

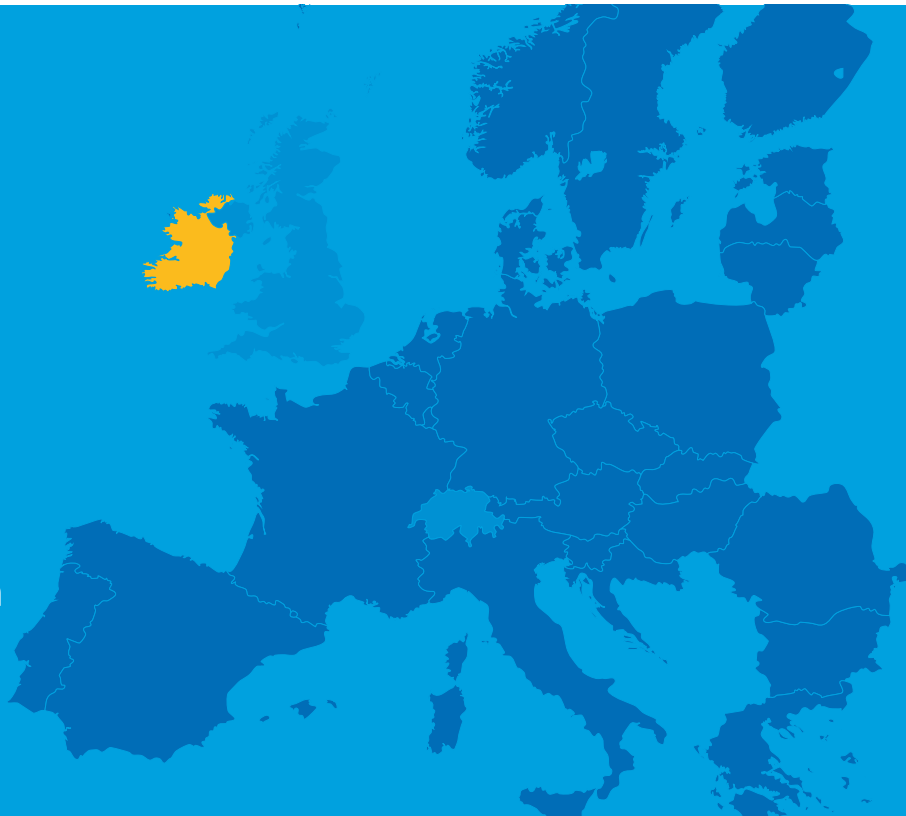
IRELAND

EMN COUNTRY FACTSHEET

2022

Main developments in migration and international protection, including latest statistics

August 2023



OVERARCHING CHANGES

In March 2022, Ireland opted in to [Regulation \(EU\) 2021/1147 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund with confirmation of opt-in received from the European Commission on 29 March](#).

Ireland's national programme was drafted following consultations with relevant interests in the State, including non-governmental organisations, as well as with the European Commission.

The final version of the national AMIF programme was submitted to the European Commission on 28 November 2022, and adopted by the Commission on 19 December.

Under Ireland's National Programme, it is intended to provide a range of supports for refugees and asylum seekers arriving in Ireland; to delegate and oversee activities via Direct Awards to specialised bodies; and to fund the management of returns of third country nationals to their country of origin, where appropriate.



LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Work-related migration

A new scheme allowing non-consultant hospital doctors to transfer easily between employments in hospitals without the need for a new permit and to apply

KEY POINTS



The Regularisation of Long-Term Undocumented Migrants Scheme opened for applications in January 2022.



A one-stop shop was established at Dublin Airport to receive persons fleeing Ukraine from 9 March 2022. The one-stop shop allowed eligible persons to register for temporary protection and to access relevant supports. This service was provided at other locations as the year progressed.



The Employment Permits Bill 2022, including a legislative proposal for a seasonal employment permit, was introduced in October 2022.

for Stamp 4 immigration permission after two years on a General Employment Permit was introduced from March 2022. This change gave this group of doctors the same conditions as those on Critical Skills Employment Permits and had the aim of making Ireland a more attractive place to work for third country national doctors. Stamp 4 immigration permission allows access to the labour market without the requirement of an employment permit.

Following evidence-based review, changes were made to the Critical Skills Occupations list (CSOL) and the Ineligible Occupations List (IOL) in line with skills and labour needs in the Irish economy. A number of occupations in the healthcare sector were added to the CSOL via the

Employment Permits (Amendment) Regulations 2022.

Quotas were amended or introduced for a number of occupations on the IOL in the construction, transport, agri-food and healthcare sectors via these Regulations, the [Employment Permits \(Amendment\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2022](#) and the [Employment Permits \(Amendment\) \(No. 3\) Regulations 2022](#). A quota of 1,000 was introduced for home care workers and healthcare assistants, which was a recommendation of the [Report of the Strategic Workforce Advisory Group on Home Carers and Nursing Home Healthcare Assistants](#).

A legislative proposal for a seasonal employment permit to cater for short term and recurrent employment situations in appropriate sectors was included in the [Employment Permits Bill 2022](#), which was introduced in Dáil Éireann (lower house of Parliament) in October 2022.

The strand of the Atypical Worker Scheme covering third country national workers in the Irish fishing fleet closed for new applications from 31 December 2022. The sector is under review with the Department of Enterprise Trade and Employment in order to include this category of worker in the employment permit system.

Students and researchers

On 4 November 2022, the Minister for Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science (FHERIS) announced that applications by education providers for the International Education Mark (IEM) would open in 2023. The IEM is a quality mark that will be awarded to higher education and English language education providers who have demonstrated that they meet national standards to ensure a high-quality experience for international students. The IEM was a key deliverable of the [International Education Strategy 2016-2020](#).

Other measures

On 15 December 2022, the Government agreed in principle that a single application procedure should be developed for employment permits and immigration permissions, and that an Inter-Departmental Working Group should be set up to develop an implementation plan for consideration by the Government.¹



TEMPORARY PROTECTION

The [Immigration Act 2004 \(Visas\) \(Amendment\) Order 2022](#) removed visa requirements for Ukrainian nationals travelling to Ireland with effect from 25 February 2022.

From 9 March 2022, a one-stop shop was established at Dublin Airport to allow eligible arrivals to register for temporary protection and for the Personal Public Services Number (PPSN) which is required to work and to access social assistance payments and services. The one-stop shop also provided referrals to state-provided accommodation for those in need of it and other supports and services, including medical care. This service was provided at other locations as the year progressed.

A simplified and streamlined application process was developed to provide automatic eligibility for a medical card for beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTPs) for their first year after arrival. Upon renewal of medical card, BoTPs will be means tested in line with standard application procedures. By the end of 2022, 51,650 medical cards had been awarded to BoTPs.

A tax-free Accommodation Recognition Payment (ARP) of € 400 per month, payable to private households who provided accommodation to BoTPs, was approved by the Government in May 2022. This payment is available for householders who pledged accommodation either under the scheme announced jointly by the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (CEDIY) and the Irish Red Cross in March 2022, or offered independently. Once [enabling legislation](#) was [commenced](#), the Department of Social Protection began to administer the payment from 26 July 2022. Standards for eligible accommodation were also set down in [Regulations](#). The ARP was doubled to € 800 per property per month from 1 December 2022. In November 2022, the local authorities announced a separate call for unoccupied standalone properties ('[Offer a Home](#)' programme).

Following a Government Decision in October 2022, new accommodation policies were put in place to ensure a more sustainable approach and taking pressures on supply into consideration. These included a policy of only one offer of short-term accommodation being made, and the announcement of a requirement for BoTPs to make a financial contribution (€ 10 per day for adults and € 5 per day for children) towards the cost of meals when they are placed in serviced accommodation.² BoTPs also had to make arrangements and meet costs for pets from November 2022. The Government also agreed in October 2022 to speed up delivery on the schemes to provide Rapid Build Housing and to refurbish existing buildings, which had been agreed earlier in the year to develop housing capacity for BoTPs.

In response to the influx of BoTPs, the closing date of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund 2014-2020 was extended by one year, and the Government allocated funding to organisations around Ireland who were offering reception and integration supports to migrants.

Regional Education and Language Teams (REALTs) were established around the country to coordinate access to school places within existing structures. Following consultation with the higher education sector and in line with the provisions of the Temporary Protection Directive, it was agreed that BoTPs looking to access higher education for the 2022/2023 academic year would be liable for EU fees rather than international fees. A National Student and Researcher Helpdesk was set up in May 2022 to facilitate access to third level education and two bursary schemes were established for the academic year 2022/23. The Temporary Tuition Fee Support Scheme provided EU tuition fee supports for full time undergraduate and postgraduate courses in approved publicly funded institutions and approved transition schemes. The PLC Bursary Scheme provided for a one-year bursary of €6,115 as financial support to allow BoTPs living in

¹ Ireland does not participate in the Single Permit Directive 2011/98/EU. Currently a third country national holds an employment permit and an immigration permission based on the permit separately.

² This was introduced from 3 January 2023

Ireland to attend approved further education courses, known as PLC courses.³

BoTPs had access to the services and supports provided by the Public Employment Service, Intreo, including a skills matching service via www.jobsireland.ie. Quality and Qualifications Ireland (QQI) published a [Ukrainian language guide](#) to its NARIC service.

The Childcare Support Act 2018 was amended by [Part 3 of the Civil Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2022](#) to allow BoTPs to apply for financial support under the Affordable Childcare Scheme.

From 27 July 2022, legislation was [commenced](#) to allow for the recognition of Ukrainian driving licences held by beneficiaries of temporary protection.



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Legislative and policy developments

A new International Protection Integration Fund, focussed on community-based integration initiatives for international protection applicants, was established in 2022. The Fund arises from commitments in the 2021 [White Paper to end Direct Provision and to establish a new International Protection Support Service](#) regarding funding for community-based initiatives. One of the guiding principles of the White Paper is integration from day one.

Regulations came into force from 8 November 2022 with the main purpose of establishing an accelerated procedure for certain applicants including applicants from safe countries of origin. The [European Communities \(International Protection Procedures\) Regulations 2022](#) also amend the International Protection Act 2015 to add new categories to the list of matters to which the Minister for Justice may have regard when deciding to prioritise applications or to ask the International Protection Applications Tribunal to accelerate an appeal. These new categories are where the applicant comes from a safe country of origin or where the country of origin of the applicant is one from which there is a large number of applications which need to be dealt with efficiently. These Regulations give further effect to [Council Directive 2005/85/EC](#) in Irish law.

The [International Protection Act 2015 \(Procedures and Periods for Appeals\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2022](#) shorten certain time periods connected with the holding of an oral hearing where the appeal is against a report that contains a finding under section 39(4) of the International Protection Act 2015. Section 39(4) sets out findings in a recommendation which result in the use of accelerated appeals procedures under section 43 of the Act, including that an applicant is from a safe country of origin.

The International Protection Office introduced new procedures from 8 November 2022 designed to deal with applications in a timely manner. All applicants are asked

to fill out the international protection questionnaire at the same time as the preliminary interview (registering and lodging the application). Applicants from safe countries of origin are given a substantive interview date on the same day.

Relocation and resettlement⁴

The Afghan Admission Programme closed for applications on 11 March 2022. Administered by the Department of Justice, the Programme offers temporary Irish residence to Afghan people whose freedom or safety is at risk, whether resident in Afghanistan or certain neighbouring countries having fled from Afghanistan since 1 August 2021, and who have close family members in Ireland. A total of 528 applications were received under the Programme.

[Voices of resettled Syrian refugees in Ireland](#) was published on 3 August 2022. This research, commissioned on behalf of the Irish Refugee Resettlement Programme and carried out by IOM Ireland, describes the experience of Syrian refugees resettled in Ireland under the Irish Refugee Resettlement Programme between 2015 and 2019. Following an interruption to missions, Ireland resumed selection missions in 2022 with a resettlement mission to Lebanon.



MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

As part of implementation of the [White Paper to end Direct Provision and to establish a new International Protection Support Service](#), 37 properties were purchased during 2022 in order to deliver Approved Housing Body managed and supported accommodation for vulnerable applicants.

Minors

Regional Education and Language Teams (RE-ALTs) were established during 2022 by the Department of Education to support the education needs of Ukrainian children arriving in Ireland. Their remit was extended to include supporting applicant children in International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) centres and children under the Irish Refugee Protection Programme (IRPP) to find school places. The Tusla Education Support Service (TESS) team continue to operate with new arrivals and request supports from the REALT when needed to assist with the enrolment in schools.

Funding was made available under Dormant Accounts Funding for the City of Dublin Education and Training Board (ETB) Migrant Integration Project providing a range of targeted education interventions for newly arrived migrants aged 13 to 18 impacted by significant periods of disrupted education and for those with low levels of English.

The Department of Further and Higher Education, Research, Innovation and Science (FHERIS) published the [International Protection Student Scheme \(for Further and Higher Education Students\) 2022-2023](#) in September

³ Post-Leaving Certificate (PLC) courses are further education courses which focus on technical knowledge, core skills and work experience.

⁴ Includes Humanitarian Admission Programmes

2022. The purpose of this scheme is to provide funding support for eligible international protection applicants for attendance at approved courses in approved institutions at post Leaving Certificate, undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

Other vulnerable groups

The Government published [Zero Tolerance: Third National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence 2022-2026](#) in June 2022. The Strategy identifies groups, including migrants, undocumented migrants, refugees and international protection applicants, and victims of trafficking, that may require additional inclusion measures to address DSGBV. The strategy takes an intersectional approach to ensure inclusion of socially excluded groups.



INTEGRATION

Education and training of adults/ labour market and skills

On 15 July 2022, the Minister for Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth's (CEDIY) launched a call for project proposals under the Integration and Employment of Migrants activity of the Programme for Employment, Inclusion, Skills and Training (EIST) 2021-2027, and successful projects were announced in November 2022. This programme is jointly funded by the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Government of Ireland. The funding targets legally resident migrants, both EEA nationals and third country nationals, who are experiencing barriers to participation and employment because of language difficulties, lack of training or social exclusion.

Fighting racism and discrimination

The [Criminal Justice \(Incitement to Violence or Hatred and Hate Offences\) Bill 2022](#) was published on 27 October 2022. This draft legislation was introduced in line with a Government commitment to introduce hate crime legislation and to update existing legislation on incitement to hatred.

The Anti Racism Committee submitted its Action Plan Against Racism to the Minister for CEDIY on 27 June 2022.⁵

Active participation of migrants and receiving societies in integration

The annual call for the Communities Integration Fund, which has been in place since 2017, was launched from March to April 2022. Funding for a total of 124 successful projects was announced on 24 June 2022. Individual grants are up to € 5 000. To meet the aims of the Fund, successful projects had to show involvement by both migrants and host communities.



CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

Acquisition of citizenship

Following restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, In-person citizenship ceremonies resumed during 2022. The first two ceremonies took place in June 2022.



BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS

Visa policy

On 22nd April 2022, the Minister for Justice announced the extension of the 5-year multi-entry visa option to eligible applicants from all visa required countries. Prior to this, only 1-year, 2-year or 3-year options had been available with the 5-year option only available to Chinese passport holders.

On 18 July 2022, the Government agreed to temporarily suspend the operation of the Council of Europe Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees for a period of 12 months, which came into effect from 12 noon on 19 July 2022. Refugees holding Convention Travel Documents will be required to apply for visas under standard arrangements. The temporary suspension is provided for in the [Immigration Act 2004 \(Visas\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 2\) Order 2022](#). The purpose of the temporary suspension was to protect the integrity of the immigration and international protection systems. This decision is to be reviewed in twelve months from its implementation.

The [Immigration Act 2004 \(Visas\) \(Amendment\) \(No. 3\) Order 2022](#) removed Belarus and the Russian Federation from the list of countries whose nationals may benefit from Ireland's Short Stay Visa Waiver Programme with effect from 26 October 2022.



IRREGULAR MIGRATION INCLUDING MIGRANT SMUGGLING

Access to services and legal solutions for irregularly staying migrants

The Regularisation of Long-Term Undocumented Migrants Scheme, which provides a regularisation pathway for undocumented migrants and their dependents where specific criteria are met, opened for applications on 31 January 2022 for a period of six months.

A parallel strand within the scheme to allow for applications from those with an outstanding application for international protection and who have been in the asylum process for a minimum of two years, also opened for applications on 7 February 2022 with a six-month application window.

⁵ The National Action Plan Against Racism was published in March 2023.



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Identification and information to victims of trafficking in human beings

Following the announcement of a revised National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for victims of trafficking in 2021, the General Scheme of the Criminal Justice (Sexual Offences and Human Trafficking) Bill 2022, which includes the draft statutory provisions for the NRM was published in July 2022. The new approach will recognise the role of other State bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), in addition to An Garda Síochána (national police), in identifying and referring victims of trafficking.



RETURN AND READMISSION

Main national developments

The return and reintegration grant available to persons availing of assisted voluntary return was doubled

in 2022. The grant was doubled for both individuals and families. This was recommended in the [Report of the Advisory Group on the Provision of Support including Accommodation to Persons in the International Protection Process](#).

During 2021, deportation orders were only issued in limited circumstances due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Issuing of deportation orders resumed from the middle of 2022.



MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

On 13 October 2022, the Minister for Overseas Development Aid and Diaspora announced the expansion of the Ireland Fellows Programme to applicants from six countries in Latin America for the first time. The Ireland Fellows Programme, which has existed since 1974, gives opportunities for students from Ireland's partner countries to study in Ireland.



STATISTICAL ANNEX

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

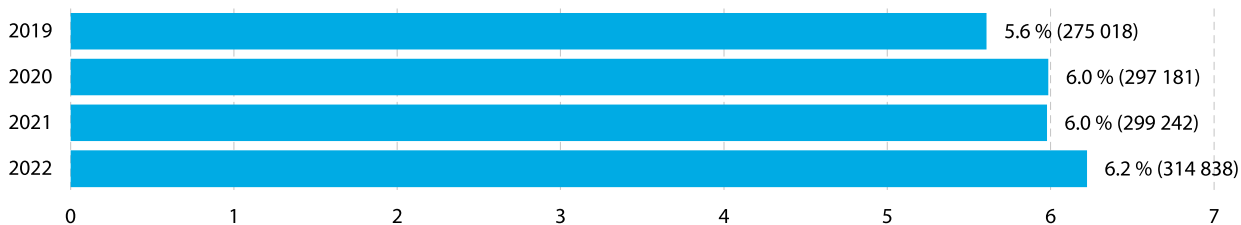
An online data code available under each table/figure can be used to directly access to the most recent data on [Eurostat's website](#).



LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Third-country nationals, 1 January 2019–2022

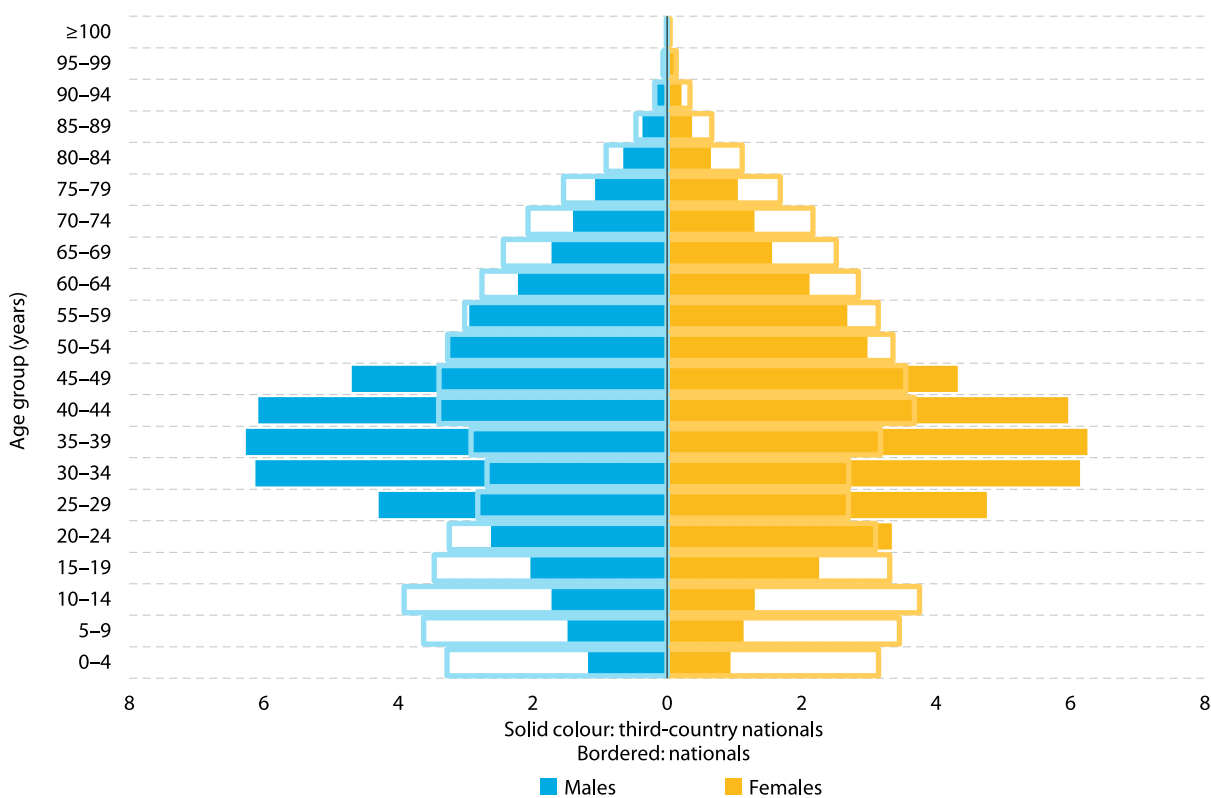
Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

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

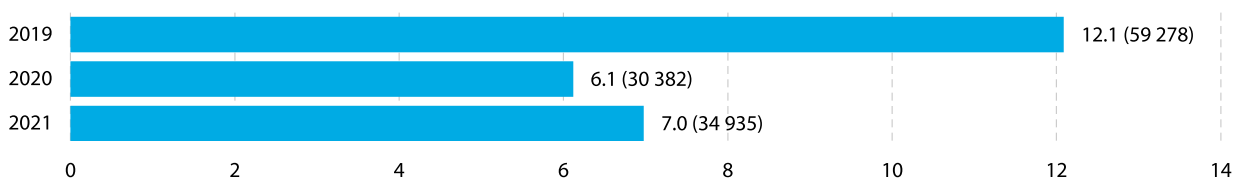
%



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

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

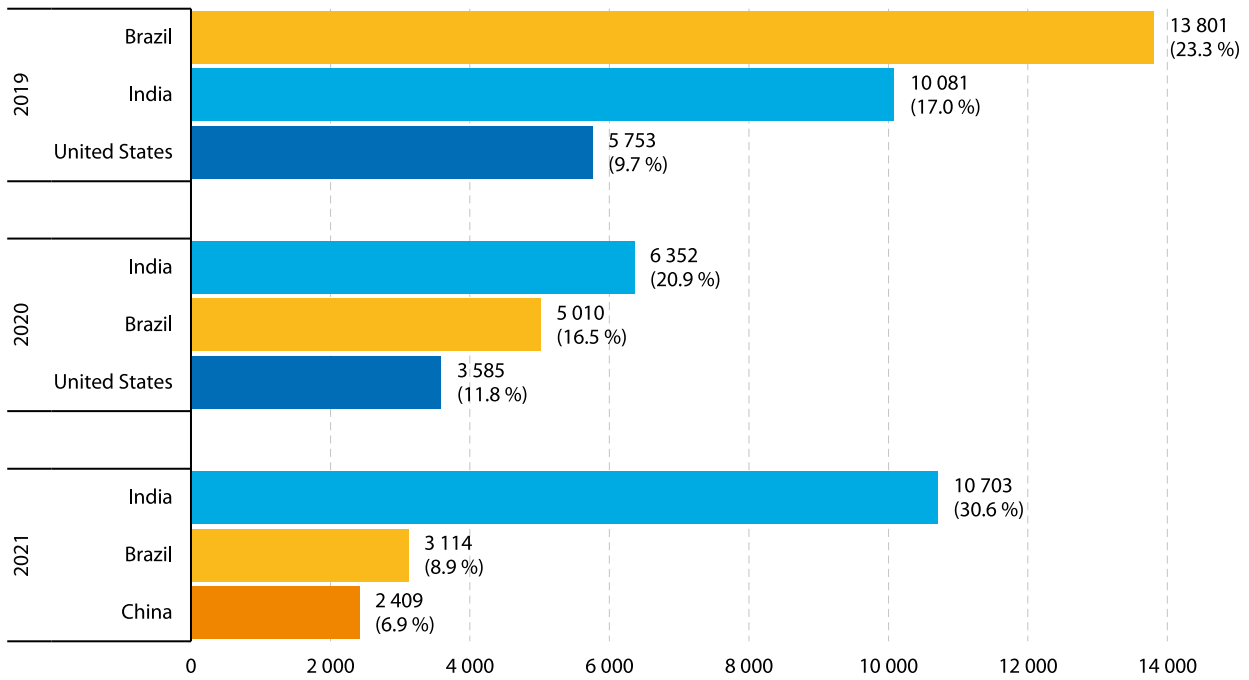
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



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)

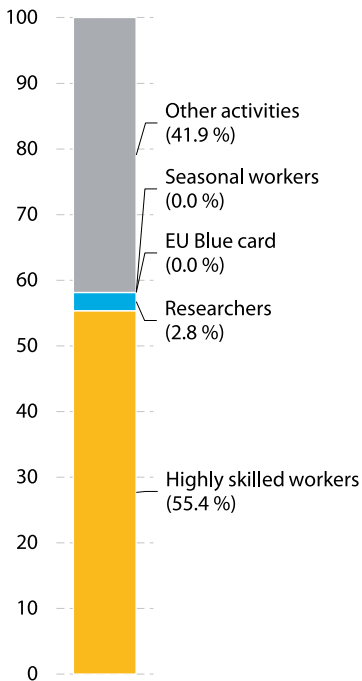


Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

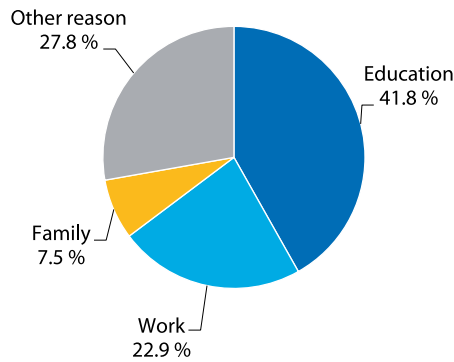
First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, 2021

%

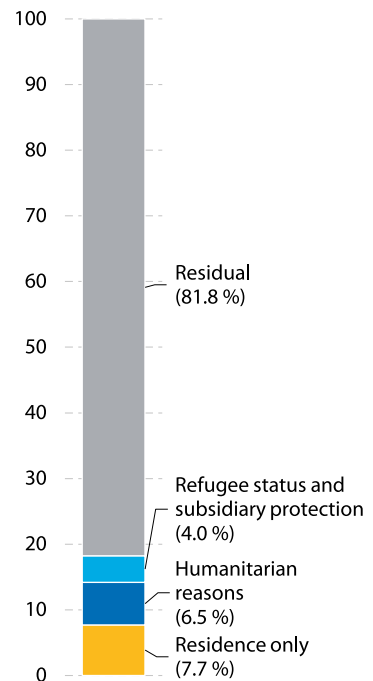
Work reason, by type



All permits, by reason



Other reason, by detailed reason

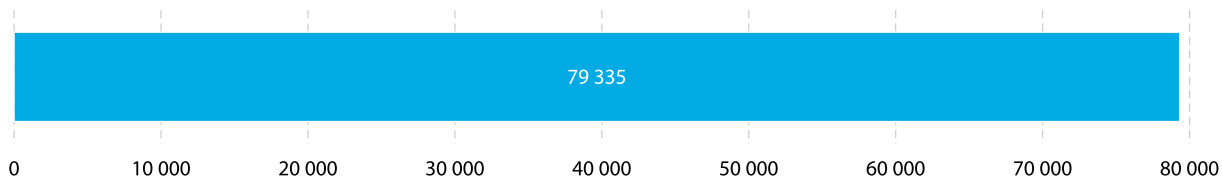


Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst, migr_resoccc and migr_resoth)



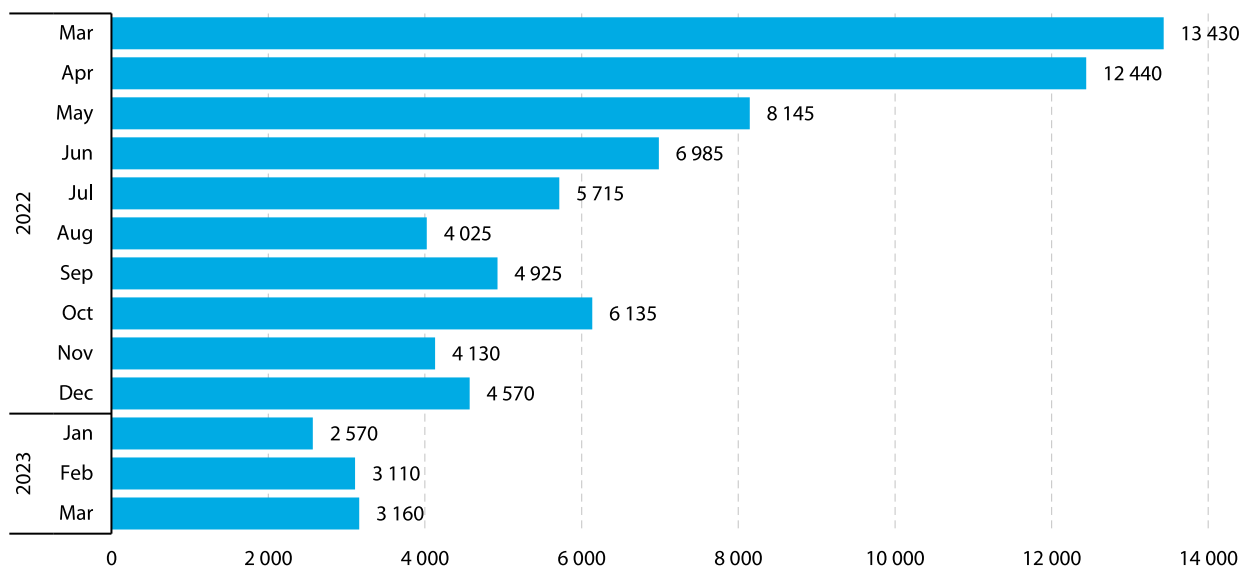
TEMPORARY PROTECTION

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



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

%

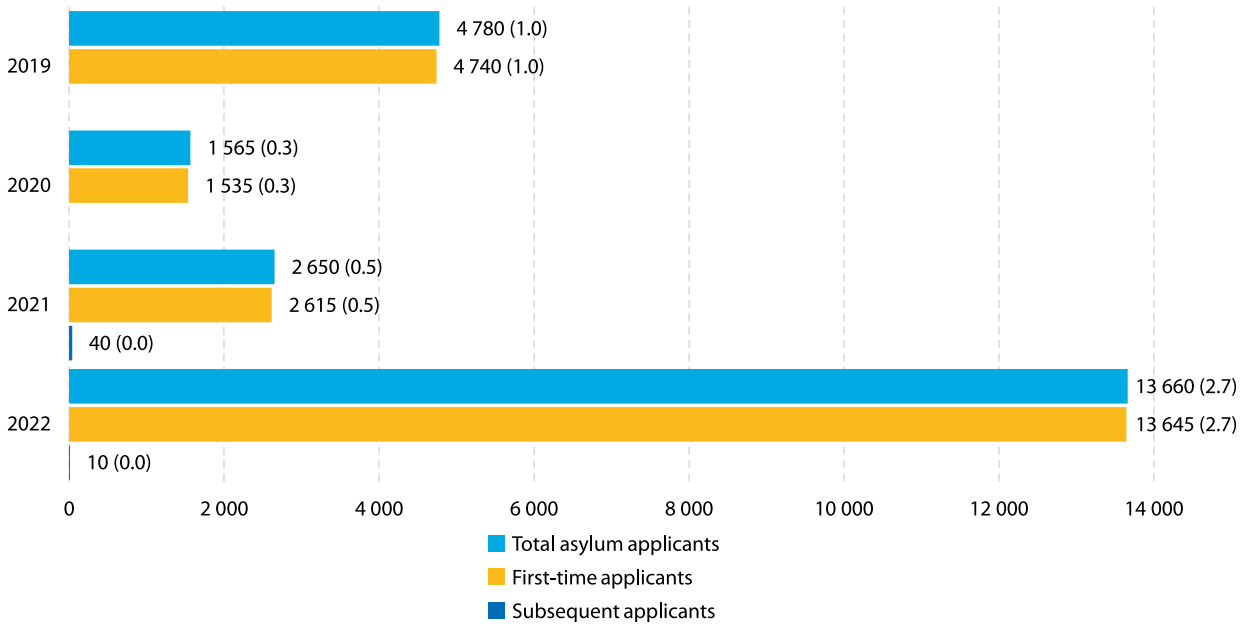
Not available

Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)



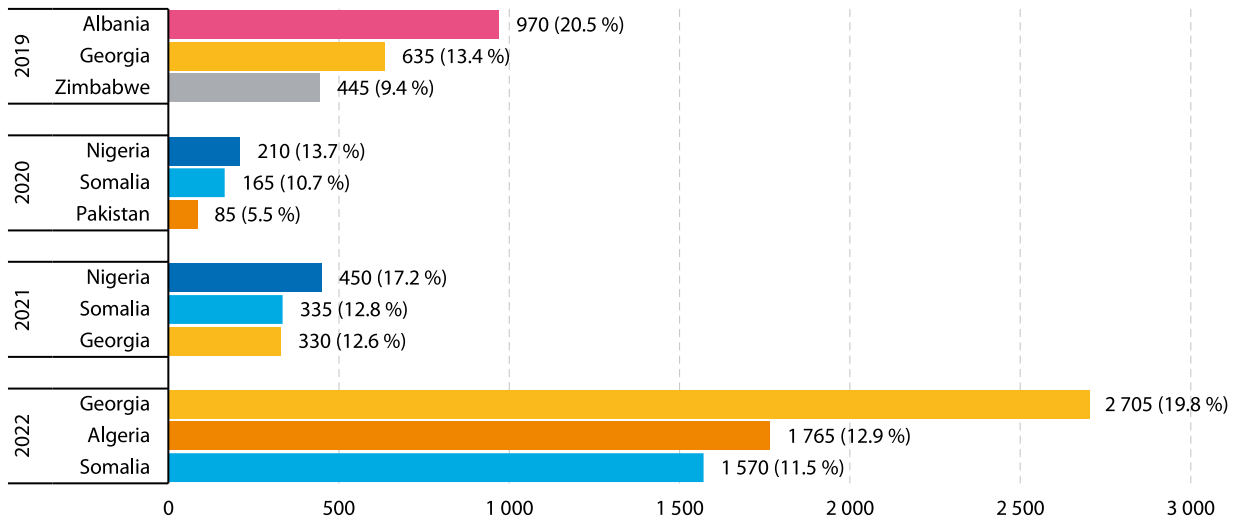
INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

Asylum applicants (third-country nationals), by type of application, 2019–2022
 Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



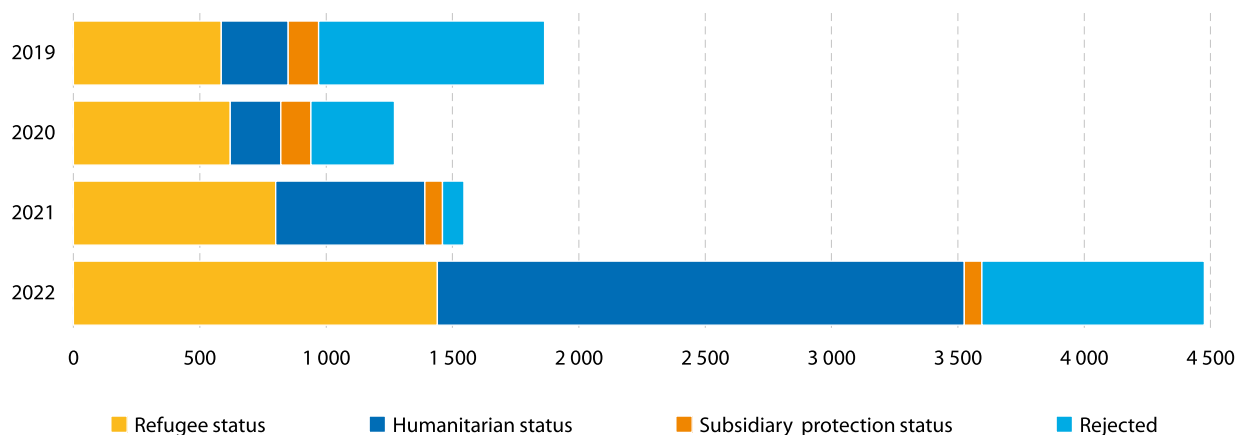
Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza and migr_pop1ctz)

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



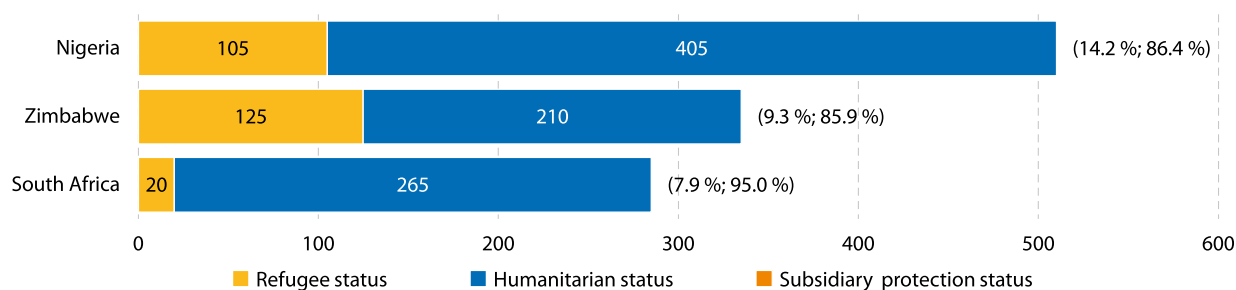
Refugee status		Humanitarian status		Subsidiary protection status		Rejected					
Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)	Number	Share in total (%)				
2019	585	31.4	2019	265	14.2	2019	120	6.4	2019	895	48.0
2020	620	48.8	2020	200	15.7	2020	120	9.4	2020	330	26.0
2021	800	51.8	2021	590	38.2	2021	70	4.5	2021	85	5.5
2022	1 440	32.2	2022	2 085	46.6	2022	70	1.6	2022	880	19.7

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

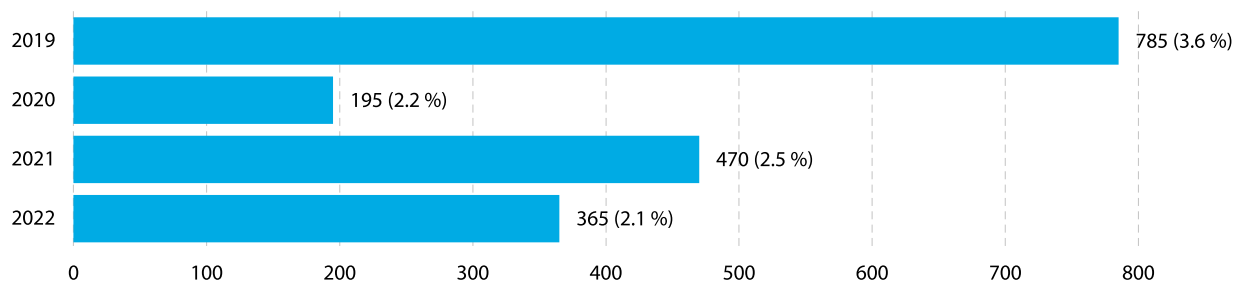
Absolute number (and share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asydcfsta](#))

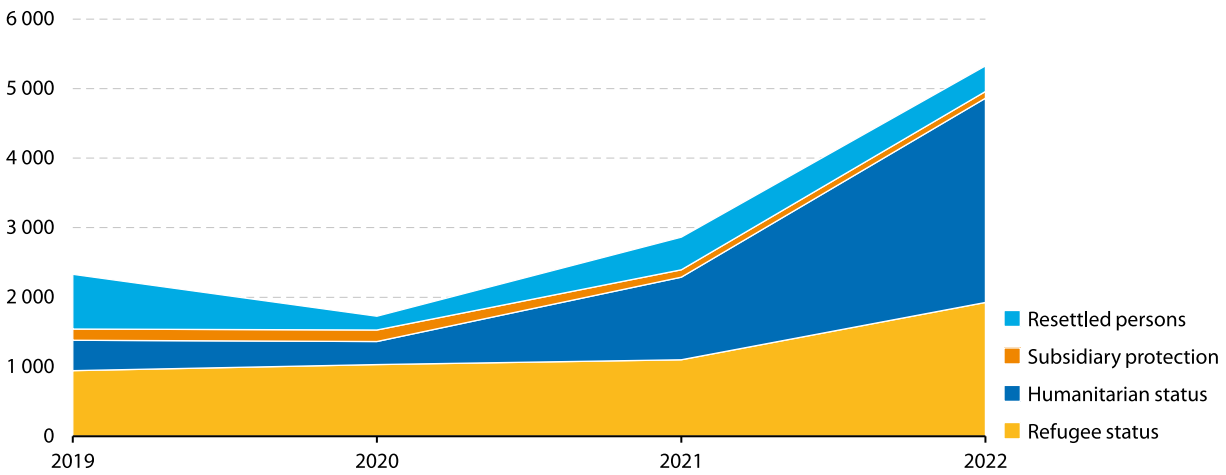
Resettled third-country nationals, 2019–2022

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



Source: Eurostat ([migr_asyresa](#))

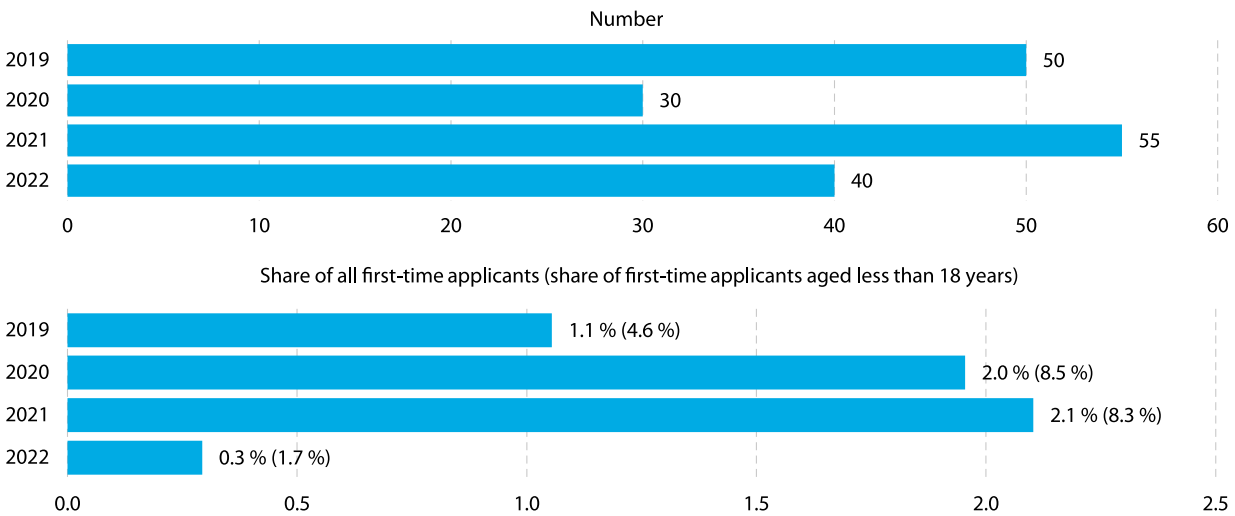
Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2019–2022



Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta, migr_asydcfina and migr_asyresa)

 UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

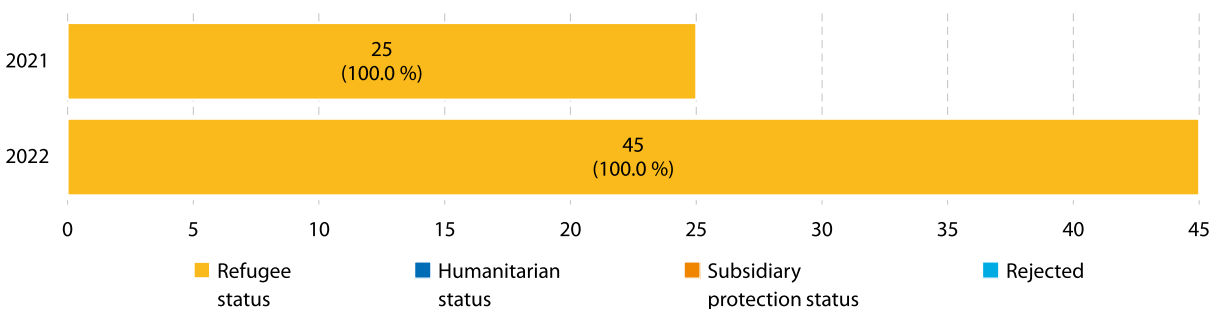
Unaccompanied minors (third-country nationals) applying for asylum, 2019–2022



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)



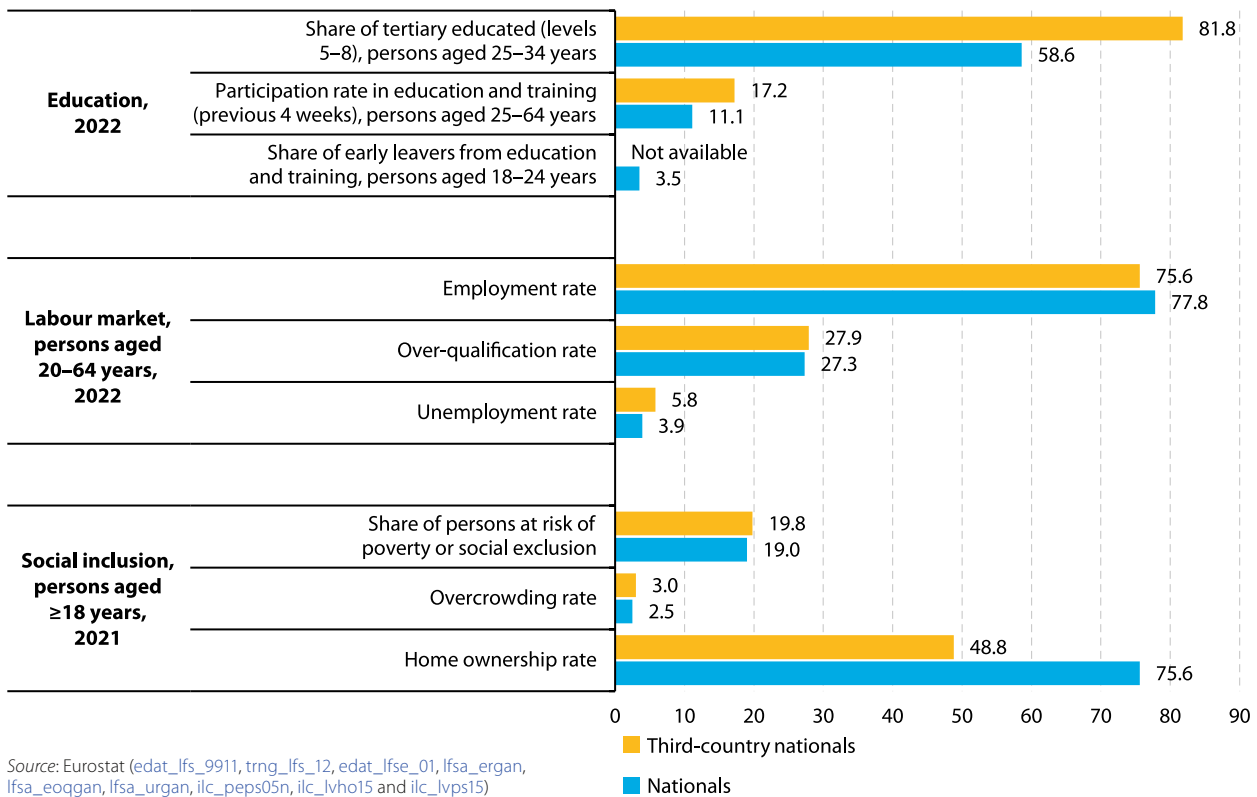
Source: Eurostat (migr_asyumdcfq)



INTEGRATION

Integration indicators, 2021 or 2022

%



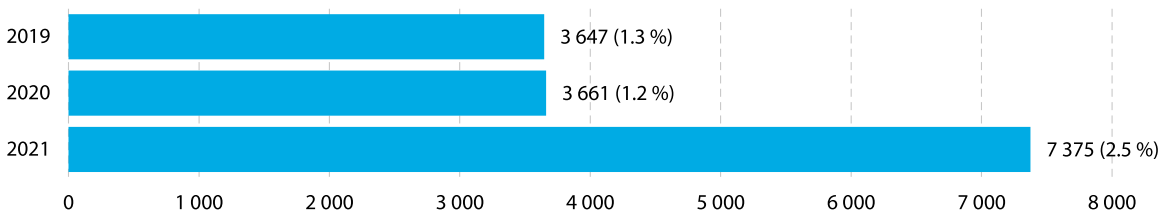
Source: Eurostat (edat_lfs_9911, trng_lfs_12, edat_lfse_01, lfsa_ergan, lfsa_eoqgan, lfsa_urgan, ilc_peps05n, ilc_lvho15 and ilc_lvps15)



CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, 2019–2021

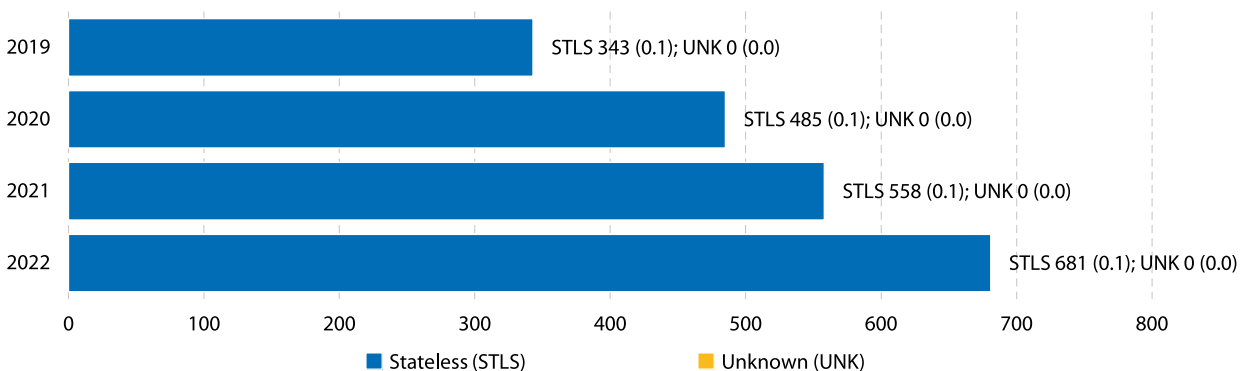
Absolute number (and share of total third-country nationals in the country)



Source: Eurostat (migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)

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

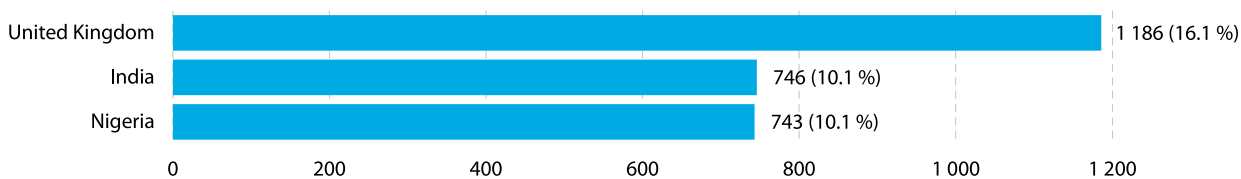
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



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)

Not available

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)

Not available

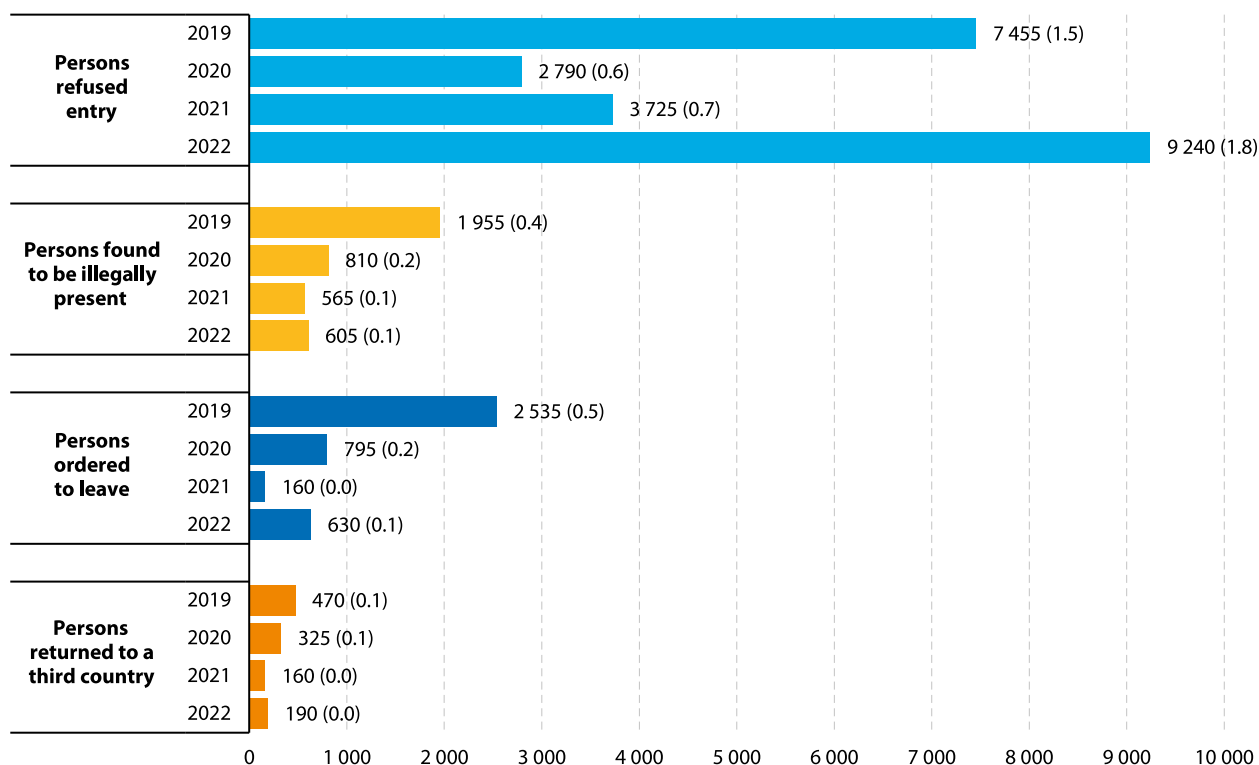
Note: the consulate country might not be the same as the country of citizenship of the visa applicant.

Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

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

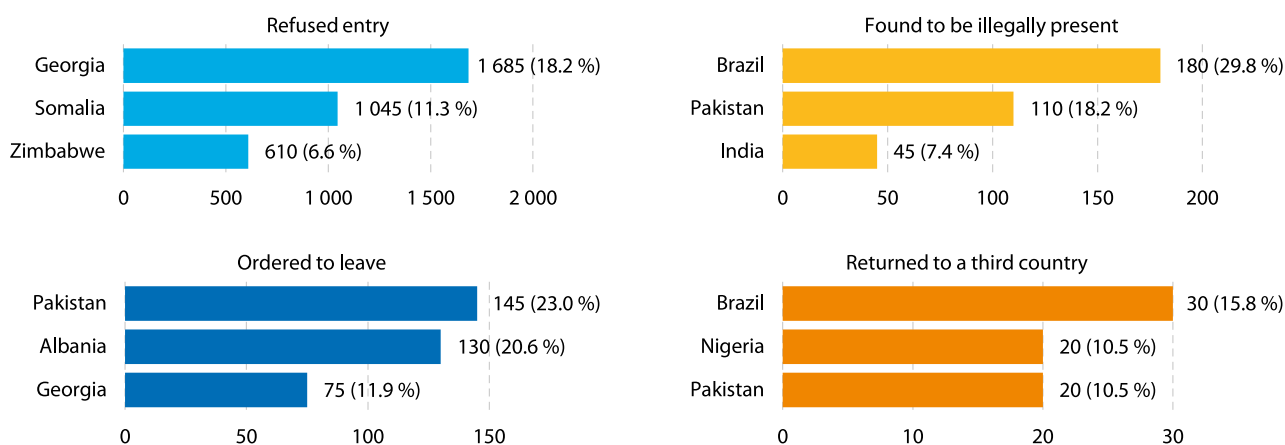
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



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)

2019	None
2020	None
2021	None
0	

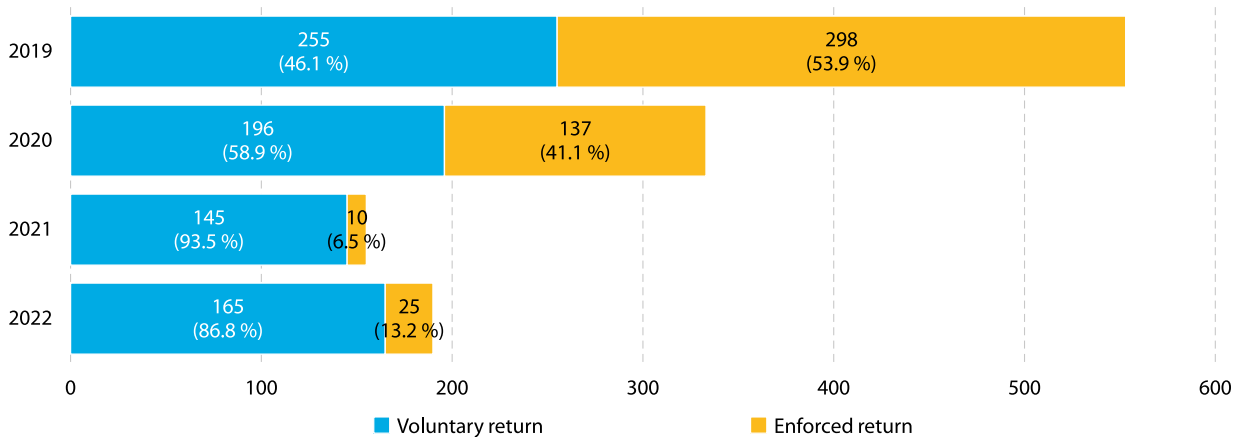
Source: Eurostat (migr_resoth)



RETURN AND READMISSION

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

Absolute number (and the share within the total)

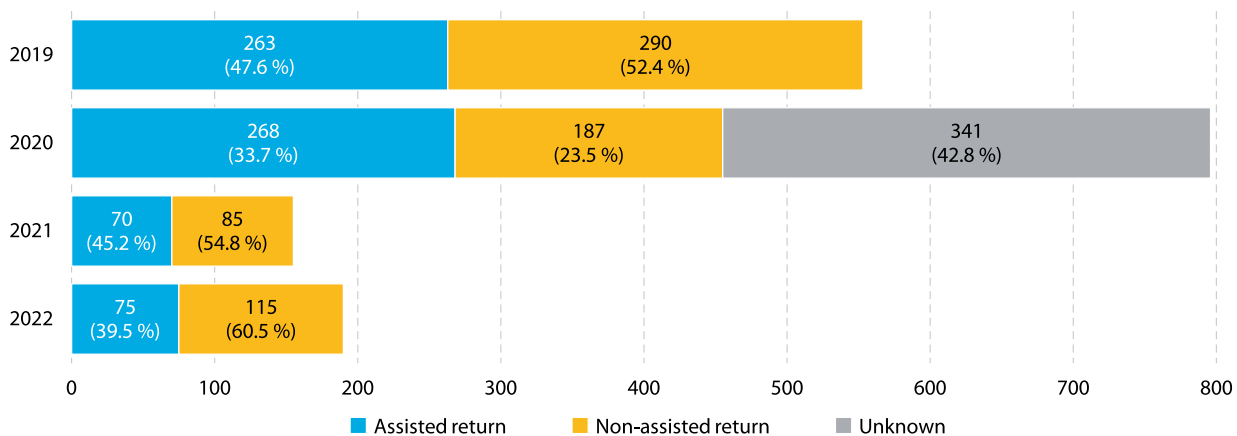


Note: data for 2019 and 2020 are from migr_eirt_vol. Data for 2021 and 2022 are from migr_eirtn1.

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 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).

EU open data

The portal 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/

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>