



COUNTRY FACTSHEET | JULY 2024

Main developments
in migration and
international
protection, including
latest statistics

IRELAND 2023



OVERARCHING AND CROSS-CUTTING CHANGES

There were several important developments in 2023, albeit in individual rather than cross-cutting areas. These developments are explained in each section below.



LEGAL MIGRATION

Work-related Migration

Following a [public consultation](#), the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment announced comprehensive changes to the employment permits system in December 2023, including an expansion of eligible occupations for employment permits and a roadmap for increasing minimum salary thresholds over the period from January 2024 to January 2026.



KEY POINTS

The National Action Plan Against Racism 2023-2027 (NAPAR) was endorsed by the government and published in March 2023.

In November 2023, Ireland's Third National Action Plan to prevent and combat Human Trafficking 2023-2027 was launched, with the overarching goal of further strengthening the whole-of-government approach to combatting human trafficking.

The Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 was further amended to reduce the residence requirement for the naturalisation of children born in Ireland to non-Irish parents from five years to three.

The [Employment Permits \(Amendment\) \(No. 3\) Regulations 2023](#) added 11 occupations to the Critical Skills Occupations List and removed 32 occupations from the Ineligible Occupations List, which are now considered eligible for General Employment Permits.

These regulations also increased minimum annual remuneration thresholds, with the salary threshold increasing to €38 000 for a Critical Skills Employment Permit and to €34 000 for a General Employment Permit, and the minimum salary for meat processors and horticultural workers rising to €30 000 from January 2024. The regulations also introduced new quotas for a range of General Employment Permit occupations that are subject to quota restriction, with effect from 20 December 2023 or 17 January 2024.

Other Developments

The Immigrant Investor Programme (IIP) stopped accepting new applications in February 2023. Established in 2012, the IIP provided a route for non-EEA nationals to obtain immigration permission in Ireland by making long-term investments. Applications already in progress and developed to a substantial degree were given a three-month window to be finalised and submitted. Existing projects are unaffected by the closure.



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

Overarching and Crosscutting Developments

Ireland has participated in the European Union Agency for Asylum since August 2023, following government approval to opt in to Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 in 2022. The European Commission confirmed Ireland's participation in July [via Commission Decision 2023/1576](#).

International Protection Procedure

The [International Protection Modernisation Programme 2023-2024](#) report was published in July 2023, setting out the progress made on the recommendations in the [Report of the Advisory Group on the Provision of Support including Accommodation to Persons in the International Protection Process](#). It also proposed a revised approach and targets, based on the changing context in Ireland due to increasing numbers of applicants for international protection. Under the modernisation programme, a Modernisation Strategy for the International Protection Office (IPO) was established. The main objectives of the IPO Modernisation Strategy were "to increase outputs during 2023, while significantly accelerating certain categories of cases, and continually improving the quality of decision making". The strategy proposed to achieve this through significantly increased staffing and improved processes, including moving towards paperless procedures.

The IPO moved to a digital-first model from September 2023, in which all correspondence must be submitted by email only unless otherwise requested.

Reception of Applicants for International Protection

Due to the nationwide shortage of accommodation, particularly for male international protection applicants, the Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY) paused accepting male international protection applicants for emergency shelter at the Citywest Transit Hub in January 2023. The transit centre continued to provide other services, including the processing of accommodation for beneficiaries of temporary protection (BoTP) and applicants for international protection with children. In December 2023, the International Protection Accommodation Service (IPAS) was unable to provide emergency accommodation to all male international protection applicants due to a severe shortage of accommodation. All male international protection applicants were assessed by IPAS and the Health Service Executive for significant vulnerabilities, and accommodation was prioritised as necessary. All male applicants for international protection who were not offered accommodation were provided with a temporary €75 increase in the Daily Expenses Allowance from €38.80 to €113.80 per week.

Funding of €1.3 million was announced in June 2023 for Children and Young People's Services Committees to provide support for international protection applicants. This funding model arises from the [White Paper to End Direct Provision and to Establish a New International Protection Support Service](#).

In a project co-funded by the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+), DCEDIY announced the recruitment of 17 Family Support Practitioners to work with families living in international protection accommodation nationally.

Relocation, Resettlement, Humanitarian Admission and other pathways to protection

The government of Ireland made various pledges relating to resettlement and humanitarian admission during the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023. These included: i) resettling 1 200 refugees and welcoming 100 people under the humanitarian admissions programmes for 2024-2025, in line with commitments to the EU resettlement programme; ii) further developing the Community Sponsorship Initiative; and iii) continuing support for the arrival of refugees under safe and legal complementary pathways (particularly through education and labour pathways), such as the EU-Passworld and DT4E initiatives.

As part of a co-funded project under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, Ireland leads the Building Capacity for Private Sponsorship in the European Union (CAPS-EU) project in partnership with Belgium's Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil) and Migration Policy Europe. Research by Migration Policy Europe on private and community sponsorship was [published in 2023](#) under this programme.

Other Developments

Delivering on a commitment outlined in the [Justice Plan 2023](#), a [new informational website](#) on international protection was launched. The website provides plain English explanations of basic concepts and the international protection process.



TEMPORARY PROTECTION AND OTHER MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO RUSSIA'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE

All temporary protection certificates were automatically extended until March 2024. BoTP were not required to take any action to renew their certificates.

A Serviced Accommodation Contribution Policy was introduced from 3 January 2023. Under it, BoTP were required to pay a contribution of €10 per day per adult, and €5 per day per child towards the cost of meals provided in serviced accommodation.

An absence protocol was introduced in March 2023 and revised in October 2023 to permit absences from state-funded accommodation solely for medical or compassionate purposes. Previously, BoTP had the option to give up their accommodation to travel for non-urgent reasons, with the possibility to re-apply for accommodation upon their return if space permitted.

In December 2023, the Irish government announced changes to accommodation and social protection supports for new arrivals from Ukraine, to be implemented in 2024. Under the revised plan, newly arriving BoTP seeking state accommodation will be housed in Designated Arrival Centres for a maximum of 90 days, and provided with food, laundry and other services, and integration support. After this period, BoTP must find their own accommodation or use pledged accommodation. Additionally, they will receive a weekly allowance of €38.80 per adult and €29.80 per child, in lieu of the standard social welfare payments while in the Designated Arrival Centre. Upon leaving the Designated Arrival Centre, they can apply for standard social welfare payments. Legislative changes to enact these adjustments were planned for 2024.¹

Construction approval was granted for 700 rapid-build homes for BoTP. Designed for family units, these homes could potentially accommodate up to 2 800 individuals, representing an increase from the initially approved 500 units in 2022.

An age-appropriate catch-up immunisation programme for children and young adults up to the age of 23 was approved for all Community Health Organisations in February 2023. In addition, a catch-up HPV vaccine

was available to women up to 25 years and men up to 23 years until the end of 2023. In July 2023, it was also recommended that screening be offered for tuberculosis and certain bloodborne viruses. All of these interventions are targeted at both BoTP and applicants for international protection.

To reduce waiting times for BoTP to be eligible for Community Employment schemes (CE schemes) as a support to enter the labour market, the Department of Social Protection announced in March 2023 that Ukrainian nationals who had fled the war would be eligible for CE schemes after 9 months on the Live Register, rather than 12.

From 19 June 2023, BoTP were integrated into the compulsory standard labour market activation process available to all jobseekers, which provides various kinds of support depending on the length of time they have been receiving jobseekers' payments. In addition, an automated procedure for allocating a Personal Public Services Number was introduced, replacing the dedicated fast-track processing team that had been in place in 2022.

To facilitate access to the Ukrainian curriculum on an optional basis, the Department of Education published [updated guidelines](#) for schools in September 2023. Financial support for further and higher education for the 2022/2023 academic year continued at the same level for the 2023/2024 academic year. In addition, resource allocation for special educational needs and additional needs will continue under the same model implemented in the 2022/2023 school year.



UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

Other Vulnerable Groups

DCEDIY published a commissioned report setting out [new recommendations to support members of the LGBTI+ community](#) living in international protection accommodation in September 2023.

In October 2023, the national police (*An Garda Síochána*) and the Border Management Unit at Dublin Airport conducted a two-day awareness-raising campaign on female genital mutilation (FGM) and the law on FGM in Ireland. FGM has been recognised as a form of gender-based violence in the [Third National Strategy on Domestic Sexual and Gender Based Violence](#) and the current implementation plan for the strategy contains actions focused on improving the support and services available to those who have been subjected to FGM.

¹ These changes came into effect as of 14 March 2024. Section 11 of the [Social Welfare and Civil Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2024](#) amends section 60 of the International Protection Act 2015 and section 247 of the Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005. The relevant provisions came into effect under the [Social Welfare and Civil Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) \(Chapter 2 of Part 4\) \(Commencement\) Order 2024 \(SI No.95 of 2024\)](#), and the [Social Welfare and Civil Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2024 \(Chapter 1 of Part 4\) \(Commencement\) Order 2024 \(SI No. 102 of 2024\)](#).

INTEGRATION AND INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS

A public consultation to inform the development of a new national migrant integration strategy was launched in October 2023. Ireland's previous [Migrant Integration Strategy](#) concluded at the end of 2021, following a one-year extension due to COVID19.

In 2023, multiple calls for proposals were initiated in Ireland to support migrant integration projects. Under Ireland's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund 2021-2027 national programme, €10 million was made available, with a minimum project funding of €300 000 over four years. The programme encompasses reception/asylum initiatives, integration/legal migration efforts, and projects aiding BoTP. On 21 July 2023, over €1.2 million in funding was granted for 70 projects through the International Protection Integration Fund. The National Integration Fund announced its third round of funding in October 2023, offering approximately €750 000 per year for projects promoting migrant integration across 12 themes. Additionally, funding was provided for projects facilitating interactions between local communities and migrants, with the Community Integration Fund 2023 awarding €509 415 to 111 community projects nationwide.

Fighting Racism and Discrimination

[The National Action Plan Against Racism 2023-2027](#) (NAPAR) was endorsed by the government and published in March 2023. One of the first actions to implement the NAPAR was the establishment of an Ireland against Racism Fund, which opened for applications in May 2023. Funding of approximately €1.3 million was announced for 24 successful projects under the fund.

To mark the United Nations International Decade for People of African Descent 2015-2024, a funding call was announced in May 2023, resulting in total funding of €169 740 for 35 successful projects. In addition, the [International Decade for People of African Descent Consultation Report](#) was published, which presents the results of a public consultation held in 2019 to involve stakeholders in identifying key areas of action to mark the international decade.

CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

Acquisition of citizenship

Several important amendments were made to the Irish Nationality and Citizenship Act 1956 via Part 2 of the [Courts and Civil Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2023](#), which [commenced](#) from 31 July 2023. The amendments clarified the procedure for citizenship ceremonies, and reduced the residence requirement for children born to non-Irish parents from five years to three before an application for naturalisation can be made on their behalf. Amendments were also made to the calculation of

continuous residency required for a reckonable period of residency.

Online citizenship applications were introduced under the [Irish Nationality and Citizenship Regulations 2023](#), which were signed into operation on 16 October 2023. Paper-based applications remain available for those who cannot access an online service. The digitisation of the citizenship application process is a key milestone in the Department of Justice's Immigration Service Delivery Modernisation Programme.

Statelessness

At the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023, the government of Ireland pledged a commitment to "actively exploring the introduction of a statelessness determination procedure, by utilising a provisional determination procedure on a limited pilot basis in 2024".

BORDERS, VISA AND SCHENGEN

Visa Policy

A visa requirement and transit visa requirement were introduced for Bolivian nationals from 12 September 2023. This was introduced via the [Immigration Act 2004 \(Visas\) \(Amendment\) Order 2023](#).

In July 2023, the temporary suspension of the Council of Europe Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees was further extended, to be reviewed again in 12 months.

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

No significant developments to report in 2023.

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

National Strategic Policy Developments

In November 2023, the Department of Justice launched Ireland's third [National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking 2023-2027](#). The overarching goal of the action plan is to further strengthen the whole-of-government approach to combatting human trafficking in the state.

Following the announcement of a revised National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for victims of trafficking in 2021, the [Criminal Law \(Sexual Offences and Human Trafficking\) Bill 2023](#) completed Committee Stage in the Irish Parliament (*Dáil Éireann*) in November 2023. Part 3 of the Bill as initiated sets out the draft provisions for the NRM.

Detection and identification of victims

In October 2023, the Minister for Justice marked EU Anti-Trafficking Day with the launch of a training module on child trafficking for the security industry. This module

was developed in cooperation with the Private Security Authority (PSA) and training provider, MECPATHS. The training will become mandatory for all new applicants for a PSA licence in the Door Supervisor and Security Guarding sectors.

Protection of Victims

As committed to in the [White Paper to End Direct Provision and Establish a New International Protection Support Service](#), a dedicated accommodation unit for victims of trafficking was established in December 2023.

RETURN AND READMISSION

To provide greater flexibility in the options for contacting customers, and to support the modernisation of immigration services, the Immigration Act 1999 was amended to allow for the serving of notices (including deportation orders) under the act by electronic means. Part 7 (section 45) of the [Courts and Civil Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2023](#) amends section 6 of the Immigration Act 1999 and was [commenced](#) in July 2023.

In accordance with Article 100(5) of [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1896](#), the Frontex Management Board adopted its [Decision](#) on Ireland's request to participate in and contribute financially to Frontex activities in 2023, on 27 April 2023.² Ireland provided an estimated budget in relation to its request to contribute experts to workshops, trainings and meetings, with the aim of enabling Ireland to maintain standardisation of processes in both national and joint operations.

² Ireland does not participate in the Frontex Regulation 2019/1896 on the European Border and Coast Guard Agency as it represents a development of the Schengen acquis, in which Ireland does not participate. However, Article 70 of Regulation 2019/1896 sets out parameters for operational cooperation between Frontex and Ireland in certain activities. Article 100(5) of Regulation 2019/1896 provides that the Management Board shall decide on a casebycase basis on any request from Ireland to participate in activities.

(Assisted) Voluntary Return and reintegration

To develop voluntary return further, a new dedicated Voluntary Returns Unit made up of staff with specialist expertise was set up in the Department of Justice Immigration Service Delivery's Repatriation Division.

Section 3 of the Immigration Act 1999 was amended to remove the option to avail of voluntary return where a person has been convicted of a serious offence, or where there are reasonable grounds for considering the person a risk to the security of the state, via Part 7 of the [Courts and Civil Law \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 2023](#), which was commenced in July 2023. This means that such a person cannot evade deportation or return to the state once deported.

MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

During the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023, Ireland made a number of pledges in relation to addressing the root causes of forced displacement, including to support food systems and food security in developing countries, climate finance in developing countries, and global peacebuilding initiatives. Ireland also continued to provide displacement and migration related support, primarily to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration.

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 regard third-country nationals, which means persons who are not EU citizens, including stateless persons. The data cover the period 2020-2023. Since 2023 data were not available at the time of publication for certain datasets, in these cases the

period 2020-2022 is covered. Exceptionally, the monthly data on temporary protection covers the period until March 2024. **The data were extracted during April–May 2024. The manuscript was completed in May 2024.** The Eurostat website is constantly updated. Therefore, it is likely that more recent data will have become available since. An online data code available under each figure can be used to directly access the latest data on [Eurostat's website](#).

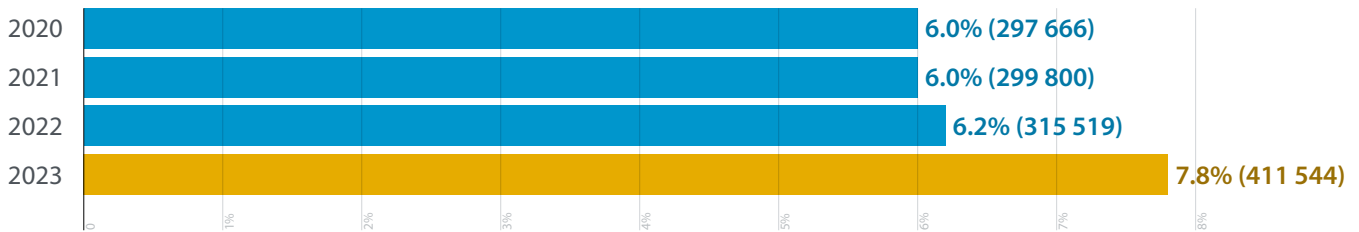
For some indicators, data are rounded at the source. Due to this, in some cases, the sum of percentages or of individual values might not add up to 100 or to the total value.

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

LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

Third-country nationals, 1 January 2020–2023

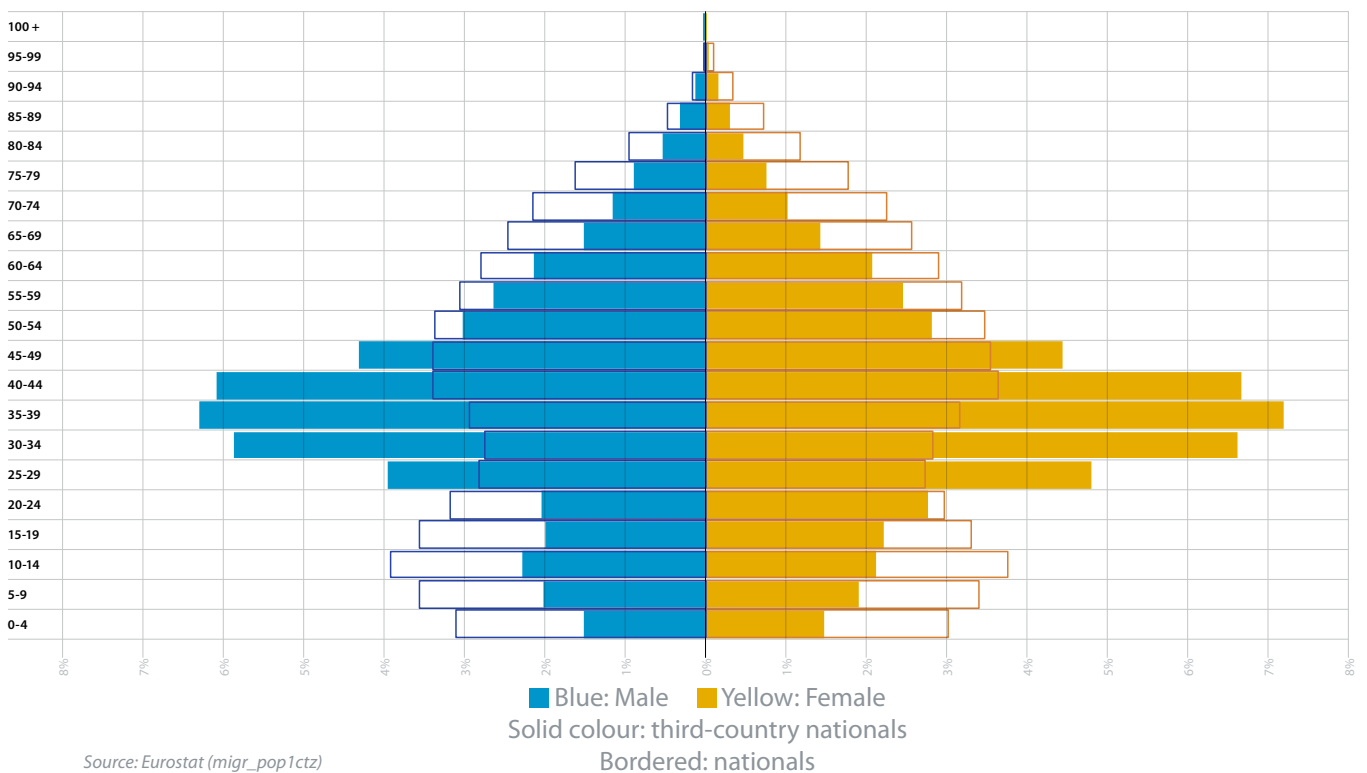
Share of the total population in % (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

Age structure of nationals and third-country nationals, 1 January 2023

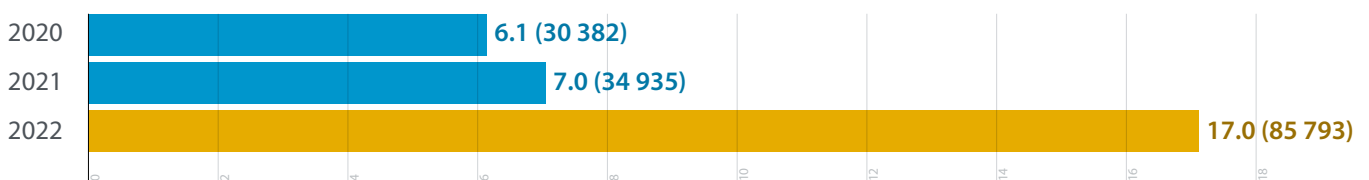
%



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

First residence permits issued to third-country nationals, 2020–2022

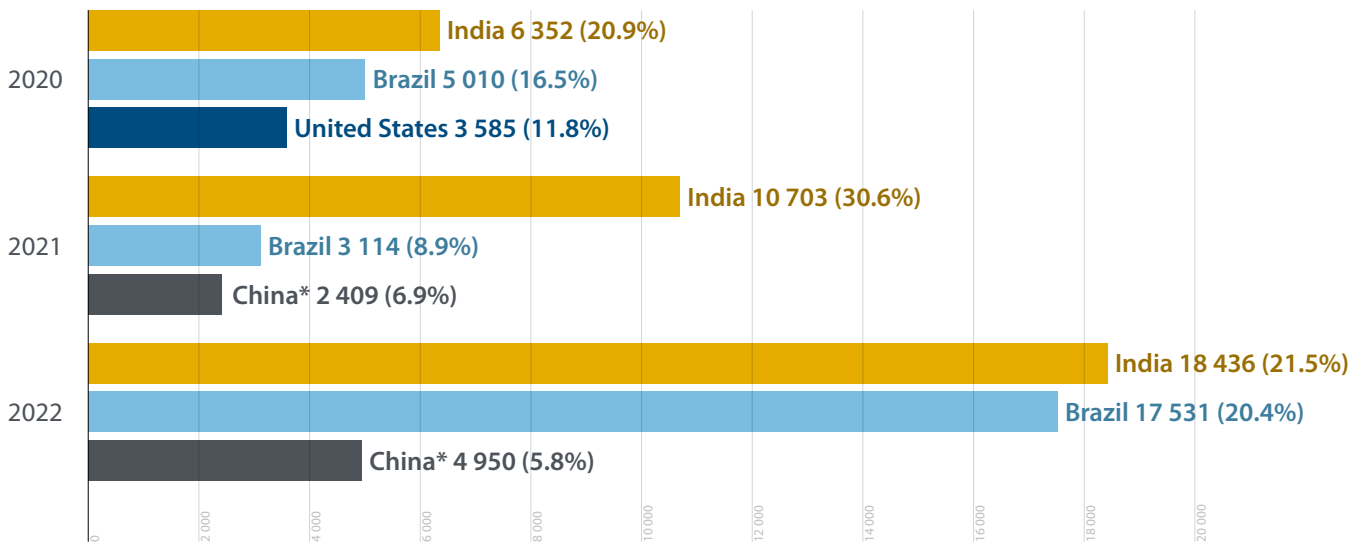
Number per 1 000 people (and the absolute number)



Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst, migr_pop1ctz and migr_resp)

Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, 2020–2022

Absolute number (and the share in total number)

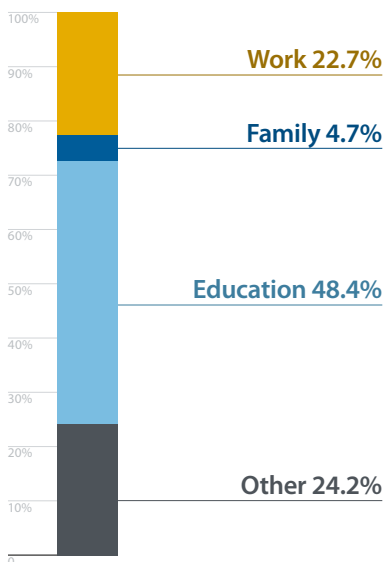


* Including Hong Kong.

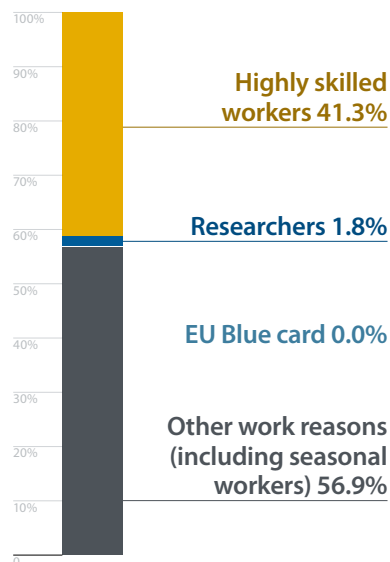
Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

First residence permits issued, distribution by reason or type, 2022

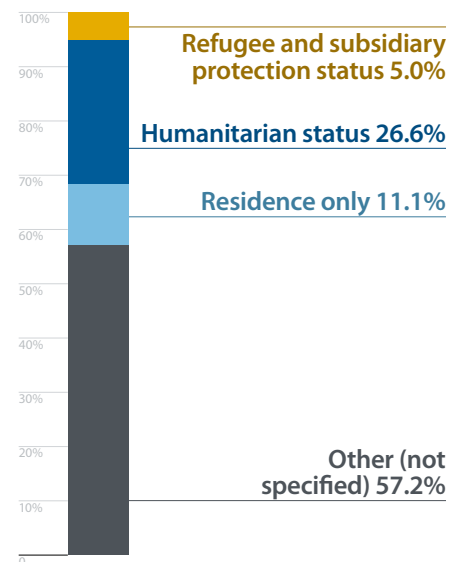
All permits,
by reason, %



Work reason,
by type, %



Other reason,
by detailed reason, %



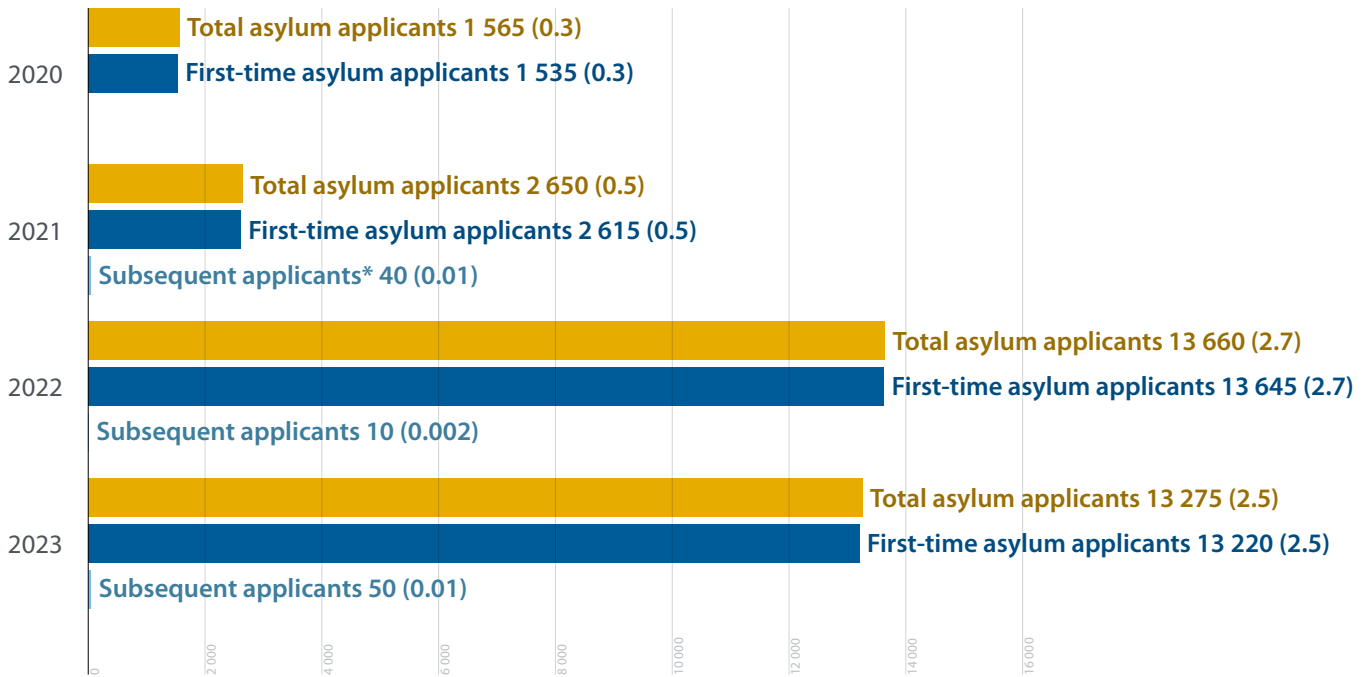
Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst, migr_resfpc, migr_resocc and migr_resoth)



INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

Asylum applicants by type of application, 2020–2023

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

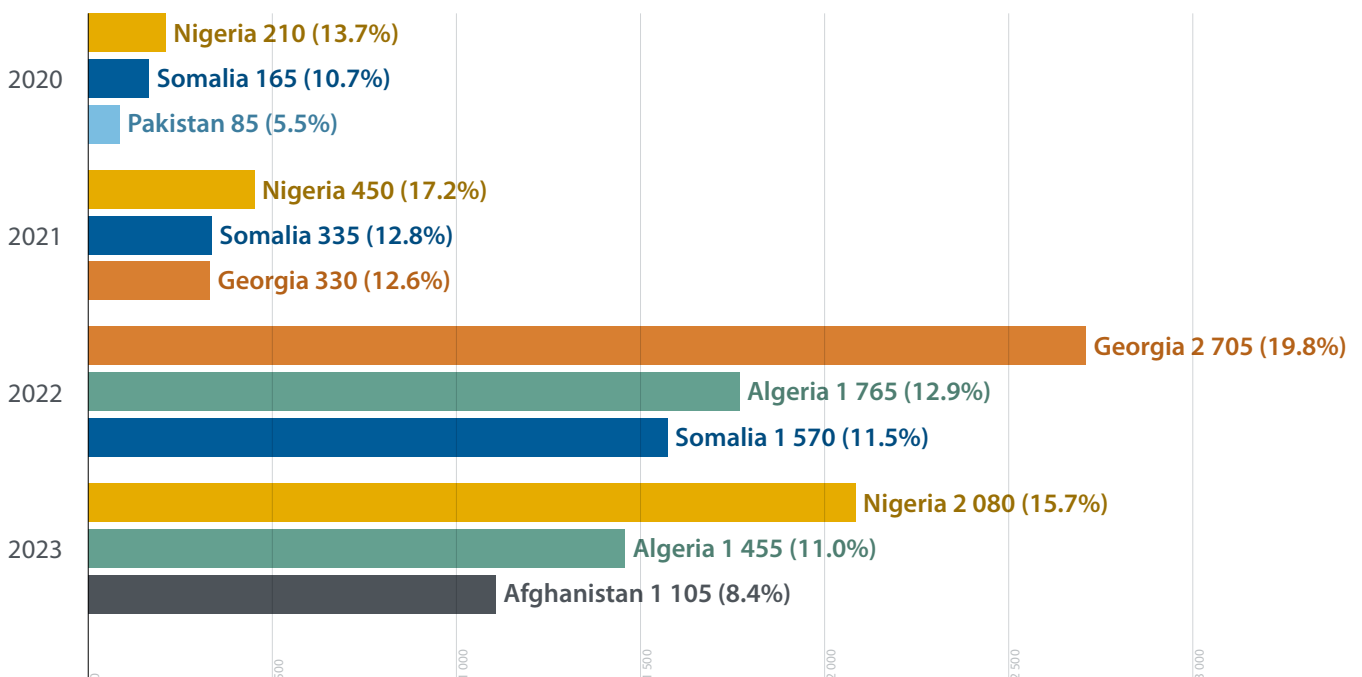


* Data collection from 2021.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza, migr_pop1ctz and migr_asyapp1mp)

Top 3 countries of citizenship – first-time asylum applicants, 2020–2023

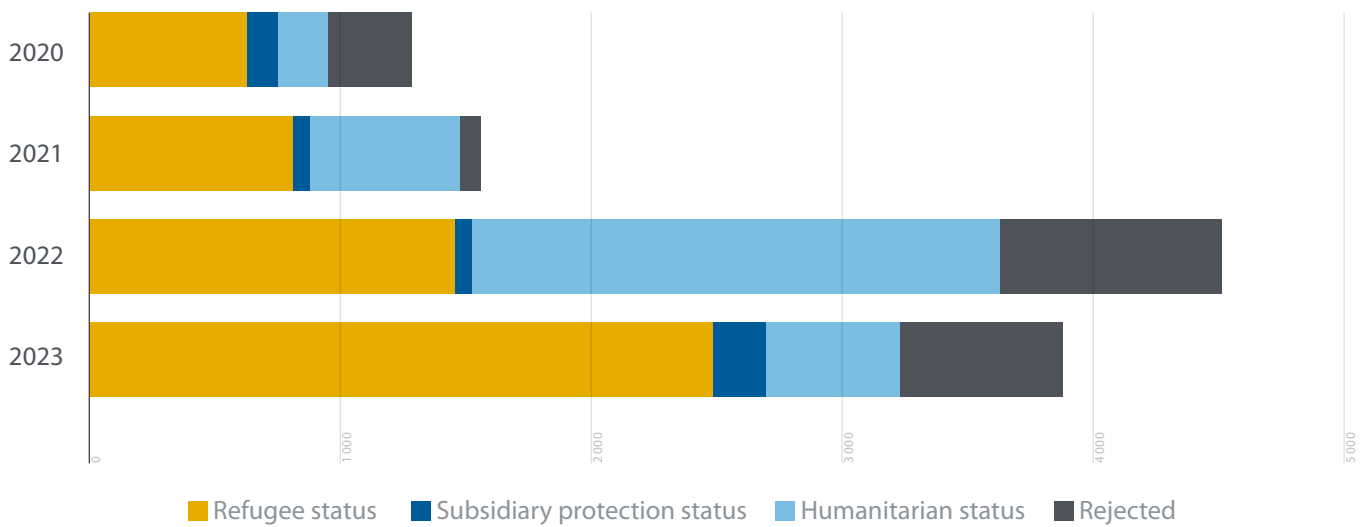
Absolute number (and the share in total number of first-time applicants)



Source: Eurostat (migr_asyappctza)

First instance asylum decisions by outcome, 2020–2023

Absolute number (and the share of the total)

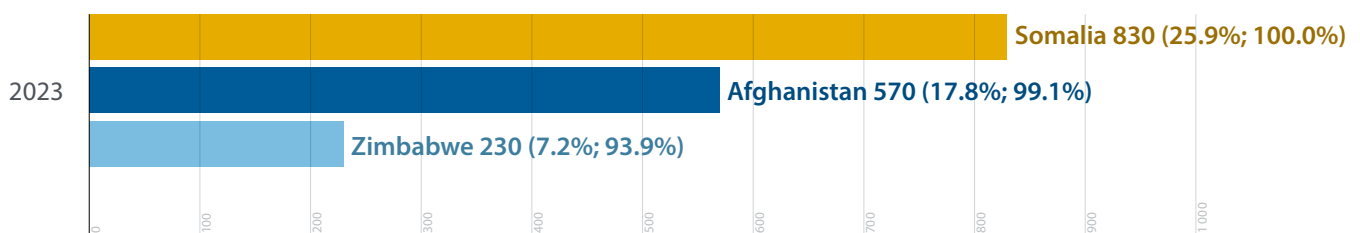


Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2020	620 (48.8%)	120 (9.5%)	200 (15.7%)	330 (26.0%)
2021	800 (51.8%)	70 (4.4%)	590 (38.3%)	85 (5.4%)
2022	1 440 (32.2%)	70 (1.5%)	2 085 (46.6%)	880 (19.7%)
2023	2 460 (64.0%)	210 (5.5%)	530 (13.8%)	645 (16.7%)

Source: Eurostat (*migr_asydcfsta* and *migr_asydec1pc*)

Top 3 countries of citizenship granted positive asylum decisions at first instance, 2023

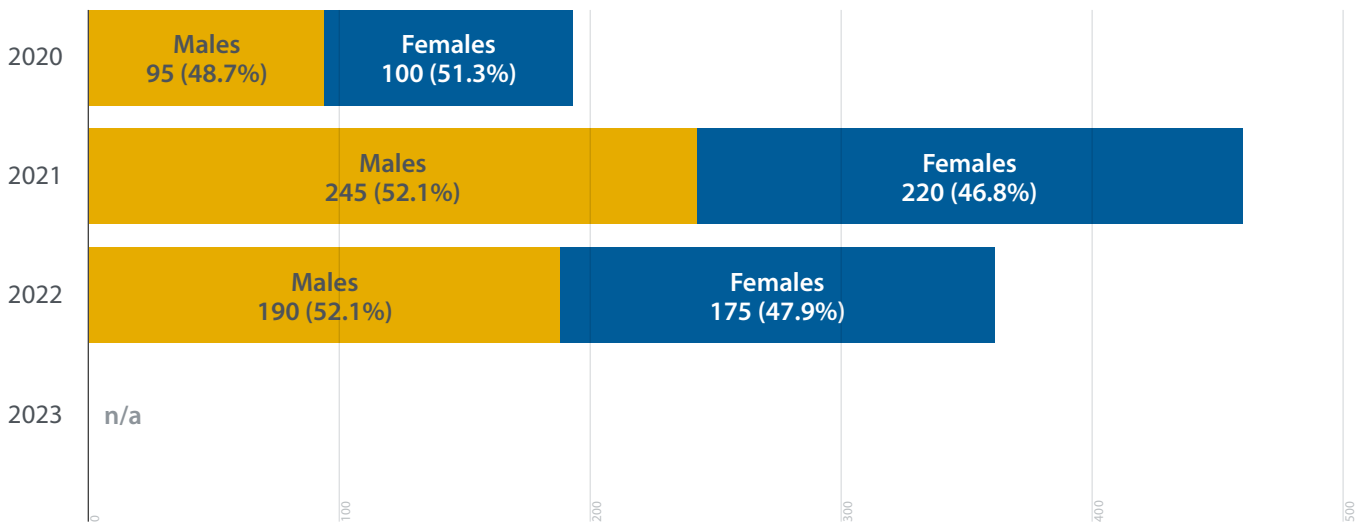
Absolute number (and the share in total positive decisions; and the recognition rate)



Source: Eurostat (*migr_asydcfsta*)

Resettled third-country nationals by sex, 2020–2023

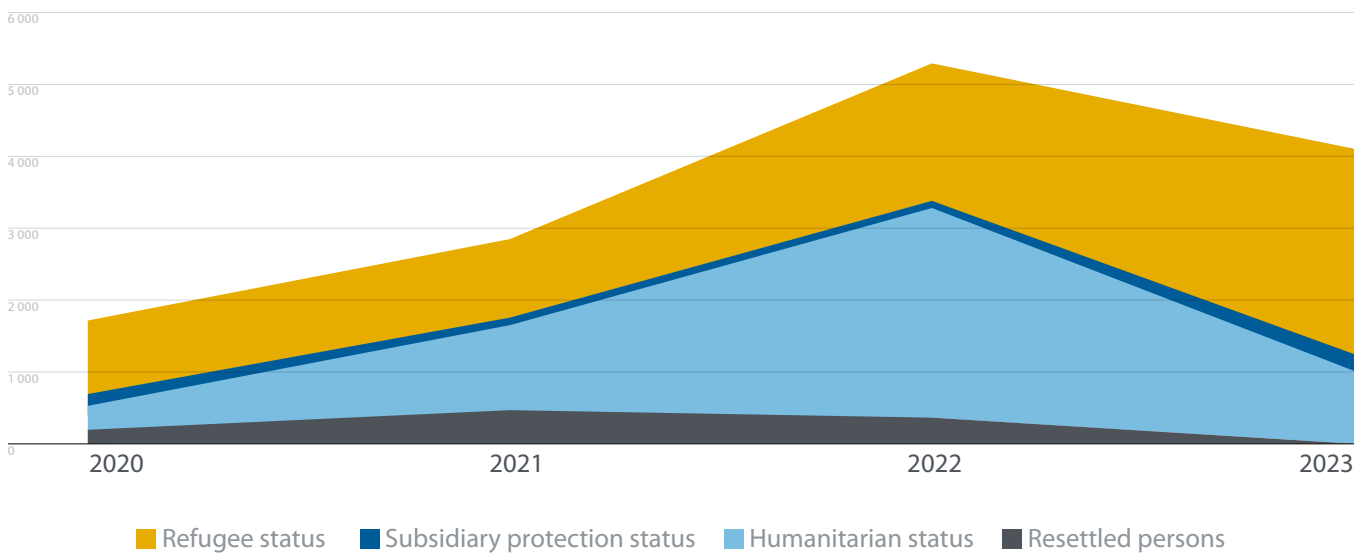
Absolute number (and the share of total resettled third-country nationals)



Note: data not available for 2023.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyresa)

Number of positive decisions for third-country nationals, by outcome, 2020–2023



Year	Refugee status	Subsidiary protection status	Humanitarian status	Resettled persons*
2020	1 030	165	335	195
2021	1 100	105	1 190	470
2022	1 925	100	2 935	365
2023	2 875	235	1 020	n/a

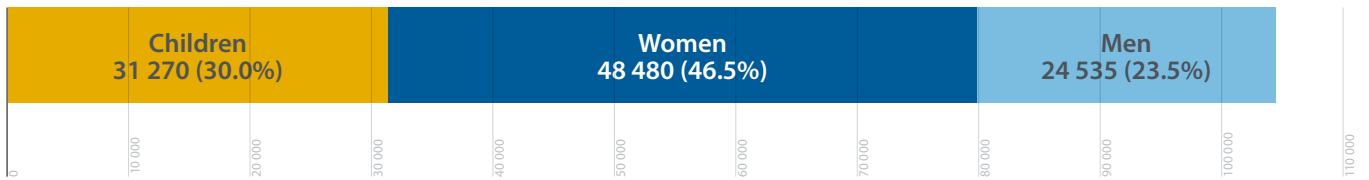
* Data not available for 2023.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asydcfsta, migr_asydcfina and migr_asyresa)

TEMPORARY PROTECTION

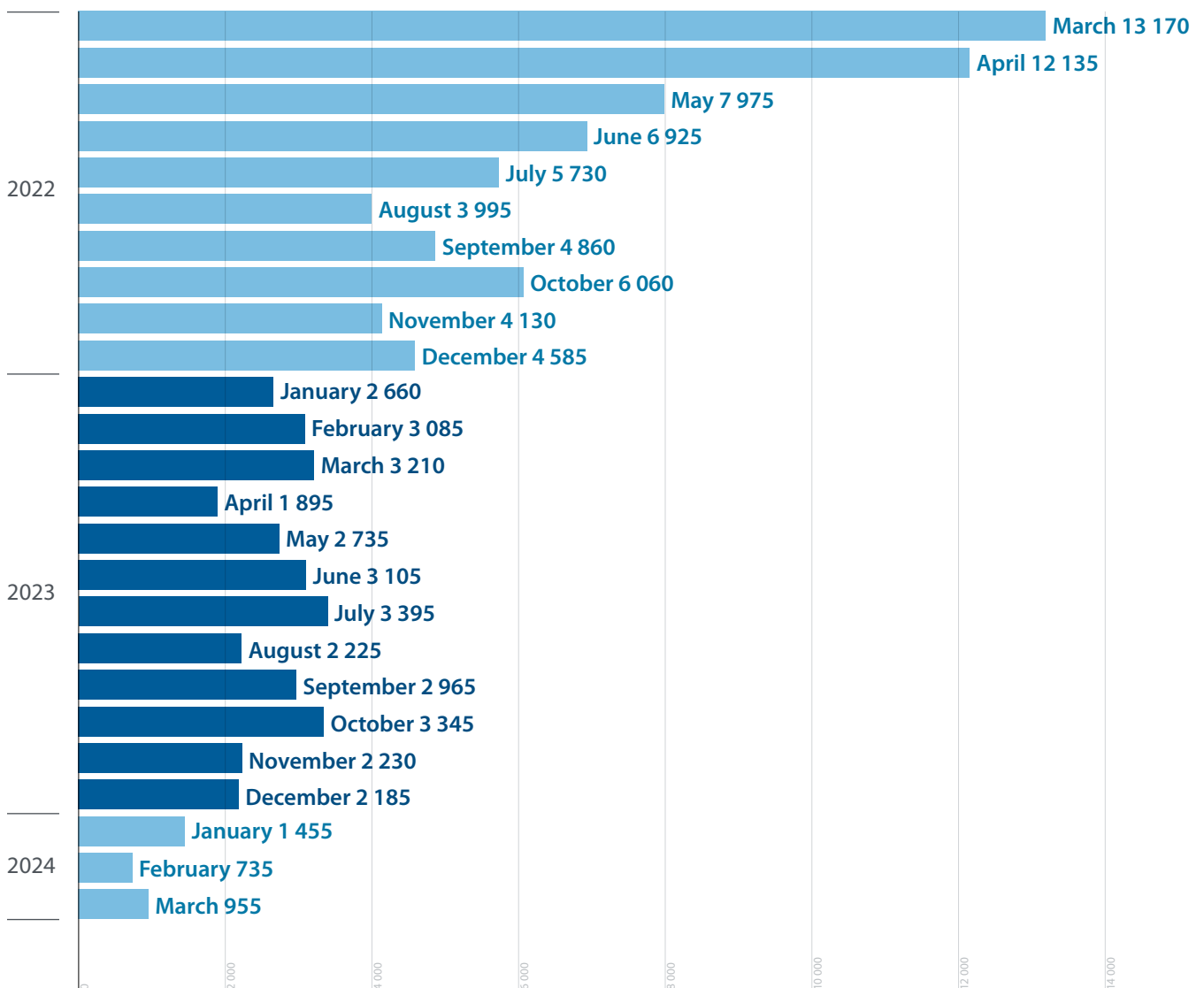
Beneficiaries of temporary protection by age and sex at the end of March 2024

Absolute number (and the share of the total)



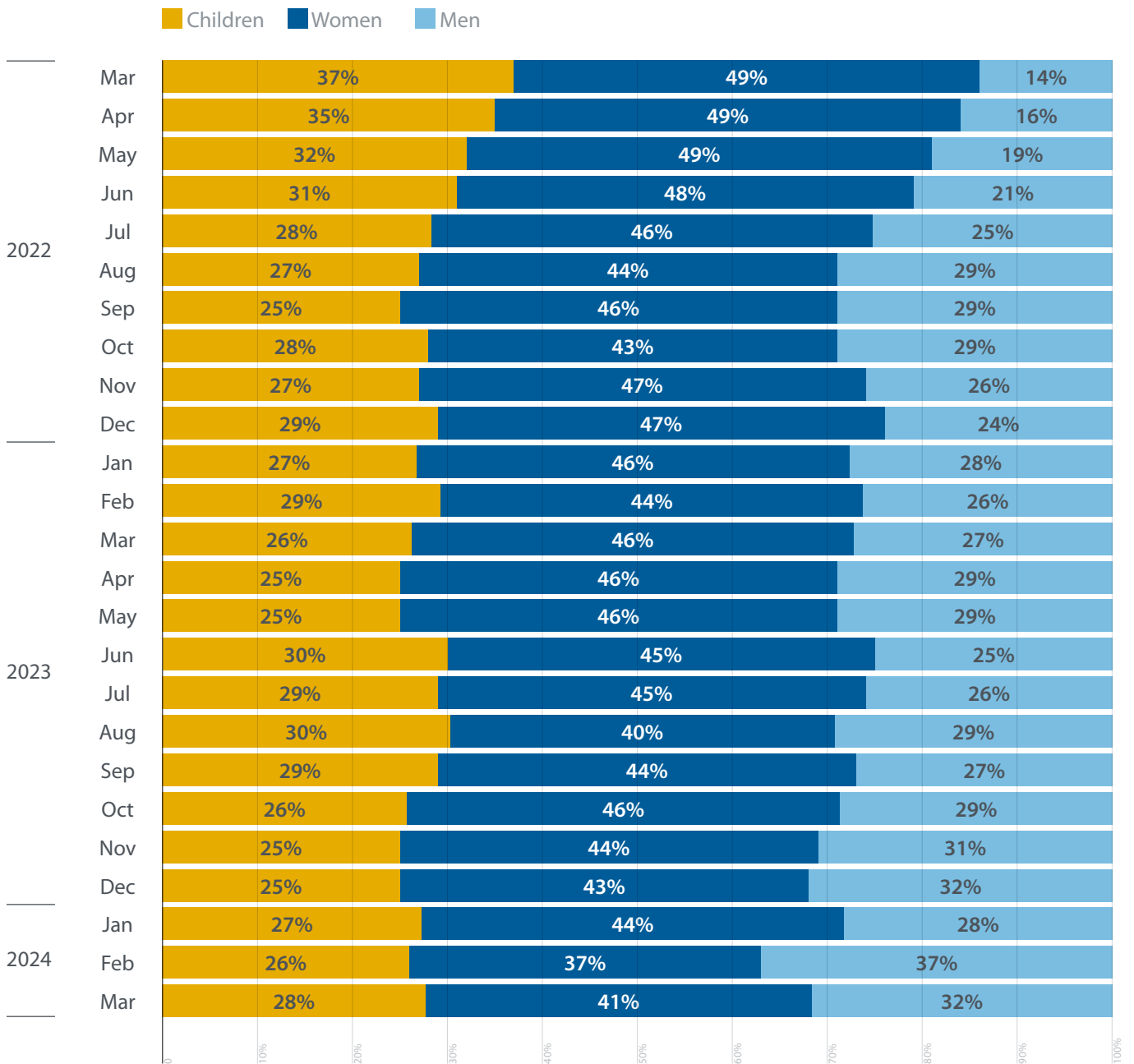
Source: Eurostat (migr_asytspm)

Number of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2024



Source: Eurostat (migr_asytpfm)

Distribution by age and sex of decisions providing temporary protection to people displaced from Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, March 2022–March 2024



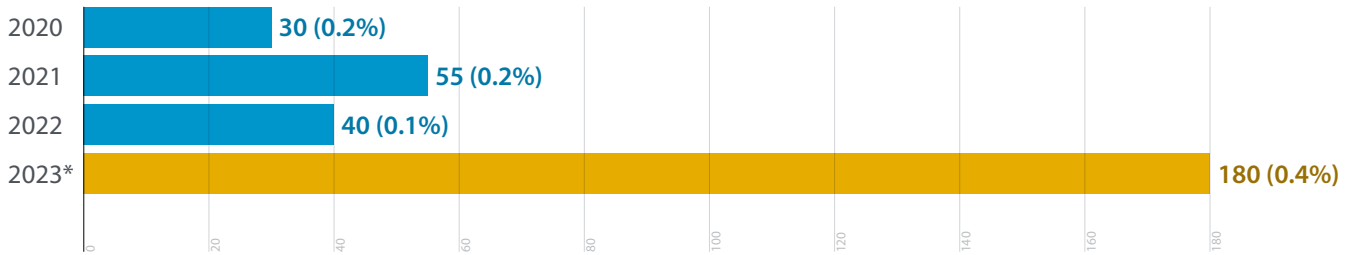
Source: Eurostat (migr_asytprm)



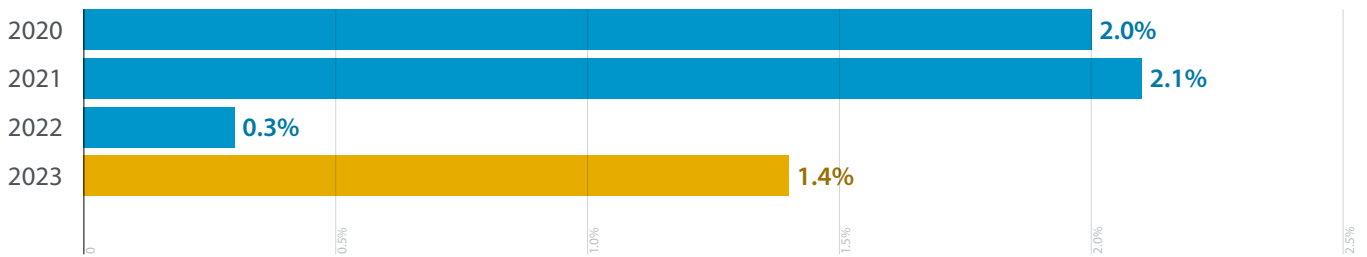
UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

Unaccompanied minors applying for asylum, 2020–2023

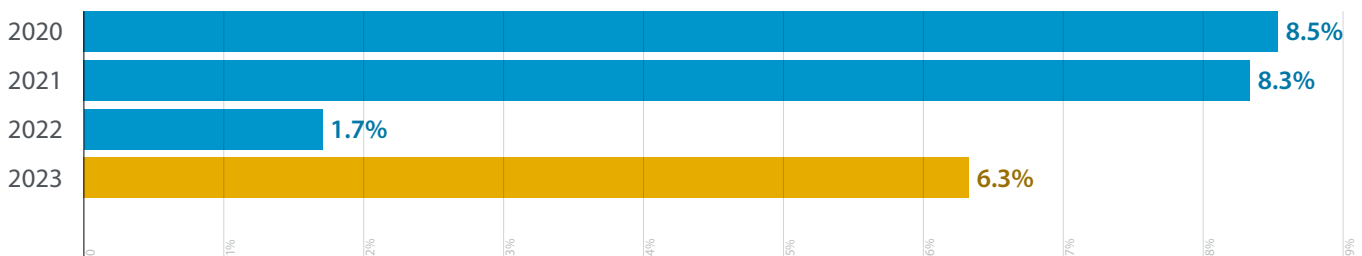
Number (and the share in total number of unaccompanied minors in the EU)



Share of all first-time asylum applicants



Share of all first-time asylum applicants aged less than 18 years

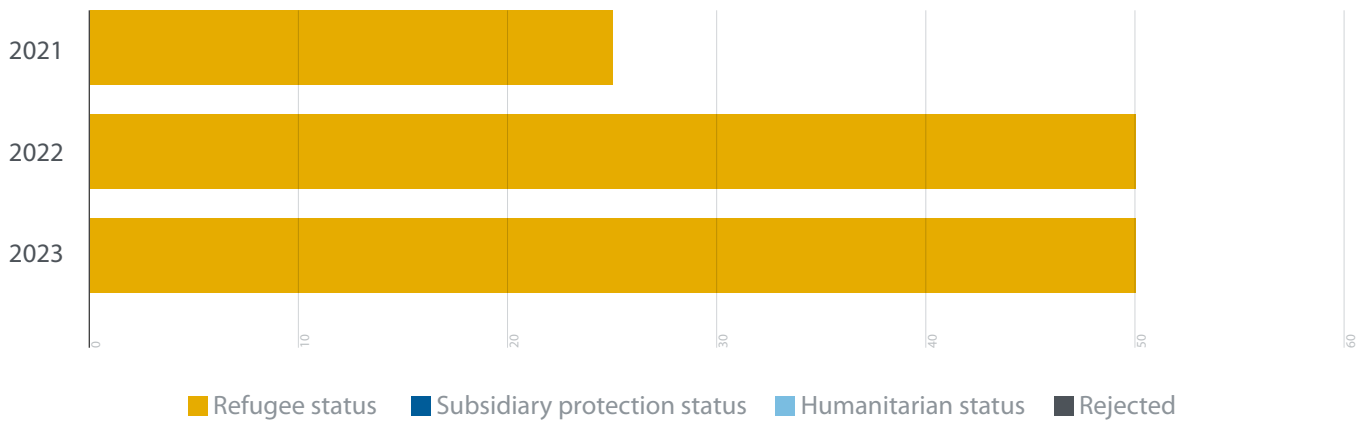


* The total number of unaccompanied minors in the EU used to calculate the share includes 2022 data for Cyprus.

Source: Eurostat (migr_asynaa and migr_asyappctza)

First instance asylum decisions on applications lodged by unaccompanied minors by outcome, 2021-2023

Absolute number (and the share of the total)



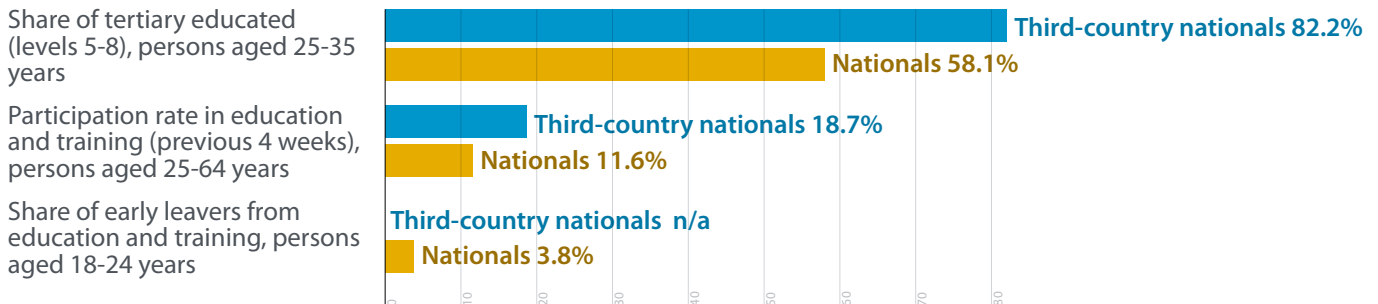
Year	Refugee status number (share of total)	Subsidiary protection status number (share of total)	Humanitarian status number (share of total)	Rejected number (share of total)
2021	25 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
2022	50 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
2023	50 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)

Source: Eurostat (migr_asyumdca)

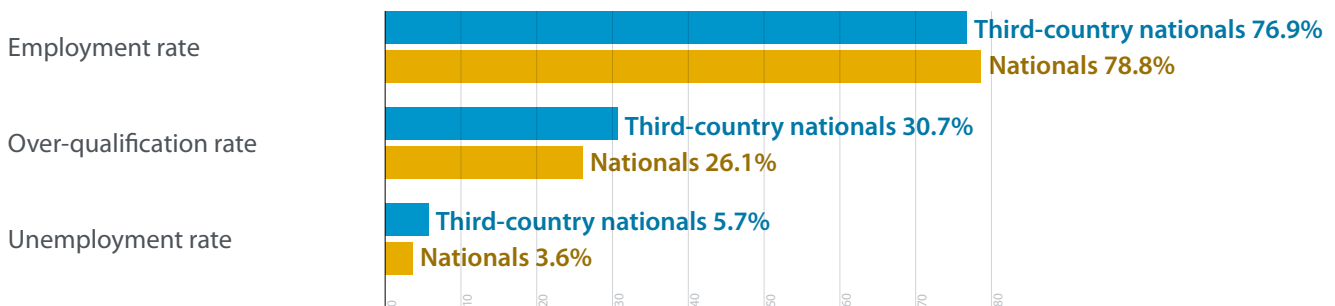
INTEGRATION

Integration indicators, 2022 or 2023

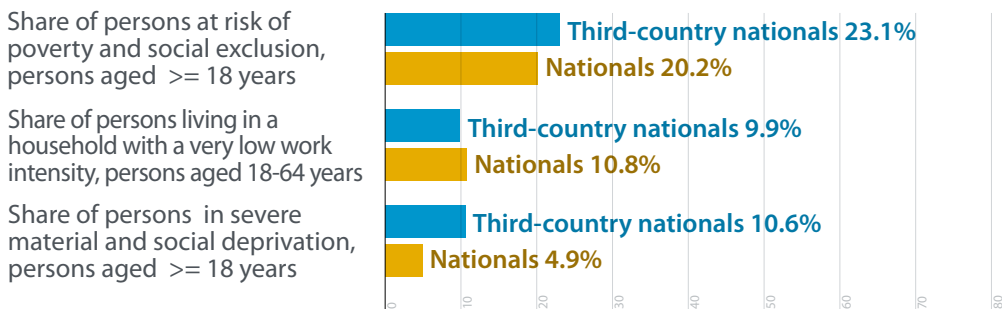
Education, 2023



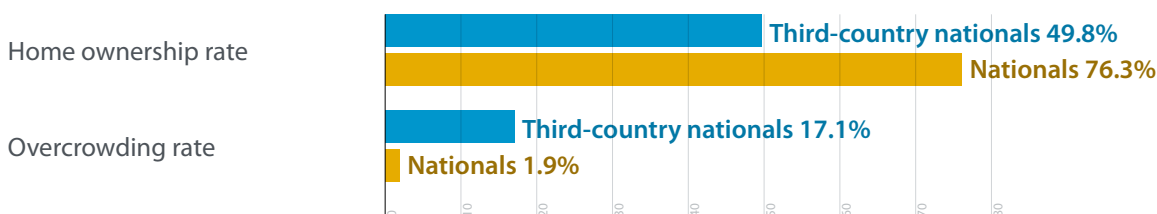
Labour market, persons aged 20-64 years, 2023



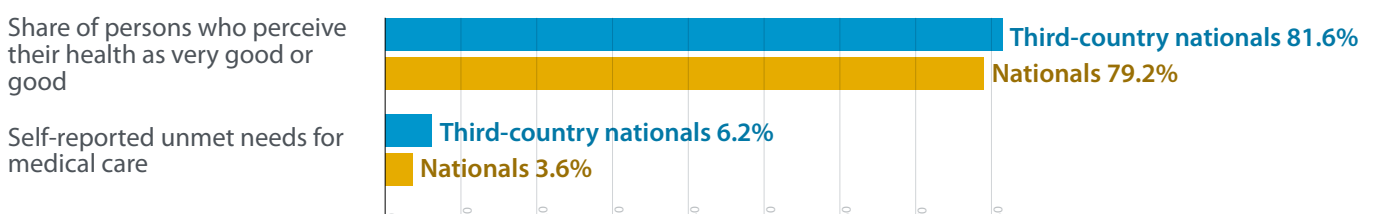
Social inclusion, 2022



Housing, persons aged ≥ 18 years, 2022



Health, persons aged ≥ 16 years, 2022

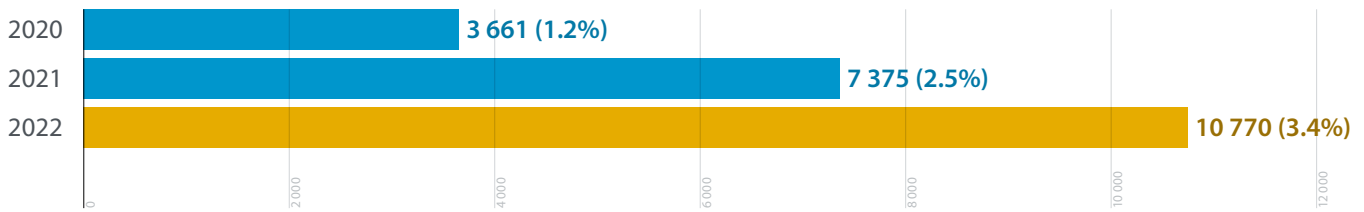




CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

Third-country nationals who acquired citizenship, 2020–2022

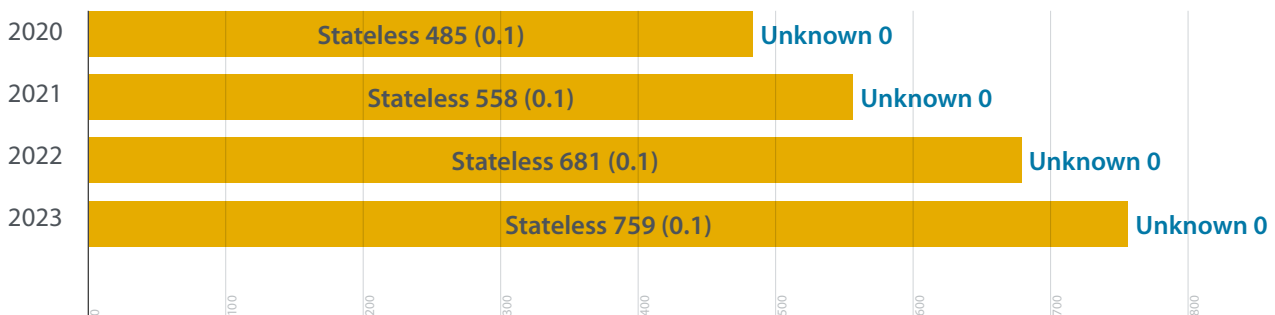
Absolute number (and share of total third-country nationals in the country)



Source: Eurostat (migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)

Stateless persons and persons with unknown citizenship, 2020–2023

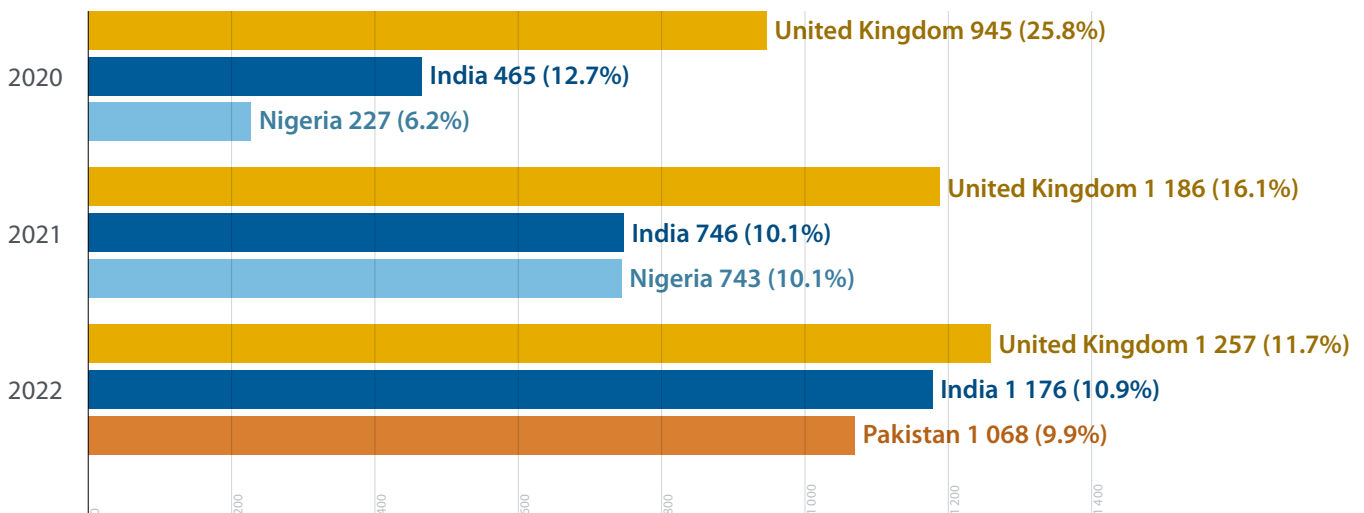
Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)



Source: Eurostat (migr_pop1ctz)

Top 3 countries of previous non-EU citizenships of persons acquiring citizenship, 2020-2022

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



Source: Eurostat (migr_acq)

 **BORDERS, SCHENGEN AND VISAS****Schengen uniform short-stay visas issued, 2020–2023**

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

Not available

Note: Bulgaria, Ireland, 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, 2020–2023

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.

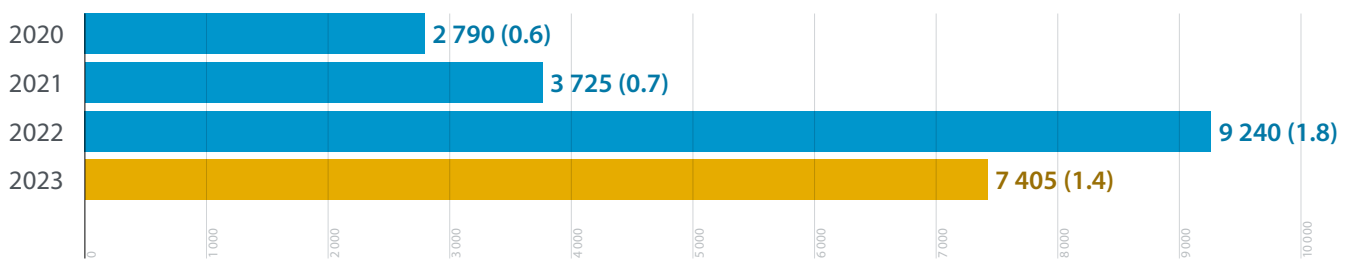
Source: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

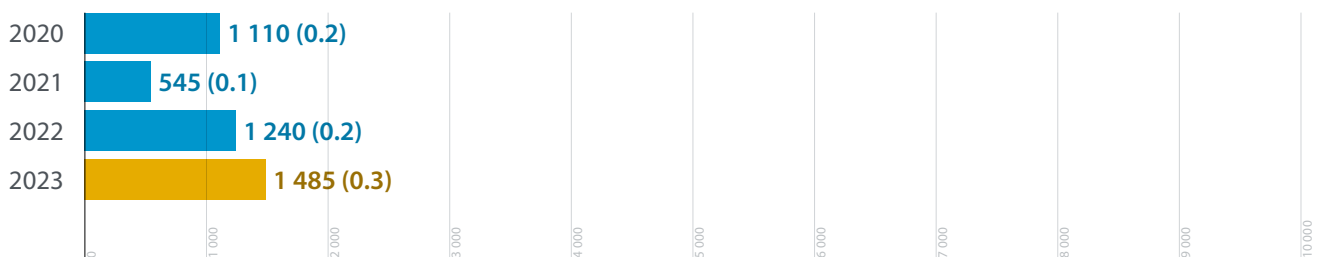
Third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2020–2023

Absolute number (and the number per 1 000 people)

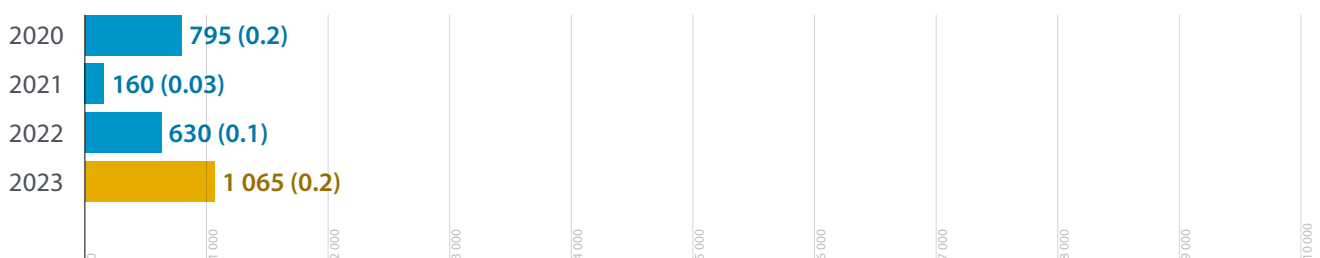
Persons refused entry



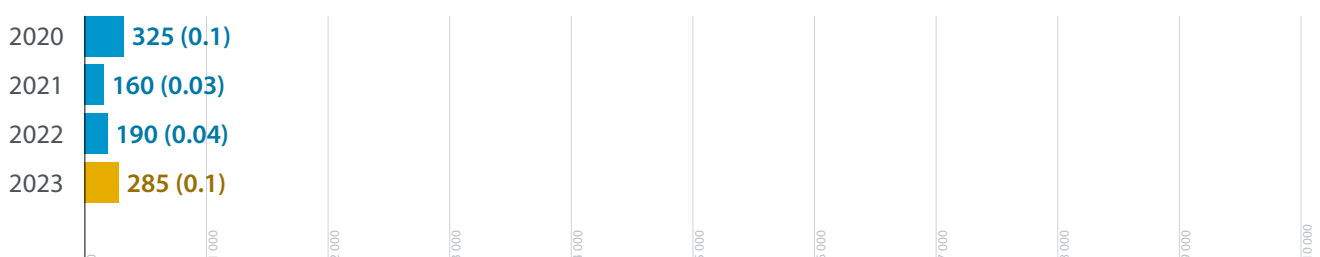
Persons found to be illegally present



Persons ordered to leave



Persons returned to a third country

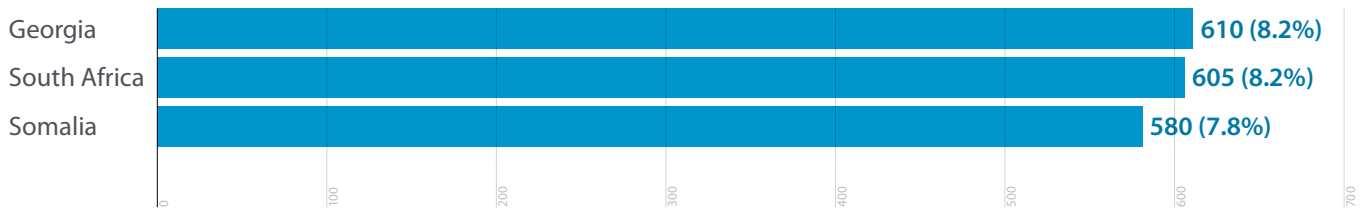


Source: Eurostat (*migr_eirfs, migr_eipre, migr_eiord, migr_eirtn, demo_gind and migr_eilpop*)

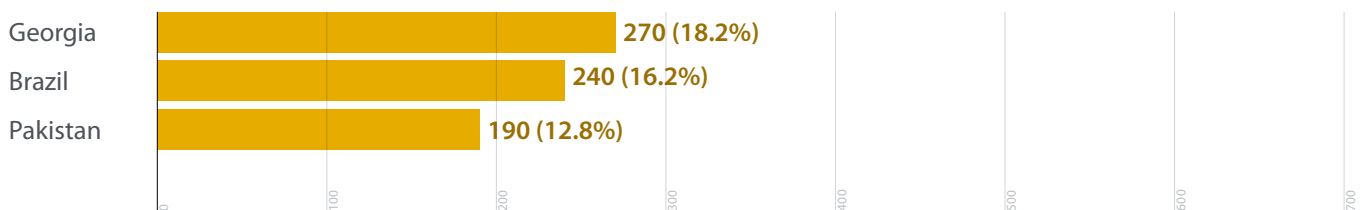
Top 3 countries of citizenship of third-country nationals subject to immigration law enforcement, 2023

Absolute numbers (and the shares in the respective totals)

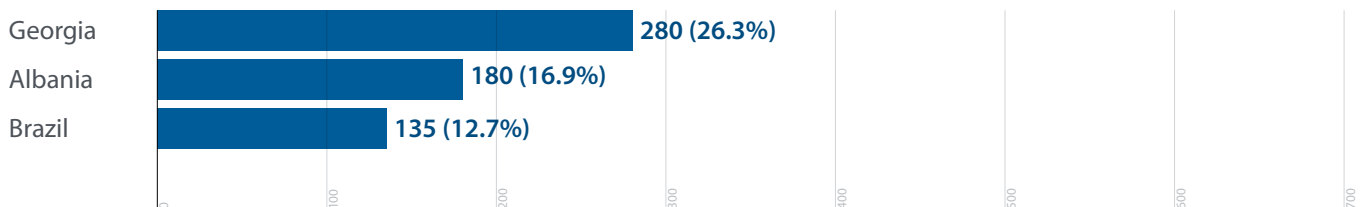
Persons refused entry



Persons found to be illegally present



Persons ordered to leave



Persons returned to a third country

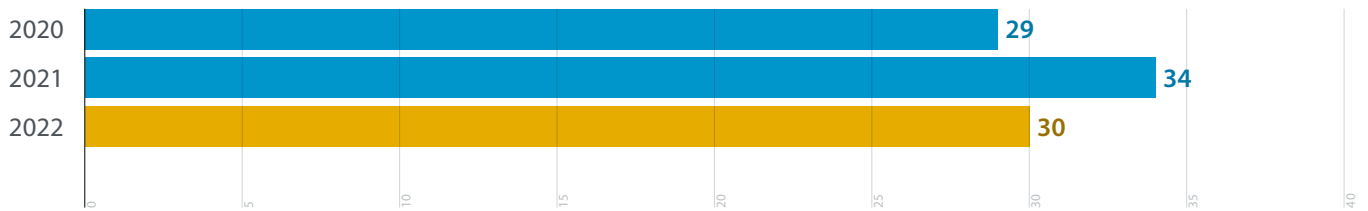


Source: Eurostat (*migr_eirfs*, *migr_eipre*, *migr_eiord* and *migr_eirtn*)



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Number of third-country nationals victims of trafficking in human beings, 2020-2022



Source: Eurostat (crim_thb_vctz)

Number of first residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings, 2020–2022

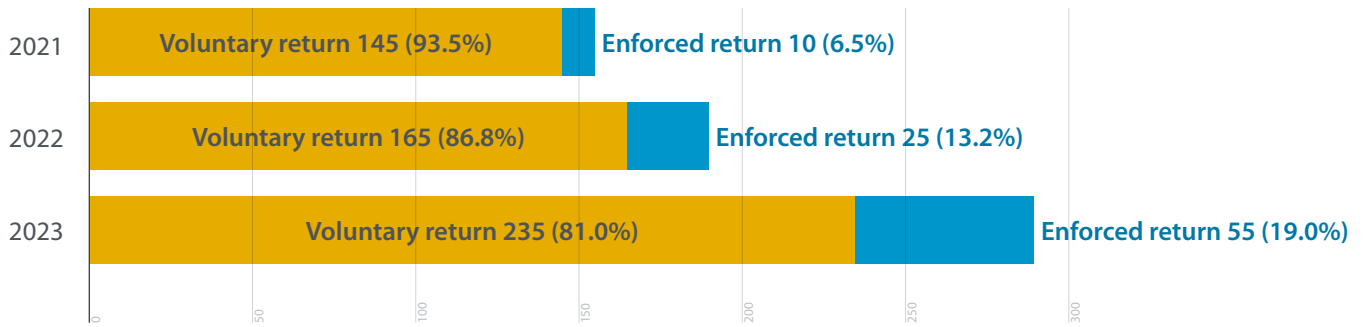


Source: Eurostat (migr_resoth)

RETURN AND READMISSION

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of return, 2021–2023

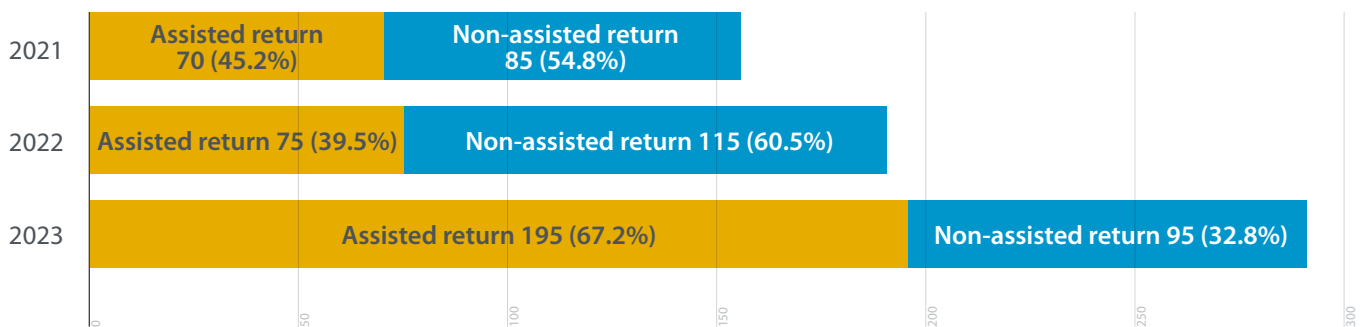
Absolute number (and the share of the total)



Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)

Third-country nationals who left the territory, by type of assistance received, 2021–2023

Absolute number (and the share of the total)



Source: Eurostat (migr_eirtn1)