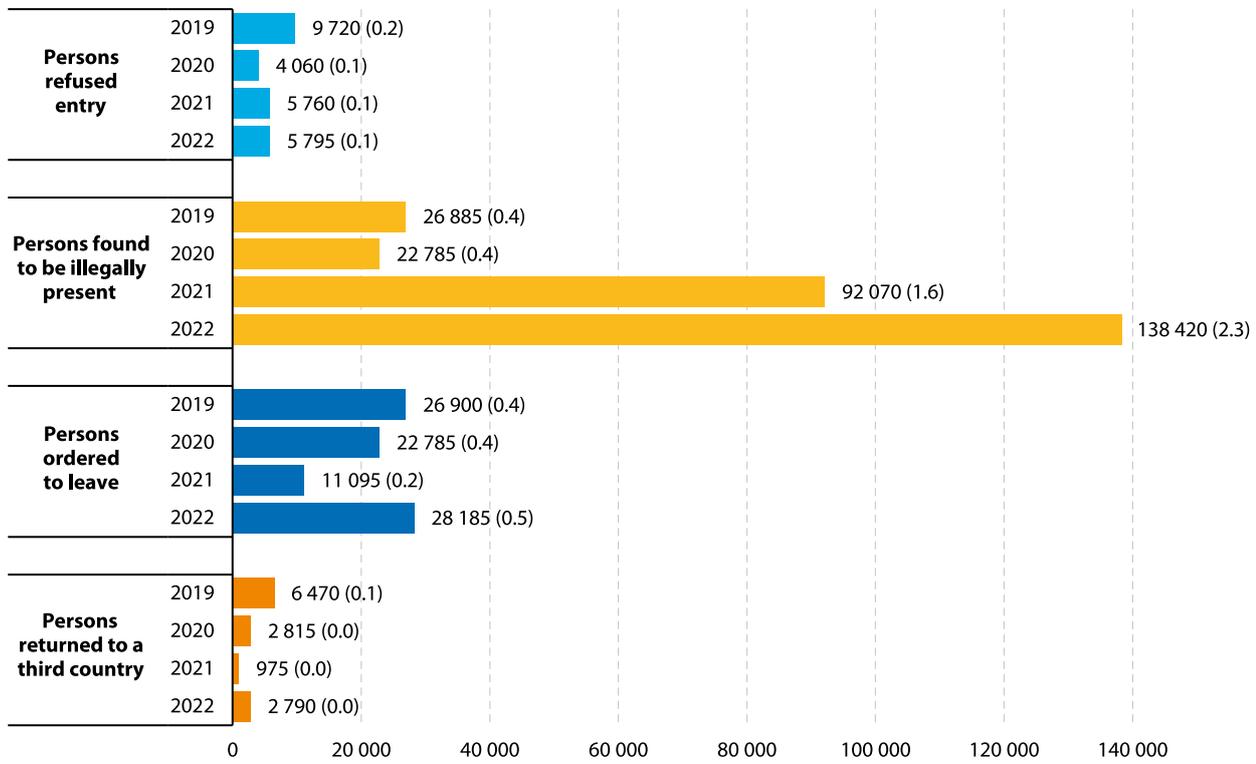
Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs



IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2019–2022

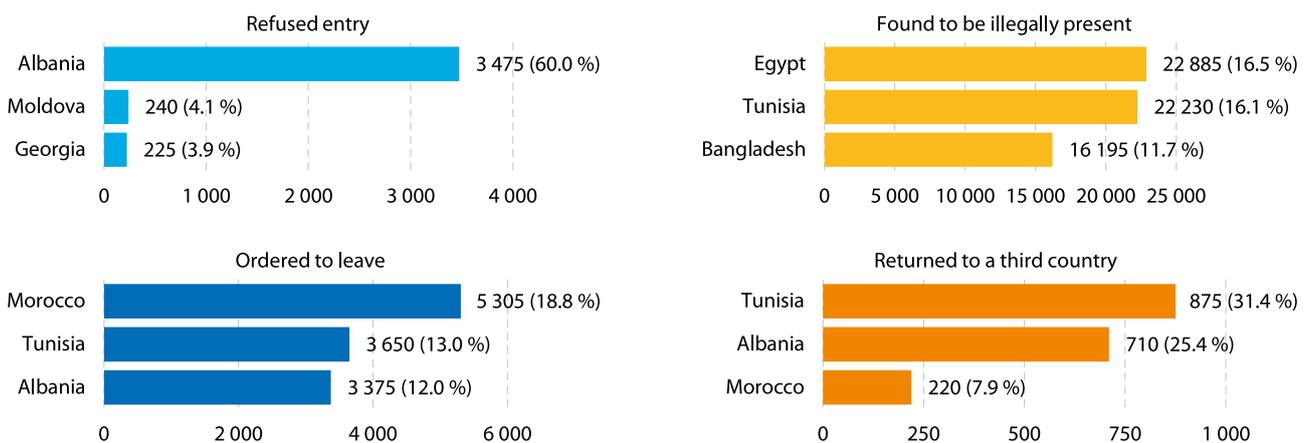
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat (migr_eirfs, migr_eipre, migr_eiord, migr_eirtn and migr_pop1ctz)

Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2022

Absolute numbers (and the shares in the respective totals)

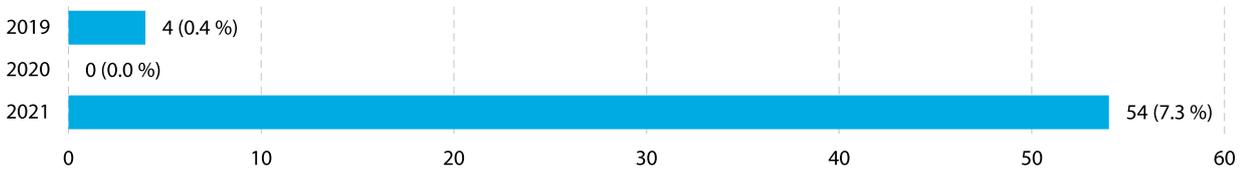


Source: Eurostat (migr_eirfs, migr_eipre, migr_eiord and migr_eirtn)



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

First residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, 2019–2021
Absolute number (and the share within the EU)

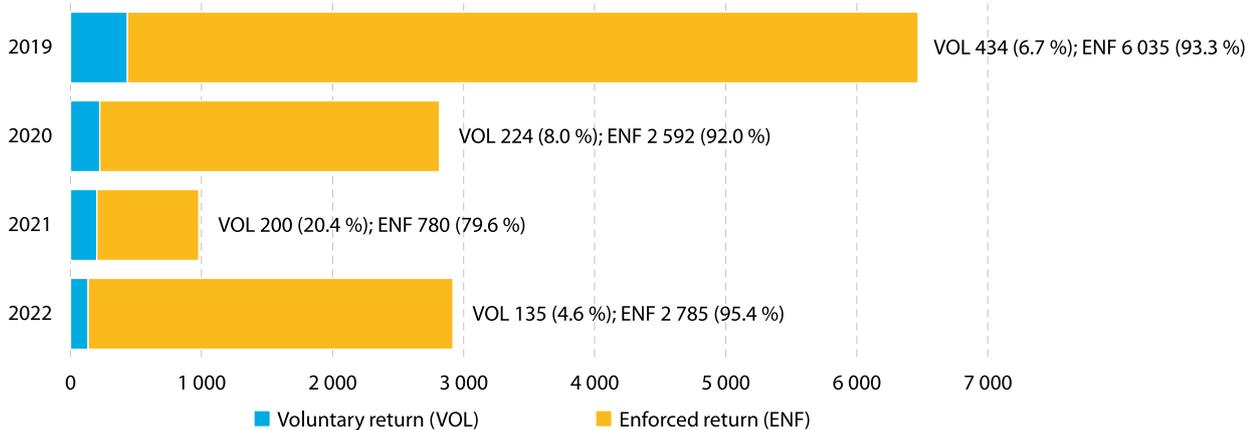


Source: Eurostat (migr_resoth)



RETURN AND READMISSION

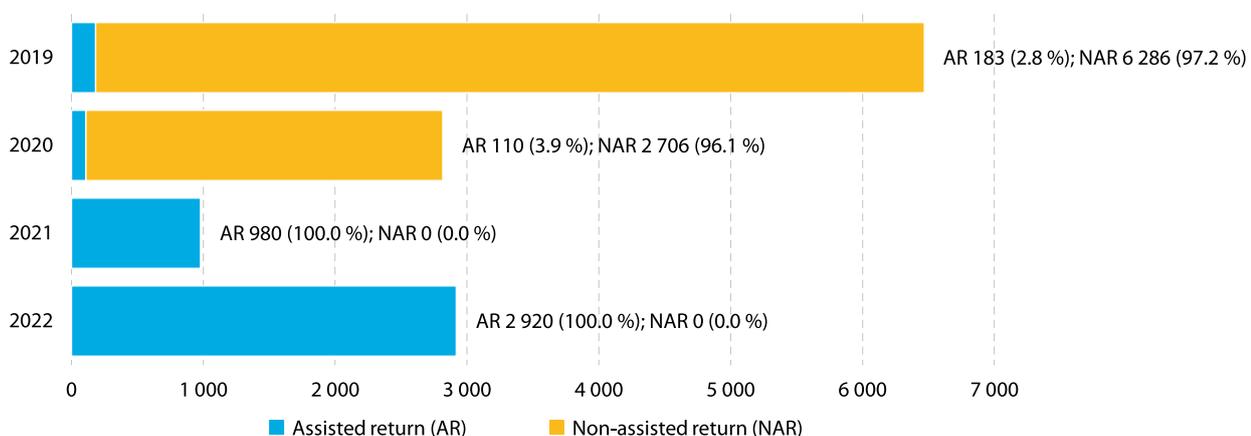
Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, 2019–2022
Absolute number (and the share within the total)



Note: data for 2019 and 2020 are from migr_eirt_vol. Data for 2021 and 2022 are from migr_eirtn1.

Source: Eurostat (migr_eirt_vol and migr_eirtn1)

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, 2019–2022
Absolute number (and the share within the total)



Note: data for 2019 and 2020 are from migr_eirt_ass. Data for 2021 and 2022 are from migr_eirtn1.

Source: Eurostat (migr_eirt_ass and migr_eirtn1)

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For more information

EMN website: <http://ec.europa.eu/emn>

EMN LinkedIn page: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/european-migration-network>

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EMN National Contact Points

Austria www.emn.at/en/

Belgium www.emnbelgium.be

Bulgaria www.emn-bg.com

Croatia <https://emn.gov.hr/>

Cyprus www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument

Czechia www.emncz.eu

Denmark www.justitsministeriet.dk

Estonia www.emn.ee/

Finland <https://emn.fi/en/>

France www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2

Germany <https://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html>

Greece <http://emn.immigration.gov.gr/en/>

Hungary www.emnhungary.hu/en

Ireland www.emn.ie/

Italy www.emnitalyncp.it/

Latvia www.emn.lv/en/home/

Lithuania www.emn.lt/en/

Luxembourg <https://emnluxembourg.uni.lu/>

Malta <https://emn.gov.mt/>

The Netherlands <https://www.emnnetherlands.nl/>

Poland <https://www.gov.pl/web/europejska-siec-migracyjna>

Portugal <https://rem.sef.pt/>

Romania <https://www.mai.gov.ro/>

Spain <https://www.emnspain.gob.es>

Slovak Republic <https://emn.sk/en/>

Slovenia <https://emm.si/en/>

Sweden <http://www.emnsweden.se/>

Norway <https://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway>

Georgia https://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article_id=1&clang=1

Republic of Moldova <http://bma.gov.md/en>

Ukraine <https://dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html>

Montenegro <https://www.gov.me/en/mup>

Armenia <https://migration.am/?lang=en>

Serbia <https://kirs.gov.rs/cir>