

# BELGIUM

## EMN COUNTRY FACTSHEET

### 2022

Main developments in migration  
and international protection,  
including latest statistics

August 2023



## OVERARCHING CHANGES

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on Belgium's migration and asylum system. In 2022, the impact was still notable, particularly in the field of forced return as stricter COVID-19 measures remained in place until May 2022. In February 2022, the Council of Ministers approved a concept note for the new Migration Code that will replace the current Immigration and Reception Act.

On 28 June 2022, a new Secretary of State for Asylum and Migration was appointed. In October 2022, she presented the conclusions of an external audit of the asylum and migration services to the federal parliament, including the recommendation to merge the three asylum agencies into a single organisation that could manage and monitor processes from start to finish.

In 2022, 36 871 people applied for international protection in Belgium. An increased influx of applicants for international protection, combined with a reduced outflow – largely due to a longer duration of the asylum procedure – created extreme pressure on (Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) Fedasil's reception network. Despite its efforts to upscale its reception capacity and reduce pressure on the network, Fedasil could no longer provide accommodation to all those entitled to such accommodation. In 2022, the European Court of Human Rights repeatedly ordered the Belgian State to adopt interim measures to prevent irreparable harm.

## KEY POINTS



More than 100 000 people applied for protection in Belgium. 63 356 people fleeing Ukraine received temporary protection status, entitling them to access the labour market, housing, and social and medical aid. An additional 36 871 people applied for international protection.



An increased influx of applicants for international protection, combined with a longer duration of the asylum procedure, led to a reception crisis. The Belgian State and the Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum-Seekers (Fedasil) were convicted numerous times for their inability to provide accommodation.



The Flemish Region approved a decree on professional activities performed in a self-employed capacity. In the Brussels-Capital Region, the French-speaking Civic Integration Programme became mandatory, aligning it with the rest of the country.



## LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

### Work-related migration

At federal level, an amendment to the Immigration Act was adopted to allow for a broader category

of people to apply for a single permit from the Belgian territory. The government partially transposed Directive 2016/801, on volunteers and trainees, to facilitate participation in European volunteer projects and give third-country nationals increased access to traineeships. Finally, two new mobility projects were launched: [Displaced Talent for Europe](#) (DT4E, by International Organization for Migration (IOM) Belgium and Luxembourg) and the [Project for Entrepreneurial Mobility \(PEM-CIV\)](#) by Enabel, the Belgian development agency.

At the regional level, the Flemish Region changed its policy on middle-skilled bottleneck workers so that they are no longer deemed 'unskilled'. This affects the determination of their minimum wage and improves their working conditions. On 9 July 2021, the Flemish government approved a decree on professional activities performed in a self-employed capacity, which took effect on 1 January 2022. The new policy includes a simplified digital procedure to apply for a professional card.

### Students and researchers

In 2022, Belgium partially transposed Directive 2016/801, on researchers, making them legally eligible for a search year, i.e., after completing their research, they can apply to stay for up to 12 months to search for work or set up a company. The transposition was very late, with the Commission starting an infringement procedure against Belgium in 2018.

### Family reunification

The most important developments in the field of family reunification relate to recent case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). The Immigration Office's practice was adapted to the CJEU's findings in C-279/20: the reference point for determining minority in the application for family reunification of a minor child with an adult beneficiary of international protection is the moment when the beneficiary applies for international protection. The Council of State followed up the notion of 'reasonable delay', which was set at three months, clarifying that the application for family reunification must be made within one year of the date on which refugee status was granted to the parent sponsor.

On 17 November 2022, the CJEU answered a Preliminary Question originating from the Council on Alien Law Litigation in case C-230/21. It found that Article 10(3)(a) of Council Directive 2003/86 on the right to family reunification, read in conjunction with Article 2(f) of that Directive, means that an unaccompanied refugee minor residing in a Member State does not have to be unmarried in order to acquire the status of sponsor for the purposes of family reunification with their first-degree relatives in the direct ascending line.

Finally, the Immigration Office extended the basic validity of the visa for family reunification from six months to one year.



## TEMPORARY PROTECTION

### Main national developments in relation to temporary protection

Many Belgian stakeholders worked together to implement the Temporary Protection Directive. The scope of application was interpreted widely, although a case-by-case approach was adopted for some categories of people, such as irregularly staying Ukrainians. In 2022, about 63 356 people fleeing the war in Ukraine received temporary protection status, entitling them to access the labour market, housing, and social and medical aid.

A registration centre was opened to facilitate the registration of applicants for temporary protection. As of 21 March 2022, an online appointment system was used to avoid queues and guarantee individuals the possibility to register.

Access to the labour market is a regional competence. All regions undertook initiatives to facilitate access to the labour market for beneficiaries of temporary protection. Self-employed beneficiaries of temporary protection are exempt from the obligation to hold a professional card for the exercise of their professional activity. All regions focused on providing detailed information in Ukrainian.

The Belgian authorities recommend that, where possible, people fleeing Ukraine should stay with family, friends or acquaintances in Belgium. For those without a place to stay, housing assistance is provided in two phases: first, crisis reception coordinated by the regional and local authorities and, when required, emergency accommodation organised by Fedasil, in collaboration with the Red Cross. Followed by a second phase of long-term accommodation organised by the three Belgian Regions. The Flemish and Brussels-Capital Regions constructed 'emergency villages' and prefabricated homes, respectively.

Beneficiaries of temporary protection have full access to Belgian public health insurance. In addition to the existing psychological support available for persons fleeing the war in Ukraine, Belgium put in place specific actions. Beneficiaries of temporary protection without sufficient means of subsistence receive aid equivalent to the social integration allowance from Public Social Welfare Centres.

Belgium's three language Communities are competent for most issues related to education. Various mechanisms were put in place or activated to ensure that minors fleeing Ukraine could benefit from the right to education. In this sense, the Flemish Community provided for extra budget so that more teaching hours could be provided, and more classrooms could be made available. Furthermore, it allowed children to access Ukrainian schooling remotely. In the French Community, measures included more assistance with language classes and allowing for more psychological support in the schools. In addition, an exemption was adopted to allow for the recruitment of Ukrainian teachers. Measures for adults included language classes and the extension of procedural benefits for beneficiaries of international protection. Concretely, in the Flemish community this means that people benefiting from temporary protection only have to pay standard tuition fees to access the university and that they can access scholarships. In the French Community, beneficiaries of temporary protection, wishing to enroll in Higher

Adult Education (l'Enseignement supérieur de Promotion sociale'), can, as other categories of beneficiaries of international protection, benefit from the exemption of the specific registration fee as soon as they present their temporary protection attestation.

Belgium faces a shortage of guardians for unaccompanied children. Nevertheless, the Guardianship Service of the Justice Federal Public Service received extra funding to help with unaccompanied minors from Ukraine. More specifically, they received budget from the NGO "IDP Ukraine" for new staff, extra employee-guardians and interpreters, and extra Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) funding to hire three new employees to identify unaccompanied minors fleeing Ukraine.

Finally, Fedasil provides assistance to Ukrainians and to third-country nationals with legal residence in Ukraine who decide to go back to Ukraine.



## INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

### Legislative and policy developments related to international protection

By judgment of 19 January 2022, the Brussels Court of First Instance ordered the Belgian State to ensure access to the international protection procedure. Since autumn 2021, the number of people who could register for international protection was limited to the (insufficient) places available in the reception network. Due to the general increase in international protection applications, many applicants were unable to register immediately.

The entry into force of two Royal Decrees on 19 September 2022 allows the Immigration Office and the Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless persons (CGRS) to conduct remote interviews.

In August 2022, a new reception facility, operated by the Immigration Office and funded by Fedasil, opened to provide reception for applicants subject to an accelerated Dublin procedure. The on-site procedure should facilitate Dublin transfers and shorten the process.

In May 2022, the CGRS fully resumed processing decisions on international protection applications from Afghanistan after a temporary partial suspension of the notification of decisions in August 2021.

The asylum authorities took considerable steps towards digitalisation in 2022. The digitalisation strategy e-migration was translated into a comprehensive Enterprise Architecture encompassing the Immigration Office, CGRS, and the Council for Alien Law Litigation (CALL). The CGRS continued to develop full electronic case management. The application 'J-Box' (launched in March 2022) allows documents to be digitally introduced to the CALL and for the CALL to send procedural documents to parties.

## Relocation and resettlement<sup>1</sup>

In November 2022, the first people arrived in Belgium under the 2022-2024 agreement, Humanitarian Corridor of Sant'Egidio.

In 2022, the Belgian Resettlement Programme was put on hold due to a lack of reception places. Only 71 transfers could be organised and no selection missions took place. Accordingly, the 2023 commitment was reduced from 1 400 to 500.<sup>2</sup>

To attract more reception partners and create more reception places for resettled refugees, resettlement funding was increased and extended to organisations and institutes.

Fedasil, assisted by Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Europe, is currently developing a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Resettlement Programme as a whole, and for the Community Sponsorship Programme in particular.



## MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

### Minors

The number of unaccompanied minors applying for international protection in Belgium continued to rise, impacting identification, age assessment, appointment of guardians, and availability of reception places.

On 1 March 2022, the Flemish non-profit organisation Minor-Ndako opened a new reception structure, 'Meza', a small-scale facility targeting unaccompanied minor girls (14-18 years old) who are suspected victims of human trafficking (primarily sexual exploitation). The facility has six places and is secured and on a secret location.

On 22 March 2022, the Committee on the Rights of the Child concluded that Belgium had violated Article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, read in conjunction with Article 3, and ordered the State to make adequate compensation. It considered that "by failing to consider possible alternatives to the detention of the children, the State party has not given due regard, as a primary consideration, to their best interests, either at the time of their detention or when their detention was extended".



## INTEGRATION

### National integration strategy

Migrant integration is the competence of the language-based Communities (French Community, Flemish Community, German-speaking Community). On 1 October 2022, the Flemish government launched the 'Plan Living Together', which aims to support local governments to promote living together in diversity. The Flemish Minister for Home Affairs, Administrative Affairs, Civic Integration and Equal Opportunities made €14 million available for

<sup>1</sup> Includes Humanitarian Admission Programmes

<sup>2</sup> Divergence with Eurostat Statistical annex, as numbers in Belgium refer to arrivals, not registrations.

the roll-out of the Plan. In 2022, 50 grants involving 106 Flemish municipalities were submitted. This financial support to local authorities is in line with the new role of the local level in the implementation of Flemish civic integration policy.

### Active participation of migrants and receiving societies in integration

The Civic Integration Programme organised by the Flemish Community was amended to include compulsory registration with the public employment services and a 40-hour ‘participation’ trajectory to strengthen (labour market) integration. The existing components – social orientation and Dutch as a second language – were also enhanced. Changes were made to the target group (now excludes applicants for international protection), a statement of rights and obligations was introduced, a standardised test is now required to complete the social orientation course, and the trajectory will no longer be free of charge (from 1 September 2023).

Fedasil created a new department “Participation to society”. This department focuses on stimulating, implementing and coordinating the policy and actions in the field of labour integration and developing the skills of international protection applicants.

In the Brussels-Capital Region, where both the French and Flemish communities coexist, the Civic Integration Programmes became mandatory, bringing them in line with the rest of the country.



## CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

### Acquisition of citizenship

In the Brussels-Capital Region, the Civic Integration Programmes became accessible to all third-country nationals, regardless of the duration of their stay. Successful completion of the programme is one of the ways for candidates for Belgian citizenship to prove their social integration. This change has a significant impact on the acquisition of Belgian citizenship for third-country nationals who are not newcomers and who previously had to resort to other criteria (vocational training, continuous employment, etc.) to prove their social integration. This widening also harmonises the integration conditions with the Walloon and Flemish Regions.

### Statelessness

The Belgian Nationality Code was amended to introduce a series of important changes related to stateless children (Article 10). Firstly, it is now legally established that recognition as a stateless person is not required to grant Belgian nationality to a child born in Belgium without nationality. The change of wording from a child “being stateless” to a child “having no other nationality” is an important nuance, as the official recognition of statelessness poses considerable challenges in practice. Secondly, the amended Article 10 introduces the possibility for the civil registrar to seek advice from the Public Prosecutor in the event of doubt about the lack of nationality of a child.

The non-binding advice provided by the Public Prosecutor is a deviation from the general advisory power of the newly established Central Citizenship Authority within the Justice Federal Public Service.



## BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS

### Border management

Until May 2022, border management remained highly impacted by **COVID-19**, with border control measures in place (PCR test, vaccination check, recovery certificate, etc.). By the end of May 2022, these measures were gradually lifted.

In 2022, the Federal Police and the Immigration Office continued to prepare for the upcoming Entry Exit System (EES). New **software** was installed at all external border posts.

### Schengen governance

On 1 October 2022, the new Schengen Evaluation and Monitoring Mechanism (SEMM) Regulation entered into force. Belgium installed a pool of national experts for each area concerned by the Schengen evaluation and monitoring activities.



## IRREGULAR MIGRATION INCLUDING MIGRANT SMUGGLING

In 2022, Individual Case Management (ICAM) offices of the Immigration Office’s ‘Alternatives to Detention’ department opened in six cities to support irregularly staying migrants towards a long-term solution – either legal stay in Belgium or return.

### Preventing facilitation of irregular migration (‘smuggling’) and preventing irregular stay

Since the end of 2021, the Belgian police have intercepted an increasing number of vehicles carrying equipment to **cross the English Channel** from the coast of Northern France.



## TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

### National strategic policy developments

On 1 June 2022, the Law on the reform of sexual criminal law entered into force. The new law amends the Act of 13 April 1995 containing provisions to suppress human trafficking and smuggling. The amendments clarify who can be considered a victim of trafficking in human beings and of (aggravated forms of) human smuggling.

It explicitly requires authorities to refer all victims of trafficking in human beings and of aggravated forms of human smuggling to specialised reception centres. In February 2022, a special Parliamentary Commission was set up to evaluate the legislation and policies on trafficking and smuggling. This Commission is tasked with assessing the fight against human trafficking and human smuggling, applicable legal provisions for the prosecution of perpetrators and the protection of victims, and international cooperation.

### Identification and information to victims of trafficking in human beings

Social inspection services joined forces to focus on social dumping and labour exploitation among posted third-country nationals, with targeted inspections organised monthly. A major case of labour exploitation in the construction sector was investigated in the second half of 2022 – the so-called Borealis case – involving huge numbers of presumed victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation.



## RETURN AND READMISSION

### Main national developments

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the organisation of forced return in 2022. As the Immigration Office could not enforce testing and/or vaccination, irregularly staying migrants who were unwilling to deliver vaccine certificates or tests could not be returned.

The COVID-19 legislation did not contain any provision on requesting certificates from third persons, thus the Immigration Office could not check whether people were vaccinated.

In 2022, the number of assisted voluntary returns increased markedly (10% higher than in 2019 and 36% higher than in 2021). Fedasil provided return assistance to **2 673 people willing to return to their country of origin**.<sup>3</sup> The number of migrants returning with reintegration support also increased significantly.



## MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

In early 2022, the Belgian Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD) of the FPS Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation published a new Strategic Note on migration as a lever for development. The note provides a general framework and common thread on the theme of migration for various players in Belgian development and constitutes a basis for political dialogue with the governments of countries where Belgian development cooperation is active, alongside the EU, other donors and multilateral partners.

In 2022, two new mobility projects were launched: Displaced Talent for Europe (DT4E, by IOM Belgium and Luxembourg) and the Ivory Coast Project for Entrepreneurial Mobility (PEM-CIV, by Enabel, the Belgian Development Agency).

<sup>3</sup> This number includes all persons who have made use of the Belgian voluntary return programme of Fedasil.



## STATISTICAL ANNEX

The statistical annex available on the next pages complements the Country Factsheet and provides an overview of the latest available statistics for Belgium 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](#).

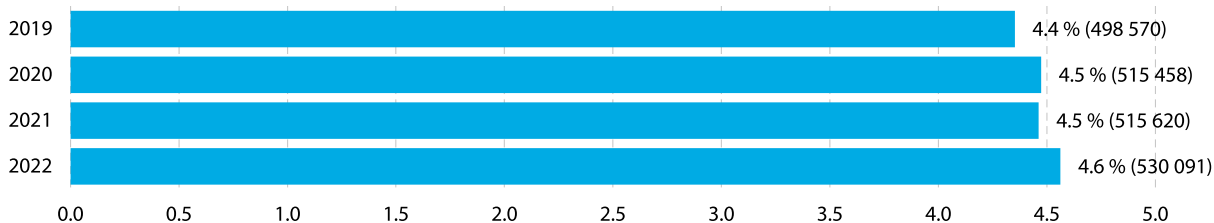
An online data code available under each table/figure can be used to directly access to the most recent data on [Eurostat's website](#).



## LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

### Third-country nationals, 1 January 2019–2022

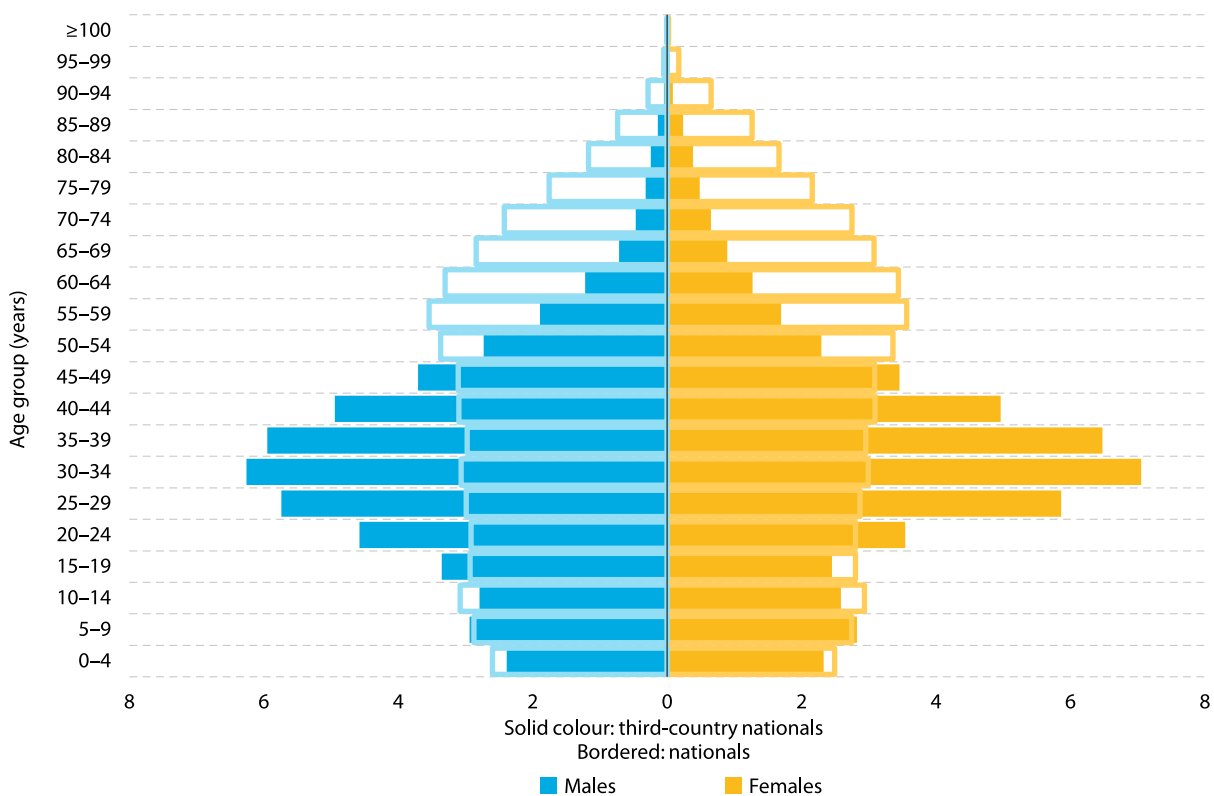
Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat (migr\_pop1ctz)

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

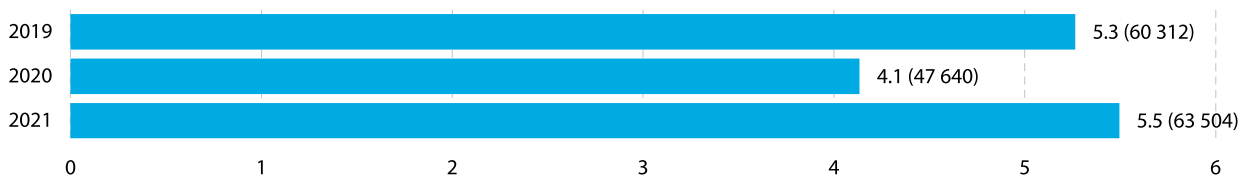
%



Source: Eurostat (migr\_pop1ctz)

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

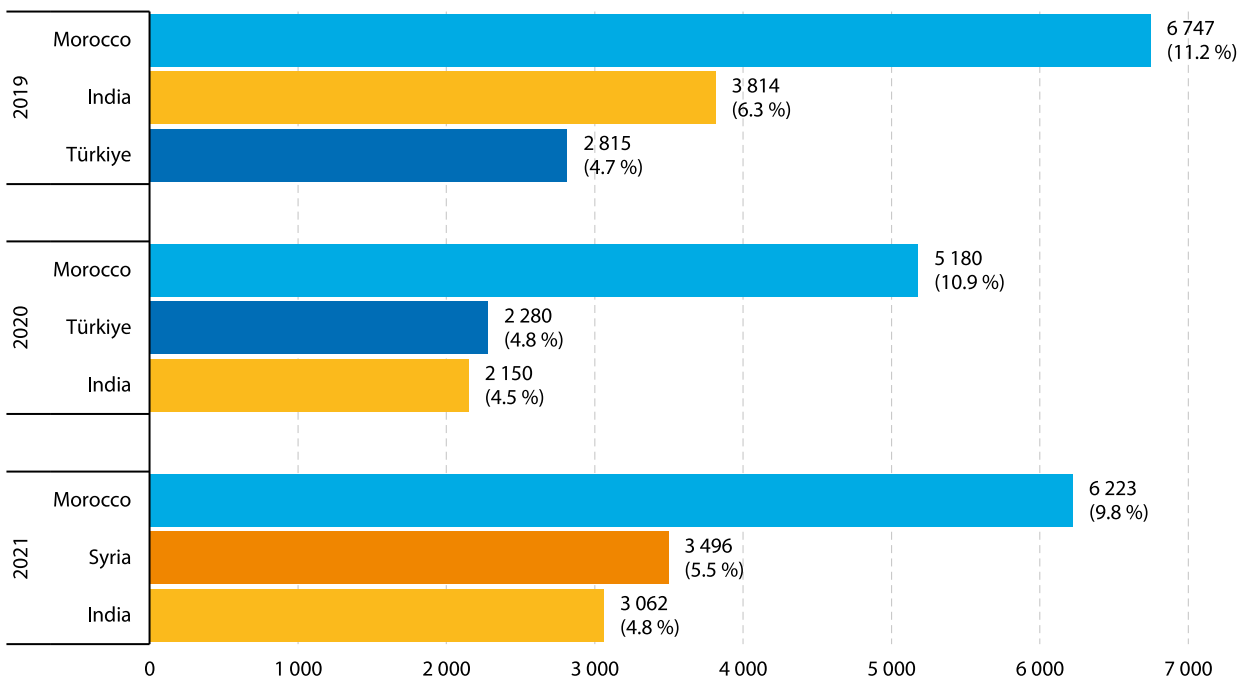
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



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)

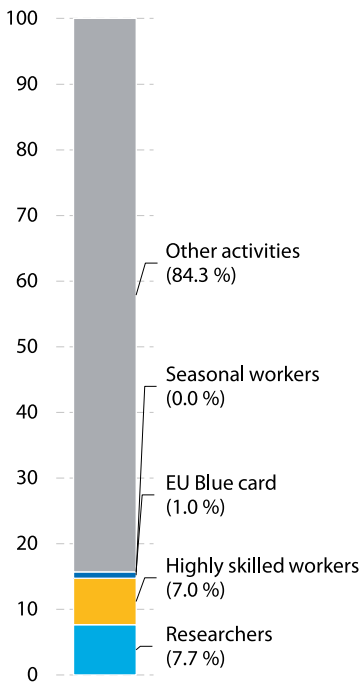


Source: Eurostat (migr\_resfirst)

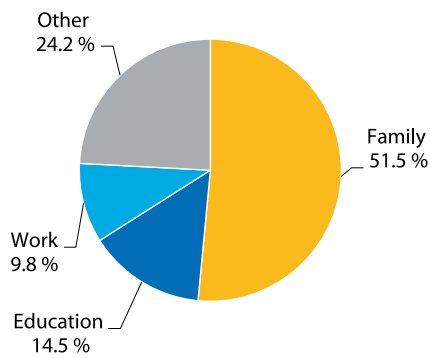
### First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, 2021

%

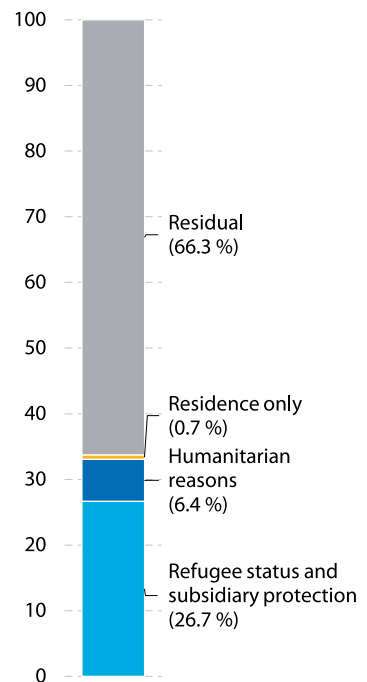
#### Work reason, by type



#### All permits, by reason



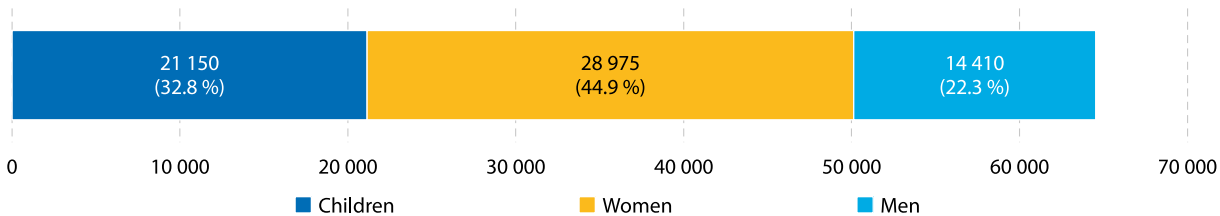
#### Other reason, by detailed reason



Source: Eurostat (migr\_resfirst, migr\_resocc and migr\_resoth)

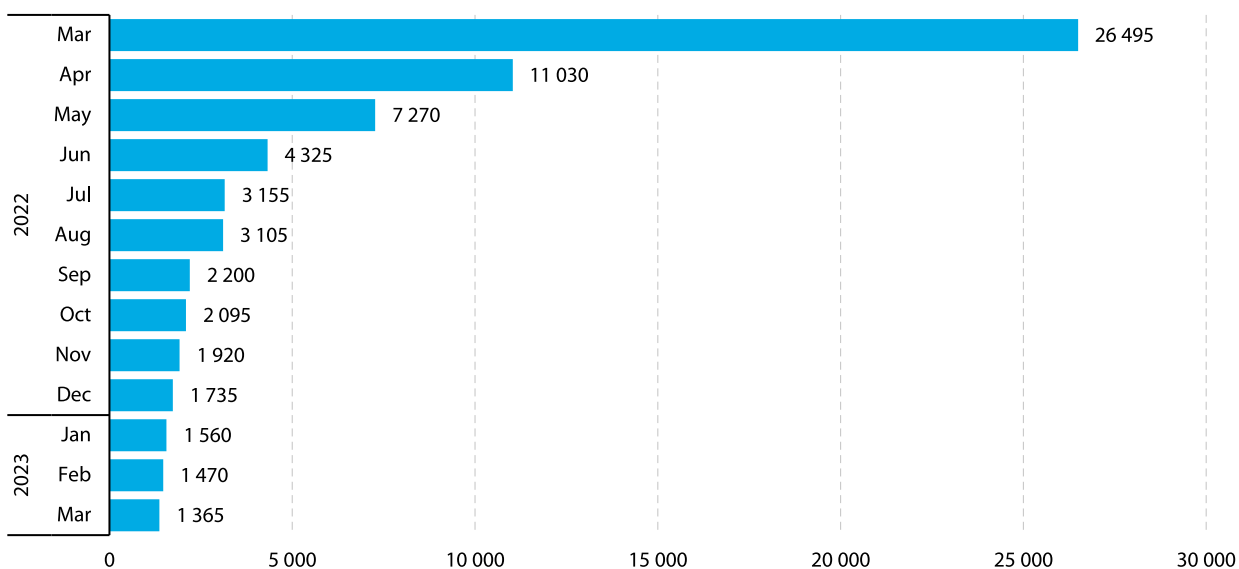
## **TEMPORARY PROTECTION**

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)



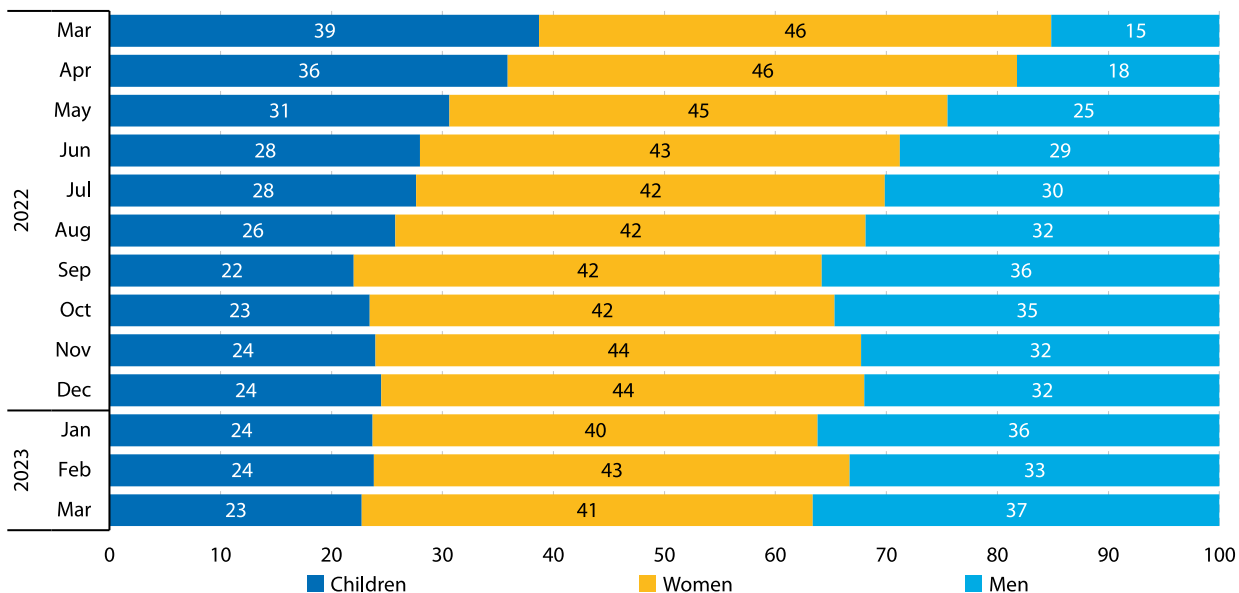
Source: Eurostat (migr\_asytpsm)

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)

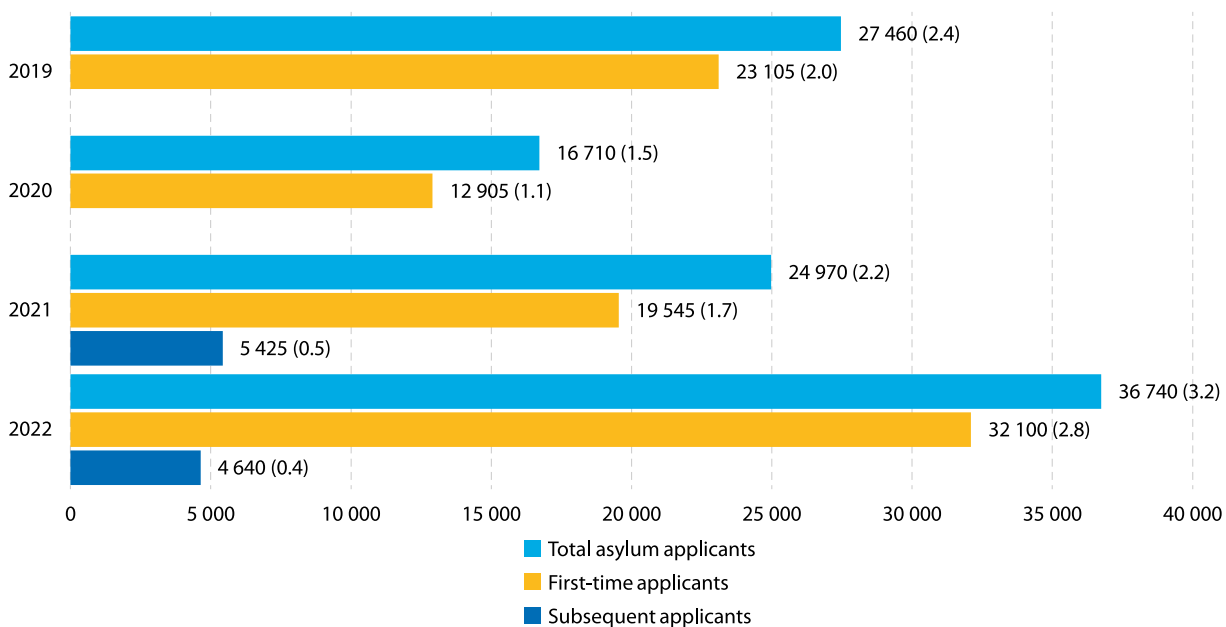




## INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

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

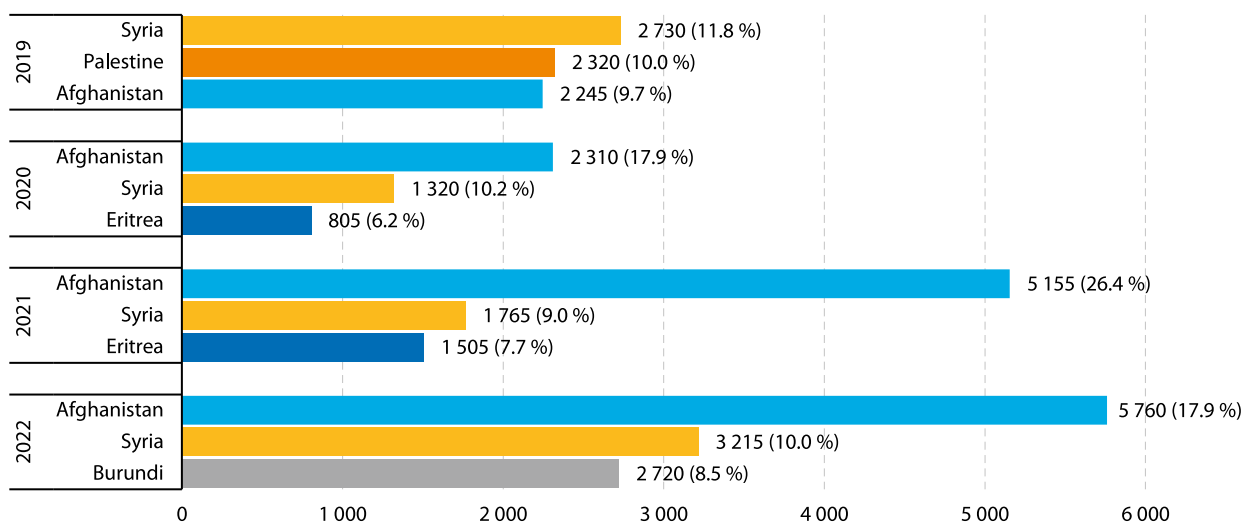
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat (migr\_asyappctza and migr\_pop1ctz)

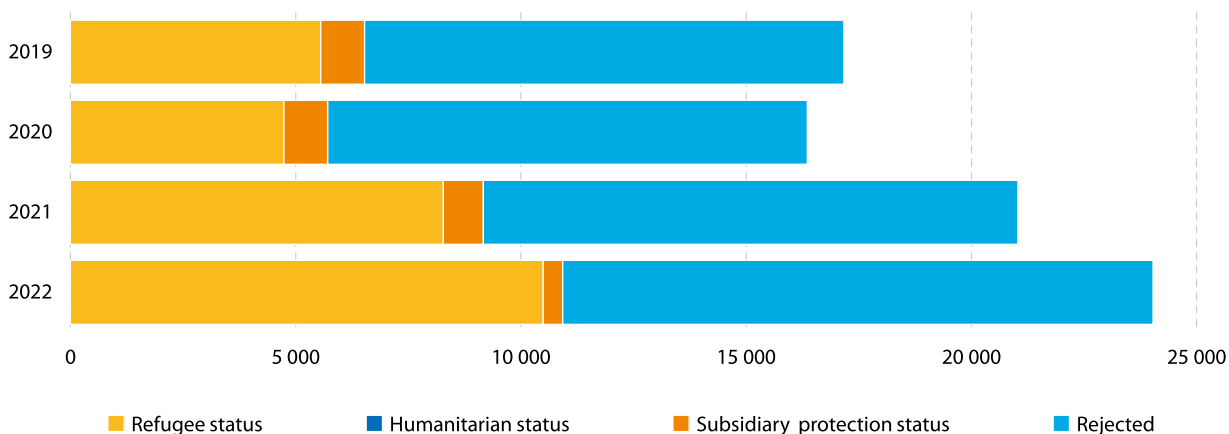
### Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, 2019–2022

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



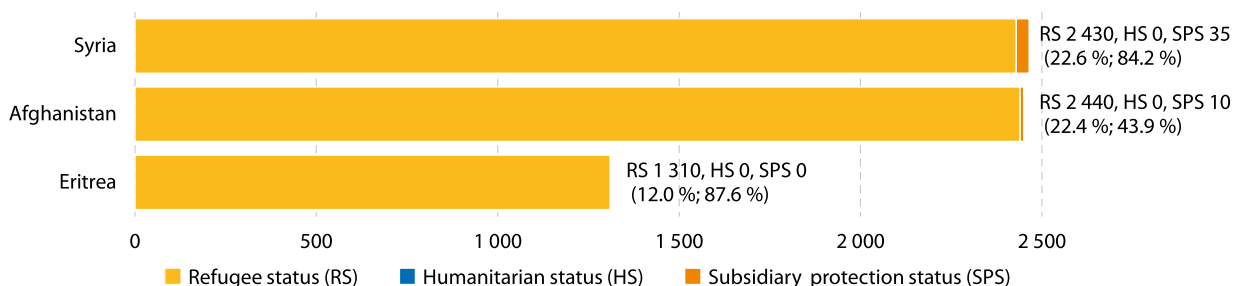
	Refugee status		Humanitarian status		Subsidiary protection status		Rejected	
	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)
<b>2019</b>	5 555	32.4	–	–	975	5.7	10 640	62.0
<b>2020</b>	4 735	28.9	–	–	975	6.0	10 650	65.1
<b>2021</b>	8 280	39.4	–	–	885	4.2	11 865	56.4
<b>2022</b>	10 495	43.7	–	–	430	1.8	13 105	54.5

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

Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfsta](#))

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

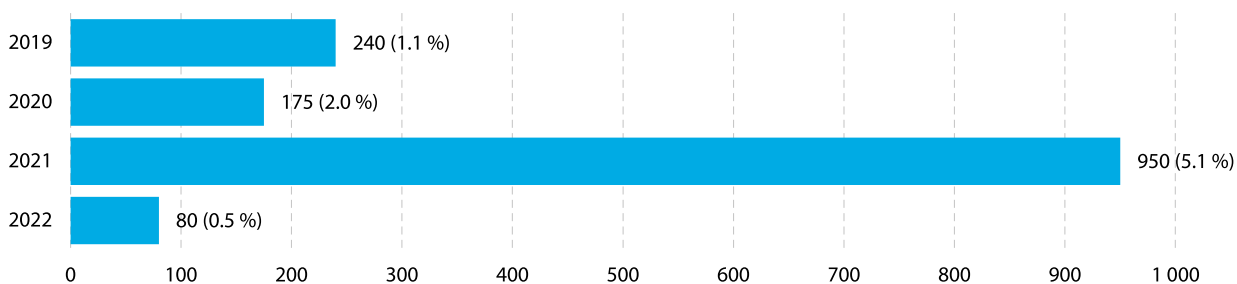
Absolute number (and share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asydcfsta](#))

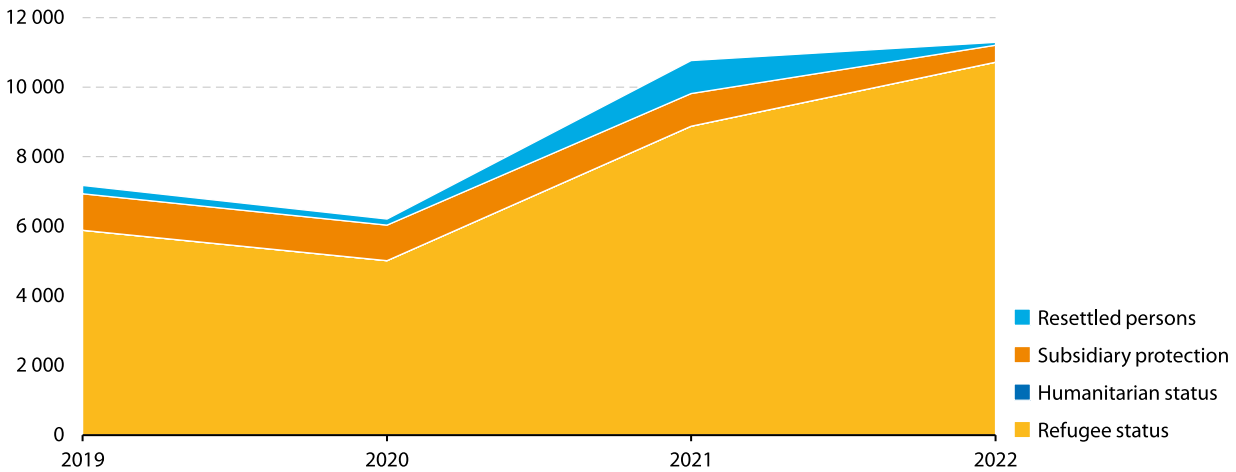
### Resettled third-country nationals, 2019–2022

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



Source: Eurostat ([migr\\_asyresra](#))

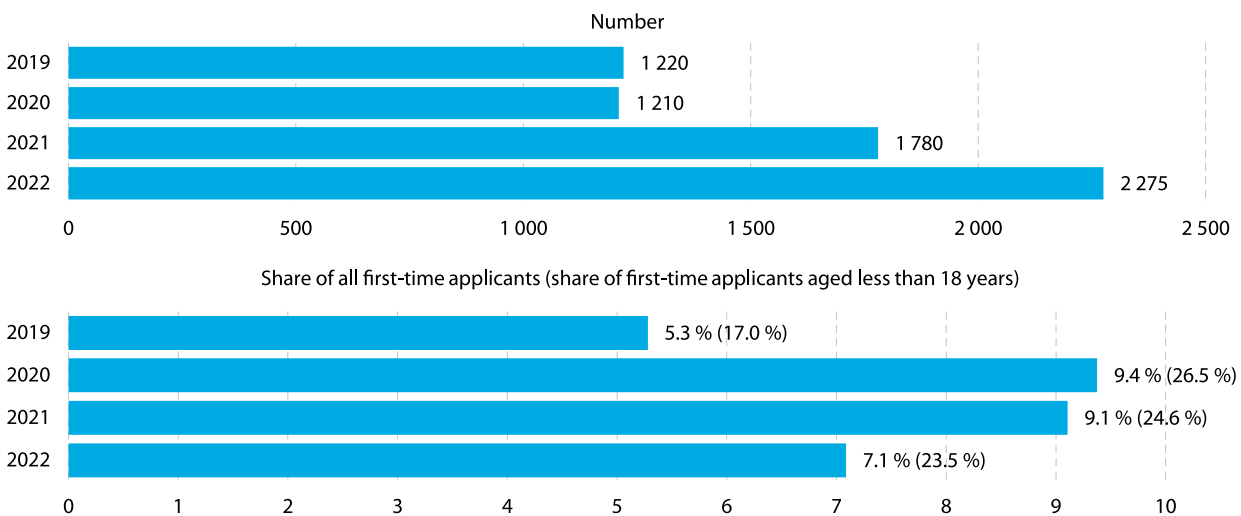
### Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2019–2022



Source: Eurostat (migr\_asydcfsta, migr\_asydcfina and migr\_asyresa)

## UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

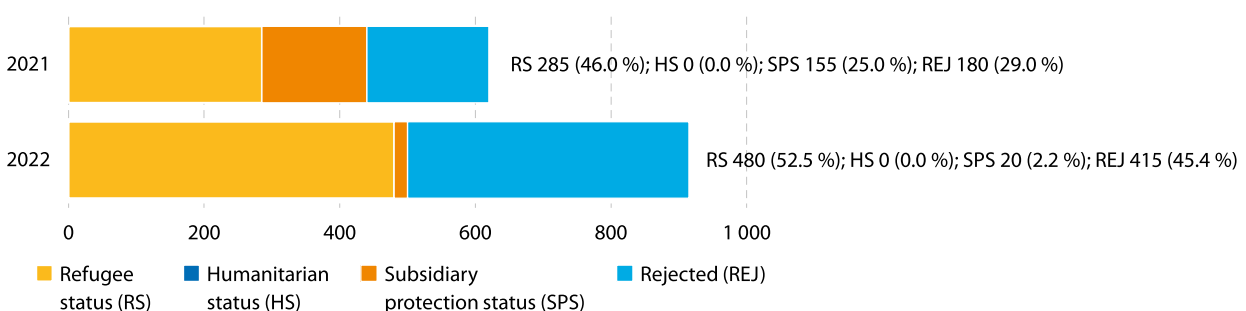
### Unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) applying for asylum, 2019–2022



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)



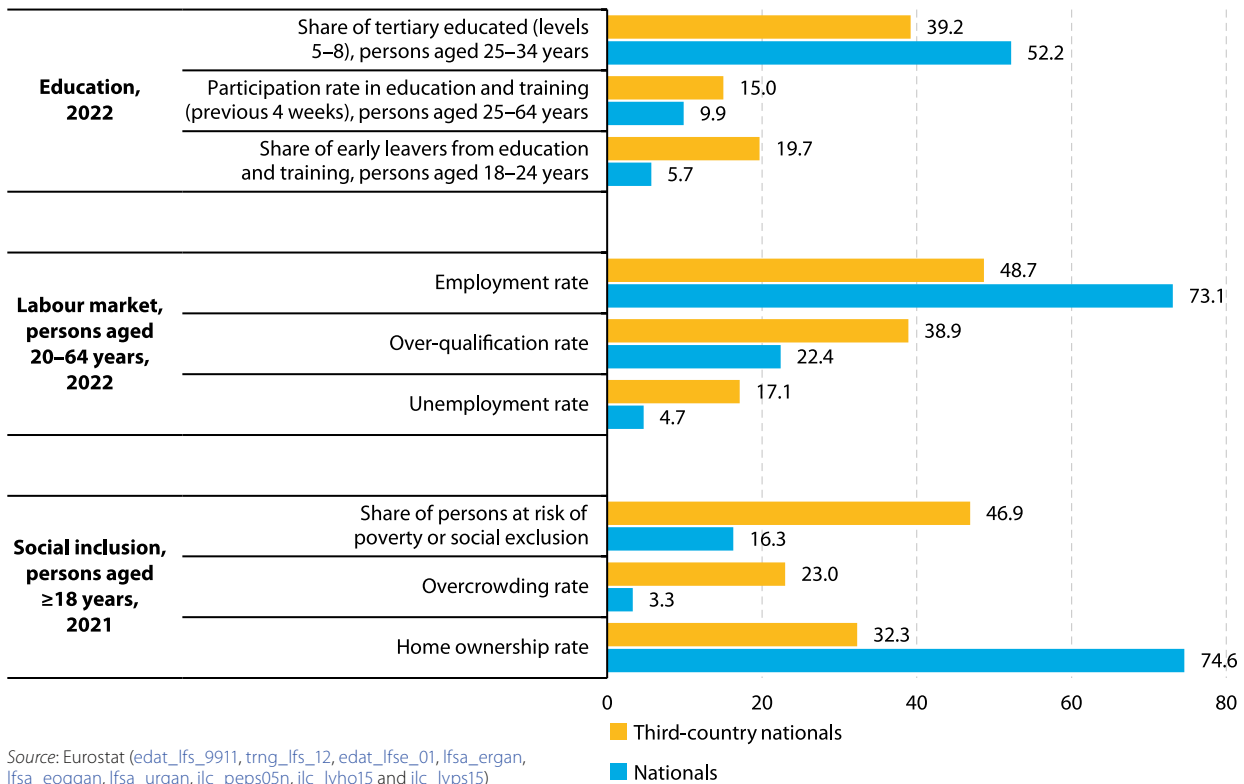
Source: Eurostat (migr\_asyumdcfq)



## INTEGRATION

### Integration indicators, 2021 or 2022

%



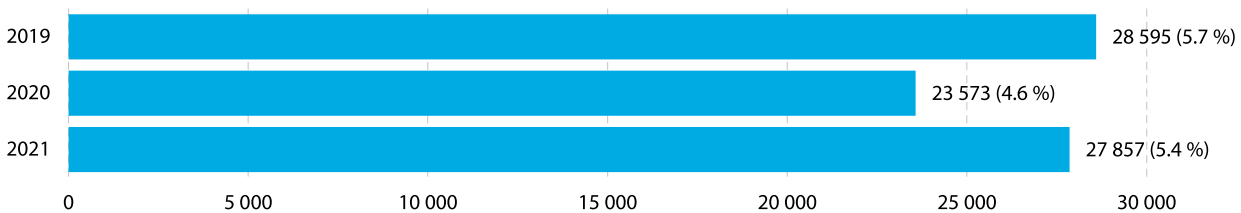
Source: Eurostat (edat\_lfs\_9911, trng\_lfs\_12, edat\_lfse\_01, lfsa\_ergan, lfsa\_eoqgan, lfsa\_urgan, ilc\_peps05n, ilc\_lvho15 and ilc\_lvps15)



## CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

### Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, 2019–2021

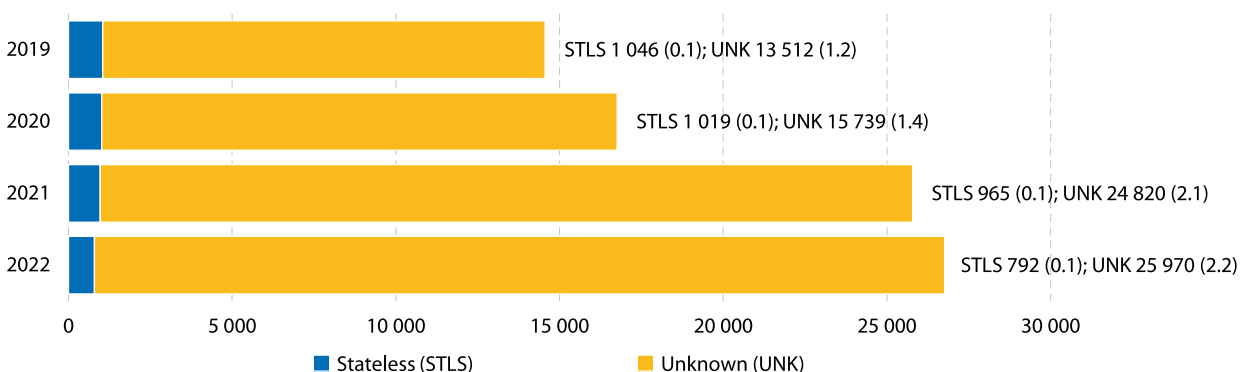
Absolute number (and share of total third-country nationals in the country)



Source: Eurostat (migr\_acq and migr\_pop1ctz)

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

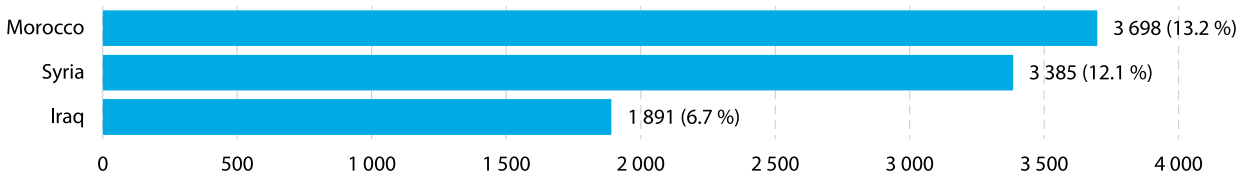
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



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)



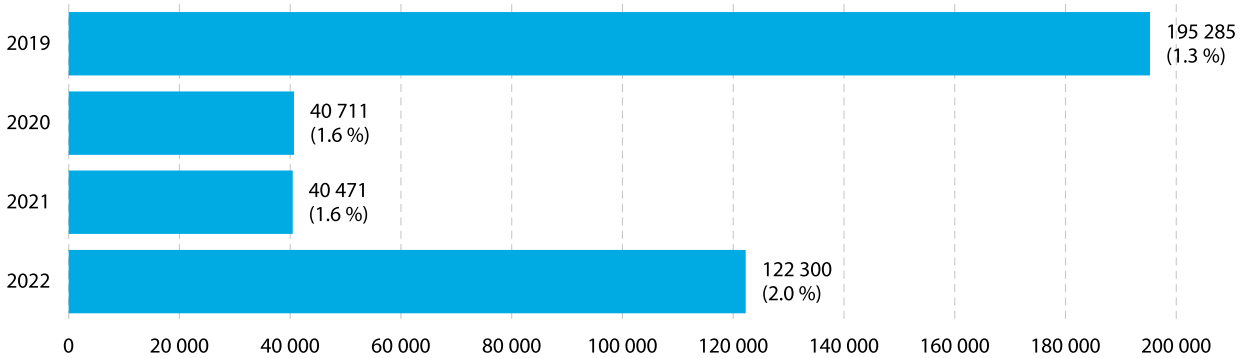
Source: Eurostat (migr\_acq)



## 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)

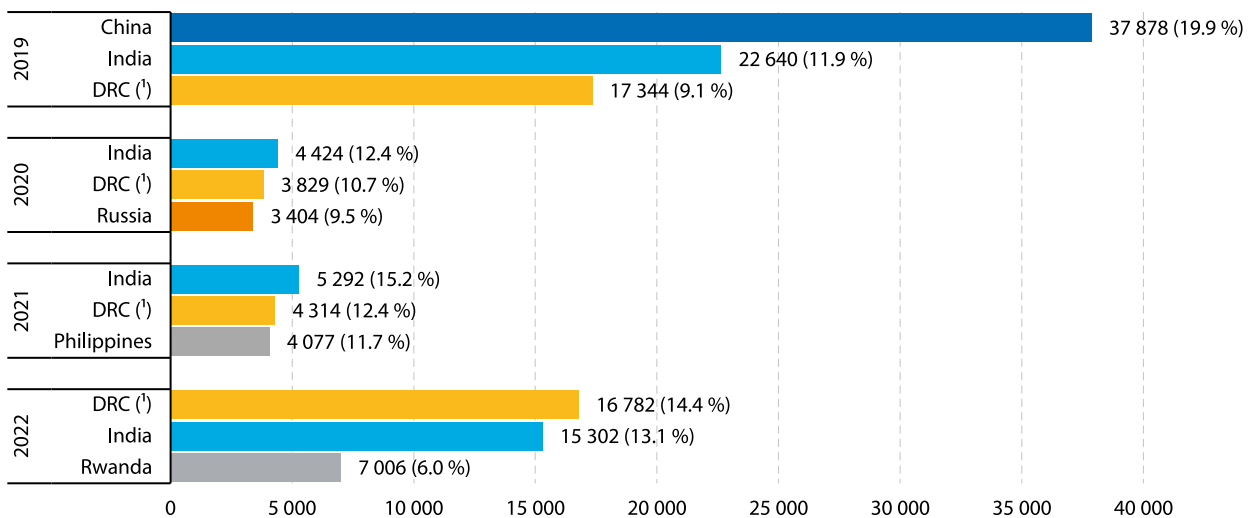


Note: Bulgaria, Ireland, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania were not part of the Schengen Area. Uniform short-stay visas (C visas) entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen States for up to 90 days within a 180-day period. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple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

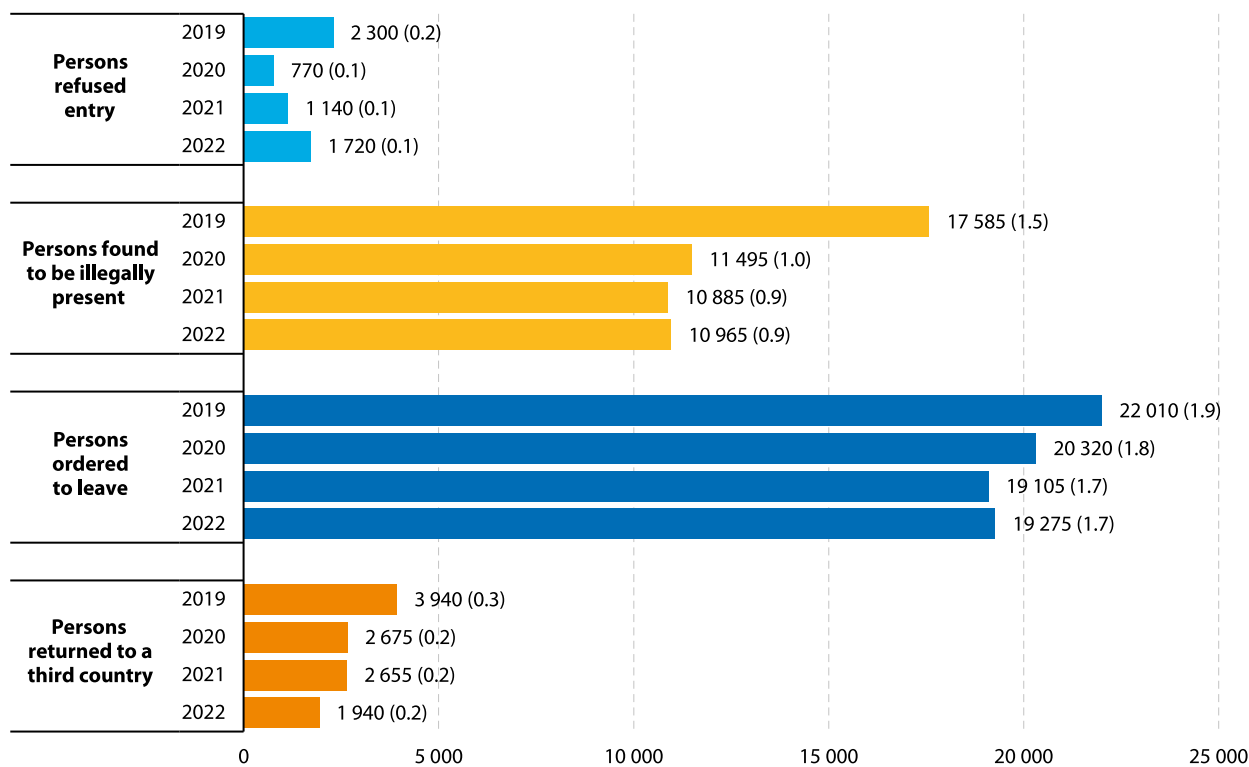
(¹) Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

## IRREGULAR MIGRATION

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

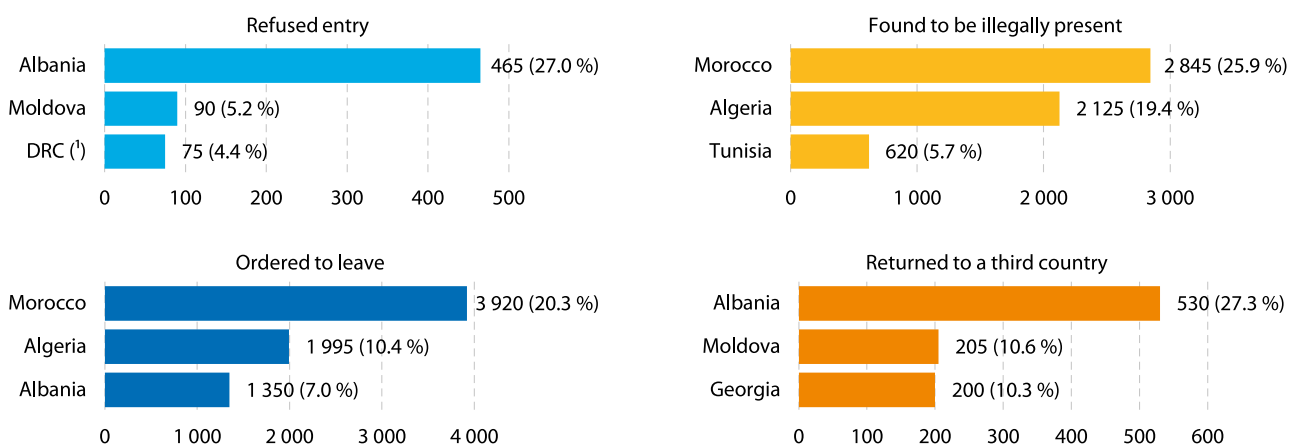
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



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)



(\*) Democratic Republic of the Congo.

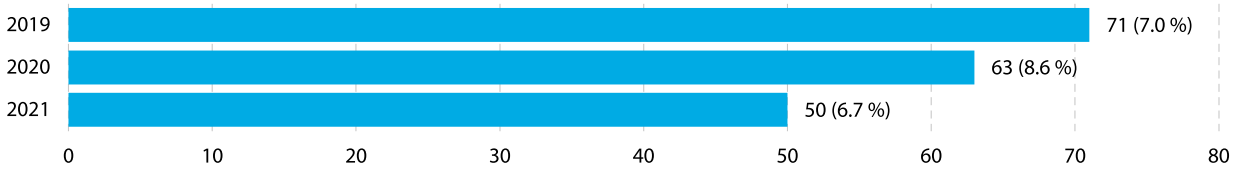
Source: Eurostat (migr\_eirfs, migr\_eipre, migr\_eiord and migr\_eirtn)



## 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)



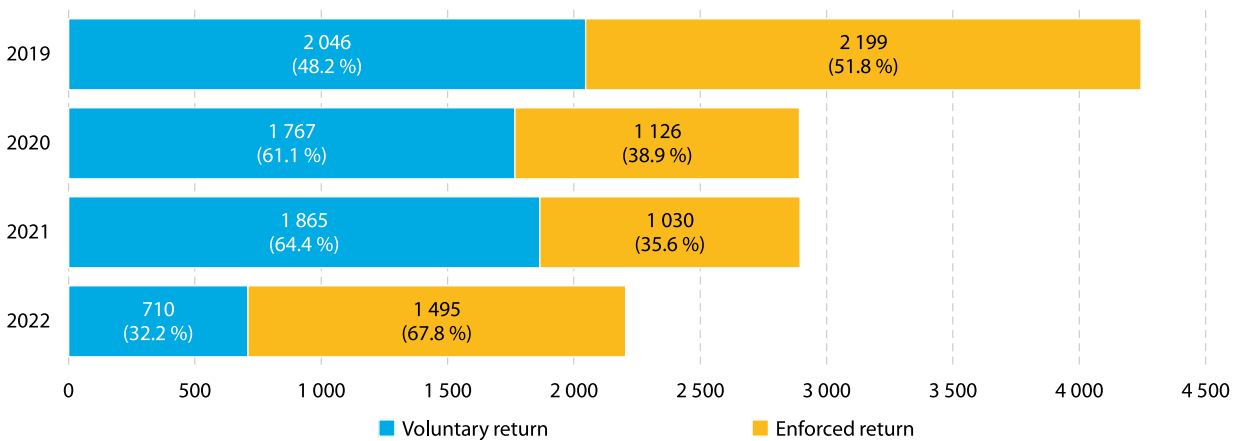
Source: Eurostat (migr\_resoth)



## RETURN AND READMISSION

### Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, 2019–2022

Absolute number (and the share within the total)

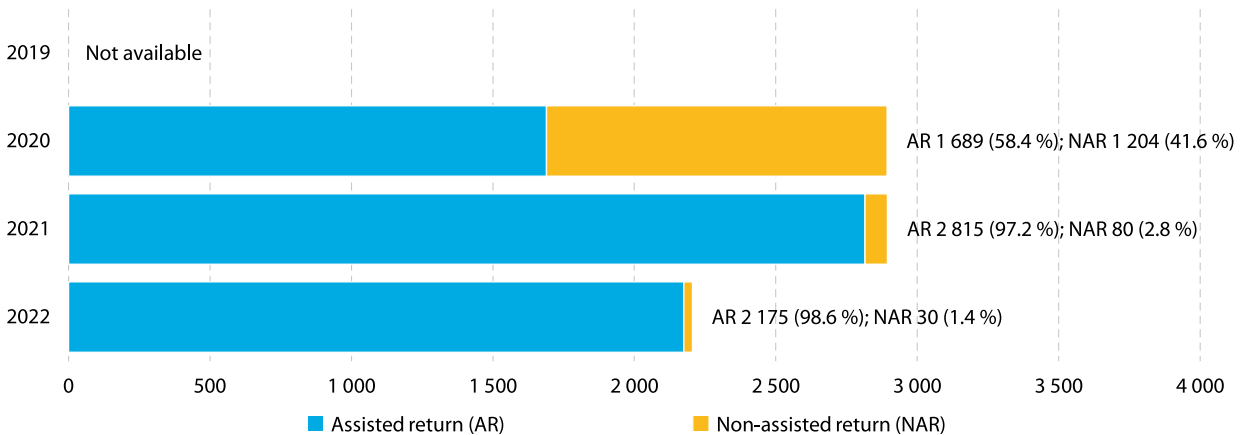


Note: data for 2019 and 2020 are from migr\_eirt\_vol. Data for 2021 and 2022 are from migr\_eirtn1.

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)





## GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU

### In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you online ([european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en)).

### On the phone or in writing

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696,
- via the following form: [european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us_en).

## FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU

### Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website ([european-union.europa.eu](https://european-union.europa.eu)).

### EU publications

You can view or order EU publications at [op.europa.eu/en/publications](https://op.europa.eu/en/publications). Multiple copies of free publications can be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local documentation centre ([european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us\\_en](https://european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en)).

### EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex ([eur-lex.europa.eu](https://eur-lex.europa.eu)).

### EU open data

The portal [data.europa.eu](https://data.europa.eu) provides access to open datasets from the EU institutions, bodies and agencies. These can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes. The portal also provides access to a wealth of datasets from European countries.



## For more information

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

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

EMN Twitter account: <https://twitter.com/emnmigration>

EMN YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/@EMNMigration>

## EMN National Contact Points

Austria [www.emn.at/en/](http://www.emn.at/en/)

Belgium [www.emnbelgium.be](http://www.emnbelgium.be)

Bulgaria [www.emn-bg.com](http://www.emn-bg.com)

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

Cyprus [www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument](http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/crmd/emnncpc.nsf/home/home?opendocument)

Czechia [www.emncz.eu](http://www.emncz.eu)

Denmark [www.justitsministeriet.dk](http://www.justitsministeriet.dk)

Estonia [www.emn.ee/](http://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](http://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](http://www.emnhungary.hu/en)

Ireland [www.emn.ie/](http://www.emn.ie/)

Italy [www.emnitalyncp.it/](http://www.emnitalyncp.it/)

Latvia [www.emn.lv/en/home/](http://www.emn.lv/en/home/)

Lithuania [www.emn.lt/en/](http://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](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>