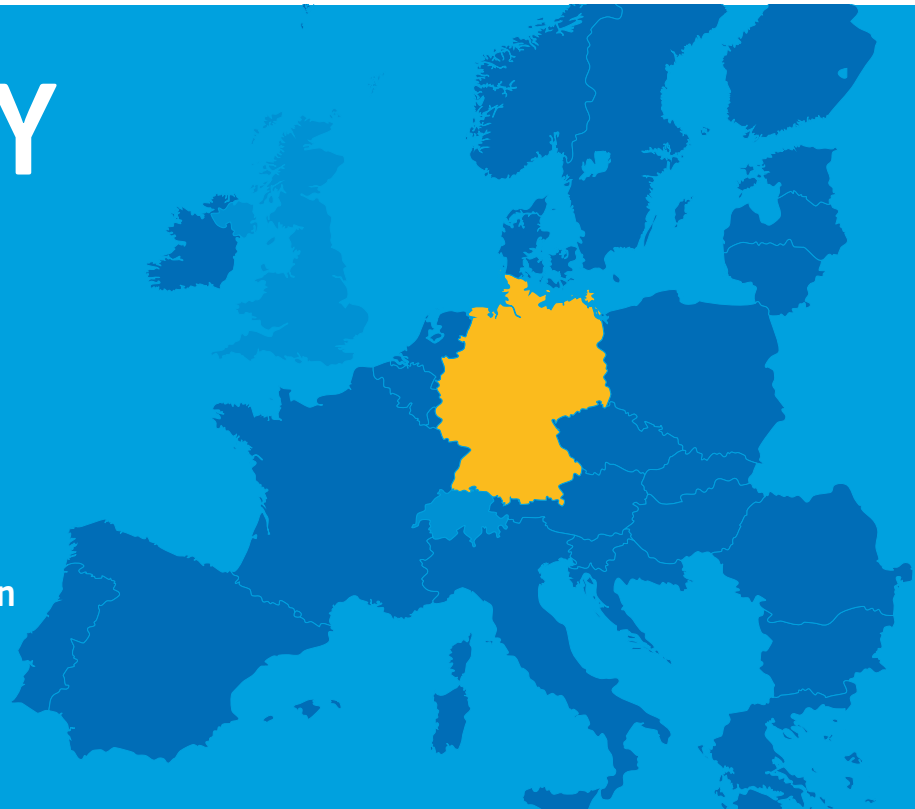


# GERMANY

## EMN COUNTRY FACTSHEET 2022

Main developments in migration  
and international protection,  
including latest statistics

August 2023



### OVERARCHING CHANGES

The [new legislation on residence opportunities](#) aims to abolish the practice of issuing successive suspensions of deportation. Foreigners who have lived in Germany for at least five years as of 31 October 2022 and whose deportation has been suspended have 18 months to meet the necessary requirements for the right of residence, e.g. being able to support themselves financially. In general, the law does not apply to criminal offenders and those who persistently refuse to disclose their identity.






### LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

#### Work-related migration

On 30 November 2022, the federal government adopted Key Points in the Cabinet on immigration of skilled workers from third countries. With the Key Points on Skilled Labour Immigration from Third Countries, the German government intends to further develop the Skilled Labour Immigration Act, which has been in force since March 2020. The aim is to recruit skilled workers from third countries even more easily and quickly for the German labour market. At the same time, people from countries outside the EU are to be given better opportunities to find a job in Germany.

### KEY POINTS

-  First application of Temporary Protection Directive (2001/55/EC).
-  Strengthening of resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes, with a continuous focus on the situation in Afghanistan.
-  Entry into force of the Act on New Residence Opportunities (*Gesetz zur Einführung eines Chancen-Aufenthaltsrechts*) on 31 December 2022.

#### Family reunification

Further facilitation of family reunification with spouses of skilled workers was implemented.

Implementation of Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) decisions in cases C-273/20, C-355/20, concerning family reunification with a minor refugee, and C-270/20, concerning a minor reuniting with his refugee parent.



## TEMPORARY PROTECTION

### Main national developments in relation to temporary protection

With the Russian war of aggression and the full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, challenges occurred in the reception, registration, distribution and accommodation of people fleeing Ukraine (mostly women with children). Large-scale utilities had to be provided in the following areas:

- Establishing transportation logistics;
- Scaling-up capacity for registration;
- Developing, providing and creating housing;
- Access to health insurance and medical care;
- Integration of children into the German school system;
- Integration into the labour market (language courses and integration courses, further training, etc.).

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

Support for the federal states:

1. Equipment and personnel to support the registration process of refugees from Ukraine.
2. Financial support packages, provision of exchange platforms and federal real estate to coordinate and accommodate refugees.
3. Legal change for registered Ukrainian refugees in need of financial assistance, accelerating access to social benefits, medical care, integration courses and further training for better integration into the labour market. The change of legal system also led to a reduction of the financial burden for the federal states.
4. Development of [a website with FAQs](#) and useful information for refugees from Ukraine.
5. Adjusting the eligibility criteria for the national voluntary return programme (REAG/GARP) for non-Ukrainian nationals who have fled the war in Ukraine and would like to return to their countries of origin or travel to other countries of destination but do not have their own resources to leave Germany.



## INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

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

In 2022, the annual resettlement quota was increased from 5 500 to 6 000. There was ongoing focus on the admission of Afghans, in particular those at risk due to their previous work as a local employee for German organisations, as well as Afghans identified by the German government as being especially at risk due to their commitment to democracy. In 2022, over 19 000

Afghans were admitted under the existing programmes. A new limited Federal Admission Programme for Afghanistan was initiated in mid-October 2022.



## MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

### Minors

The CJEU decisions in cases C-273/20, C-355/20, concerning family reunification with a minor refugee, and C-279/20, concerning a minor reuniting with his refugee parent, were implemented.

There was a sharp increase in the number of unaccompanied minor refugees, partly due to the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. More than 4 000 unaccompanied minors from Ukraine entered Germany, although it can be assumed that a certain proportion have now travelled to other countries or returned home – no reliable figures are available.

The number of all unaccompanied foreign minors rose to more than 27 500 in 2022. At the beginning of 2022, a total of 18,058 unaccompanied minors and young adults were registered in Germany. Since 24 February 2022, the first day of the full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia, there has been an increase of around 10,000 unaccompanied minors.

### Other vulnerable groups

The Decision on the unconditional implementation of the Istanbul Convention will take effect on 1 February 2023. Germany adopted an Action Plan of the Federal Government for the Acceptance and Protection of Sexual and Gender Diversity on 18 November 2022. It contains recommendations for measures in six areas of action (legal recognition, participation, security, health, strengthening of advisory and community structures, international affairs). These include measures to protect refugees with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ+) backgrounds against violence. Identification of vulnerabilities is a crucial part of the asylum procedure and the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees published an updated version of its concept, 'The identification of vulnerable persons in the asylum procedure' in June 2022. It provides detailed information on how special protection needs can be identified and how the procedural guarantees specified for people with special needs are to be guaranteed in the asylum procedure.



## INTEGRATION

### National integration strategy

The German government aimed to ensure rapid early integration for all people arriving in Germany.

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

## Education and training of adults/ labour market and skills

All asylum seekers were given immediate access to integration courses, regardless of their country of origin or any proximity to the labour market.



## TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

### National strategic policy developments

2022 saw the introduction of a [National Reporting Mechanism](#) on Human Trafficking at the German Institute for Human Rights. Since November 2022, the German Institute for Human Rights has been entrusted by the Federal Government with continuous and independent domestic reporting on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CETS). The Human Trafficking Reporting Unit is funded as part of a project financed by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ).

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

In addition to continued efforts to improve bilateral and multilateral cross-border cooperation and training measures, Germany maintained a strong focus on preventing and protecting those fleeing Ukraine from the risk of trafficking in human beings.



## RETURN AND READMISSION

### Main national developments

On 5 December 2022, Germany signed a German-Indian migration and mobility partnership agreement, agreeing to promote the mobility of students, trainees and professionals, combat irregular migration, and work together on return, following clear procedures.



## STATISTICAL ANNEX

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

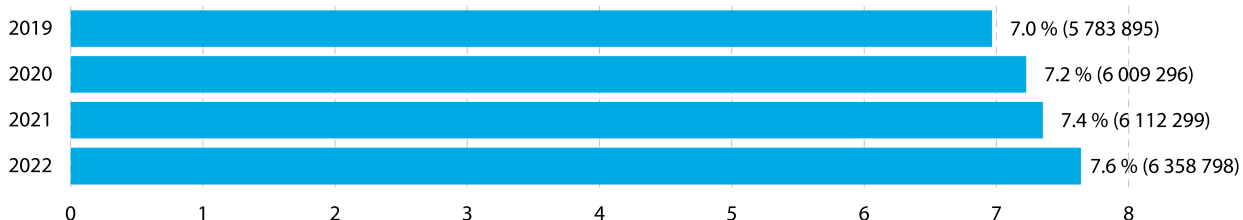
An online data code available under each table/figure can be used to directly access to the most recent data on [Eurostat's website](#).



## LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

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

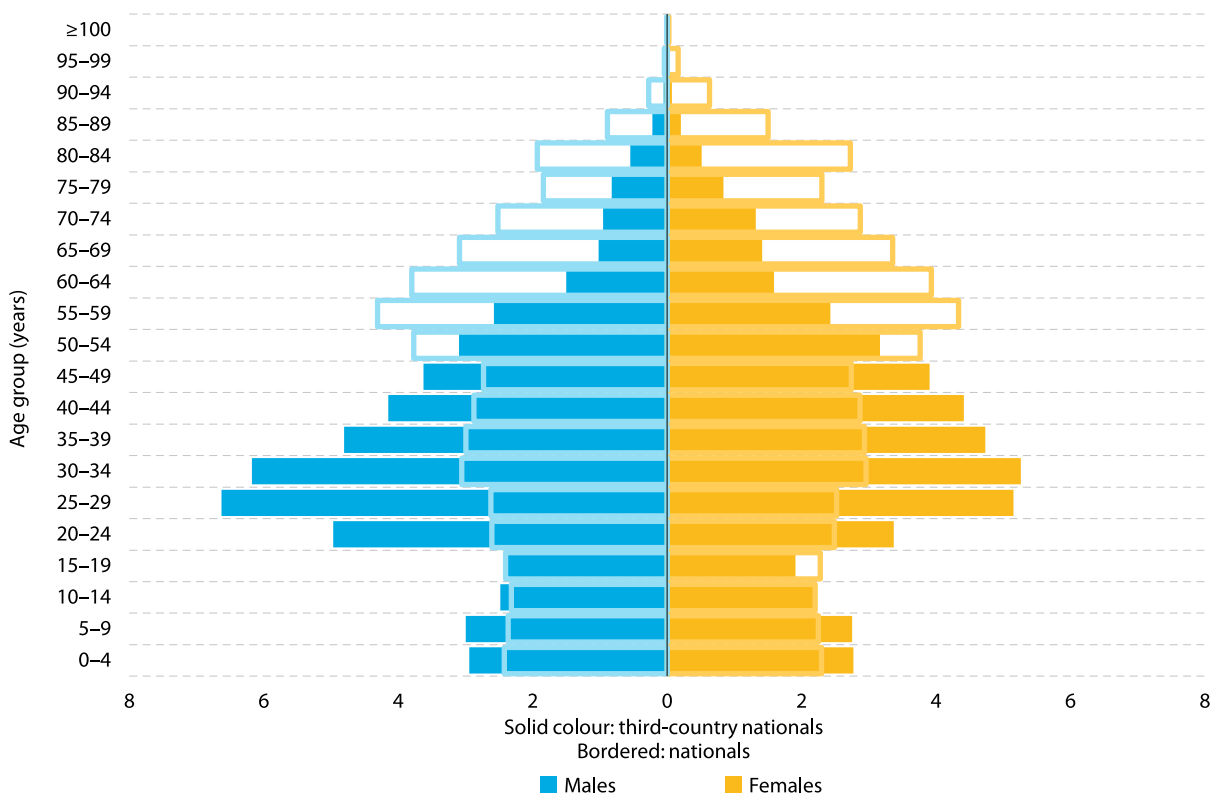
Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat (migr\_pop1ctz)

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

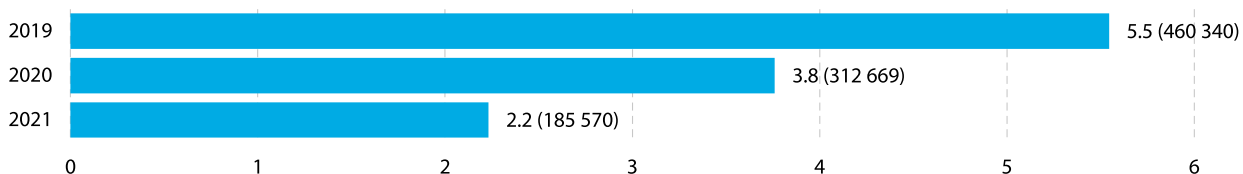
%



Source: Eurostat (migr\_pop1ctz)

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

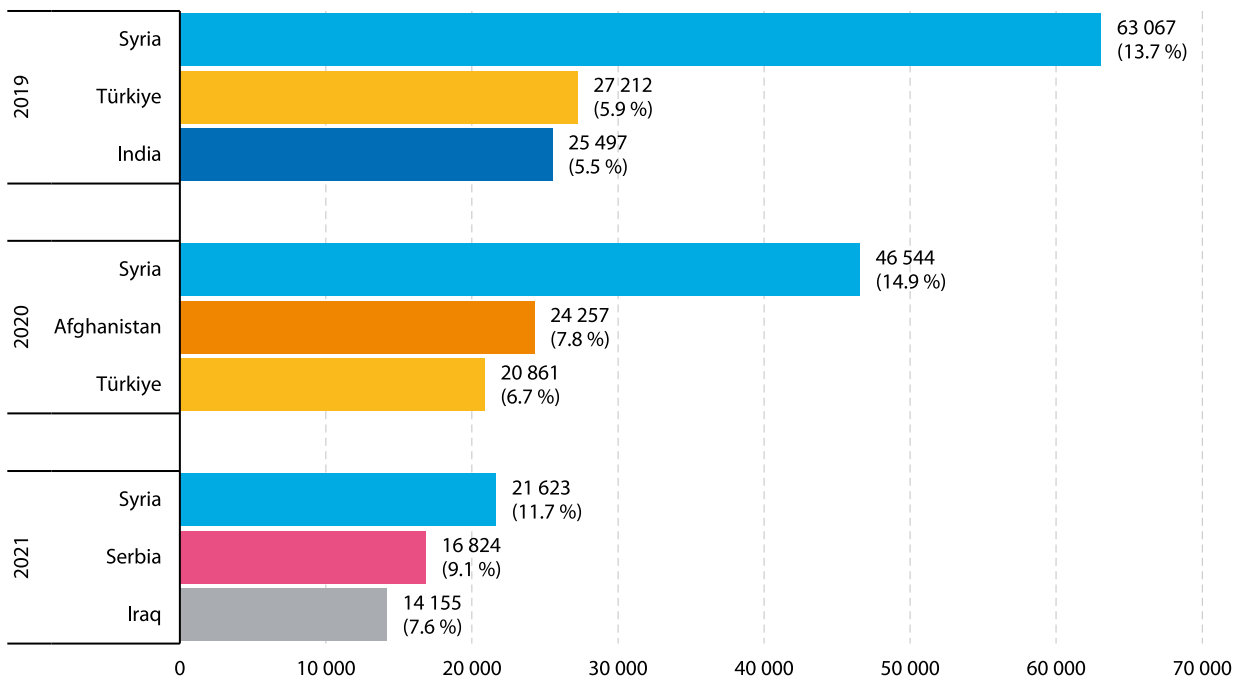
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



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)

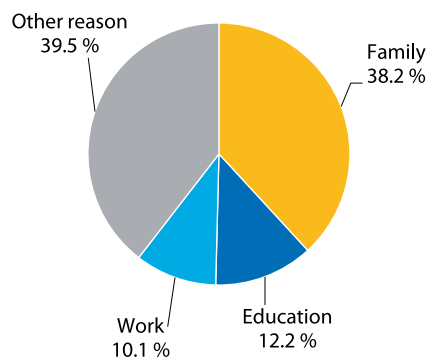
### First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, 2021

%

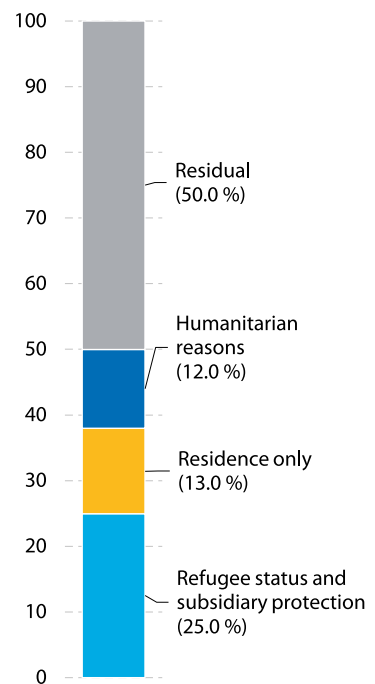
#### Work reason, by type



#### All permits, by reason



#### Other reason, by detailed reason

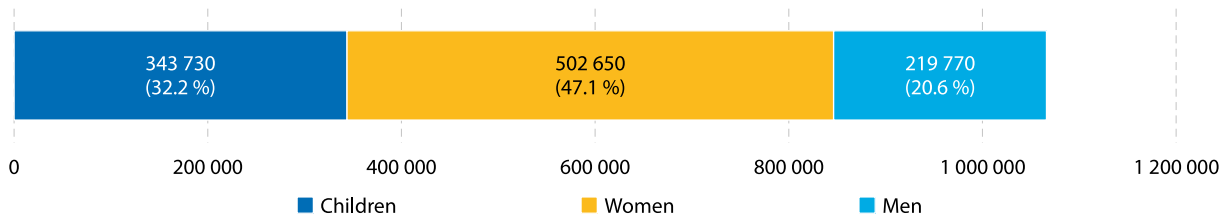


Source: Eurostat (migr\_resfirst, migr\_resocc and migr\_resoth)



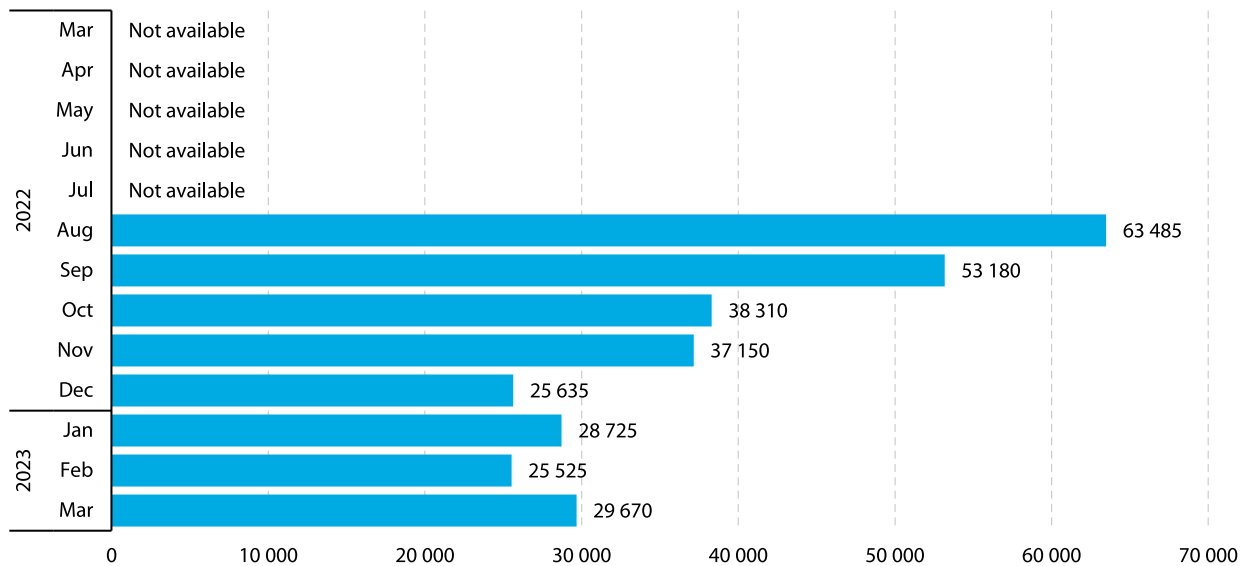
## TEMPORARY PROTECTION

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)

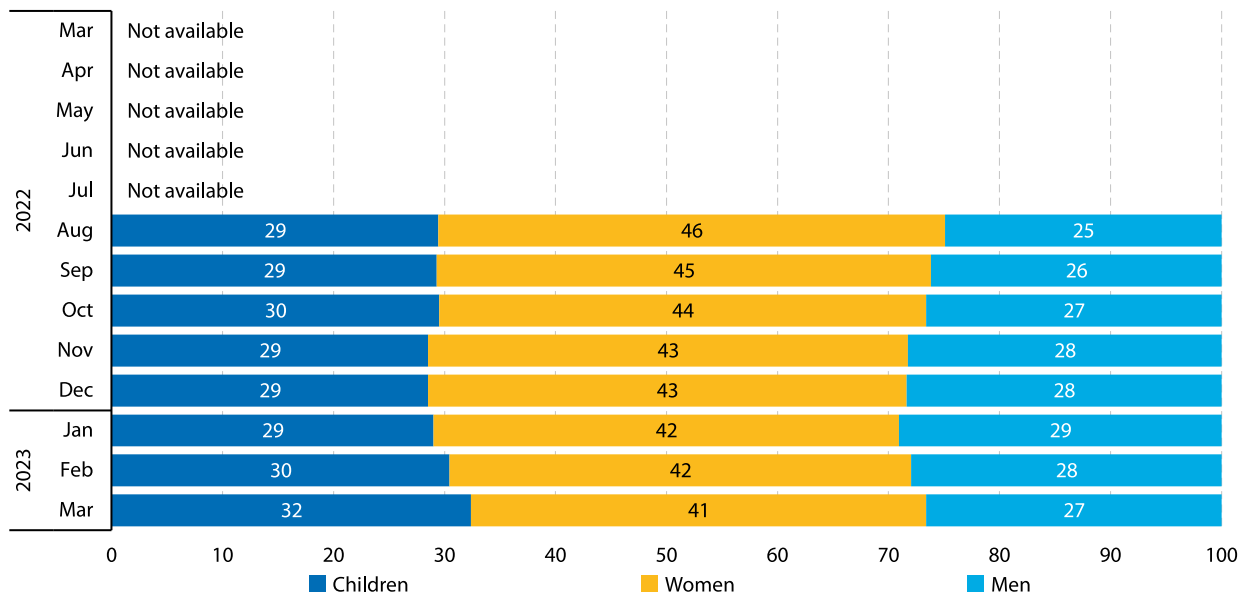
Number of decisions granting temporary protection to third-country nationals displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2023



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

%



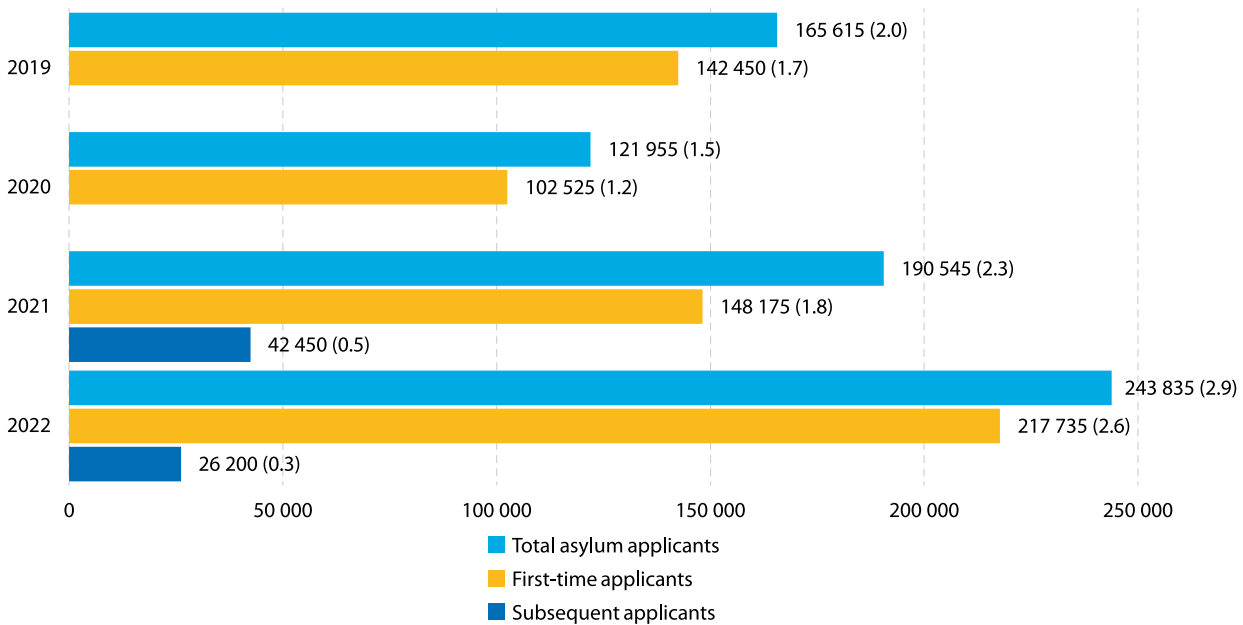
Source: Eurostat (migr\_asytpfm)



## INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

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

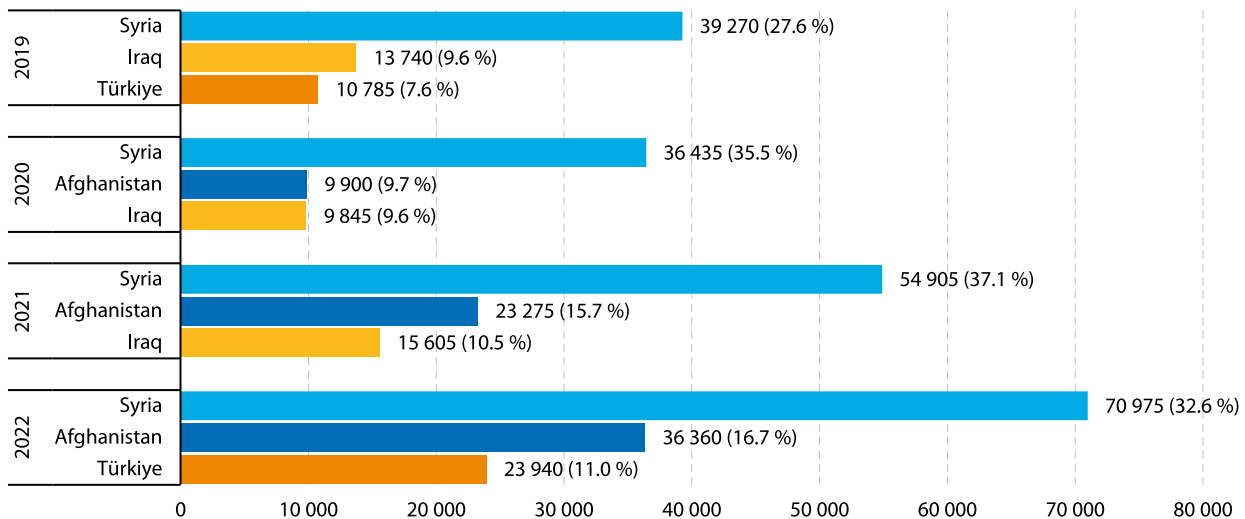
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



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

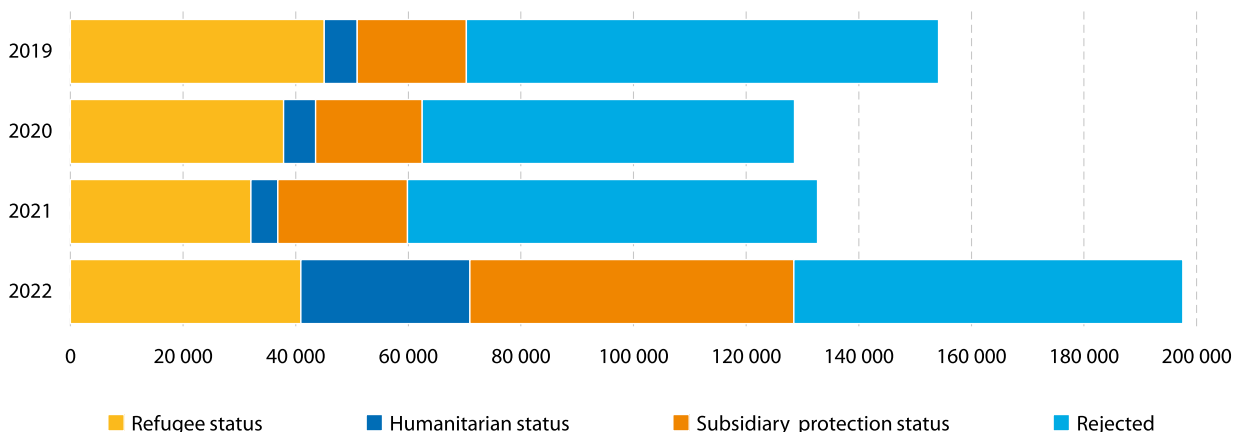
### Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, 2019–2022

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



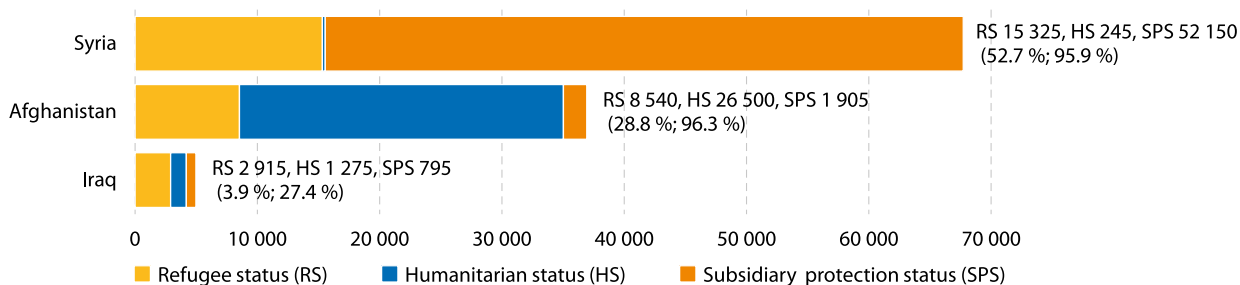
	Refugee status		Humanitarian status		Subsidiary protection status		Rejected	
	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)
<b>2019</b>	45 050	29.2	5 855	3.8	19 415	12.6	83 855	54.4
<b>2020</b>	37 820	29.4	5 700	4.4	18 950	14.7	66 120	51.4
<b>2021</b>	32 065	24.2	4 785	3.6	22 995	17.3	72 830	54.9
<b>2022</b>	40 910	20.7	30 020	15.2	57 530	29.1	69 075	35.0

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

Source: Eurostat (migr\_asycfstata)

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

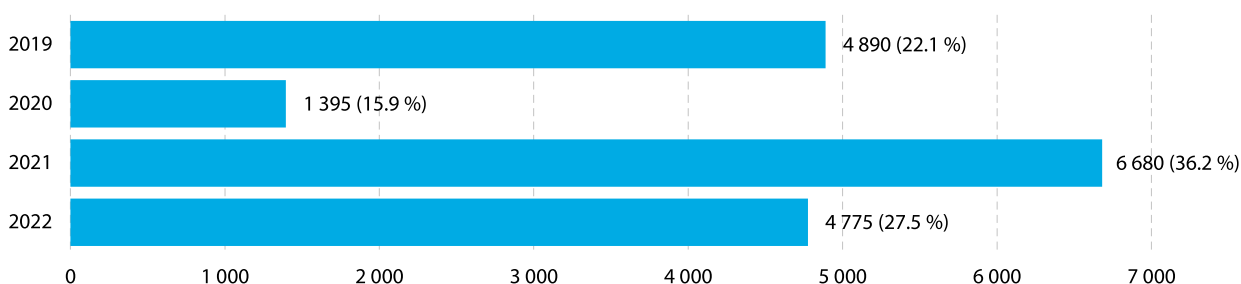
Absolute number (and share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat (migr\_asycfstata)

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

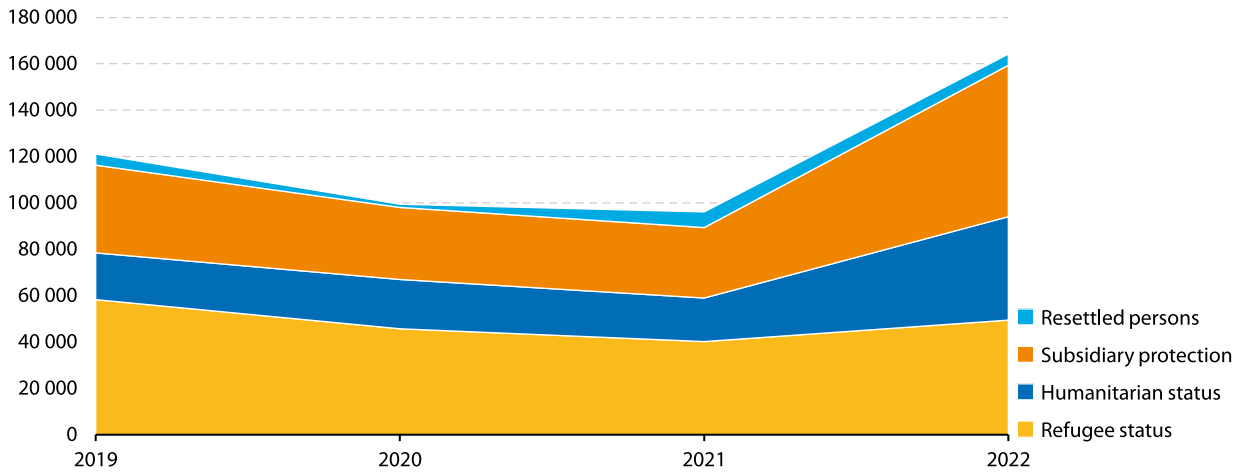
Absolute number (and the share of the total resettled within the EU)



Source: Eurostat (migr\_asyresata)



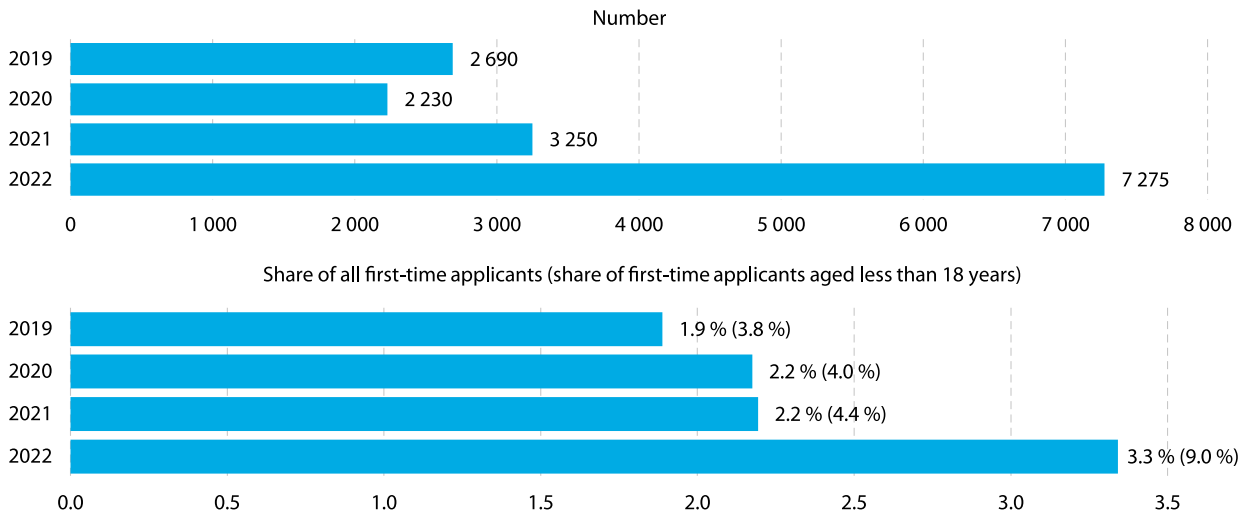
### Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2019–2022



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

## UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

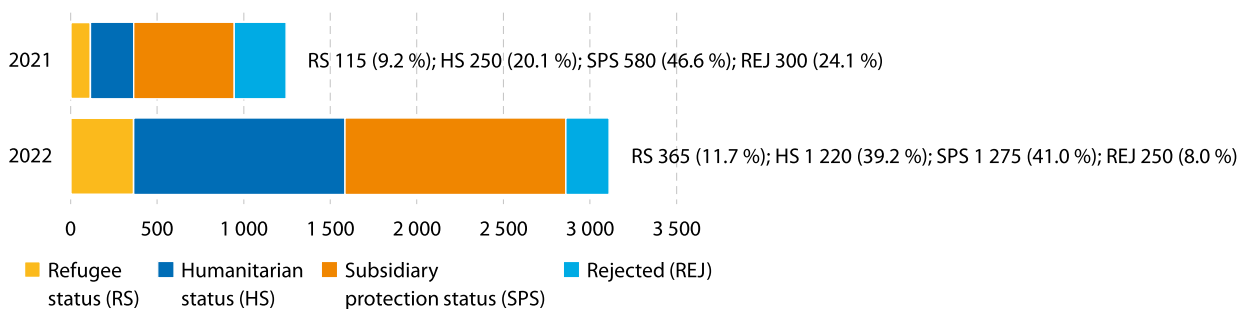
### Unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) applying for asylum, 2019–2022



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)



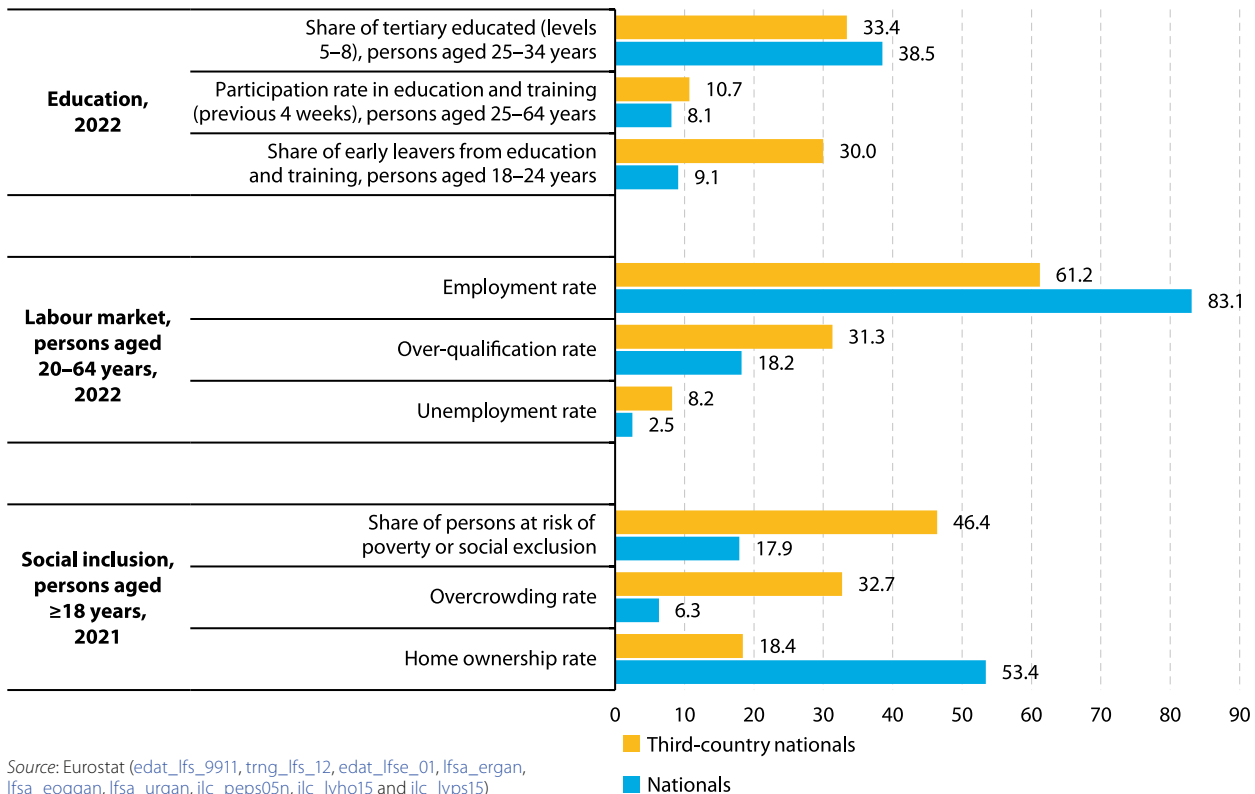
Source: Eurostat (migr\_asyumdcfq)



## 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)

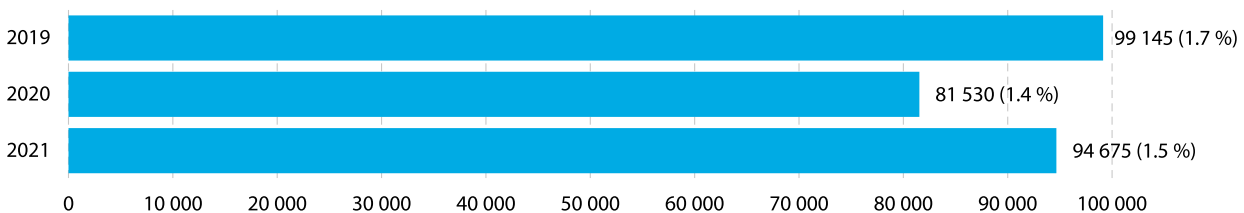
■ Third-country nationals  
■ Nationals



## CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

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

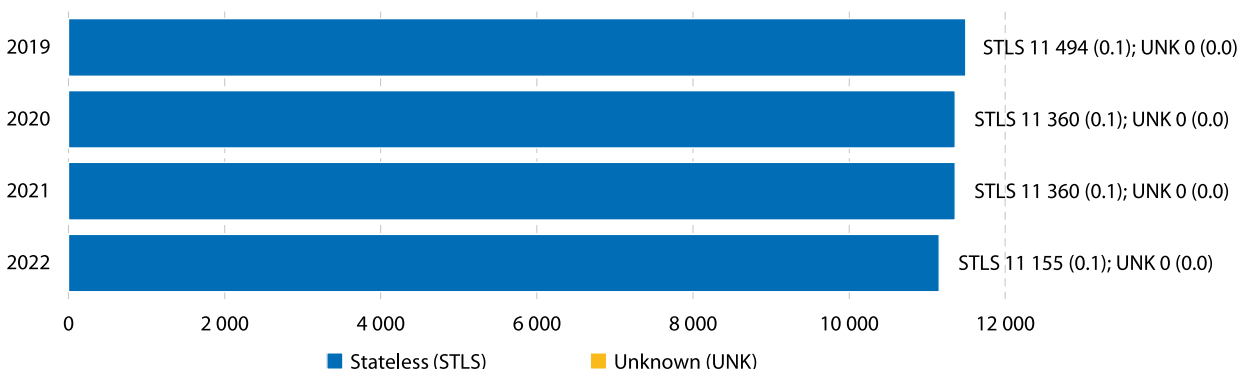
Absolute number (and share of total third-country nationals in the country)



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)

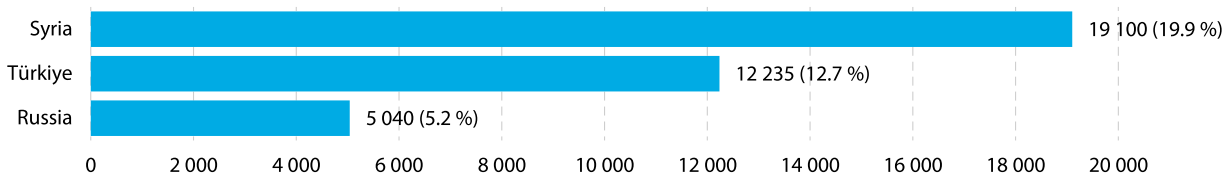


Source: Eurostat (migr\_pop1ctz)

■ Stateless (STLS) ■ Unknown (UNK)

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

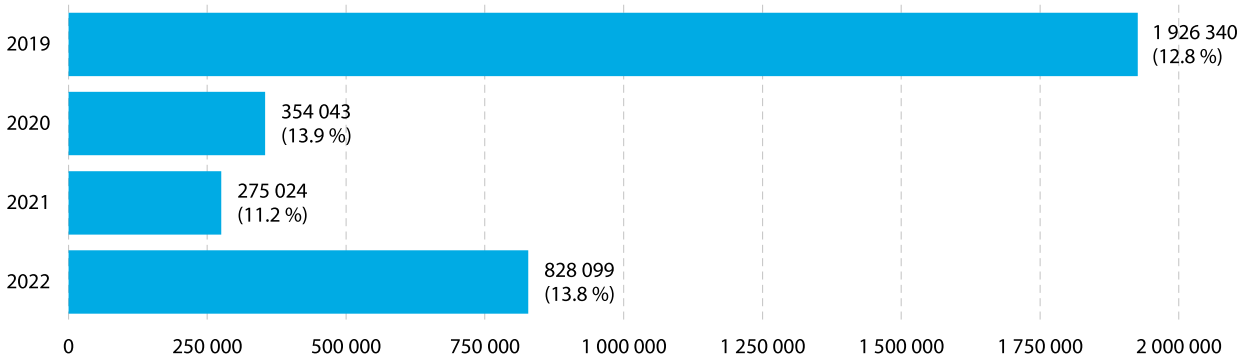
Absolute number (and the share of all acquisitions by third-country nationals plus stateless)



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)

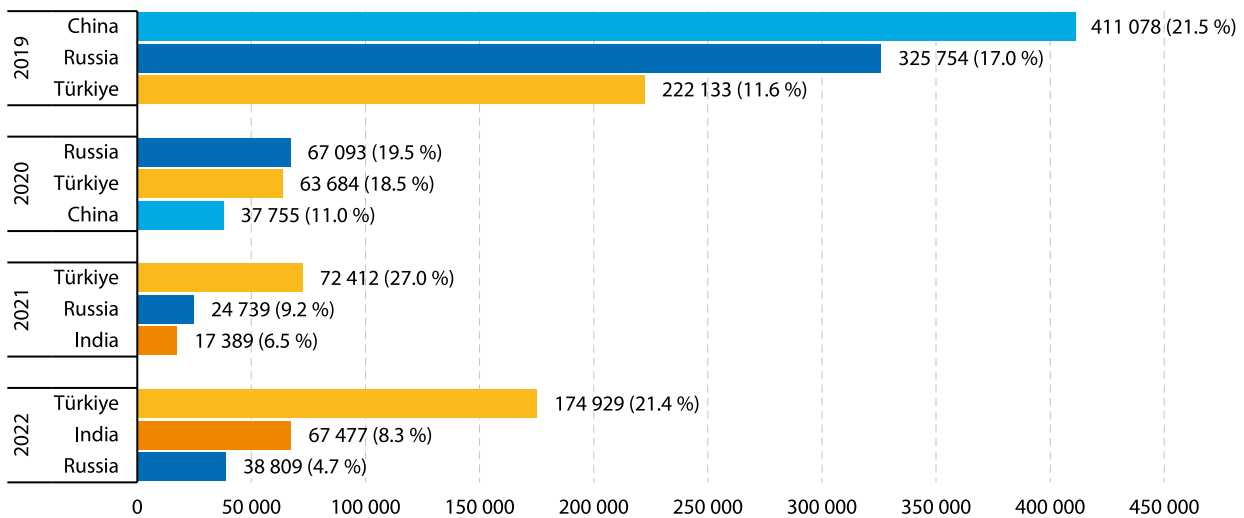


Note: Bulgaria, Ireland, Croatia, Cyprus and Romania were not part of the Schengen Area. Uniform short-stay visas (C visas) entitle the holder to stay in the territories of all Schengen States for up to 90 days within a 180-day period. Such visas may be issued for the purpose of a single entry or multiple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

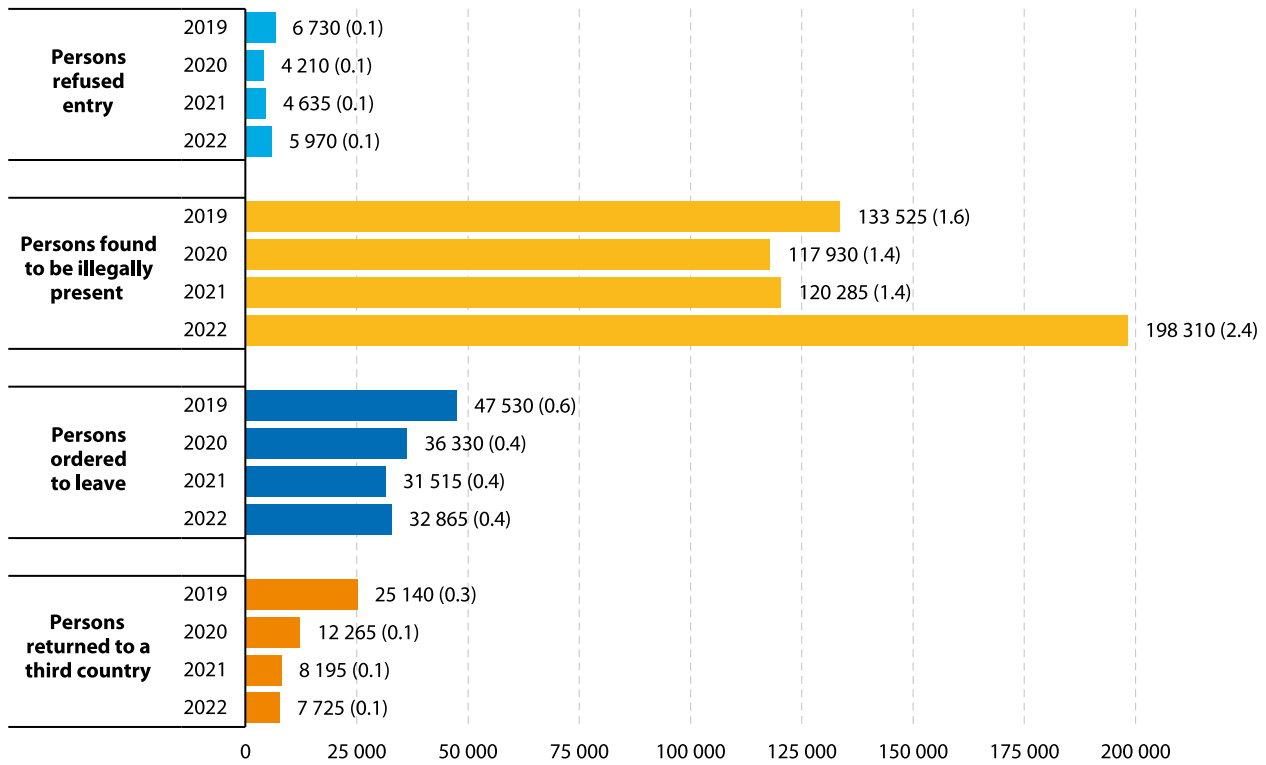
Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs



## IRREGULAR MIGRATION

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

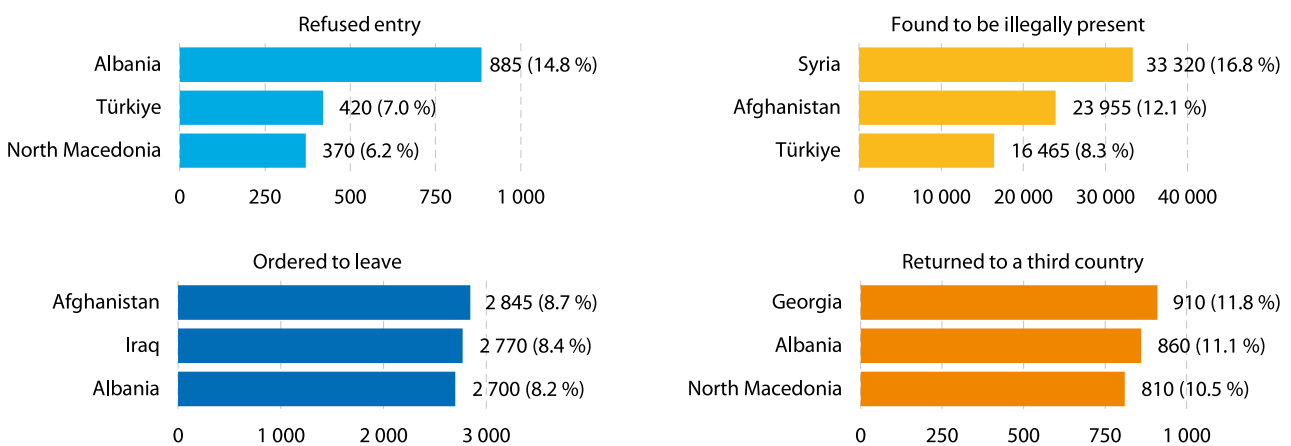
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



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)



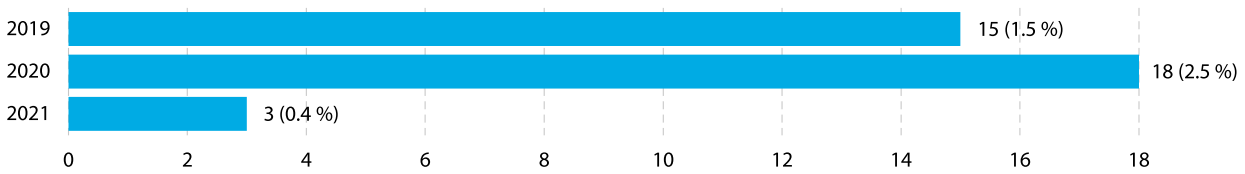
Source: Eurostat (migr\_eirfs, migr\_eipre, migr\_eiord and migr\_eirtn)



## 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)



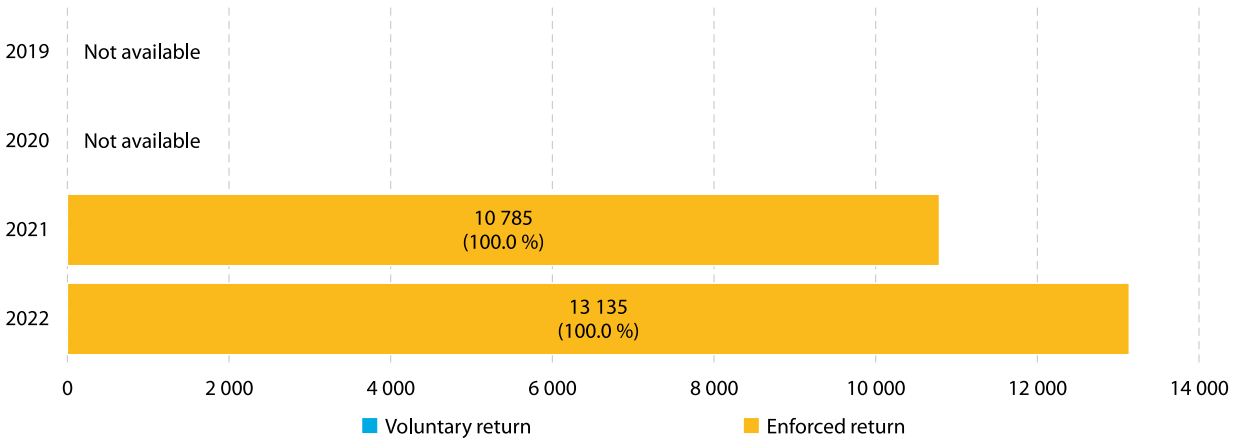
Source: Eurostat (migr\_resoth)



## RETURN AND READMISSION

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

Absolute number (and the share within the total)

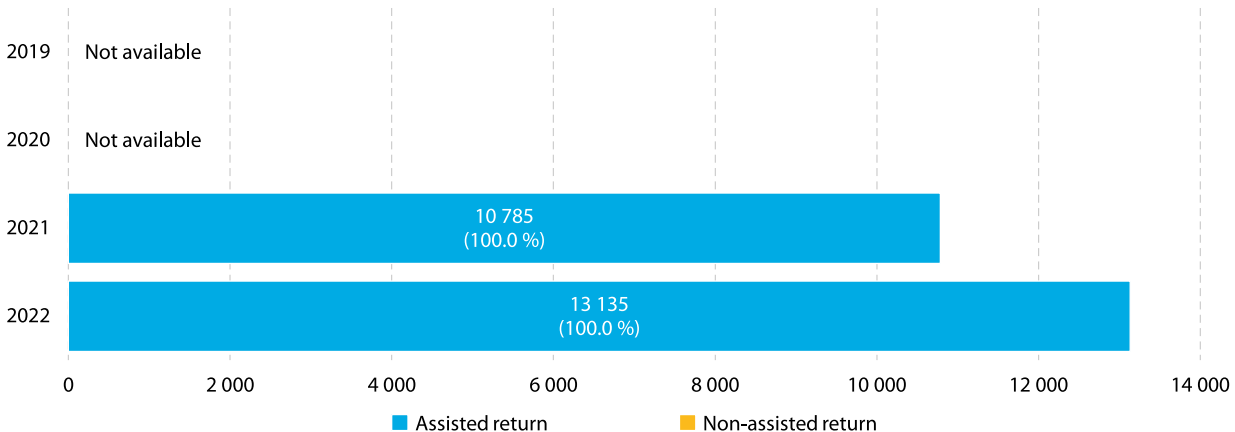


Note: data for 2019 and 2020 are from migr\_eirt\_vol. Data for 2021 and 2022 are from migr\_eirtn1.

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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- 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).

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### EU publications

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### 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>