



SAFE PATHWAYS FOR REFUGEES V

OECD-UNHCR study on
pathways used by refugees

linked to family reunification, study programmes
and labour mobility between 2019 and 2023

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ISBN: 9789264955660 (PDF)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/03ec9a7e-en>

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 **Cover:** Amina waits patiently in Aden airport's departure lounge. Standing at the window, she gazes at the plane that will be the first leg of her journey to her mother — a journey that has been five years in the making. (© UNHCR/Gregory Doane)



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FOREWORD

Complementary pathways offer forcibly displaced people safe opportunities to rebuild their lives in third countries. These pathways form a critical component of protection responses to the ever-growing challenge of forced displacement. They enhance refugee self-reliance, save lives by offering alternatives to dangerous irregular migration, help manage movements in a more sustainable manner and address the pressing need for solutions, in alignment with the route-based approach. And by engaging different stakeholders — from governments to academia, to civil society and the private sector — these pathways create a supportive ecosystem to share responsibility with overburdened countries of first asylum, as envisioned in the Global Compact on Refugees.

With forced displacement growing to record levels each year and the growing gap between humanitarian needs and the solutions available, stepping up complementary pathways, in addition to safeguarding resettlement spaces, is imperative.

The “Safe Pathways for Refugees” report represents the collaborative efforts of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to expand the evidence base on complementary pathways. It provides data and analysis on admission of refugees using safe pathways. This is the fifth report in the series, and it is the only consistent data source on refugee admissions through legal pathways.



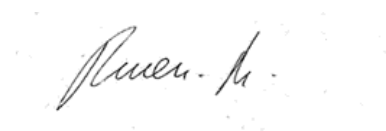
Stefano Scarpetta

Director for Employment Labour
and Social Affairs, **OECD**

The report demonstrates that displaced people who are offered alternative pathways are successfully accessing opportunities for work, study, family reunification or are supported through sponsorship to reach OECD countries and Brazil (included through voluntary participation in this exercise). The report also shows a sustained positive trend, with over 1 million individuals receiving first-time entry permits¹ by OECD countries and Brazil between 2019 and 2023, including nearly 285,000 individuals in 2023. It shows that we have surpassed the targeted number for 2023, and it is well on the way to achieving the cumulative target set out in Roadmap 2030.

The report also shows that while the number of permits issued to individuals of nationalities covered in this report for work, study, family reunification or named sponsorship is increasing, it is vital that refugees are permanently included in migration systems to allow them unhindered access to safe and legal pathways. Machine readable refugee travel documents are a key for such access, enabling refugees to take up opportunities such as scholarships or labour mobility.

In December 2025, States and other actors will gather at a High-Level Officials Meeting to report on progress and address gaps to the fulfilment of the 2023 Global Refugee Forum pledges for complementary pathways. In light of protracted displacement, the international community must step up efforts to mobilize greater support for refugee protection and solutions through safe and regular migration options.



Ruvendrini Menikdiwela

Assistant High Commissioner for
Protection, **UNHCR**

¹ Work, study, family reunification and named sponsorship permits issued to Afghans, Eritreans, Iranians, Iraqis, Somalis, Sudanese, Syrians and Venezuelans.

1. Highlights (2019-2023)

Nearly

1 million

nationals from eight countries of origin, **Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela** and **Sudan** were granted permits by OECD countries and Brazil for family, work and study purposes.



3 in 5

 were **family permits**

591,000 permits were issued for **family purposes**. Family reunification is a rights-based pathway that protects family unity.

18%

 were **student permits**

19%

 were **labour permits**

Study and work permits accounted for ca. **167,000** and **183,000** permits issued, respectively. Skills-based pathways allow individuals to access education and livelihood opportunities.

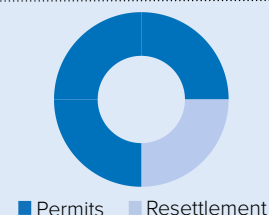
A further ca.

96,000

sponsorship permits

were issued to the eight selected nationalities via **private sponsorship** programmes by **Canada and Australia**.

3:1 ratio

 between permits and resettlement²

While **941,000** individuals of the eight selected nationalities **were granted first-time residence permits** in OECD countries and Brazil, **309,000** refugees of these same nationalities **were resettled** in these destinations.³

Top 5 destination countries

Germany

Canada

United States

United Kingdom

Sweden



Permits per nationality

Iranians (294,000)

Venezuelans (210,000)

Syrians (163,000)

Afghans (94,000)

Iraqis (70,000)

Eritreans (48,000)

Somalis (34,000)

Sudanese (29,000)



² Resettlement submissions and refugee admission under legal pathways are functional processes that work separately and in addition to the other resulting in higher scale of solutions for refugees.

³ Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2025)

2. Background

WHAT IS IT?

The “Safe Pathways for Refugees” project began in 2018 and compiles statistical information from OECD countries and Brazil on yearly permit grants since 2010 to nationals of some key refugee origin countries. Specifically, it collects data on pathways of family reunification, education and labour mobility for Afghans, Eritreans, Iranians, Iraqis, Syrians, Somalis, Venezuelans and, as of this edition, Sudanese nationals.

Nationalities covered under this report typically represent those with the highest number of international protection status awarded in OECD countries plus Brazil. Noting that some sponsorship data are already incorporated, ongoing work aims to expand analyses of sponsorship and introduce data on humanitarian admissions. This fifth edition⁴ provides an update including new data for 2023 and expands the report’s population coverage to include permits issued to Sudanese nationals since 2019.

The publication series forms part of an ongoing joint project between UNHCR and OECD to address information gaps and build a foundation of evidence on complementary pathways. As in previous editions, the report includes some revisions to earlier figures as part of a continuous effort to improve the existing evidence base.

WHY DO WE NEED IT?

The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR),⁵ affirmed in 2018, has laid out the objective to expand access to third-country solutions including resettlement opportunities as well as

complementary pathways for the safe admission of refugees. Complementary pathways supplement the refugee resettlement system by offering refugees and other persons in need of international protection safe and legal means to access migration admission avenues to a third country.⁶ Complementary pathways for admission are a responsibility-sharing mechanism and should contribute to a progressive approach to solutions. Findings from the first round of this joint OECD-UNHCR project were used to establish a global target on complementary pathways in “The Three-Year Strategy (2019-2021) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways” (3YS), a multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral blueprint on the process of the GCR objective of expanding third-country solutions.⁷

Following up on the 3YS, in June 2022 “Third Country Solutions for Refugees: Roadmap 2030” (Roadmap 2030)⁸ set the target of 2.1 million admissions via complementary pathways between 2019 and 2030. However, Roadmap 2030 notes the difficulty of tracking progress against this target due to lack of consistent and sufficiently specific data gathering on refugee admissions through legal pathways in the third countries.

This joint OECD-UNHCR project set out to address this need for systematic and harmonized data collection on the use and accessibility of safe legal pathways for persons in need of international protection. As such, the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” report series is a flagship

- 4 First edition: OECD–UNHCR, “[Safe pathways for refugees: UNHCR-OECD study on third-country solutions for refugees: family reunification, study programmes and labour mobility](#)”, December 2018;
Second Edition: OECD–UNHCR, “[Safe pathways for refugees II: UNHCR-OECD study on third-country solutions for refugees: Admissions for family reunification, education, and employment purposes between 2010 and 2019](#)”, March 2021;
Third edition: OECD-UNHCR, “[Safe pathways for refugees III: UNHCR-OECD study on pathways used by refugees linked to family reunification, study programmes and labour mobility between 2010 and 2021](#)”, June 2023.
Fourth edition: OECD-UNHCR, “[Safe pathways for refugees IV: UNHCR-OECD study on pathways used by refugees linked to family reunification, study programmes and labour mobility between 2010 and 2022](#)”, May 2024.
- 5 See the United Nations, “Global compact on refugees”, Booklet edition, www.unhcr.org/5c658aed4, December 2018.
- 6 Third country: a receiving State different from the country of origin and current country of residency in which a person has sought protection (host country).
- 7 UNHCR, “[The Three-Year Strategy \(2019–2021\) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways](#)”, July 2019.
- 8 UNHCR, “Third Country Solutions for Refugees: Roadmap 2030 – The next phase of the Three Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways (2019-2021) <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/Third%20Country%20Solutions%20for%20Refugees%20-%20Roadmap%202030.pdf>”, June 2022.

publication on complementary pathways data allowing us to assess the impact of accessibility of legal pathways for refugees more effectively and to centre evidence-based programming.

LOOKING FORWARD

Roadmap 2030 provides updated information on enabling actions along with short- and medium-term activities and a more in-depth review of the third-country solutions of family reunification, education, labour mobility and other complementary pathways. In 2025, Roadmap 2030 notes the need for updating the global action plan

and stock-taking at the High-Level Officials Meeting which takes place at the two-year point between the four-year Global Refugee Forum cycle. With clear and continued need for data, the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” report remains essential to informing actors about progress towards achieving the Roadmap 2030 vision of admitting 2.1 million refugees via complementary pathways between 2019 and 2030. Similarly, it remains the basis of reporting against the objectives of the Global Compact through its biennial indicator report.⁹

3. Methodology, scope and data limitations

To provide indicative figures on refugee admissions through complementary pathways, the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” report series gathers data on the number of first-time permits granted across OECD countries and Brazil to individuals who may be presumed, based on their nationality, to have a well-founded refugee claim. Collecting data on study, work and family permits received by nationals of eight key refugee origin countries since 2010, the series provides the widest-ranging dataset currently available on the admission of persons who are likely refugees through legal pathways beyond resettlement. Below, we outline the methodology and limitations of this data collection exercise.

CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS EDITION

Generally continuing with the methodology of [the Safe Pathways IV report](#), this issue expands the data collection with figures for 2023 to reflect recent displacement trends and track progress towards the objectives of Roadmap 2030. To this end, this edition expands the data collection from seven to eight nationalities to include Sudanese nationals as part of a continuous effort to reflect recent displacement trends in the dataset.

To align with the timeframe specified in Roadmap 2030, this edition of the report focuses on yearly permit grants since the year 2019. A version of the

underlying dataset providing the full time series — starting from 2010 as in previous editions — remains available [online](#).

The figures in this report are based on the latest available data in each reporting country. As a result, some past figures have been revised compared to prior editions of this report, reflecting changes in the source data due to new information becoming available, corrections and/or changes in reporting systems. To ensure accuracy, we recommend relying on the latest available edition of the report and its [online dashboard](#), noting that time series published across editions are not always comparable.

POPULATION AND COUNTRY COVERAGE

The data collected in this project cover nationals of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Somalia, Sudan and Venezuela who are granted regular visas or stay permits related to work, study, family reunification or sponsorship by OECD countries and Brazil. These nationalities have been selected on the basis of several indicators and factors, including their high representation in the global refugee population and their generally high recognition rates. Seven of the eight chosen nationalities enjoyed protection rates of over 70 per cent in OECD countries and Brazil in 2023.¹⁰ Moreover, taken together, the eight nationalities

⁹ For more information, see Global Compact Indicator Report at <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/about/global-compact-refugees/global-compact-refugees-indicator-report>.

¹⁰ The exception being Iraqi nationals, whose protection rate has declined since 2016 but remains significant at 43 per cent in 2023.

account for the majority of the world's refugees recognized under UNHCR's mandate in each year between 2019 and 2023 (Table 1).

Nevertheless, several further nationalities with large global refugee populations fall outside the coverage of this report. In particular, South Sudan, Myanmar, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic have refugee populations of over half a million people.¹¹ However, their total protection rate (TPR) and its percentage increases in OECD countries and Brazil remained lower than the selected eight nationalities, possibly due to less onward mobility and lower representation within OECD countries and Brazil. Further, Ukrainian nationals who fled since 2022 and are beneficiaries of the EU's Temporary Protection Directive (Council Directive 2001/55/EC) in Europe and similar schemes in other OECD countries are excluded from this analysis as they are allowed to cross international borders without seeking permits necessary for the refugee populations covered under this report.

Data covers a total of 38 destination countries, including 37 OECD Member States (all except for Türkiye) as well as Brazil, whose authorities

volunteered to participate in this data collection. The unavailability of comparable data for Türkiye is a significant source of undercoverage, as Türkiye is a key host country for refugees for several of the eight nationalities observed, especially Syria.¹² Further, with the exception of Brazil, non-OECD countries — which include some major refugee hosts — fall outside the coverage of this study, leading to further undercoverage in the measurement of global refugee admissions through complementary pathways.

Data availability improves from year to year. While some gaps remain for specific country-year figures, these generally represent relatively small sources of undercoverage. In the latest round of data collection, 2023 data remained unavailable for Mexico and Israel.¹³ As Mexico is an important destination particularly for Venezuelan nationals, a provisional estimate — duplicating figures from 2022 — was used for Mexico to avoid undercoverage and to ensure comparability across the time series. If missing data becomes available, it will be updated in future publications and reflected in the [online dashboard](#).

Country of origin (COO)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Afghanistan	2,727,556	2,594,827	2,712,869	5,661,717	6,403,144
Eritrea	504,300	524,738	511,911	512,674	559,853
Iran	128,998	135,018	142,994	122,764	151,757
Iraq	336,274	333,200	343,899	287,446	329,032
Somalia	901,596	812,356	776,678	786,794	842,044
Sudan	734,780	787,823	825,290	837,188	1,496,923
Syria	6,615,249	6,702,910	6,848,865	6,559,736	6,355,788
Venezuela	3,675,441	4,033,214	4,605,634	5,447,849	6,103,058
All other COOs	8,372,677	8,599,862	8,965,577	14,430,366	15,151,172
TOTAL	23,996,871	24,523,948	25,733,717	34,646,534	37,392,771
8 nationalities as a % of global refugee population (incl. others in need of international protection)	65%	65%	65%	58%	59%

Table 1 | Worldwide population of refugees and others in need of international protection by country of origin (end-year figures) (Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder, 2025).

11 Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2025).

12 In 2023, Türkiye was host to 51 per cent of all Syrian refugees under UNHCR's mandate and 20 per cent of the combined refugee population from the eight countries of origin (UNHCR Refugee Data Finder 2025). Türkiye also received 13 per cent of new asylum applications from the eight nationalities to OECD countries between 2010 and 2023 (UNHCR Refugee Data Finder 2025).

13 Disclaimer: The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

DEFINITION OF PERMITS

This data collection exercise measures refugee admissions via complementary pathways in terms of yearly permit grants by OECD countries and Brazil to individuals of the selected nationalities. For the purpose of this study, permits are considered as any first-time authorization issued by a receiving country to lawfully allow a foreign national to enter the country for family reunification, work or study purposes. In addition, the report includes figures on admissions via sponsorship pathways, where available. Data are collected directly from participating destination countries based on first-time permits issued from 2010 to 2023, although this edition of the report focuses on data during the period 2019-2023 to align with the objectives of Roadmap 2030.¹⁴

The three types of permits are defined as follows:

- Data on family permits include family reunification with residents of the destination country, including with beneficiaries of international protection or with other legal residents or nationals. Data may also include accompanying family members of labour migrants or students in the destination country.
- Data on labour permits mostly cover temporary foreign worker permits but may also include people who have been granted permanent residence in the context of skilled settlement programmes or economic visas.
- Data on students refer to permits granted for study purposes and visas for academic secondary and tertiary education scholarships.

Per the above definitions, the data do not cover asylum applications nor permit grants to individuals already residing in the destination

country (with or without a permit).

Some definitional criteria could not be followed exactly due to limitations of the available data. First, due to lack of data on previous country of residence, data may also include people who were granted a permit directly from the individual's country of origin and thus may not have crossed an international border to meet the definition of a refugee prior to being granted the permit. Moreover, government statistics on first-time residence permits or other administrative data sources in general do not enable to identify people in need of international protection unless they hold an asylum or humanitarian-related permit.¹⁵ Given the high protection rates of nationals from the eight countries of origin considered, it can, however, be assumed that a large number of individuals counted in this study would have a well-founded refugee claim, reducing the risk of overestimation in the study.

Second, this data collection exercise focuses on first-time permits granted, excluding permit renewals or status changes in the destination country. However, in a few exceptions where this exclusion is not possible in the data, individuals renewing or changing their permit type may be double-counted in some rare cases. Further, a few countries count native-born children of foreign nationals under the residence permit of their parents, although to our knowledge this is not likely to lead to a large overestimation. As an additional note, the definitional focus on first-time entry permits excludes individuals who obtain a visa or status regularization following their entry into the country — which is notably the case for a large population of Venezuelans residing in Chile and Colombia.

In addition to the above overview, [Annex I](#) provides a detailed description of the compliance of the data collected with definitions by permit type and host country.

¹⁴ With the exception of Sudanese nationals, for whom the data collection officially starts in 2019 to track displacement following the 2018-2019 revolution.

¹⁵ For further information, please see the definitions and concepts contained in the 2018 "[International recommendations on refugee statistics](#)" prepared by the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics.

4. Analysis of admission trends



 Jordan. Syrian asylum-seekers participate in goldsmith selection process as part of the Work Corridor for Refugee initiative in Amman. © UNHCR/Arthur Tainturier

The overall figures for 2023 were high in both absolute and relative terms. The nearly 255,000 new permits granted represent an increase of 14 per cent compared to 2022, marking a continued, if slower, rate of increase compared to the record (+39 per cent) jump in issuances observed from 2021 to 2022.¹⁶ As a result of continued growth, 2023 figures surpassed not only pre-pandemic levels but the 2017 peak, reaching the highest number of yearly issuances yet within the overall period of data collection (2010-2023).

From 2019 to 2023, over 2.3 million new asylum applications were submitted in OECD countries and Brazil¹⁷ by nationals of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Venezuela.¹⁸ In the same period, over 941,000 first-time residence permits were granted by OECD countries and Brazil to nationals of these countries for family, work or education-related reasons, including 255,000 in 2023 alone. An additional ca. 30,000 individuals were granted

entry via private sponsorship schemes (to Canada and Australia), which benefitted a total of nearly 96,000 individuals from the eight nationality groups between 2019 and 2023. Over the same period, over 1.4 million individuals of the eight nationalities were recognized as refugees or granted a subsidiary form of protection in OECD countries and Brazil. A further 309,000 persons from the eight populations concerned arrived through resettlement programmes.¹⁹

16 It is worth noting that post-pandemic backlogs and rebounds may still have shown strongly in 2022 figures, while tapering off by 2023.

17 For comparability with the collected permit data, these figures exclude Türkiye (which received ca. 154,000 new applications from the selected nationalities over the period). For the remainder of this report, all references to “OECD countries and Brazil” exclude Türkiye, unless otherwise noted.

18 Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2025).

19 As above, these figures exclude Türkiye (which registered 44,000 positive protection decisions over the period).

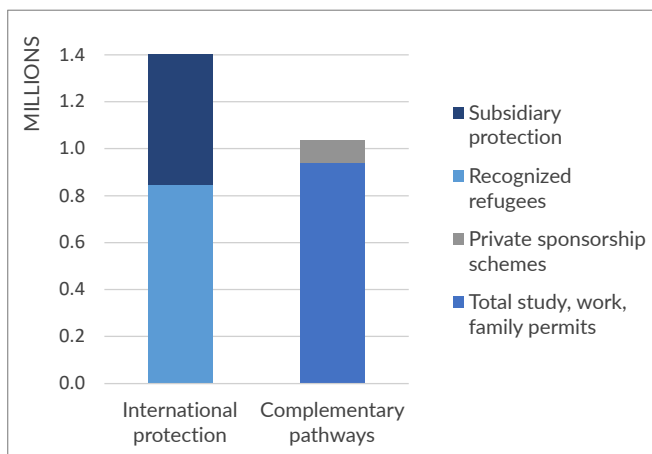


Figure 1 | Beneficiaries of international protection and complementary pathways in OECD countries and Brazil (eight selected nationalities), 2019-2023.

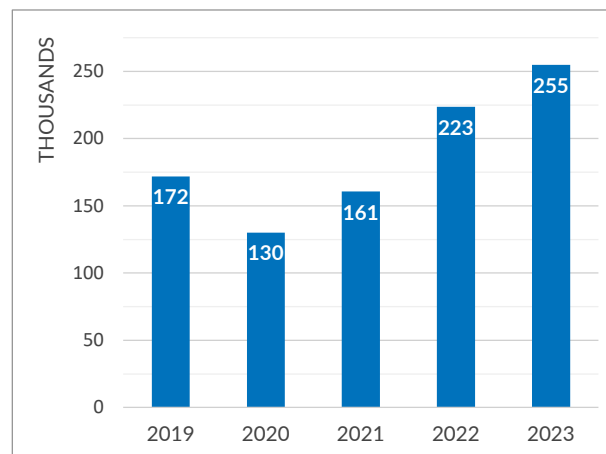


Figure 2 | Total permits by category granted by OECD countries and Brazil (eight selected nationalities), 2019-2023.

“I am finally seeing a bright future ahead”



Ziauddin has always been passionate about education, but like many other refugees saw his studies disrupted due to conflict. “I was attending university in Afghanistan when I had to flee due to the Taliban takeover,” he recalls. “Nobody wants to leave their home, unless they are forced to do so.”

Ziauddin moved to India on a student visa and graduated with a Bachelor’s degree. “I wanted to continue studying in India, but my refugee status made it harder to access higher education. I was regularly checking UNHCR [Opportunities](#) and other similar websites, when one day I found the UNIV’R scholarship in France which was open for refugees residing in India,” he explains. After a rigorous selection process, Ziauddin became the first Afghan refugee from India to secure this scholarship. “This was one of my biggest achievements in life.”

Today, Ziauddin is in France pursuing his Master’s degree in finance. “My life as a refugee has been filled with uncertainty. Now, I am finally seeing a bright future ahead. I know the path is challenging but I will never give up until I succeed.” Language learning remains one of the most challenging parts of his new life in France. “My programme is entirely taught in English; learning French remains very important, though, as some academic materials and most daily interactions require at least a basic understanding of the language.” Ziauddin admits that finding the balance between his demanding academic workload and his language lessons is tough. “Overcoming the challenges and learning a new set of skills are enjoyable, though,” he adds.

Ziauddin encourages other refugee students that find themselves in a similar situation to “have faith and keep searching for opportunities”.

Ziauddin, Afghan refugee student in France

4.1. By type of permit

Between 2019 and 2023, OECD countries and Brazil granted a total of ca. 591,000 family-based permits, 183,000 labour permits and 167,000 student permits to nationals of the selected eight countries. Family reunification was consistently the most important pathway, representing 63 per cent of permits issued between 2019 and 2023. By comparison, work- and study-based permits represented 19 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

Looking over the 2019-2023 period, family permits represented the majority of permits issued throughout, but were particularly prominent in 2020, as family-based permits were relatively less affected by the general drop in issuances during the coronavirus pandemic. The following 2021-2022 period was characterized by a particularly strong rebound of labour and student permit issuances. In 2023, the relative share of family permits saw a slight increase for the first time since 2020, reaching 60 per cent.

A total of nearly 152,000 individuals from the eight nationality groups were issued family permits by

OECD countries and Brazil in 2023. This represents a 14 per cent increase compared to 2022 and marks the highest yearly number of family permit grants within the period observed (an overall increase of +36 per cent compared to 2019). In 2023, OECD countries received an estimated total of 6.5 million people arriving through permanent-type migration pathways (based on OECD classification),²⁰ of which about 1.8 million were family-related (excluding family members of foreign workers) (OECD, 2024). The eight populations mapped for this exercise therefore accounted for 8 per cent of all family-based permits issued by OECD countries in 2023.

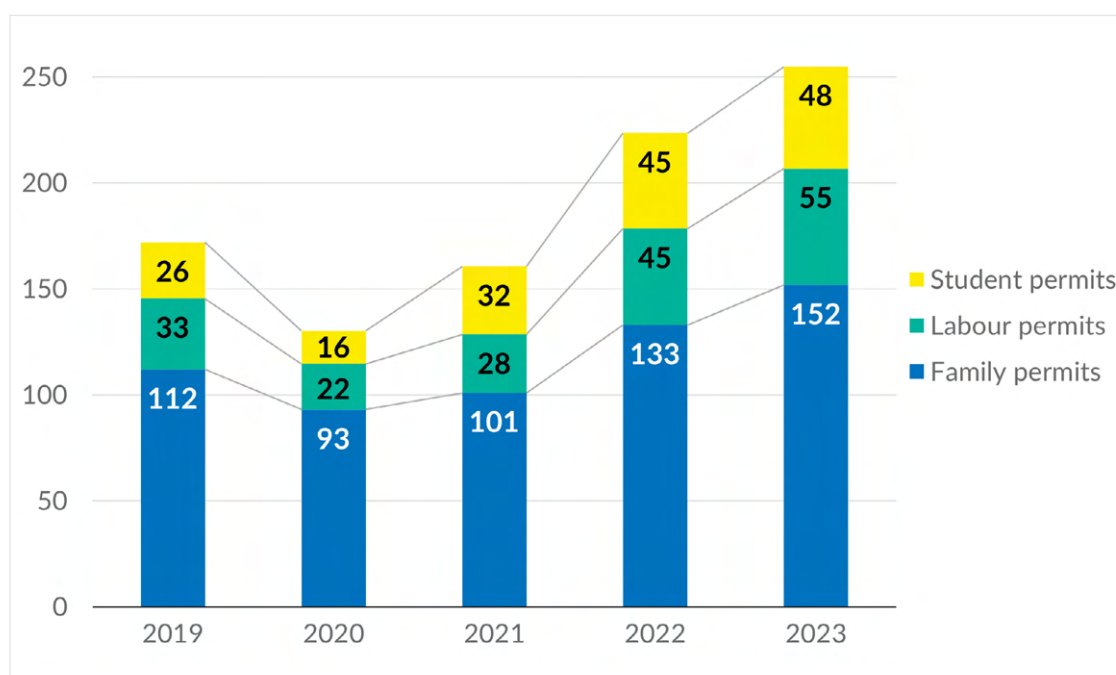


Figure 3 | Distribution of permits issued for selected nationals in OECD country and Brazil, by type (2019-2023).

20 The OECD data collection on standardized inflows of permanent-type migrants provides annual estimates of internationally comparable permanent immigration inflows to OECD countries. The estimates are based on the number of newly granted permits/visas of a permanent-type nature – identified by a combination of characteristics including longer stays, the rights to bring family members and a pathway to permanent residency – issued to foreign citizens during the reference year. New permanent-type migrants are classified into five categories of migration depending on the grounds for approval of their permit/visa (labour, accompanying family of workers, family reunification, humanitarian reasons and other national cases, along with long-term immigrants benefitting from free-mobility agreements). See <https://data-explorer.oecd.org> for the full series.

Following two years of fast post-pandemic growth, 2023 saw a significant slowdown in the year-on-year increase in work and study permit grants. Nevertheless, with 55,000 new work permits and 48,000 new study permits, 2023 saw the highest levels for both work and permits in the overall period (2019-2023). Specifically, while work and study permits increased by a respective 21 per cent and 7 per cent compared to 2022, building on earlier growth the 2023 levels constitute increases of 64 per cent and 82 per cent compared to 2019. The new work and study permits delivered to the eight populations in 2023 amounted to a respective 5 per cent and 2 per cent of the total number of study and work permits delivered by OECD countries that same year to foreign nationals (OECD, 2023).

The relative importance of particular legal pathways (permit types) varies widely by nationality and by destination country. Eritrean and Somali nationals were granted permits by OECD countries and Brazil almost exclusively for family reunification purposes in 2023 (96 per cent and 94 per cent, respectively). For Syrians and Afghans, shares of family-based permits were also high (88 per cent and 87 per cent), but a further 9 per cent each were granted student permits.

Iranians are the one nationality for whom family reunification is not the dominant legal pathway; instead, they rely primarily on student permits, which account for 38 per cent of permits grants to Iranians in 2023. Study permits are also relatively common among Sudanese (17 per cent) and Iraqi (13 per cent) nationals. Meanwhile, work-based permits are common among Venezuelans (representing 46 per cent of their permits, matching the share of family permits) but also Iranian nationals (27 per cent).

Family reunification represented the majority of permits in more than half of the destination countries, with 10 countries — including the major destinations of Norway (93 per cent), Chile (88 per cent), Sweden (83 per cent) and Germany (79 per cent) — where family permits accounted for more than 3 in 4 new permits granted in 2023. Labour permits accounted for nearly all new permits issued in 2023 by Colombia and accounted for a large share in Costa Rica (94 per cent) and Estonia (73 per cent) as well as in Canada (46 per cent) and Portugal (42 per cent). Finally, student permits were dominant in Italy (65 per cent), Czechia (65 per cent) and Hungary (52 per cent) but were also common in Latvia, France, Lithuania, Poland and Korea (over 40 per cent each).



 Greece. Refugee priest from Eritrea reunites with his family after 12 years of separation. © UNHCR/Socrates Baltagiannis

A closer look at sponsorship as a complementary pathway

In the context of complementary pathways, named (nominated or private) sponsorship refers to programmes that allow individuals, groups of individuals or organizations to directly engage in refugee admission efforts by identifying, selecting and supporting the entry and stay of nominated individuals who are in need of international protection not referred by UNHCR. Like other complementary pathways, a sponsorship pathway is therefore distinct from UNHCR resettlement. Community sponsorship programmes that support refugees arriving through resettlement or skills-based pathways (such as work or study permits) after arrival in a third country, while an important initiative to growing inclusive and welcoming societies, do not qualify as a complementary pathway.

Australia and Canada, two OECD countries for which comparable sponsorship data were available, have both the framework for community sponsorship and well-established sponsorship pathways programmes. The below figure (Figure 4) shows a snapshot of their accomplishments in facilitating sponsorship permit grants for Afghan, Eritrean, Iranian, Iraqi, Somali, Sudanese, Syrian and Venezuelan nationals. Between 2019 and 2023, individuals of the selected nationalities received 76,000 sponsorship permits by Canada and 19,000 by Australia, for a total of nearly 96,000 sponsorship permits. For comparison, Canada and Australia issued a total of 155,000 work, study and family permits to nationals of the selected origin countries during this period, comprising a 3 to 5 ratio between access to sponsorship schemes versus work-, study- or family-based pathways.

In 2023, a total of nearly 30,000 refugees from the eight origin countries benefitted from sponsorship schemes in Canada or Australia — the highest figure yet in the 2019-2023 period. Similarly to the patterns observed for work and study permits, Canadian sponsorship permits saw a large drop in 2020, started rising in 2021 and then surged in 2022 to surpass pre-pandemic levels. They sustained a similar level in 2023 with over 24,000 grants. Figures for Australia — which are available on a fiscal-year basis (June year N-1 to year N) and therefore show a slight lag in Figure 4 — indicate a slower but sustained year-on-year increase since the pandemic, with 5,600 sponsorship grants in the 12 months up to June 2023 (+83 per cent compared to the previous year). Overall — with total figures strongly shaped by Canada — the surge driven by post-pandemic backlogs seemed to be subsiding in 2023, as total sponsorship grants only grew by 13 per cent compared to 2022 (vs. by +136 per cent from 2021 to 2022 due to Canada's surge). Nevertheless, 2023 figures are 44 per cent higher compared to 2019, suggesting a long-term positive trend in access to named sponsorship pathways.

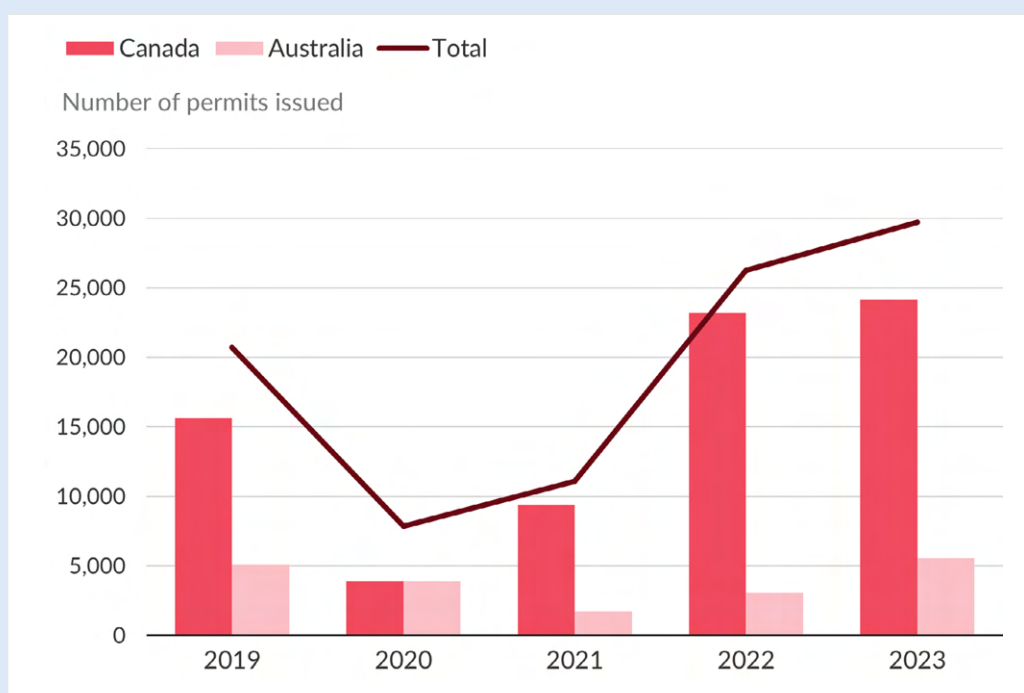


Figure 4 | Permits issued via named sponsorship schemes, 2019-2023.

In the overall period (2019-2023), Eritreans (27,000) and Afghans (26,000) benefitted from named sponsorship schemes in the largest numbers, followed by Iraqis (18,000), Syrians (15,000), Somalis (6,800), Iranians (2,100), Sudanese (500) and, lastly, Venezuelans (40). With nearly 13,000 sponsorship grants in 2023 alone, Afghans were the main beneficiaries for the second year in a row.

Trends for sponsorship pathways to OECD countries and Brazil thus follow starkly different patterns from those for work, study and family reunification permits, which Eritreans especially access in comparatively lower numbers, while Iranians and Venezuelans, for instance, access them in comparatively greater numbers. The trend is linked to the presence of diverse and well-established Eritrean and Afghan communities in Canada and Australia, who subsequently launch large numbers of applications for private sponsorship into these countries for their compatriots, including extended family members.

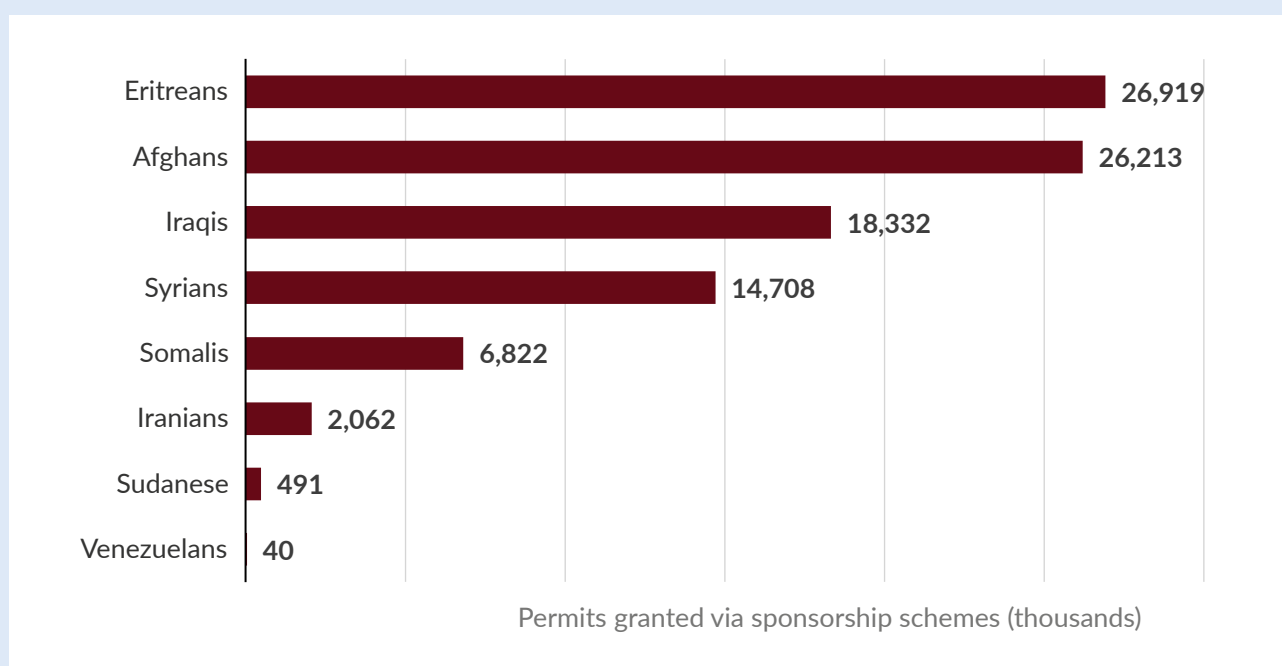


Figure 5 | Total sponsorship permits granted by nationality, 2019-2023.

4.2. By destination country

Over the 2019-2023 period, the top seven destination countries granting work, study or family permits to nationals of the eight origin countries were Germany (162,000), Canada (120,000), the United States (96,000), the United Kingdom (95,000), Sweden (72,000), Spain (67,000) and Colombia (55,000). Across the period, these seven countries consistently ranked among the leading destinations, though with some diverging trends.

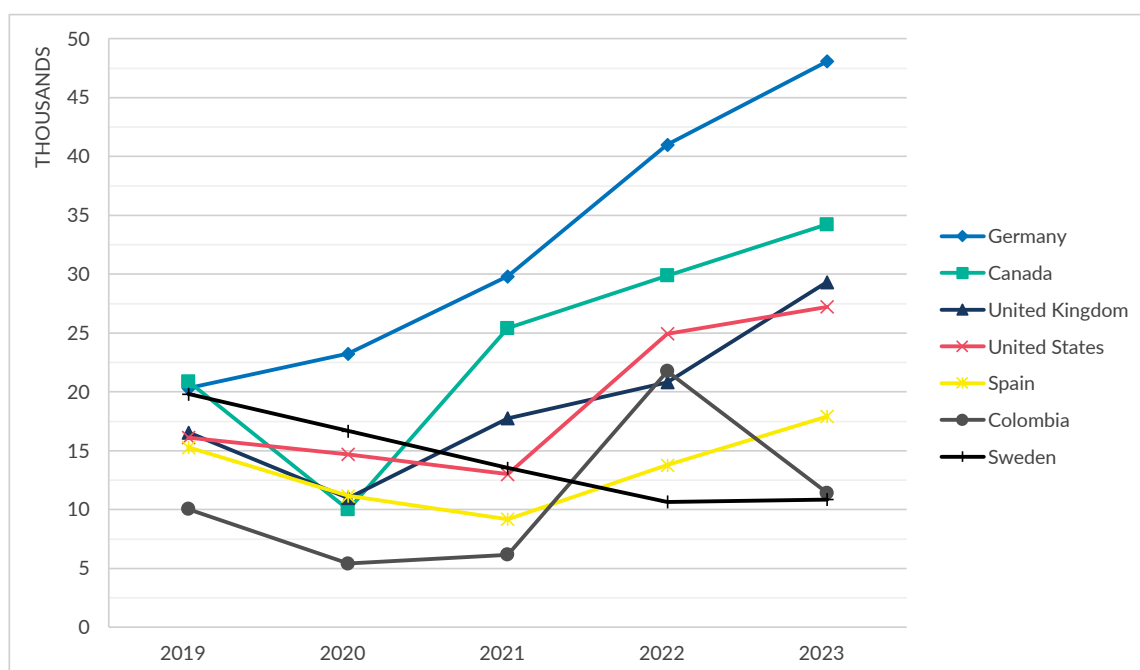


Figure 6 | Trends among top seven destination countries in the overall period, 2019-2023.

Note: For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#).

At the start of the period, in 2019, Germany, Canada and Sweden were the top destinations, with a similar amount of ca. 20,000 permits each. They were followed by the United Kingdom, the United States and Spain, each granting around 15,000-16,000 new permits that year (Figure 6; see [Table 2](#) for a full overview). In the following years, trends diverged as factors driving pandemic-related pauses or delays in permit issuances varied across countries (as did post-pandemic rebounds). Germany was the only major destination whose figures continued to increase substantially through 2020 and beyond, making it the top destination from 2020 onwards. Canada experienced a steep drop in 2020 but resurged quickly in 2021, following Germany in second place since. Sweden, on the other hand, followed a gradual but steady downward trend

in the pandemic and its aftermath. The United Kingdom and the United States generally retained similar positions as they both followed an overall positive trend, albeit with less stable rates of increase over the period.²¹ Spain exhibited a longer downward trend including 2021, but permit grants picked up again in 2022. Finally, Colombia started in a lower position (at around 10,000 new permits in 2019 and less in 2020-21) but surged in 2022, emerging as the fourth top destination that year with nearly 22,000 permits granted.

In 2023, the five leading destination countries based on total permits granted to the eight nationalities studied were Germany (48,000), Canada (34,000), the United Kingdom (29,000), the United States (27,000) and Spain (18,000). Germany and Canada have remained the

21 Note: data for the United States are based on fiscal-year (October T-1 to September T) figures, as opposed to calendar-year figures for most other countries. This may result in a slight apparent lag in the visualized trendlines.

top destinations through continued growth compared to 2022 (+17 per cent and +15 per cent respectively), while the United States (+9 per cent) was overtaken in third place by a more rapidly increasing United Kingdom (+41 per cent). Spain entered the top five through a 30 per cent year-on-year increase in grants, ahead of Sweden and Colombia. Colombia moved down two places compared to 2022, as grants dropped sharply in 2023 (-48 per cent), returning to 2019 levels.

In line with previous years, the increase observed for Germany was primarily driven by Syrian nationals, who alone represented 52 per cent of new permits granted in 2023. To a lesser extent, Iranian and Afghan nationals also contributed to Germany's increase in grants in 2023. For Canada, Iran remained by far the top origin country (76 per cent), having shaped trends for each year, including the latest increase. Iranians also drove most of the 2023 increase for the United Kingdom, where they represented 34 per cent of new permits. In 2022, the United States saw a steep rise in grants driven by permits issued to Venezuelans. By comparison, figures for the United States stayed relatively stable in 2023, as new permits granted to Venezuelans subsided (-6 per cent compared to 2022), while they increased moderately for some other

nationalities, such as Iranians. Finally, trends for Spain continued to be shaped by increasing grants to Venezuelans, who represented 87 per cent of new permits in 2023.

Overall, the largest absolute year-on-year increases in 2023 were observed for the United Kingdom (+8,500) and Germany (+7,100). In relative terms, the steepest increases from 2022 to 2023 include a nearly quadrupled number of new permit grants in Costa Rica (+273 per cent, from 800 to 3,100) and a more than doubled amount in Chile (+129 per cent, from 3,500 to 8,100). Both of these were driven by issuances to Venezuelans. Meanwhile, permits granted to Venezuelans in Colombia dropped sharply from their high levels in 2022, exhibiting the strongest decrease — in both relative (-48 per cent) and absolute (-10,000) terms — of any observed destination in 2023. Further notable year-on-year changes include the increase in permit grants in Denmark (+51 per cent, 2,700 to 4,100, driven by Iranian nationals) and the decrease in Japan (-40 per cent, 1,900 to 1,200). For both Colombia and Japan, the relative decrease of 2023 follows unusually high levels in 2022, with recent issuances nevertheless surpassing the levels of earlier years.

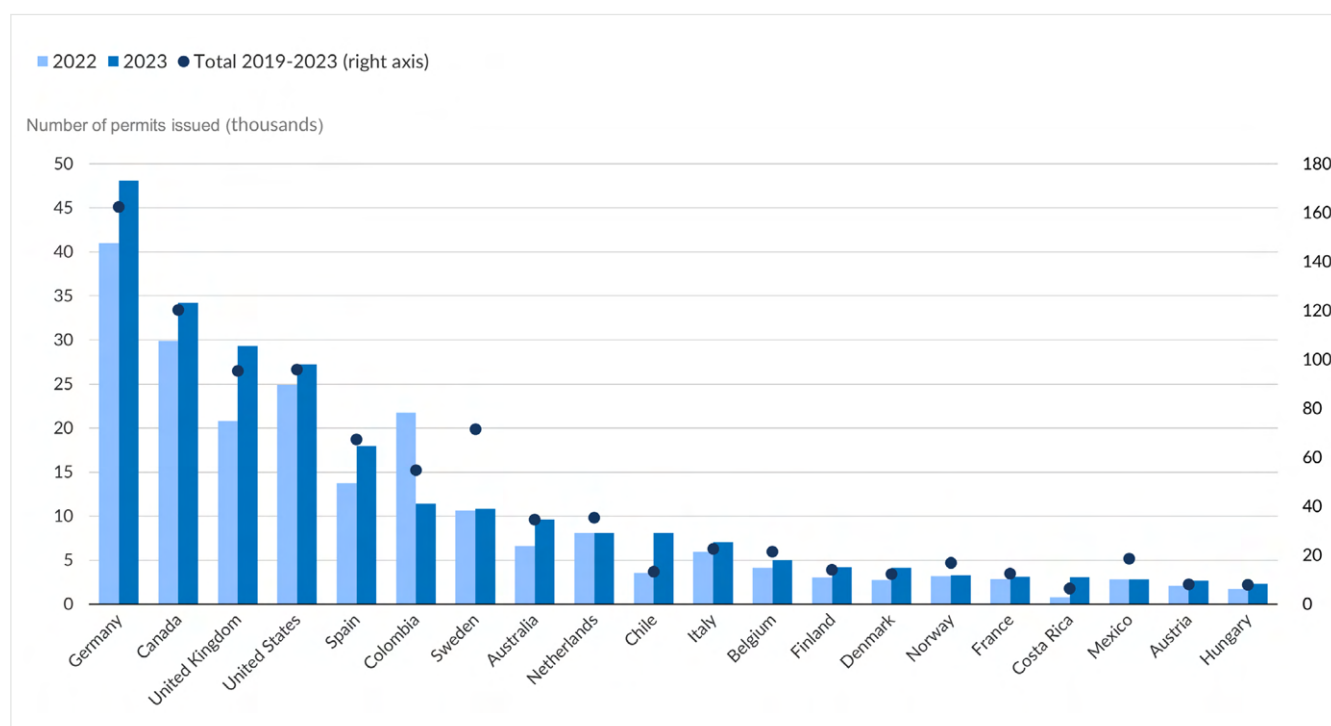


Figure 7 | Total permit issuances by destination country in 2022, 2023 and over the entire 2019-2023 period.

Note: Ranked by 2023 values. For graph readability, only the top 20 destination countries (by 2023 values) are shown. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

Table 2 | First work, study and family permits granted to Afghans, Eritreans, Iranians, Iraqis, Somalis, Sudanese, Syrians and Venezuelans by destination country, in 2023 and for the overall period (2019-2023).

DESTINATION	2023				TOTAL 2019-2023			
	Family	Work	Study	Total	Family	Work	Study	Total
Australia	6,261	1,952	1,403	9,616	24,174	6,778	3,747	34,699
Austria	1,604	370	683	2,657	5,330	1,147	1,707	8,184
Belgium	4,491	174	344	5,009	19,527	618	1,404	21,549
Brazil	530	107	62	699	1,277	1,045	479	2,801
Canada	8,369	15,630	10,224	34,223	33,546	48,381	38,459	120,386
Chile	7,085	962	44	8,091	10,897	2,152	191	13,240
Colombia	0	11,377	40	11,417	16,799	33,634	4,381	54,814
Costa Rica	121	2,886	55	3,062	561	5,391	438	6,390
Czechia	89	88	334	511	380	249	1,302	1,931
Denmark	2,427	506	1,220	4,153	7,549	1,932	2,822	12,303
Estonia	19	53	1	73	230	521	162	913
Finland	3,198	612	356	4,166	10,845	2,259	1,020	14,124
France	1,155	494	1,474	3,123	4,991	1,975	5,556	12,522
Germany	38,079	3,190	6,814	48,083	131,177	10,808	20,476	162,461
Greece	851	48	68	967	3,278	206	347	3,831
Hungary	972	147	1,219	2,338	2,307	658	4,949	7,914
Iceland	89	12	13	114	203	51	63	317
Ireland	374	281	276	931	788	1,320	1,122	3,230
Israel	...	...	...	...	0	639	74	713
Italy	2,260	234	4,562	7,056	9,483	813	12,355	22,651
Japan	551	408	207	1,166	2,322	1,740	986	5,048
Korea	140	122	150	412	676	346	694	1,716
Latvia	8	3	10	21	47	18	80	145
Lithuania	80	29	95	204	192	60	495	747
Luxembourg	125	44	46	215	475	204	189	868
Mexico	1,871	775	143	2,789	12,995	5,061	640	18,696
Netherlands	6,250	980	890	8,120	28,270	4,135	2,976	35,381
New Zealand	1,422	361	154	1,937	4,332	699	436	5,467
Norway	3,051	140	104	3,295	15,068	754	1,047	16,869
Poland	178	399	492	1,069	649	1,495	2,150	4,294
Portugal	869	803	238	1,910	4,136	3,138	773	8,047
Slovak Republic	70	86	66	222	430	361	424	1,215
Slovenia	68	32	7	107	249	122	39	410
Spain	10,640	5,129	2,155	17,924	41,213	18,052	8,102	67,367
Sweden	9,021	1,298	537	10,856	61,160	7,085	3,306	71,551
Switzerland	1,357	178	293	1,828	4,751	719	1,339	6,809
United Kingdom	21,059	2,455	5,819	29,333	70,186	8,823	16,441	95,450
United States	17,160	2,510	7,560	27,230	60,365	9,454	26,177	95,996
TOTAL	151,894	54,875	48,158	254,927	590,858	182,843	167,348	941,049

Note: "..." indicates missing values. Estimated figures for Mexico in 2023 (duplicating figures from 2022). Some other minor data gaps occur for selected countries; see [Annex I](#) for full notes.

4.3. By population



 Ireland. One of the first two students who arrived in the country under the EU Passworld education pathways programme pictured in the university library. © UNHCR/Aoife Harte

Available data on the number of first-time permits granted by OECD countries and Brazil for work, study and family reunification purposes to the eight nationalities indicate that Iranians (90,000) were issued the highest number of permits in 2023, followed by Venezuelans (54,000), Syrians (46,000), Afghans (26,000), Iraqis (16,000), Eritreans (9,000), Somalis (7,400) and Sudanese (6,800).

Similarly to previous years, family permits represented the top category for most of the nationalities in 2023, accounting for 60 per cent of the total permits. Among the eight nationalities, Syrians received the highest absolute number of family permits (40,000), representing over one fourth of the total family permits. Study permits were particularly prevalent among Iranians, who received by far the most (34,000, or 71 per cent of all study permits). Venezuelans were granted the highest number of labour permits in absolute terms (25,000) in 2023, followed closely by Iranians (24,000).

In comparison to 2022, most nationalities saw an increase in the total number of permits granted

in 2023, except Venezuelans, who had a slight decrease by 2 per cent. The total number of permits issued for the eight nationalities by OECD countries and Brazil during the reference period (2019-2023) were as follows: Iranians (294,000), Venezuelans (210,000), Syrians (163,000), Afghans (94,000), Iraqis (70,000), Eritreans (48,000), Somalis (34,000) and Sudanese (29,000).

In the following sub-sections, the report will go into each nationality and highlight key trends for the reporting year 2023.

Iran

During the reporting period, OECD countries and Brazil issued 90,000 first-time permits to Iranians for study, family and work purposes, marking the highest number of grants since 2019 and a 21 per cent increase from 2022. In 2023, study permits made up 38 per cent (34,000) of the total permits, followed by family permits at 35 per cent (31,000) and labour permits at 27 per cent (24,000). Similarly to the previous year, the majority of study permits issued by OECD countries and Brazil were provided to Iranians, who received 71 per cent of the total study permits issued for the eight nationalities.

Continuing from last year, Canada provided the largest number of permits (26,000), accounting for 29 per cent of the total permits granted by OECD countries and Brazil to Iranians. The United States ranked the second top destination country, providing 11,100 permits, followed by Germany (10,700), the United Kingdom (10,000) and Australia (5,600).

Following the death of Mahsa Amini in September 2022, anti-government demonstrations in Iran intensified especially closer to the one-year anniversary of her death, leading to a subsequent crackdown on the protestors.²² The total number of Iranian refugees globally increased by 24 per cent in 2023 (123,000 in 2022 vs. 152,000 in 2023)²³, while asylum recognition doubled (14,000 in 2022 vs. 29,000 in 2023). Among the eight groups studied, Iranians are the only nationality for whom the total number of permits granted for work, study and family reasons in OECD countries and Brazil outnumber accepted asylum applications. The total number of Iranian refugees in OECD countries and Brazil increased to 140,000,²⁴ showing the highest number since 2019.

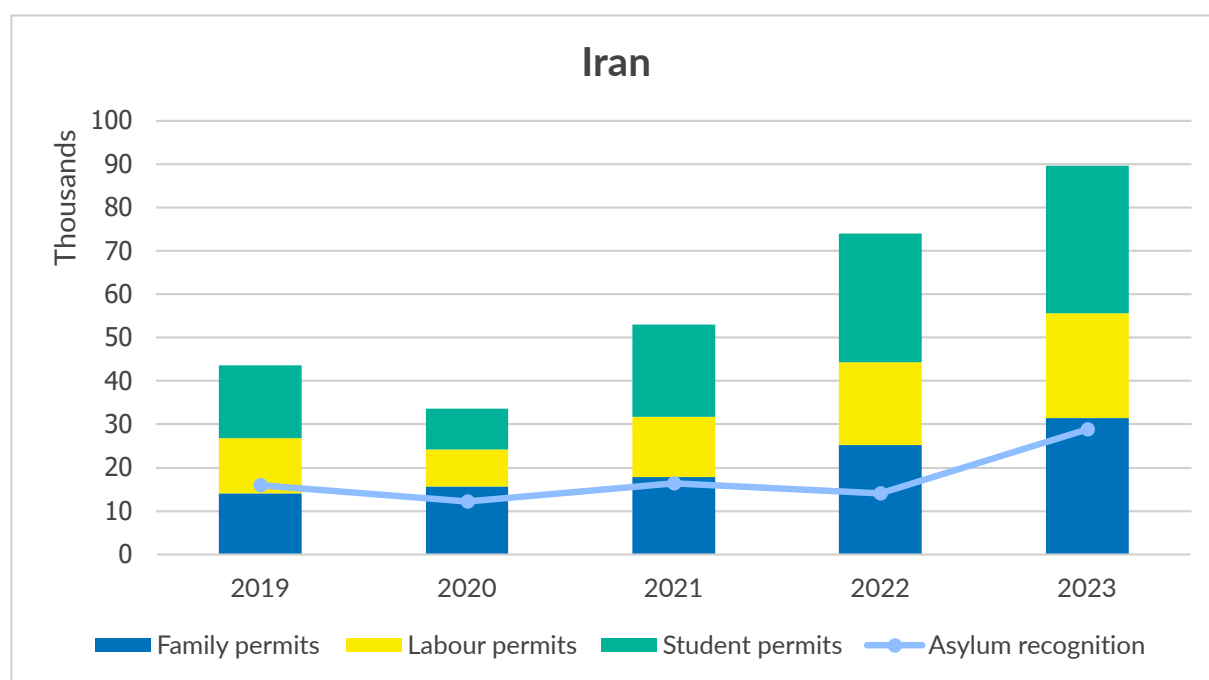


Figure 8 | Overview of permits provided to Iranians (2019–2023) from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

22 For more information see: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/09/iran-un-experts-denounce-crackdown-public-commemoration-jina-mahsa-aminis>.

23 Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2025).

24 Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2025).

Venezuela

Venezuelans were provided with 54,000 first-time permits for family reunification, labour and study purposes by OECD countries and Brazil in 2023. The total number of new permits was slightly reduced in 2023 compared to 55,000 in 2022. While the number of family and student permits decreased by 12 per cent and 33 per cent respectively compared to the previous year, labour permits saw an increase of 21 per cent in 2023. Family and labour permits for Venezuelans were relatively equal at 25,000 in 2023, while student permits only reached 4,000.

In the reporting year 2023, Spain issued the highest number of permits to Venezuelan nationals, increasing to 16,000 permits compared to 12,000 permits in 2022. Colombia, which was the top destination for Venezuelans in 2022, ranked second in 2023, as the number of permits to Venezuelans halved from 2022 to 2023 (22,000 in 2022 vs. 11,000 in 2023). Chile (8,100), the United States (6,100) and Costa Rica (3,100) were the next the top destination countries for Venezuelans in 2023.

Cross-border displacement and mixed movements continued from Venezuela in 2023, despite a slight rise in spontaneous and some forced return movements.²⁵ Globally, the number of Venezuelan refugees increased to 348,000 in 2023, while the number of Venezuelans in need of international protection rose to 5.8 million.²⁶ The number of accepted asylum applications more than tripled compared to the previous year, marking a sharp increase from 37,000 to 124,000 in 2023. The total number of Venezuelan refugees living in OECD countries and Brazil also recorded the highest number (330,000)²⁷ in the period since 2019.

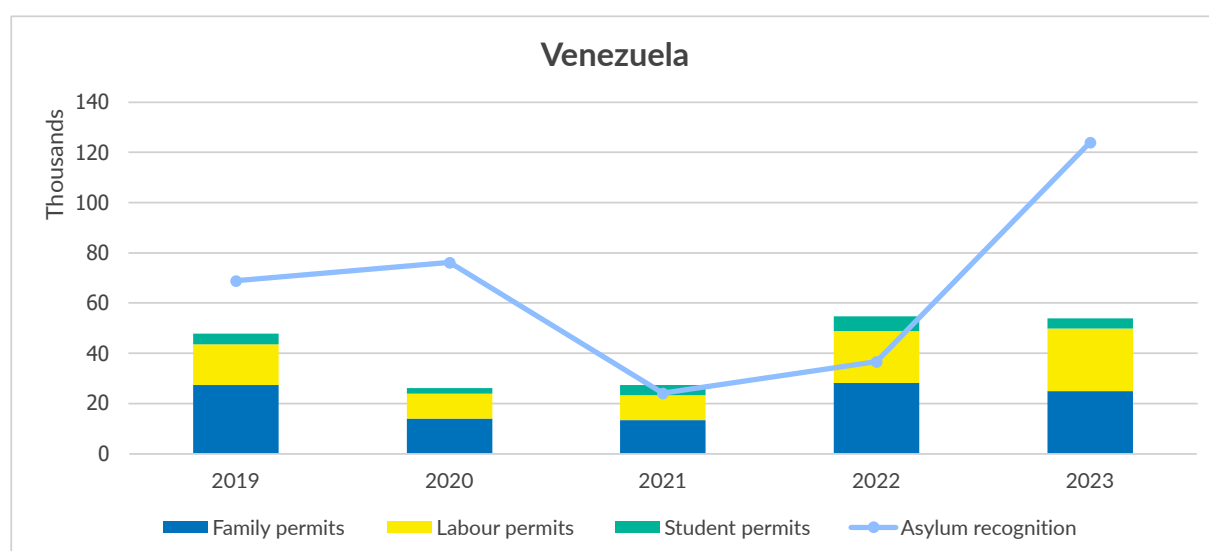


Figure 9 | Overview of permits provided to Venezuelans (2019–2023) from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

25 For more information, see Venezuela situation at: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/venezuela-situation-global-report-2023>.

26 Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2025).

27 Source: UNHCR Refugee Data Finder (2025).

Syria

In 2023, a total of nearly 46,000 first-time permits were granted to Syrians by OECD countries and Brazil for family, study and labour purposes. This marks a record figure in the period since 2019 and the highest increase (+26 per cent) from 2022 among the nationalities in the report. Family permits were the main category of permits granted to Syrians in 2023 (88 per cent), followed by study permits (9 per cent) and labour permits (4 per cent).²⁸ The issuance of family permits to Syrians increased by 28 per cent in 2023, which is the highest relative increase among the eight nationalities, though the distribution of permit types shifted only slightly (86 per cent for family permits in 2022).

Germany is by far the top destination country, issuing 25,000 permits to Syrians in 2023. This is the highest number since 2019 and comprises more than half of the total permits provided by Germany compared to the other represented nationalities in 2023. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands granted 4,000 and 3,100 permits respectively. In total, nearly 90 per cent of permits to Syrians were issued by European countries.

The country was struck by a series of earthquakes in February 2023, causing further displacement and devastation to infrastructure and property, which were already exhausted after entering the 12th year of conflicts.²⁹ In 2023, the total number of Syrian refugees was slightly reduced to 6.4 million (from 6.6 million). The number of Syrian refugees living in OECD countries and Brazil was 1.2 million in 2023.³⁰ A total of 128,000 Syrians were recognized for asylum in the same year.

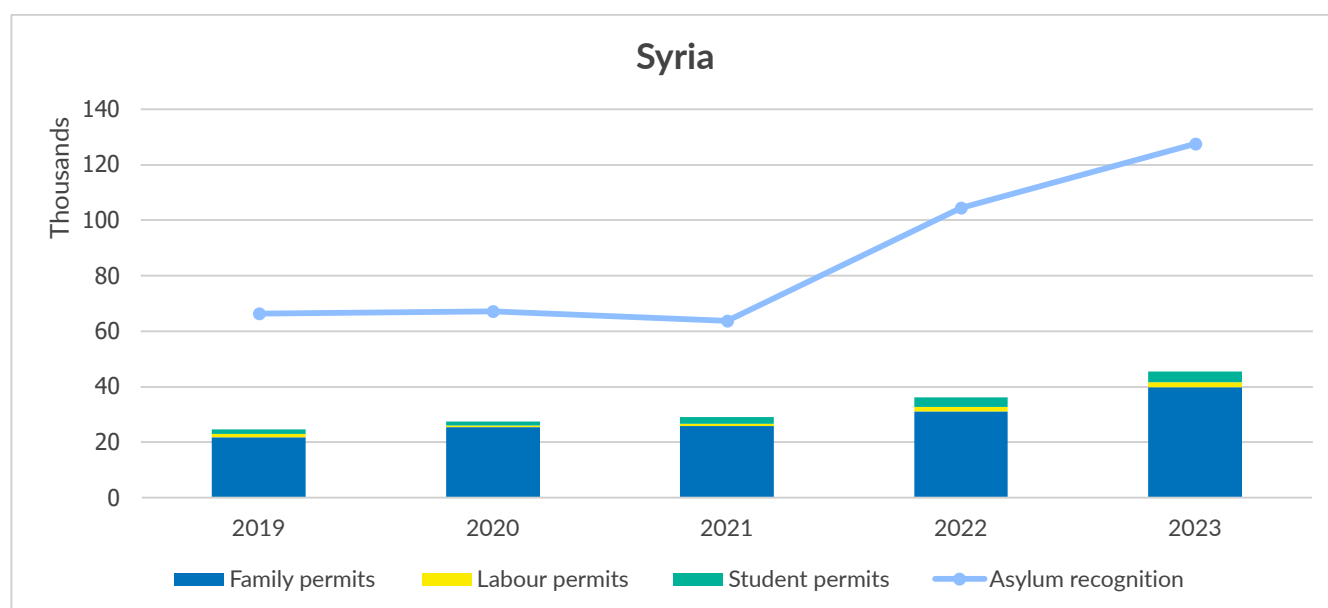


Figure 10 | Overview of permits provided to Syrians (2019–2023) from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

28 Percentage totals have been rounded.

29 For more information, see Annual Results Report 2023, Syrian Arab Republic at: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/MENA%20-%20Syrian%20Arab%20Republic%20ARR%202023.pdf>.

30 As noted in [Chapter 3](#), this figure does not include Türkiye which hosts a significant number of Syrian refugees.



“The game ends when you give up hope”

Studying in Japan had been a long dream for Suzan. “Since I was a young girl, I’ve been captivated by Japanese culture and literature, and fascinated by the technological advancements,” she shares enthusiastically.

Like many others, though, Suzan saw her life disrupted when she was forced to flee Syria and seek safety in Türkiye. While there, she worked many jobs but never gave up on her education dreams. “My mother used to tell me that if you have your degree, you can do whatever you want.”

In 2017, Suzan applied for a study opportunity for Syrian refugees in Japan. “When I found out I got accepted, I thought it was a joke. It took me an hour to realize that this is happening.” She moved to Japan a year later to start her Japanese language education programme. After two years, she applied for a Master’s degree and got accepted at Waseda University. “This was one of my proudest achievements,” she says.

She recalls her first days in Japan with excitement. “I was going to the convenience stores, looking at the Japanese sky and taking photos of every little thing.” As she was familiar with the culture and could speak the language, she helped other students in her cohort to adjust in Japan. “My enthusiasm made my fellow students feel at ease. Since I already spoke a bit of Japanese, I would sometimes help them with everyday life.”

After completing her graduate degree, Suzan continued with a PhD with a focus on complementary pathways. “Initially, I wanted to dedicate my research to refugee children education.” However, COVID-19 limited her ability to travel to visit refugee camps for research, so Suzan decided to change her study focus. “At the time, the Global Compact on Refugees had just introduced ‘complementary pathways’. This piqued my interest, as I had also moved to Japan through a pathway and was very keen to explore how these opportunities can benefit refugees and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals.”

With one more year left in her PhD, Suzan is preparing for the path ahead. “I want to finalize my thesis and plan to apply for naturalization in Japan.”

Suzan, Syrian refugee student in Japan

Afghanistan

In 2023, Afghans were issued 26,000 first-time permits by OECD countries and Brazil for family reunification, study and employment purposes, with an 18 per cent increase in the total number of permits in comparison to 2022 (22,000). The number of family reunification permits increased by 20 per cent (23,000) in 2023 compared to the previous year and accounted for 87 per cent of the total permits issued in 2023. While an increased number of study permits were provided to Afghans in 2023 (+16 per cent), labour permits granted decreased by 13 per cent in 2023 compared to 2022. The top five countries issuing first-time permits to Afghans in this reporting year are as follows: Germany (6,200), the United Kingdom (4,600), Australia (2,600), the United States (2,500) and Sweden (1,700). While Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia provided more permits to Afghans in 2023 than in 2022, Canada's issuances dropped by 41 per cent.

In 2023, while the overall security situation improved after the end of large-scale conflict in the country, humanitarian needs, particularly for women and girls, continued to be persistent due to widespread food insecurity, soaring inflation, high economic instability, limited livelihoods and severe climate shocks.³¹ The total number of Afghan refugees increased to 6.4 million in 2023, compared to 5.7 million in 2022. In OECD countries and Brazil, a total of 607,000 Afghan refugees were reported in the 2019-2023 period. 2023 saw the highest number of accepted asylum recognitions for Afghans (120,000) since 2019.

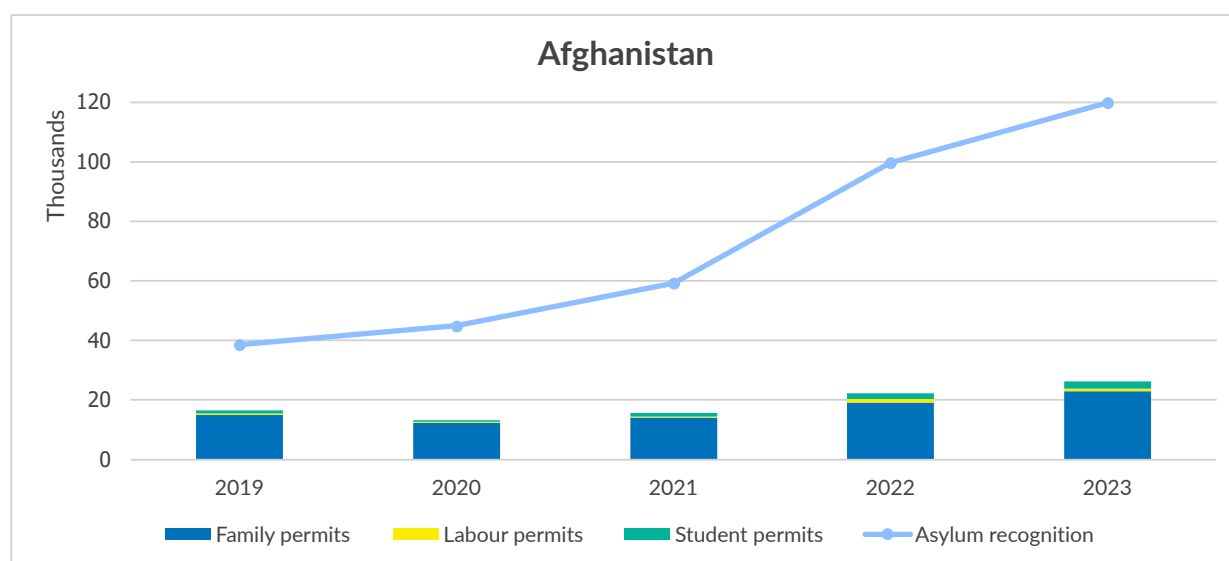


Figure 11 | Overview of permits provided to Afghans (2019–2023) from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

31 For more information, see Afghanistan situation at: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/afghanistan-situation-global-appeal-2023>.

Iraq

In 2023, OECD countries and Brazil issued a total of 16,000 first-time permits to Iraqi nationals for family, study and labour reasons. This marks the highest number since 2019 and an 11 per cent increase, from 15,000, in 2022. Compared to 2022, grants of family permits to Iraqis increased by 14 per cent in 2023, while grants of labour and student permits remained nearly at the same levels as in 2022. In line with previous years, family reunification permits remained the top category of permit, representing 77 per cent of all permits issued to Iraqis in 2023 (13,000), followed by study permits at 13 per cent (2,200) and labour permits at 9 per cent (1,500). The top five destination countries for Iraqis are as follows: the United Kingdom (3,600), Germany (2,800), the United States (2,500), Sweden (1,500) and Finland (1,100).

Iraq's security remained unpredictable despite improvement made in the past six years, due to regional instability and sporadic attacks by extremist groups.³² The total number of Iraqi refugees increased to 329,000 in 2023 compared to 287,400 in 2022. The number of refugee populations living in OECD countries and Brazil also recorded the highest figure, 252,000, since 2019. Asylum recognition figures for Iraqis increased to 20,000 in 2023.

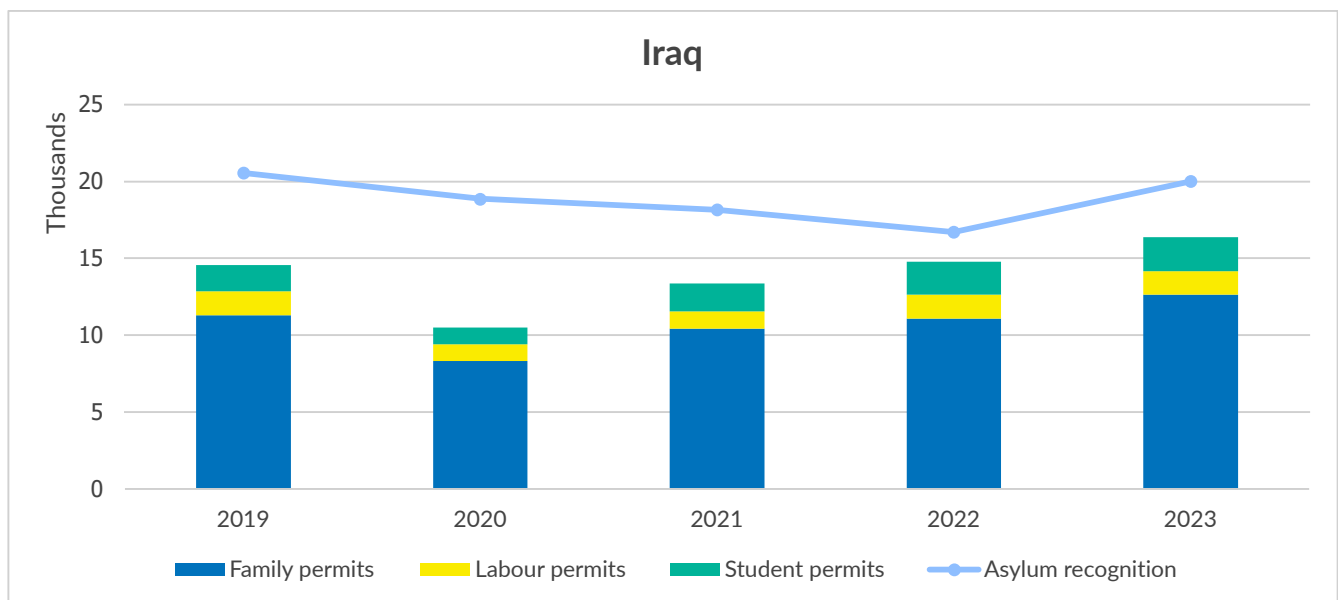


Figure 12 | Overview of permits provided to Iraqis (2019–2023) from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

32 For more information, see Annual Results Reports 2023 Iraq at: https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/MENA%20-%20Iraq%20ARR%202023_0.pdf.

Eritrea

A total of 9,000 permits were provided to Eritreans for work, study and family purposes by OECD countries and Brazil in 2023. In comparison to the 2022 data, the total number of permits rose by 13 per cent in the reporting year (9,000 in 2023 vs. 8,000 in 2022). Following the trend from previous years, the majority of permits issued to Eritreans continued to be family reunification permits (96 per cent), followed by labour permits (2 per cent) and study permits (2 per cent). In 2023, the United Kingdom ranked as the top destination country for Eritrean nationals (2,000), as it issued the highest number of permits to Eritreans since 2019. Sweden and Germany granted 1,600 and 1,300 permits, respectively, followed by Canada with 1,300 permits.

An intensive forced military conscription campaign was carried out from mid-2022 through early 2023, with reports of forced mass conscription continuing in 2023.³³ In 2023, the total Eritrean refugee population increased to 560,000, up from 513,000 in 2022, recording the highest number since 2019. In the reporting year, the number of refugees residing in OECD countries and Brazil also increased to 212,700 from 191,800 in 2022. Asylum recognition figures for Eritreans reached the highest number (17,300) in the five-year reporting period.

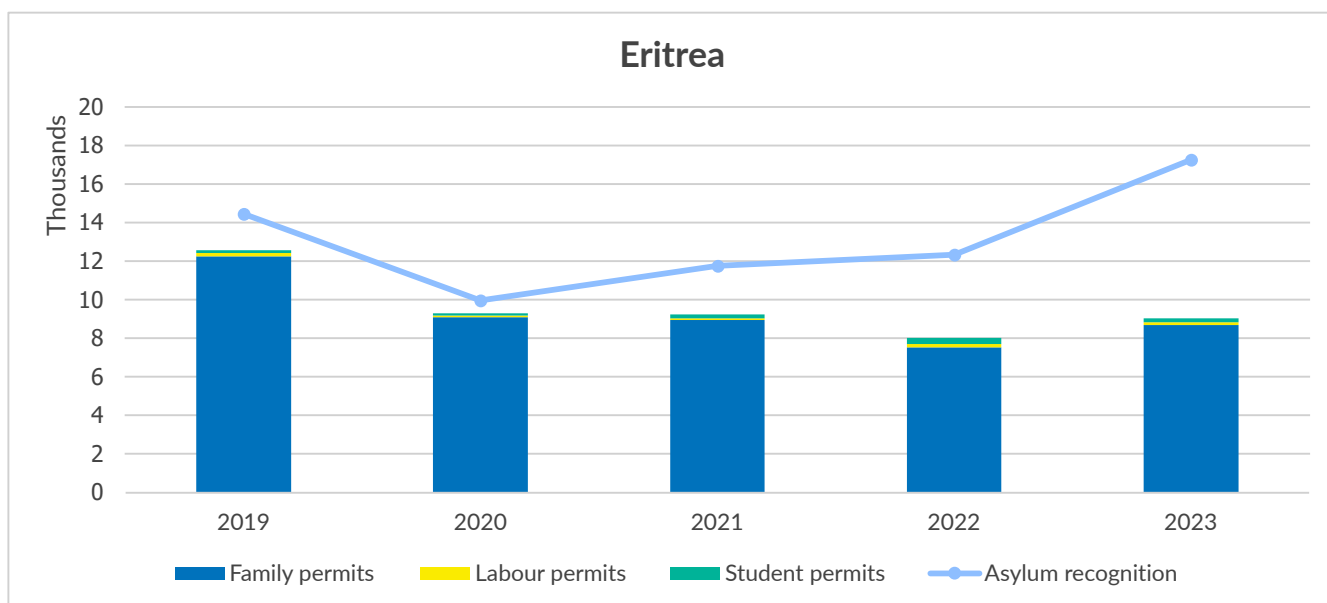


Figure 13 | Overview of permits provided to Eritreans (2019-2023) from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

33 For more information see Human Rights Watch Eritrea events of 2023 at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/eritrea>.

Somalia

In 2023, Somali nationals were granted a total 7,400 first-time permits for family reunification, labour and study purposes by OECD countries and Brazil. In line with the trend from previous years, family reunification remained the main category, accounting for 94 per cent of permits provided in 2023. Although the number of labour permits in 2023 remains small (129) in absolute terms, it rose by 36 per cent from 2022, representing the highest relative increase in the category of labour permits among the eight nationalities in the reporting period. The United Kingdom was the main provider of permits to Somalis in 2023, granting 2,400 permits, followed by Germany (1,300 permits), Canada (800), Finland (700) and the United States (600).

Somalia experienced both conflict and flooding in 2023, leading to significant displacement. Government operations against Al-Shabaab and subsequent reprisal attacks by the group caused massive displacements.³⁴ The total Somali refugee populations increased to 842,000 in 2023 from 787,000 in 2022. The number of refugees residing in OECD countries and Brazil has also increased to 103,000 in the reporting year. A total of 12,000 Somalis were recognized for asylum in 2023, the highest figure since 2019.

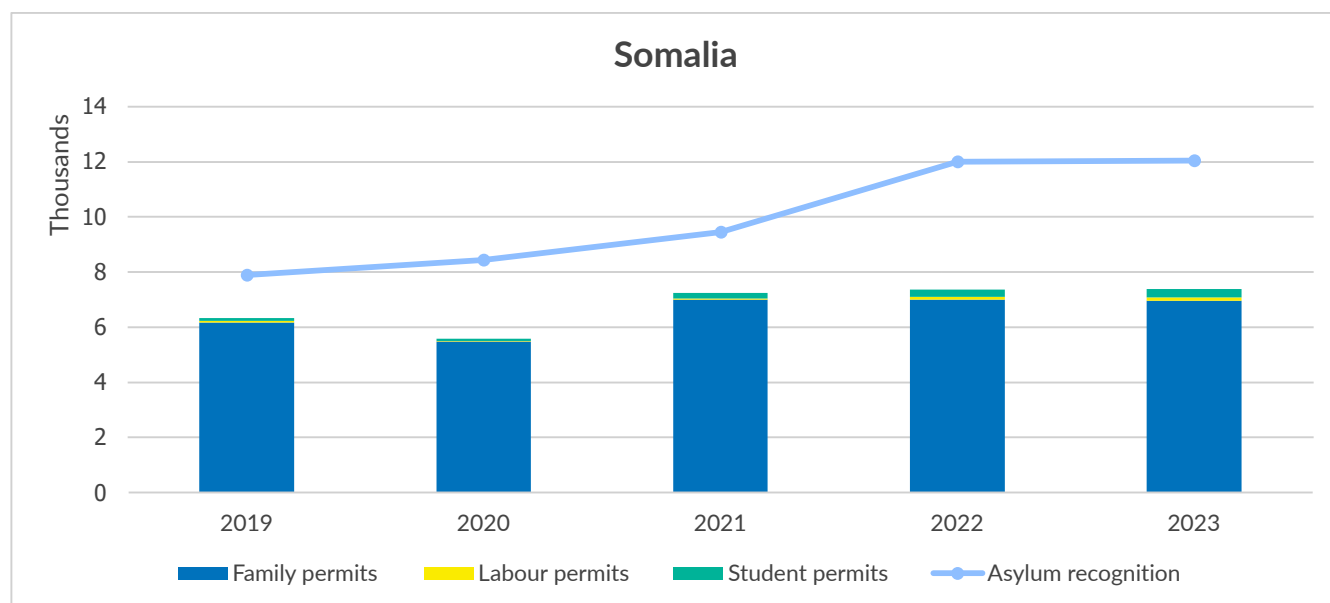


Figure 14 | Overview of permits provided to Somalis (2019–2023) from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

34 For more information, see Annual Results Report, 2023. Somalia at: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/EHGL%20-%20Somalia%20ARR%202023.pdf>.

“Family is the cornerstone of healing and recovery for people forced to flee their home”



“Exhausting but ultimately rewarding.” This is how Liban Hassan Awsaid, a lawyer and activist, describes the arduous journey of getting back with his family after six years. Originally from Somalia, he fled his home and sought asylum in Germany, but without his wife and six children who had to stay behind in Kenya and India.

“Making Germany feel like my home seemed impossible without my family by my side,” says Liban. The prolonged separation took a heavy toll on his mental health. “Staying apart caused me stress, depression and a sense of incompleteness. It was painful not being with my children during the most formative years of their lives.” His youngest daughter was only one year old when they were separated, and seven when they were reunited. “Even now that we are back together, building our relationship will take time,” says Liban. As the memory of their past separation continues to haunt his family, he avoids travelling internationally so that they feel safe that this will not happen again.

Despite the many challenges that complicated the family’s journey, according to Liban, the joy and stability that came with reuniting made it all worth every effort. “We can now heal and focus on building our future and contributing to our community.”

In this new chapter in Germany, Liban has co-founded a [non-profit organization](#) supporting the integration and family reunification for forcibly displaced people. He is also writing a book (“From a Humanitarian to a Refugee”) to shed light on his story, which, as he says, feels “deeply personal but also globally relevant” considering the increasing number of refugee families torn apart.

Liban urges for strengthened awareness and action so that no family has to endure painful separation. He emphasizes the need for accurate information, simpler legal processes and reduced bureaucracy, and the importance of refugee-led organizations and diaspora groups, adding that governments should offer support to refugee families. “We need to work together to uphold the fundamental right of family unity for refugees and to ensure that no family has to go through long and painful times of being separated.”

Liban Hassan Awsaid, Somali lawyer and activist in Germany

Sudan

As a newly added nationality to the scope of the report, this is our first look at the data on permits for Sudanese by OECD countries and Brazil. In 2023, 6,800 entry permits for family reunification, study and labour purposes were granted to Sudanese nationals. This represented a 12 per cent increase compared to 2022 and marks the highest number over the five-year reporting period. Family permits accounted for more than half (66 per cent) of the total permits granted to Sudanese nationals in 2023, followed by study and labour permits at 17 per cent each. The top destination country for Sudanese nationals in 2023 was the United Kingdom (2,500 permits), followed by the United States (1,300 permits). A further 800 permits were provided by Canada, 500 permits by Germany and 300 permits by Sweden.

Conflict erupted in Sudan in April 2023 and has caused a large-scale humanitarian crisis in the country. Fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces has resulted in refugee and internal displacements, impacting millions of people displaced within the country as well as fleeing from the country.³⁵ Due to the conflict, Sudanese refugee populations rose to 1.5 million globally in 2023 compared to 837,000 in 2022. OECD countries and Brazil hosted a total of 58,000 Sudanese refugees in 2023, marking the highest number in the reporting period. A total of 9,200 Sudanese nationals were recognized for asylum in 2023.

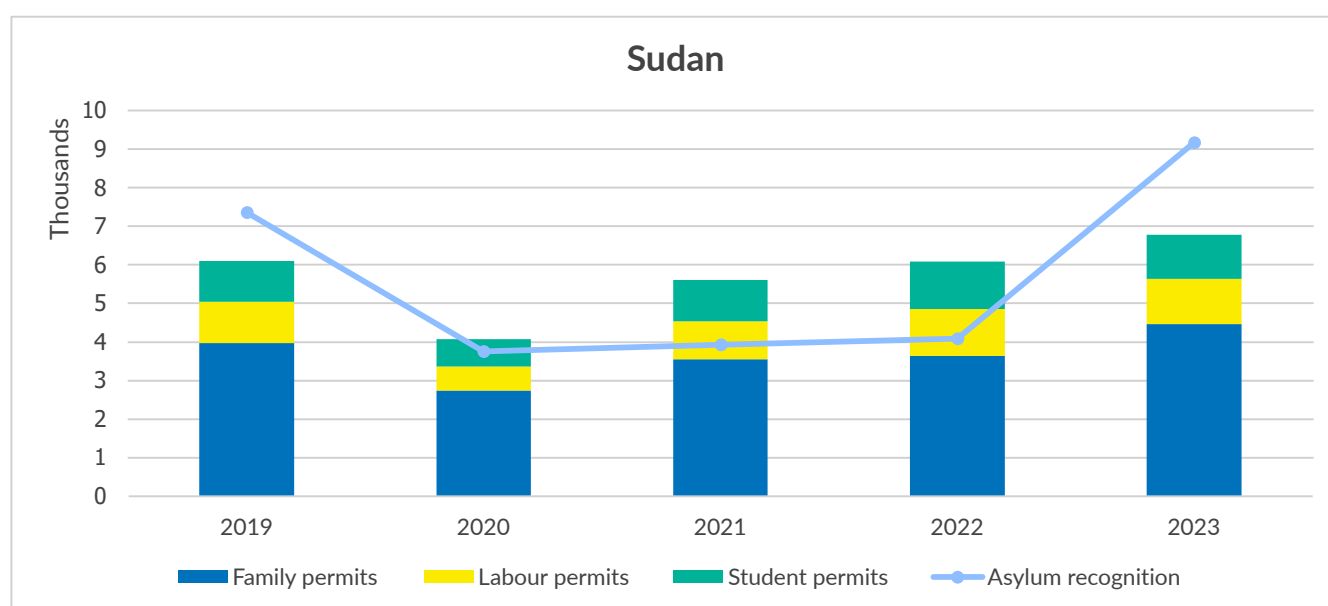


Figure 15 | Overview of permits provided to Sudanese (2019–2023) from OECD countries and Brazil. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

35 For more information, see Sudan situation at <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sudan-situation-global-report-2023#:~:text=GLOBAL%20REPORT%202023,million%20people%20seeking%20safety%20abroad>.

5. Recommendation to States to improve data collection on complementary pathways for admission

A fundamental purpose of the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” report is to compile and analyse data relevant to complementary pathways that can guide evidenced-based decision-making and policies. An important consideration is the quality of the available data provided by OECD countries and Brazil used to prepare the report and how States and partners can continue to make improvements in addressing data gaps. Improving data collection and fostering collaborative communities that support such measures will paint a clearer picture in enhancing refugee access to safe and regular migration options. Below is a non-exhaustive list of recommended practices and steps for States and actors to improve data collection and enhance systems to facilitate pathways for refugees:

- ✓ **For all non-OECD countries, consider participation in the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” project**, following the example of Brazil that proactively expressed its interest to join the study. **For all OECD Member States, ensure full participation in this exercise.**
- ✓ **Inquire about the last country of residence and the respective legal status of applicants in said country in permit applications. Compile statistics on this information** to better pinpoint migration paths and evaluate the potential impact of legal status types on access to permits.
- ✓ **Record point of issuance of the said visas** to better monitor movement trends and have a better understanding of the legal status and modalities of travel.
- ✓ **Compile data on the actual movement.** The current data indicate receipt of permits but do not reflect actual arrivals at destination.
- ✓ **Differentiate between nationality, country of birth and country of asylum** as separate categories to improve the recording of situations where these categories may be different, such as for refugees who are born in a country of asylum but have a different nationality, to allow for more accurate reporting.
- ✓ **Document the type of travel document used for each permit** to better assess how various types of travel documents, including Convention Travel Documents, one-way travel documents, passports and travel document waivers, facilitate travel and access to permits.
- ✓ **Categorize separately the processes between initial permits, permit renewals and status changes.** This would help avoid overcounting issues and distinguish new arrivals as some countries do not always track this level of detail.
- ✓ **Disaggregate data by sex and age** to support identification of imbalances and monitoring of trends, including tracking gender parity and helping to support wider inclusion.
- ✓ **Prioritize data compilation and reduce information lag** so that analysis and resources can be more responsive to changing needs and available to the public more quickly.
- ✓ **Make a commitment under one of the multi-stakeholder pledges** developed in the context of the Global Refugee Forum which support [skills-based pathways](#), [family reunification](#), [refugee travel documents](#) and [sponsorship pathways](#), and share updates on ongoing pledge implementation.
- ✓ **Submit a good practice on the [Global Compact for Refugees site](#) and connect with a relevant community of practice** with the [Global Family Reunification Network](#), the [Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative](#), the [Global Task Force on Third Country Education Pathways](#) and the Global Task Force on Refugee Labour Mobility to stay informed of developments relevant to complementary pathways.

6. Conclusion

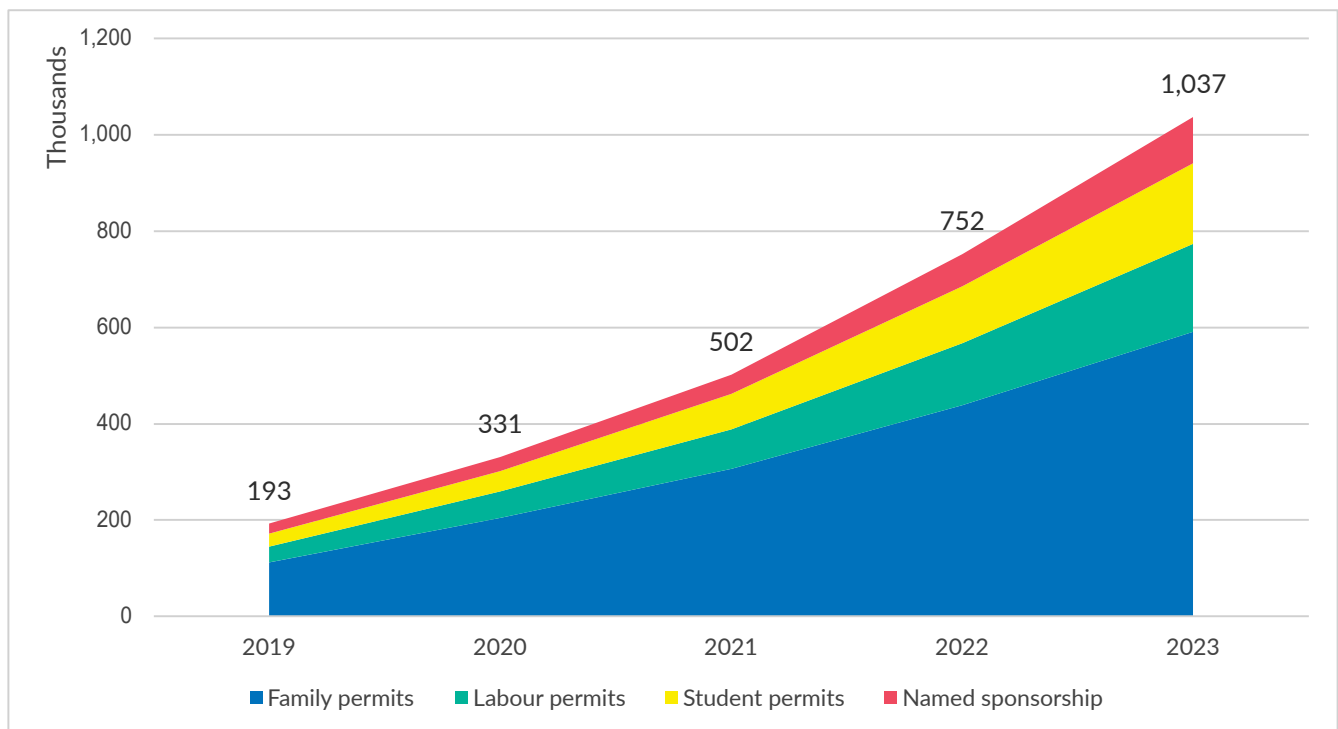


Figure 16 | Overview of work, study, family and sponsorship permits provided 2019-2023 from OECD countries and Brazil of the eight nationalities covered in the report. (For a comprehensive overview of the report data which also includes sponsorship pathways data, please see the interactive [dashboard](#)).

Considering family, work and student permits issued to the eight selected nationalities (Afghans, Eritreans, Iranians, Iraqis, Somalis, Sudanese, Syrians and Venezuelans) by OECD countries and Brazil, the latest data show that the year 2023 recorded the highest number of permits (255,000) granted, not only within the current reporting period of 2019-2023, but also within the initial scope of the project (from 2010). Looking at the broader timeframe (2010-2023), permits issued in 2023 demonstrated a 9 per cent increase from the previously recorded peak in 2017 (234,000). The upward trend in permit issuances since 2020 and the record figure in 2023 are extremely positive and indicative of the collective effort to scale complementary pathways.

From 2019 to 2023, the data collected show 941,000 first-time family, labour and study permits issued by OECD countries and Brazil to the eight nationalities. With the inclusion of named sponsorship figures, the total number of people from the selected nationalities who received permits from OECD countries and Brazil rises to over 1 million. When examining the broader

2010-2023 period, a total of nearly 2.4 million permits (family, work, study) were issued, or almost 2.6 million including named sponsorship.

When examining the package of third-country solutions, the above permit numbers for 2023 exceed resettlement arrivals (309,000) recorded in 2023 by a 3:1 ratio. Complementary pathways expand access to solutions, yet the significance of resettlement as a key protection tool for refugees is vital and must be safeguarded. Both are integral parts of Objective 3 of the Global Compact on Refugees.

The top five countries issuing the highest number of permits in 2023, listed in descending order, are Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and Spain. Looking at the 2019-2023 period, Sweden would overtake Spain in fifth place and the US would shift into third place. While capacities and trends vary across time and destinations, each country's contribution to offer safe pathways to forcibly displaced persons via permit grants is impactful. The objective of growing complementary pathways relies strongly on State support and welcoming communities.

Family permits remained the most common permit type (63 per cent) in 2023 as well as over the 2019-2023 period. Given the rights-based nature of family reunification, it is encouraging to find that it remains the most relied-upon third-country solution. Still, restrictive legal frameworks and practices continue to limit access to family reunification for many refugees, notably beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. Some examples include minimum income thresholds, strict documentation requirements, in-person procedural elements and short application deadlines. To remove the hurdles, State policies should consider the need to be evidence-informed, protection-centred and sufficiently flexible. Service providers at local, regional and international levels also play a role in assisting access to reliable information and providing holistic practical and legal support throughout the process. Through collective action, the international community can help many more refugee families to effectively exercise their right to family unity.

Skills-based permit figures continue to rebound after a dip in 2020. Both labour and student permits have recorded their highest annual numbers (55,000 and 48,000 respectively, or 103,000 jointly) since 2019, though, compared to employment, student permits showed a smaller incremental increase from 2022 to 2023 (+21 per cent vs. +7 per cent). While these continue to be modest numbers in comparison to permits issued for family reasons, this is a positive trend.

To support future scaling, the international community needs to identify and consider lifting the specific hurdles that might prevent qualified refugees to take advantage of work and study opportunities in third countries. Difficulties in recognizing academic qualifications and prior experience, and application requirements that overlook challenges for refugees to access documentation often block refugee applicants from securing a scholarship or a work opportunity in another country. Many States have yet to put in place a framework to issue machine readable refugee travel documents. As many refugees do not have or cannot safely use a national passport, access to a travel document meeting international standards remains another common challenge for many displaced individuals attempting to navigate the international job market or study abroad. By adequately addressing these challenges, it will be possible to transform the lives of more refugees while also offering a positive contribution to hosting countries facing skill shortages and demographic shifts.

The findings featured in this report provide an indicative picture of the global expansion of complementary pathways in recent years. As highlighted in previous editions of this report, the available mechanisms to collect and analyse data on refugee access to complementary pathways need to be further improved. This study is possible due to well-established standardized processes of data collection across OECD countries and Brazil. With the inclusion of permits

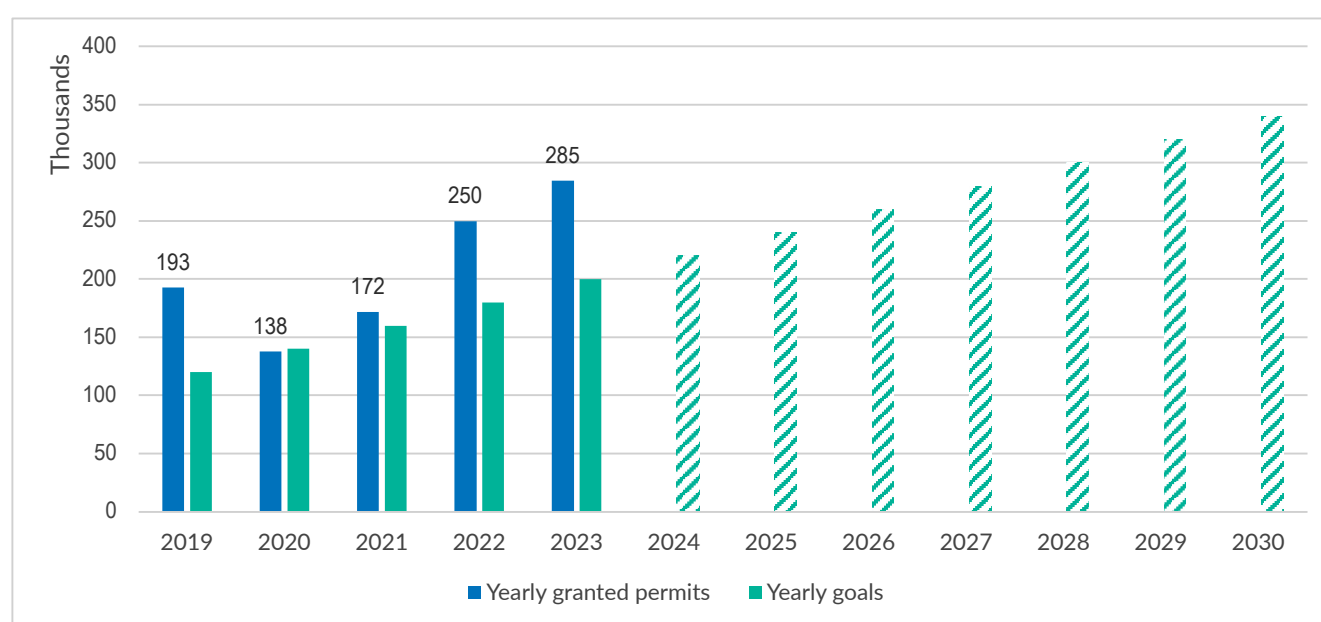


Figure 17 | To achieve the third GCR objective, Roadmap 2030 lays out targets for refugees to access complementary pathways between 2019-2030. This figure shows the first-time family, study, work and sponsorship permits provided to the eight nationalities in this report to Brazil and OECD countries covering 2019-2023 compared to the Roadmap 2030 yearly goals.

to Sudanese nationals, this edition has expanded the scope of the study from seven to eight nationalities. As data availability improves, additional expansion to other countries and the inclusion of more nationalities can be considered. Continuing to increase the quality and scope of available data will better inform and guide actors in evidence-based decision-making and increase access to safe pathways for refugees.

Importantly, the findings in this report measure our progress towards the Roadmap 2030 targets. The 2023 data in this report — counting 255,000 permit grants — exceed the global target of 200,000 forcibly displaced individuals admitted through legal pathways set for the year in Roadmap 2030 and show continued growth (+14 per cent) compared to 2022. A total of 1 million permits (family, labour, education and named sponsorship) have been granted since 2019, the starting point of Roadmap 2030. This indicates that we have achieved 48 per cent of the overall Roadmap 2030 target of 2.1 million. While these are proxy indicators given the limitations of the report, the numbers are truly encouraging and demonstrate we are nearly halfway to the goal.

With more systemic inclusion of refugees into legal pathways, more people will have meaningful access to skills-based opportunities, family reunification and named sponsorship.

Nevertheless, strong efforts need to be maintained in order to achieve the 2.1 million target by 2030. Over the scope of the “Safe Pathways for Refugees” project, there have been ebbs and flows in permit issuances, linked to shifting policy environments and to external factors like the global COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Additionally, in the gradually increasing yearly projection of Roadmap 2030, the final period expects annual targets of up to 300,000, while even the record figure observed in the latest 2023 data only reaches 255,000 permit grants. To ensure scaling, a whole-of-society approach is necessary; the engagement of governments, international organizations, NGOs, academia and refugee-led and diaspora groups will all be important for the success of this effort. The fulfilment of the pledges made in the 2023 Global Refugee Forum and their implementation by 2027 will also be crucial towards achieving the goals of Roadmap 2030.

My family finally found peace of mind*



“Now we are safe, and my children can attend school and have a normal life.” Originally from Eritrea, Zahra* and her family spent many years in a refugee camp in Sudan before relocating to Australia thanks to sponsorship under the Special Humanitarian Programme. Reflecting on their life in the camp, Zahra speaks about the hardships they had to endure. “As a mother, seeing my children being deprived of education made me feel terrible. Work opportunities were also limited.” One of Zahra’s kids needed specialized medical support, which was not available in the camp. “We were spending all our money to go to doctors outside of the camp and often could not afford food for the rest of the family, as we had to pay for medicine.”

In 2017, after a visit to Sudan, her husband’s brother suggested he sponsor the family to go to Australia. “This would be a chance for our family to be together and start a new chapter in safety.” Zahra explains that the process took time. “Language barriers, information gaps and financial costs complicated the process. We had to use a translator for application documents and faced long queues and high costs for transport, medical checks and photos. My brother-in-law paid for our flight tickets to Australia, which we repaid after arriving.” After five long years, Zahra and her family are now safe and happy in their new home. “Australia is a beautiful country,” she says, adding that her child now receives proper medical assistance. As Zahra is taking care of her six children, she has not been able to join language classes and improve her English skills. This is one of her main goals for the near future, as “speaking the language would significantly help her everyday life.”

As she is navigating this new chapter, Zahra is hoping for more refugees to have similar opportunities. This includes her sister who she had to leave behind. “I hope that one day I can sponsor her and that we will be back together.”

Zahra, Eritrean refugee in Australia

*The name is changed for protection reasons.



Italy. The arrival of the first refugees at Trieste Airport as part of the Work Corridors for Refugees programme. The refugee workers completed a specialized training course in Egypt and will now be able to start work in the shipbuilding sector in Monfalcone. © UNHCR/Dalma Timar



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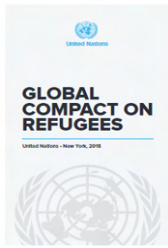
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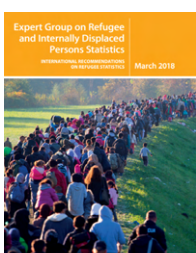
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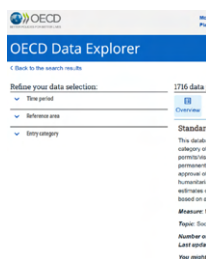
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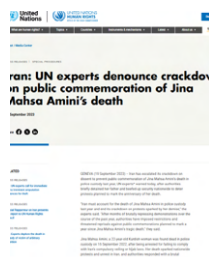
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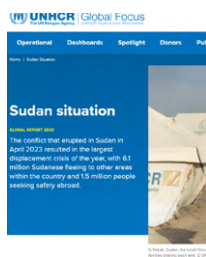
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ANNEXES

Annex I – Compliance of the data collected with definitions

Country	Permit type			Source
	<u>Study permit</u>	<u>Work permit</u>	<u>Family permit</u>	
	First permits delivered for academic scholarship. - Includes secondary and tertiary programmes. - Includes apprenticeship programmes.	First permit for work. - Includes temporary and long-term permits. - Includes vocational training.	First permits delivered for family reasons. - Includes both adults and children. - Includes family members who accompany or reunite with a native-born or another migrant (who migrated for labour, studies or family reasons). - Includes family members who reunite at a later stage with a migrant for humanitarian reasons (conventional refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection). - Excludes family members who migrated at the same time as the principal applicant for international protection (they are considered as humanitarian migrants).	
Australia	Complies with the definition. (Only primary student visas.) First permit of a given type, not necessarily excluding status changes. Figures based on Program year data (30 June Y-1 to 1 July Y). Values under 5 undisclosed for privacy reasons -- to avoid underestimation, such values were assigned an average value of 3 by OECD.	Complies with the definition. (Only primary Temporary Resident (Skilled) and primary Permanent Skilled visas.) First permit of a given type, not necessarily excluding status changes. Figures based on Program year data (30 June Y-1 to 1 July Y). Values under 5 undisclosed for privacy reasons -- to avoid underestimation, such values were assigned an average value of 3 by OECD.	Complies with the definition. (Includes Permanent Family, Permanent Child, Student Guardian, secondary Student, secondary Temporary Resident (Skilled) and secondary Permanent Skilled visas.) First permit of a given type, not necessarily excluding status changes. Figures based on Program year data (30 June Y-1 to 1 July Y). Values under 5 undisclosed for privacy reasons -- to avoid underestimation, such values were assigned an average value of 3 by OECD.	Visa Reporting, Department of Home Affairs.
	Additional notes for Named Sponsorship scheme figures: The citizenship of principal visa applicants is applied to secondary visa applicants. The Community Proposal Pilot (CPP) ceased on 30 June 2017, transitioning to the Community Support Program (CSP) on 1 July 2017.			
	General notes: Data is drawn from a dynamic system and past figures may be revised over time. Departmental disclosure: provision of the requested statistics does not reflect a perception or opinion that every individual from the select countries is a refugee or otherwise owed protection.			
Austria	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Federal Ministry of Labour and Economy
Belgium	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months. Children born in Belgium may cannot be excluded from the data; they may represent ca. 25% of family members.	Service Public Fédéral Intérieur, Immigration Office
Brazil	Complies with the definition. No data available for years 2016 and 2022	Complies with the definition. No data available for year 2022	Complies with the definition. No data available for years 2016 and 2022	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice and Public Security.
Canada	Includes all levels and types of study.	Complies with the definition. (Includes TR Category Work Permits, PR Category Economic total)	Complies with the definition. (Includes Family members of protected persons and all Family class permits.)	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada; COGNOS (MBR).
	Additional note for Named Sponsorship scheme figures: includes Private Sponsored Refugees (under Protected persons) - Canada's PSR program			
Chile	Complies with the definition. (Permits granted by the Consulates before entry and applications outside Chile.)	Complies with the definition. (Permits granted by the Consulates before entry and applications outside Chile.)	Complies with the definition. (Permits granted by the Consulates before entry and applications outside Chile.)	Administrative records from Department of foreigners and migration (Servicio Nacional de Migraciones), Ministry of Interior and Public Security.
	General notes: No data available prior to the year 2012. In the year 2021, all relevant recorded visas for Venezuelan citizens were requested by individuals already residing in Chile, and were therefore not counted in the data collection. Following February 12, 2022, according to the new Migration Law (Law 21.325) all visas must be requested outside Chile, with the exception of those requested for humanitarian reasons or for family reunification.			

Colombia	Visas longer than 3 months.	Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2014. Data for 2021 and 2022 was provisionally accessed through Migración Colombia website, using dataset on border crossings (Tableau Public / Flujos migratorios/ Entries by nationality and reason: Trabajo). Some definitional inconsistencies might apply.	Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2014. Data for 2021 and 2022 was provisionally accessed through Migración Colombia website, using dataset on border crossings (Tableau Public / Flujos migratorios/ Entries by nationality and reason: Familiar Residente de Nal Col, Vínculo Marital, & Temporal Cónyuge). Some definitional inconsistencies might apply.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Cancillería Colombia)
Costa Rica	Complies with the definition	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition	General Directorate of Migration and Immigration
Czechia	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Alien information system (Cizinecký informační systém).
Denmark	Permits longer than 3 months. General notes: The categorization is based on Eurostat database 'Residence permits'. Disclaimer: the immigration authorities' statistics are derived on the basis of registrations made in the electronic case and document handling system, which is not designed for statistical reporting; there is therefore some uncertainty attached to the figures provided.	Permits longer than 3 months.	Permits longer than 3 months.	Danish Immigration authorities; Ministry of Immigration and Integration
Estonia	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Estonian Police and Border Guard Board; Border Guard and Migration Policy Department, Ministry of the Interior
Finland	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Finnish Immigration Office, Ministry of the Interior, Department of Migration. Eurostat data used for 2023 data.
France	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 12.11.2023.
Germany	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge)
Greece	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months. Excludes seasonal workers.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Ministry of Migration & Asylum
Hungary	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 12.11.2023.
Iceland	Visas longer than 3 months. No data available for years 2020 and 2021.	Visas longer than 3 months. No data available for years 2020 and 2021.	Visas longer than 3 months. No data available for years 2020 and 2021.	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 12.11.2023.
Ireland	Complies with the definition. General notes: Historical data from 2013 to 2020 has been revised in the 2021 round of data collection, with some major changes in figures, after the the Garda National Immigration Bureau, modified its collation methods in 2022 and revised historic figures. A significant number of the first permits issued for each nationality are now grouped in the 'other' category. [Note by OECD secretariat: the 'Other' category is currently collected but not reported due to comparability issues across countries.] This is predominantly caused by Stamp 4 permissions, which can be issued for a wide range of reasons - including a few family-related reasons, as listed above - but these reasons cannot be distinguished within the data.	Excludes Persons granted permission under the Investor / Entrepreneur schemes.	Excludes following Stamp 4 categories: Spouse/civil partner of Irish national; Non EEA Parent of Irish citizen child; Non-EEA Dependents of Irish nationals; Non-EEA De facto partner of Irish national	Garda National Immigration Bureau, Department of Justice
Israel	Complies with the definition. General notes: Disclaimer: The data provided by the authorities is an estimation only, as database limitations do not allow for provision of exact and comprehensive figures for all relevant years. No data available for 2023.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Population and Immigration Authority.
Italy	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration, Ministry of the Interior

Japan	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Excludes family reunification with a person under international protection.	Ministry of Justice
Korea	Complies with the definition. (Includes Middle school, high school education [D-4]; University or higher education [D-2])	Complies with the definition. (Includes Short-term residence including seasonal work and residence [C-4, E-8, D-7]; Long-term employment residence visa [D-8, D-0, E-1~E-7, F-2, F-5])	Excludes Family members of refugees (classified information); Includes Other family reasons including accompanying family members of workers and students [F-1, F-3, F-6].	Korea Immigration Service, Ministry of justice
Latvia	Complies with the definition.	Excludes seasonal workers.	Complies with the definition.	Office for Citizenship and Migration Affairs
Lithuania	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Migration Department, Ministry of the Interior.
Luxembourg	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Immigration Directorate
Mexico	Complies with the definition. Figures for 2023 were provisionally estimated by the OECD Secretariat, assuming no change from 2022.	Complies with the definition. Figures for 2023 were provisionally estimated by the OECD Secretariat, assuming no change from 2022.	Complies with the definition. Figures for 2023 were provisionally estimated by the OECD Secretariat, assuming no change from 2022.	Migration Policy, Registration and Identity of Persons Bureau of Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB, UPMRIP), based on migratory administrative records. Note: 2023 figures were estimated by OECD Secretariat based on 2022 values.
Netherlands	Complies with the definition. Values under 5 masked for privacy concerns. Such values were assumed an average value of 3 by OECD to avoid underestimation.	Complies with the definition. Values under 5 masked for privacy concerns. Such values were assumed an average value of 3 by OECD to avoid underestimation.	Complies with the definition. Values under 5 masked for privacy concerns. Such values were assumed an average value of 3 by OECD to avoid underestimation.	Ministry of Justice and Security, Directorate-General for Migration
New Zealand	Complies with definition.	Complies with definition.	Complies with definition.	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Immigration New Zealand.
Norway	Number of permits as defined by Eurostat data collection of Official Statistics; Student permits = ESTAT Education Reasons; ESTAT table name : migr_resfirst.	Number of permits as defined by Eurostat data collection of Official Statistics; Labour permits = ESTAT Employment Reasons; ESTAT table name : migr_resfirst.	Number of permits as defined by Eurostat data collection of Official Statistics; Family Permits = ESTAT Family Reasons. ESTAT table name : migr_resfirst.	The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.
Poland	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months. Includes native-born third-country nationals newborn and adopted children.	Office for Foreigners and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Portugal	Complies with the definition. Includes visas for the exchange of secondary education students, professional internships or volunteering.	Complies with the definition. Includes visas for subordinate activity and for research or highly qualified activity.	Complies with the definition.	SEF-Foreigners and Borders Service. Eurostat [migr_restfirst] for 2022-23 data (accessed 12.11.2024).
Slovak Republic	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfirst] accessed 12.11.2024.
Slovenia	Excludes long-stay visas for study courses that are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior.	Excludes visas that are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior.	Excludes long-stay visas for family members who accompany or reunite with Slovene/EU citizen that are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior.	Ministry of the Interior. Eurostat [migr_restfirst] for 2022-23 data (accessed 12.11.2024).
Spain	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Excludes family members of refugees within resettlement and humanitarian admissions programmes.	Permanent Observatory for Immigration (Ministry of Employment and Social Security). Eurostat [migr_restfirst] for 2021-23 data (accessed 12.11.2024).
Sweden	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Swedish Migration Agency.

Switzerland	Excludes apprenticeship programmes (until 2017).	Complies with the definition.	Excludes family members of refugees who reunite (at a later stage) with a beneficiary of subsidiary protection.	Secrétariat d'Etat aux migrations SEM, Département fédéral de justice et police DFJP.
Türkiye	No comparable data available.	No comparable data available.	No comparable data available.	
United Kingdom	Complies with the definition. Previous years' figures have been revised to reflect the most recent published dataset.	Complies with the definition. Previous years' figures have been revised to reflect the most recent published dataset.	Family' includes family visas, dependants joining or accompanying primary applicants and those joining via the EEA or EUSS Family Permit Scheme. Previous years' figures have been revised to reflect the most recent published dataset.	Home Office, Immigration statistics data tables, Table Vis_D02: Outcomes of applications for entry clearance visas
United States	Visa issuance statistics (F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3, J-1). May not delineate between first permits and renewals.	Visa issuance statistics (CW-1, H-1B, H-1B1, H-1C, H-2A, H-2B, H-3, O-1, O-2, P-1, P-2, P-3, Q-1, R-1, TN, L-1, E-1, E-2, E-2C, E-3). May not delineate between first permits and renewals. Nonimmigrant work visas are temporary and data are not differentiated between short-term and long-term work permits. For the E-1, E-2, E-2C, and E-3 visas, both the principal applicant and dependent family members receive the same visa category so family members cannot be distinguished. For New Arrival Legal Permanent Residents (LPR) on the basis of Employment, employment categories include Priority workers; Professionals with advanced degrees or aliens of exceptional ability; Skilled workers, professionals, and unskilled workers; Certain special immigrants; and Employment creation (investors). The LPR principal applicants are counted separately from their family members. The dependents of these principal applicants are included in the families of labour-related migrants section (complying with definitions).	Visa issuance statistics (lawful permanent residence: family-sponsored preferences and immediate relatives of U.S. citizens; fiancés K-1; accompanying family of labour-related migrants: CW-2, H-4, O-3, P-4, R-2, TD, L-2; accompanying family of students: F-2, M-2, J-2); Families of employment based LPR immigrants from DHS LPR data. Excludes changes of status. Includes families of refugees and asylees if they received a family-based lawful permanent residence status before entering the United States. New Arrival LPRs: Data are from DHS and only those that entered the U.S. are included in these counts.	U.S. Department of State and U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics.
General notes: Fiscal year data, October Y-1 to September Y. Values under 3 suppressed to maintain anonymity-- to avoid underestimation, such values were assigned an average value of 2 by OECD. From 2023 onwards, figures are rounded to the nearest ten.				

Annex II – Data by nationality and country of destination, 2023

Family permits

DESTINATION	AFG	ERI	IRN	IRQ	SDN	SOM	SYR	VEN	TOTAL
Australia	2,543	54	2,696	364	162	103	174	165	6,261
Austria	531	2	568	130	12	14	318	29	1,604
Belgium	1,258	305	260	334	26	312	1,926	70	4,491
Brazil	20	...	37	11	7	4	449	2	530
Canada	1,038	1,257	3,461	340	517	748	589	419	8,369
Chile	0	0	1	0	...	0	9	7,075	7,085
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	121
Czechia	5	0	50	5	5	0	20	4	89
Denmark	98	143	1,788	144	7	13	222	12	2,427
Estonia	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	19
Finland	696	104	575	809	39	686	265	24	3,198
France	270	12	271	71	103	12	181	235	1,155
Germany	5,771	1,311	4,144	2,456	335	1,257	22,545	260	38,079
Greece	0	0	560	119	7	0	155	10	851
Hungary	10	0	244	559	11	0	143	5	972
Iceland	31	0	13	17	0	2	10	16	89
Ireland	253	0	8	6	15	58	6	28	374
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Italy	560	72	359	242	88	83	169	687	2,260
Japan	393	0	89	8	16	1	25	19	551
Korea	16	0	60	25	14	0	20	5	140
Latvia	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	8
Lithuania	0	0	52	1	6	0	15	6	80
Luxembourg	9	4	31	17	..	0	46	18	125
Mexico	2	0	18	1	...	0	5	1,845	1,871
Netherlands	490	690	1,240	470	120	140	3,000	100	6,250
New Zealand	548	37	271	73	18	111	331	33	1,422
Norway	437	583	297	161	121	178	1,252	22	3,051
Poland	12	1	58	30	2	0	47	28	178
Portugal	9	2	136	17	7	0	33	665	869
Slovak Republic	4	1	41	6	0	0	15	3	70
Slovenia	4	0	20	4	5	0	28	7	68
Spain	543	0	455	56	24	4	138	9,420	10,640
Sweden	1,634	1,549	1,953	1,247	209	321	2,029	79	9,021
Switzerland	361	166	215	123	37	107	214	134	1,357
United Kingdom	3,312	1,895	5,278	2,974	1,694	2,260	3,492	154	21,059
United States	2,050	490	6,190	1,810	850	540	2,010	3,220	17,160
TOTAL	22,911	8,678	31,457	12,631	4,457	6,954	39,886	24,920	151,894

Work permits

DESTINATION	AFG	ERI	IRN	IRQ	SDN	SOM	SYR	VEN	TOTAL
Australia	27	3	1,725	48	48	3	34	64	1,952
Austria	7	0	317	2	6	0	24	14	370
Belgium	13	0	118	11	5	0	14	13	174
Brazil	3	2	31	2	0	0	6	63	107
Canada	100	12	13,652	302	133	33	470	928	15,630
Chile	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	951	962
Colombia	27	1	85	7	5	1	22	11,229	11,377
Costa Rica	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2,882	2,886
Czechia	2	0	59	1	1	0	15	10	88
Denmark	7	0	396	73	5	1	13	11	506
Estonia	0	0	40	0	1	1	2	9	53
Finland	42	0	297	246	4	3	11	9	612
France	19	1	293	18	19	2	38	104	494
Germany	85	...	2,384	57	36	1	435	192	3,190
Greece	1	0	13	1	0	0	26	7	48
Hungary	12	0	72	12	3	0	29	19	147
Iceland	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	3	12
Ireland	28	2	97	11	100	6	14	23	281
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Italy	1	4	135	8	26	7	7	46	234
Japan	258	0	73	8	4	0	14	51	408
Korea	12	2	52	13	13	0	10	20	122
Latvia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Lithuania	1	0	16	3	1	0	7	1	29
Luxembourg	4	0	19	9	...	0	3	9	44
Mexico	1	0	18	1	...	0	7	748	775
Netherlands	10	...	860	20	20	...	40	30	980
New Zealand	50	2	247	32	2	...	2	26	361
Norway	2	2	104	5	3	0	6	18	140
Poland	18	3	204	55	7	2	47	63	399
Portugal	7	1	120	10	3	0	21	641	803
Slovak Republic	1	0	36	4	0	0	28	17	86
Slovenia	4	0	26	1	0	0	0	1	32
Spain	3	0	253	28	3	0	38	4,804	5,129
Sweden	49	3	901	225	23	0	69	28	1,298
Switzerland	4	1	120	3	6	1	9	34	178
United Kingdom	153	97	1,023	237	607	68	188	82	2,455
United States	40	10	350	90	90	0	80	1,850	2,510
TOTAL	992	146	24,159	1,543	1,174	129	1,731	25,001	54,875

Study permits

DESTINATION	AFG	ERI	IRN	IRQ	SDN	SOM	SYR	VEN	TOTAL
Australia	22	3	1,179	30	16	0	15	138	1,403
Austria	35	0	602	15	6	0	18	7	683
Belgium	13	2	287	9	3	1	18	11	344
Brazil	1	...	26	1	0	0	8	26	62
Canada	68	20	9,035	256	120	5	200	520	10,224
Chile	0	0	5	0	1	0	10	28	44
Colombia	2	0	30	3	5	0	0	0	40
Costa Rica	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	55	55
Czechia	7	2	152	48	3	0	112	10	334
Denmark	3	0	1,180	21	6	0	7	3	1,220
Estonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finland	10	8	308	20	6	0	4	0	356
France	47	0	1,063	17	13	4	122	208	1,474
Germany	332	21	4,144	268	106	10	1,831	102	6,814
Greece	1	0	12	31	9	0	15	0	68
Hungary	59	12	548	132	40	5	416	7	1,219
Iceland	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	13
Ireland	33	9	91	11	23	30	62	17	276
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Italy	105	8	4,191	32	60	30	105	31	4,562
Japan	45	1	105	10	10	6	21	9	207
Korea	8	0	92	13	9	11	6	11	150
Latvia	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	1	10
Lithuania	15	1	53	7	5	2	12	0	95
Luxembourg	1	...	43	1	...	0	1	...	46
Mexico	8	0	20	3	...	0	4	108	143
Netherlands	30	...	770	20	20	10	30	10	890
New Zealand	2	...	132	7	2	...	2	9	154
Norway	3	0	95	3	1	0	1	1	104
Poland	28	2	165	128	20	14	130	5	492
Portugal	3	2	122	0	2	1	25	83	238
Slovak Republic	9	0	42	2	1	0	9	3	66
Slovenia	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
Spain	16	4	553	61	23	1	72	1,425	2,155
Sweden	5	1	446	38	28	0	14	5	537
Switzerland	8	1	236	5	0	1	22	20	293
United Kingdom	1,088	22	3,649	392	246	85	287	50	5,819
United States	380	100	4,600	600	370	80	370	1,060	7,560
TOTAL	2,389	219	33,999	2,186	1,155	296	3,951	3,963	48,158

Annex III – Data by nationality and permit type, 2019-2023

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
AFG	Total	16,482	13,312	15,649	22,319	26,292	94,054
	Family permits	14,905	12,276	14,073	19,138	22,911	83,303
	Work permits	601	513	439	1,129	992	3,674
	Student permits	976	523	1,137	2,052	2 389	7,077
ERI	Total	12,553	9,290	9,242	8,005	9,043	48,133
	Family permits	12,237	9,095	8,934	7,513	8,678	46,457
	Work permits	182	93	99	173	146	693
	Student permits	134	102	209	319	219	983
IRN	Total	43,554	33,678	52,985	73,947	89,615	293,779
	Family permits	14,095	15,596	17,850	25,175	31,457	104,173
	Work permits	12,754	8,652	13,921	19,187	24,159	78,673
	Student permits	16,705	9,430	21,214	29,585	33,999	110,933
IRQ	Total	14,563	10,507	13,377	14,765	16,360	69,572
	Family permits	11,305	8,316	10,423	11,093	12,631	53,768
	Work permits	1,544	1,112	1,148	1,547	1,543	6,894
	Student permits	1,714	1,079	1,806	2,125	2,186	8,910
SDN	Total	6,097	4,076	5,607	6,079	6,786	28,645
	Family permits	3,974	2,735	3,549	3,644	4,457	18,359
	Work permits	1,075	632	982	1,213	1,174	5,076
	Student permits	1,048	709	1,076	1,222	1,155	5,210
SOM	Total	6,336	5,588	7,244	7,362	7,379	33,909
	Family permits	6,174	5,475	6,996	7,009	6,954	32,608
	Work permits	54	28	38	95	129	344
	Student permits	108	85	210	258	296	957
SYR	Total	24,589	27,501	29,097	36,268	45,568	163,023
	Family permits	21,834	25,452	25,768	31,211	39,886	144,151
	Work permits	1,125	666	888	1,496	1,731	5,906
	Student permits	1,630	1,383	2,441	3,561	3,951	12,966
VEN	Total	47,744	26,171	27,384	54,751	53,884	209,934
	Family permits	27,445	14,099	13,380	28,195	24,920	108,039
	Work permits	16,128	9,829	9,995	20,630	25,001	81,583
	Student permits	4,171	2,243	4,009	5,926	3,963	20,312
TOTAL	Total	171,918	130,123	160,585	223,496	254,927	941,049
	Family permits	111 969	93 044	100 973	132,978	151,894	590,858
	Work permits	33,463	21,525	27,510	45,470	54,875	182 843
	Student permits	26,486	15,554	32,102	45,048	48,158	167,348

Annex IV – Data by permit type and country of destination, 2019-2023

Afghan nationals, Family permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	2,113	2,306	1,402	1,781	2,543	10,145
Austria	233	223	363	452	531	1,802
Belgium	1,687	1,177	1,364	1,314	1,258	6,800
Brazil	8	2	9	5	20	44
Canada	1,001	747	1,738	1,795	1,038	6,319
Chile	1	0	0	0	0	1
Colombia	1	1	0	3	0	5
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	7	0	4	7	5	23
Denmark	118	107	84	77	98	484
Estonia	1	3	0	3	3	10
Finland	246	208	253	454	696	1,857
France	166	110	231	301	270	1,078
Germany	2,029	2,376	2,710	4,696	5,771	17,582
Greece	10	5	14	2	0	31
Hungary	15	11	9	10	10	55
Iceland	0	0	0	0	31	31
Ireland	24	14	42	23	253	356
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	208	176	556	495	560	1,995
Japan	200	157	86	836	393	1,672
Korea	9	7	9	35	16	76
Latvia	2	1	0	1	0	4
Lithuania	4	2	4	1	0	11
Luxembourg	2	1	13	7	9	32
Mexico	1	2	0	2	2	7
Netherlands	370	300	450	410	490	2,020
New Zealand	289	187	241	1,107	548	2,372
Norway	340	321	428	377	437	1,903
Poland	13	3	9	16	12	53
Portugal	1	4	6	2	9	22
Slovak Republic	7	3	1	11	4	26
Slovenia	18	12	3	4	4	41
Spain	17	14	43	13	543	630
Sweden	2,832	1,793	1,367	1,483	1,634	9,109
Switzerland	110	105	149	232	361	957
United Kingdom	1,774	1,012	1,774	1,510	3,312	9,382
United States	1,048	886	711	1,673	2,050	6,368
TOTAL	14,905	12,276	14,073	19,138	22,911	83,303

Afghan nationals, Work permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	6	6	13	18	27	70
Austria	1	0	3	5	7	16
Belgium	4	1	7	8	13	33
Brazil	11	0	0	1	3	15
Canada	24	15	64	158	100	361
Chile	5	0	0	0	0	5
Colombia	0	0	0	0	27	27
Costa Rica	0	0	1	0	0	1
Czechia	1	1	0	4	2	8
Denmark	1	3	1	6	7	18
Estonia	0	0	3	3	0	6
Finland	36	57	52	37	42	224
France	21	13	26	27	19	106
Germany	152	16	28	71	85	352
Greece	1	0	0	1	1	3
Hungary	0	4	4	12	12	32
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ireland	5	5	14	50	28	102
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	1	2	2	2	1	8
Japan	136	163	22	466	258	1,045
Korea	1	0	2	5	12	20
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	1	2
Luxembourg	0	1	3	1	4	9
Mexico	0	1	0	1	1	3
Netherlands	10	3	10	10	10	43
New Zealand	2	2	2	2	50	58
Norway	0	4	4	13	2	23
Poland	15	10	16	12	18	71
Portugal	2	0	0	4	7	13
Slovak Republic	0	2	1	0	1	4
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	4	4
Spain	0	8	9	6	3	26
Sweden	118	165	108	63	49	503
Switzerland	3	4	1	7	4	19
United Kingdom	25	17	39	100	153	334
United States	20	10	4	35	40	109
TOTAL	601	513	439	1,129	992	3,674

Afghan nationals, Study permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	14	13	7	3	22	59
Austria	3	7	9	14	35	68
Belgium	1	3	2	4	13	23
Brazil	0	1	3	0	1	5
Canada	22	5	31	97	68	223
Chile	1	0	0	0	0	1
Colombia	0	0	2	0	2	4
Costa Rica	0	1	0	0	0	1
Czechia	2	3	7	13	7	32
Denmark	2	2	2	5	3	14
Estonia	3	7	1	0	0	11
Finland	6	3	9	16	10	44
France	46	44	33	50	47	220
Germany	111	79	203	302	332	1,027
Greece	1	0	0	1	1	3
Hungary	14	8	26	70	59	177
Iceland	3	3	3	3	1	13
Ireland	8	18	20	43	33	122
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	31	18	26	88	105	268
Japan	51	22	66	85	45	269
Korea	23	14	20	26	8	91
Latvia	3	2	4	2	1	12
Lithuania	17	9	11	7	15	59
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mexico	0	0	0	8	8	16
Netherlands	10	20	40	20	30	120
New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2	10
Norway	2	1	2	1	3	9
Poland	28	7	30	72	28	165
Portugal	0	0	3	1	3	7
Slovak Republic	109	5	7	18	9	148
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	7	6	6	4	16	39
Sweden	10	11	9	4	5	39
Switzerland	3	4	10	14	8	39
United Kingdom	91	108	252	606	1,088	2,145
United States	352	97	291	473	380	1,593
TOTAL	976	523	1,137	2,052	2,389	7,077

Eritrean nationals, Family permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	45	28	28	74	54	229
Austria	2	1	7	5	2	17
Belgium	176	220	306	313	305	1,320
Brazil	0	0	0	0	...	0
Canada	1,026	866	1,254	1,274	1,257	5,677
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	...	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	248	255	121	78	143	845
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Finland	239	100	101	78	104	622
France	5	5	7	7	12	36
Germany	820	885	1,244	1,192	1,311	5,452
Greece	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hungary	7	0	0	0	0	7
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	1	2	3	2	0	8
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	95	53	77	52	72	349
Japan	2	0	0	0	0	2
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	3	2	1	13	4	23
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1,990	1,550	1,220	900	690	6,350
New Zealand	68	30	27	62	37	224
Norway	940	910	995	610	583	4,038
Poland	0	1	0	0	1	2
Portugal	6	1	4	0	2	13
Slovak Republic	1	0	0	0	1	2
Slovenia	14	7	11	0	0	32
Spain	1	1	0	0	0	2
Sweden	3,769	2,633	1,966	1,268	1,549	11,185
Switzerland	78	117	143	152	166	656
United Kingdom	1,858	922	1,089	852	1,895	6,616
United States	841	506	330	581	490	2,748
TOTAL	12,237	9,095	8,934	7,513	8,678	46,457

Eritrean nationals, Work permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	3	0	3	3	3	12
Austria	1	0	0	0	0	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1	0	0	0	2	3
Canada	9	4	11	13	12	49
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	..	0	2	1	3
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	1	0	0	0	0	1
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	1	2	1	0	4
France	2	1	1	1	1	6
Germany	1	2	0	3	...	6
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	1	2	0	1	2	6
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	3	2	3	5	4	17
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	0	0	0	0	2	2
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	1	6	0	0	7
Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	0	3	3	3	...	9
New Zealand	2	2	2	2	2	10
Norway	0	0	0	1	2	3
Poland	0	1	2	0	3	6
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1	1
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sweden	4	3	1	4	3	15
Switzerland	2	1	3	2	1	9
United Kingdom	122	40	61	112	97	432
United States	29	29	1	20	10	89
TOTAL	182	93	99	173	146	693

Eritrean nationals, Study permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	0	3	3	3	3	12
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	4	1	3	2	10
Brazil	0	1	0	0	...	1
Canada	4	2	16	15	20	57
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	...	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	1	0	2	3
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	1	8	9	7	8	33
France	5	1	1	1	0	8
Germany	10	14	36	26	21	107
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	6	1	15	20	12	54
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	2	2	9	6	9	28
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	9	7	11	22	8	57
Japan	4	1	1	9	1	16
Korea	2	0	0	1	0	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	1	5	1	0	1	8
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	...	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	10	3	10	10	...	33
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	0
Norway	0	0	0	1	0	1
Poland	0	4	2	4	2	12
Portugal	0	0	1	0	2	3
Slovak Republic	0	0	...	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	2	2	4	10
Sweden	4	10	6	1	1	22
Switzerland	2	2	0	0	1	5
United Kingdom	14	10	19	14	22	79
United States	59	23	65	174	100	421
TOTAL	134	102	209	319	219	983

Iranian nationals, Family permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	1,526	1,317	1,810	2,315	2,696	9,664
Austria	227	177	218	431	568	1,621
Belgium	229	260	281	207	260	1,237
Brazil	25	17	28	46	37	153
Canada	1,870	984	2,225	2,369	3,461	10,909
Chile	7	0	0	0	1	8
Colombia	13	2	12	31	0	58
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	33	36	36	57	50	212
Denmark	343	478	587	1,034	1,788	4,230
Estonia	57	31	52	27	16	183
Finland	180	198	248	418	575	1 619
France	218	165	221	217	271	1,092
Germany	1,252	1,939	3,036	3,765	4,144	14,136
Greece	457	270	205	615	560	2,107
Hungary	99	63	120	135	244	661
Iceland	14	4	5	12	13	48
Ireland	6	4	3	8	8	29
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	242	152	290	382	359	1,425
Japan	72	55	37	85	89	338
Korea	44	31	49	70	60	254
Latvia	1	3	6	7	2	19
Lithuania	8	25	29	18	52	132
Luxembourg	28	9	29	27	31	124
Mexico	15	15	15	18	18	81
Netherlands	610	510	810	1,200	1,240	4,370
New Zealand	101	52	41	136	271	601
Norway	214	221	284	330	297	1,346
Poland	54	35	14	34	58	195
Portugal	120	127	120	194	136	697
Slovak Republic	104	48	37	44	41	274
Slovenia	8	14	14	6	20	62
Spain	293	214	307	402	455	1,671
Sweden	1,740	1,353	1,678	1,842	1,953	8,566
Switzerland	165	171	171	149	215	871
United Kingdom	2,710	1 973	2,558	3,391	5,278	15,910
United States	1,010	4,643	2,274	5,153	6,190	19,270
TOTAL	14,095	15,596	17,850	25,175	31,457	104,173

Iranian nationals, Work permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	888	1,064	1,150	1,153	1,725	5,980
Austria	135	124	164	256	317	996
Belgium	72	63	59	106	118	418
Brazil	354	0	3	10	31	398
Canada	6,541	3,447	7,582	10,029	13,652	41,251
Chile	8	1	0	3	11	23
Colombia	8	2	4	9	85	108
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	2	2
Czechia	27	21	7	33	59	147
Denmark	233	215	280	402	396	1,526
Estonia	106	91	123	66	40	426
Finland	153	159	222	261	297	1,092
France	371	152	170	229	293	1,215
Germany	1,137	1,158	1,259	2,118	2,384	8,056
Greece	6	8	11	22	13	60
Hungary	73	43	50	94	72	332
Iceland	6	5	8	10	8	37
Ireland	63	35	32	87	97	314
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	59	44	98	77	135	413
Japan	95	56	18	69	73	311
Korea	27	27	39	66	52	211
Latvia	3	3	1	2	2	11
Lithuania	1	2	8	7	16	34
Luxembourg	16	12	14	23	19	84
Mexico	15	5	14	18	18	70
Netherlands	560	440	670	1,040	860	3,570
New Zealand	75	31	43	111	247	507
Norway	110	111	130	122	104	577
Poland	84	83	126	209	204	706
Portugal	22	21	15	173	120	351
Slovak Republic	64	29	39	63	36	231
Slovenia	39	10	13	18	26	106
Spain	134	151	174	207	253	919
Sweden	564	564	662	808	901	3,499
Switzerland	84	58	93	106	120	461
United Kingdom	563	283	540	877	1,023	3,286
United States	58	134	100	303	350	945
TOTAL	12,754	8,652	13,921	19,187	24,159	78,673

Iranian nationals, Study permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	554	428	652	378	1,179	3,191
Austria	136	76	248	389	602	1,451
Belgium	211	210	243	227	287	1,178
Brazil	40	61	25	33	26	185
Canada	6,661	1,944	8,125	9,005	9,035	34,770
Chile	9	0	0	2	5	16
Colombia	1	1	11	35	30	78
Costa Rica	...	...	...	...	...	0
Czechia	126	117	169	159	152	723
Denmark	225	254	330	638	1,180	2,627
Estonia	67	21	48	8	1	145
Finland	51	62	157	244	308	822
France	615	563	617	852	1,063	3,710
Germany	1,357	1,083	1,891	3,761	4,144	12,236
Greece	12	8	13	14	12	59
Hungary	366	393	402	534	548	2,243
Iceland	9	7	8	11	11	46
Ireland	54	58	78	104	91	385
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	1,108	664	1,915	3,109	4,191	10,987
Japan	68	52	23	149	105	397
Korea	72	59	67	112	92	402
Latvia	12	9	20	5	5	51
Lithuania	50	62	43	64	53	272
Luxembourg	27	24	37	45	43	176
Mexico	17	16	10	20	20	83
Netherlands	230	280	440	640	770	2,360
New Zealand	101	21	7	125	132	386
Norway	175	171	246	295	95	982
Poland	110	101	235	158	165	769
Portugal	75	119	84	66	122	466
Slovak Republic	81	21	23	36	42	203
Slovenia	13	4	5	5	6	33
Spain	332	354	429	610	553	2,278
Sweden	589	439	649	541	446	2,664
Switzerland	230	207	213	195	236	1,081
United Kingdom	742	756	1,461	2,680	3,649	9,288
United States	2,179	785	2,290	4,336	4,600	14,190
TOTAL	16,705	9,430	21,214	29,585	33,999	110,933

Iraqi nationals, Family permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	447	280	284	276	364	1,651
Austria	64	50	65	77	130	386
Belgium	515	325	355	322	334	1,851
Brazil	7	7	7	11	11	43
Canada	423	306	472	413	340	1,954
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	1	0	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	5	6	6	5	22
Denmark	95	100	136	146	144	621
Estonia	1	1	4	3	0	9
Finland	655	499	565	635	809	3,163
France	63	49	49	80	71	312
Germany	1,880	2,003	2,583	2,415	2,456	11,337
Greece	64	35	105	102	119	425
Hungary	103	81	151	229	559	1,123
Iceland	4	6	5	11	17	43
Ireland	14	4	2	6	6	32
Israel	0	0	0	0		0
Italy	6	118	143	217	242	726
Japan	7	5	0	13	8	33
Korea	5	9	24	21	25	84
Latvia	2	0	0	0	1	3
Lithuania	0	1	4	0	1	6
Luxembourg	20	31	5	12	17	85
Mexico	3	1	3	1	1	9
Netherlands	240	360	440	290	470	1,800
New Zealand	35	11	18	41	73	178
Norway	135	114	113	92	161	615
Poland	39	13	10	13	30	105
Portugal	36	24	10	22	17	109
Slovak Republic	10	2	2	12	6	32
Slovenia	1	0	0	3	4	8
Spain	90	52	101	98	56	397
Sweden	3,123	2,205	2,249	1,576	1,247	10,400
Switzerland	102	65	87	100	123	477
United Kingdom	1,483	871	1,928	2,475	2,974	9,731
United States	1,633	683	497	1,374	1,810	5,997
TOTAL	11,305	8,316	10,423	11,093	12,631	53,768

Iraqi nationals, Work permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	41	18	22	29	48	158
Austria	2	1	5	5	2	15
Belgium	6	4	4	11	11	36
Brazil	86	0	0	0	2	88
Canada	129	55	113	369	302	968
Chile	0	1	0	0	0	1
Colombia	1	2	0	3	7	13
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	2	0	1	0	1	4
Denmark	11	23	55	75	73	237
Estonia	2	2	2	4	0	10
Finland	140	177	167	106	246	836
France	8	6	4	16	18	52
Germany	55	26	33	61	57	232
Greece	1	0	3	1	1	6
Hungary	8	6	4	4	12	34
Iceland	1	0	1	0	0	2
Ireland	13	7	9	15	11	55
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	6	1	9	11	8	35
Japan	28	1	1	8	8	46
Korea	3	0	1	8	13	25
Latvia	2	0	0	0	0	2
Lithuania	0	2	0	0	3	5
Luxembourg	21	9	8	12	9	59
Mexico	1	0	1	1	1	4
Netherlands	10	10	20	20	20	80
New Zealand	2	2	...	2	32	38
Norway	2	5	2	3	5	17
Poland	54	33	27	38	55	207
Portugal	2	2	0	11	10	25
Slovak Republic	8	1	1	4	4	18
Slovenia	1	0	1	1	1	4
Spain	20	10	10	24	28	92
Sweden	711	587	470	417	225	2,410
Switzerland	3	3	3	7	3	19
United Kingdom	120	91	165	214	237	827
United States	44	27	6	67	90	234
TOTAL	1,544	1,112	1,148	1,547	1,543	6,894

Iraqi nationals, Study permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	25	15	13	21	30	104
Austria	8	3	14	10	15	50
Belgium	4	4	8	3	9	28
Brazil	2	0	0	0	1	3
Canada	94	31	201	186	256	768
Chile	4	0	0	0	0	4
Colombia	0	0	0	2	3	5
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	23	32	49	34	48	186
Denmark	55	21	16	16	21	129
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	15	14	11	8	20	68
France	19	16	23	36	17	111
Germany	135	131	146	220	268	900
Greece	59	54	46	30	31	220
Hungary	130	122	133	120	132	637
Iceland	2	0	1	0	1	4
Ireland	15	2	10	17	11	55
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	34	11	16	38	32	131
Japan	7	5	2	7	10	31
Korea	9	7	11	10	13	50
Latvia	3	2	1	0	0	6
Lithuania	34	24	15	10	7	90
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0	1	3
Mexico	0	1	7	3	3	14
Netherlands	10	10	20	10	20	70
New Zealand	2	2	...	2	7	13
Norway	2	0	0	3	3	8
Poland	61	35	139	173	128	536
Portugal	2	0	5	3	0	10
Slovak Republic	4	0	2	5	2	13
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	1	2
Spain	54	64	153	121	61	453
Sweden	75	58	58	58	38	287
Switzerland	4	3	3	7	5	22
United Kingdom	290	235	549	486	392	1,952
United States	532	176	153	486	600	1,947
TOTAL	1,714	1,079	1,806	2,125	2,186	8,910

Somali nationals, Family permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	87	58	66	103	103	417
Austria	12	13	16	28	14	83
Belgium	670	325	443	337	312	2,087
Brazil	1	0	0	1	4	6
Canada	406	202	524	780	748	2,660
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	1	...	0	0	0	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	29	47	16	16	13	121
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	443	345	400	434	686	2,308
France	14	29	19	37	12	111
Germany	566	738	1,312	1,362	1,257	5,235
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	1	2	3
Ireland	5	1	41	25	58	130
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	37	29	97	109	83	355
Japan	2	1	0	2	1	6
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	2	2	1	3	0	8
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	80	60	100	100	140	480
New Zealand	27	21	27	126	111	312
Norway	498	319	251	187	178	1,433
Poland	0	1	0	0	0	1
Portugal	3	0	0	0	0	3
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	1	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	3	0	0	3
Spain	0	0	1	1	4	6
Sweden	1,216	984	539	314	321	3,374
Switzerland	96	60	53	76	107	392
United Kingdom	1,639	1,050	2,380	2,215	2,260	9,544
United States	340	1,190	707	751	540	3,528
TOTAL	6,174	5,475	6,996	7,009	6,954	32,608

Somali nationals, Work permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	8	3	0	5	3	19
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	1	0	1
Brazil	3	0	0	0	0	3
Canada	2	0	2	16	33	53
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	...	0	0	1	1
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	3	1	4
Estonia	1	0	0	1	1	3
Finland	1	3	0	2	3	9
France	0	0	4	2	2	8
Germany	2	1	0	3	1	7
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ireland	6	2	5	27	6	46
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	7	5	8	1	7	28
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	3	0	0	0	...	3
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	0
Norway	0	0	0	2	0	2
Poland	1	0	0	1	2	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	2	1	1	1	5
United Kingdom	18	11	18	30	68	145
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	54	28	38	95	129	344

Somali nationals, Study permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	3	3	3	3	0	12
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	4	1	3	1	9
Brazil	2	1	0	3	0	6
Canada	2	3	3	5	5	18
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	..	0	2	0	2
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	1	0	0	1
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	...	0	0
France	6	1	3	5	4	19
Germany	3	2	6	9	10	30
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	1	4	3	5	13
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	11	11	23	21	30	96
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	7	13	10	31	30	91
Japan	4	7	2	14	6	33
Korea	5	3	4	9	11	32
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	2	0	2	2	6
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	3	10	10	20	10	53
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	5	3	19	32	14	73
Portugal	0	0	1	1	1	3
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4	2	3	5	1	15
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	1	0	2	2	1	6
United Kingdom	25	19	32	42	85	203
United States	27	...	83	46	80	236
TOTAL	108	85	210	258	296	957

Sudanese nationals, Family permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	96	82	44	87	162	471
Austria	6	9	11	18	12	56
Belgium	20	27	23	25	26	121
Brazil	...	...	...	...	7	7
Canada	220	236	297	311	517	1,581
Chile	0	0	0	0	...	0
Colombia	...	...	...	...	0	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	0	0	0	0	5	5
Denmark	8	13	9	2	7	39
Estonia	1	0	0	5	0	6
Finland	12	9	29	32	39	121
France	59	39	86	114	103	401
Germany	213	153	243	270	335	1,214
Greece	1	4	6	6	7	24
Hungary	3	3	8	5	11	30
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	7	4	7	2	15	35
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	0
Italy	72	23	73	69	88	325
Japan	11	8	4	28	16	67
Korea	4	1	1	3	14	23
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	6	6
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	0
Netherlands	110	100	80	90	120	500
New Zealand	22	11	9	12	18	72
Norway	133	97	105	98	121	554
Poland	4	0	0	0	2	6
Portugal	5	6	8	6	7	32
Slovak Republic	0	1	1	0	0	2
Slovenia	1	0	3	0	5	9
Spain	10	8	14	18	24	74
Sweden	172	140	199	209	209	929
Switzerland	14	12	18	14	37	95
United Kingdom	2,000	1,329	1,721	1,690	1,694	8,434
United States	770	420	550	530	850	3,120
TOTAL	3,974	2,735	3,549	3,644	4,457	18,359

Sudanese nationals, Work permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	25	24	18	20	48	135
Austria	0	4	2	2	6	14
Belgium	1	1	2	4	5	13
Brazil	...	...	...	...	0	0
Canada	165	41	74	153	133	566
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	...	...	...	...	5	5
Costa Rica	1	0	0	0	0	1
Czechia	0	0	0	1	1	2
Denmark	1	1	0	5	5	12
Estonia	0	4	3	2	1	10
Finland	1	1	9	4	4	19
France	6	4	8	7	19	44
Germany	40	17	35	31	36	159
Greece	0	0	2	0	0	2
Hungary	0	1	3	2	3	9
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	122	103	176	136	100	637
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	0
Italy	25	14	27	6	26	98
Japan	13	2	0	3	4	22
Korea	1	1	1	7	13	23
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	1	1
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	0
Netherlands	0	...	...	30	20	50
New Zealand	2	...	...	2	2	6
Norway	2	0	6	3	3	14
Poland	2	4	6	14	7	33
Portugal	1	1	1	5	3	11
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	6	3	6	9	3	27
Sweden	15	9	22	35	23	104
Switzerland	4	4	2	2	6	18
United Kingdom	592	353	539	670	607	2,761
United States	50	40	40	60	90	280
TOTAL	1,075	632	982	1,213	1,174	5,076

Sudanese nationals, Study permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	29	27	13	9	16	94
Austria	0	4	2	2	6	14
Belgium	2	3	6	3	3	17
Brazil	...	...	...	...	0	0
Canada	69	22	83	99	120	393
Chile	0	0	0	0	1	1
Colombia	...	...	...	...	5	5
Costa Rica	0	0	4	0	0	4
Czechia	2	8	6	9	3	28
Denmark	1	5	2	1	6	15
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	3	3	1	3	6	16
France	22	14	25	16	13	90
Germany	88	72	102	121	106	489
Greece	2	1	2	0	9	14
Hungary	20	28	30	31	40	149
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	22	7	12	12	23	76
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	0
Italy	59	17	83	74	60	293
Japan	10	9	5	27	10	61
Korea	18	13	12	11	9	63
Latvia	0	0	1	0	1	2
Lithuania	1	3	4	5	5	18
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	0
Netherlands	10	20	30	30	20	110
New Zealand	2	...	...	2	2	6
Norway	3	3	1	6	1	14
Poland	7	18	32	26	20	103
Portugal	3	0	2	1	2	8
Slovak Republic	3	3	2	4	1	13
Slovenia	0	0	0	1	0	1
Spain	15	15	22	25	23	100
Sweden	35	36	38	37	28	174
Switzerland	3	4	3	4	0	14
United Kingdom	289	204	273	293	246	1,305
United States	330	170	280	370	370	1,520
TOTAL	1,048	709	1,076	1,222	1,155	5,210

Syrian nationals, Family permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	199	150	155	169	174	847
Austria	174	161	271	292	318	1,216
Belgium	813	700	1,201	1,119	1,926	5,759
Brazil	58	33	158	233	449	931
Canada	366	280	573	427	589	2,235
Chile	0	0	0	2	9	11
Colombia	0	1	5	11	0	17
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	11	12	11	42	20	96
Denmark	206	282	250	183	222	1,143
Estonia	3	1	1	3	0	8
Finland	224	197	163	241	265	1,090
France	172	114	170	193	181	830
Germany	9,348	11,659	13,501	18,150	22,545	75,203
Greece	118	59	103	175	155	610
Hungary	51	50	78	78	143	400
Iceland	5	3	3	15	10	36
Ireland	18	5	18	9	6	56
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	197	91	123	143	169	723
Japan	23	18	15	13	25	94
Korea	43	51	39	68	20	221
Latvia	0	0	3	5	5	13
Lithuania	10	0	0	1	15	26
Luxembourg	20	9	20	23	46	118
Mexico	7	4	4	5	5	25
Netherlands	2,100	1,960	2,230	3,020	3,000	12,310
New Zealand	130	14	27	30	331	532
Norway	985	965	845	1,012	1,252	5,059
Poland	44	30	25	29	47	175
Portugal	60	11	2	23	33	129
Slovak Republic	20	10	18	16	15	79
Slovenia	5	8	10	4	28	55
Spain	115	111	143	118	138	625
Sweden	4,614	5,479	3,334	1,805	2,029	17,261
Switzerland	97	96	155	194	214	756
United Kingdom	1,102	1,005	1,546	1,761	3,492	8,906
United States	496	1,883	568	1,599	2,010	6,556
TOTAL	21,834	25,452	25,768	31,211	39,886	144,151

Syrian nationals, Work permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	27	17	12	12	34	102
Austria	5	7	6	13	24	55
Belgium	3	8	18	13	14	56
Brazil	58	2	3	5	6	74
Canada	289	128	188	462	470	1,537
Chile	0	2	0	3	0	5
Colombia	0	0	2	1	22	25
Costa Rica	0	0	1	2	2	5
Czechia	17	5	7	14	15	58
Denmark	9	4	13	9	13	48
Estonia	3	0	5	6	2	16
Finland	8	4	4	7	11	34
France	31	17	31	34	38	151
Germany	166	135	194	258	435	1,188
Greece	20	11	25	36	26	118
Hungary	30	25	26	23	29	133
Iceland	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ireland	14	21	15	21	14	85
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	2	1	2	3	7	15
Japan	6	6	0	11	14	37
Korea	0	0	1	11	10	22
Latvia	1	0	1	0	0	2
Lithuania	2	2	0	4	7	15
Luxembourg	7	1	4	1	3	16
Mexico	2	3	2	7	7	21
Netherlands	30	20	40	60	40	190
New Zealand	2	...	...	...	2	4
Norway	9	4	3	6	6	28
Poland	59	18	38	61	47	223
Portugal	1	1	3	15	21	41
Slovak Republic	6	10	19	18	28	81
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	22	13	27	31	38	131
Sweden	117	80	65	90	69	421
Switzerland	24	9	11	16	9	69
United Kingdom	123	85	106	179	188	681
United States	31	27	16	62	80	216
TOTAL	1 125	666	888	1,496	1,731	5,906

Syrian nationals, Study permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	7	3	3	7	15	35
Austria	10	10	25	19	18	82
Belgium	12	11	17	15	18	73
Brazil	3	1	2	6	8	20
Canada	122	19	126	167	200	634
Chile	0	0	0	1	10	11
Colombia	0	0	1	5	0	6
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czechia	42	26	60	67	112	307
Denmark	2	2	4	6	7	21
Estonia	0	2	1	0	0	3
Finland	6	5	9	6	4	30
France	134	67	140	130	122	593
Germany	388	472	838	1,604	1,831	5,133
Greece	9	3	7	15	15	49
Hungary	280	277	321	357	416	1,651
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	28	40	74	88	62	292
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	58	31	73	109	105	376
Japan	32	28	17	39	21	137
Korea	1	1	6	5	6	19
Latvia	3	1	1	1	2	8
Lithuania	9	9	5	3	12	38
Luxembourg	1	1	2	3	1	8
Mexico	3	2	1	4	4	14
Netherlands	30	20	50	30	30	160
New Zealand	2	...	...	...	2	4
Norway	4	1	2	1	1	9
Poland	33	55	120	142	130	480
Portugal	39	7	5	6	25	82
Slovak Republic	8	3	8	15	9	43
Slovenia	0	0	1	2	0	3
Spain	63	50	76	77	72	338
Sweden	26	21	19	11	14	91
Switzerland	16	9	12	13	22	72
United Kingdom	176	168	261	299	287	1,191
United States	83	38	154	308	370	953
TOTAL	1,630	1,383	2,441	3,561	3,951	12,966

Venezuelan nationals, Family permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	180	161	142	102	165	750
Austria	41	23	18	38	29	149
Belgium	66	60	65	91	70	352
Brazil	46	22	12	11	2	93
Canada	561	230	476	525	419	2,211
Chile	659	6	0	3,137	7,075	10,877
Colombia	3,233	1,630	2,268	9,586	0	16,717
Costa Rica	153	109	87	91	121	561
Czechia	11	4	0	3	4	22
Denmark	12	17	10	15	12	66
Estonia	0	6	2	5	0	13
Finland	16	6	6	13	24	65
France	233	190	228	245	235	1,131
Germany	270	117	172	199	260	1,018
Greece	26	16	15	13	10	80
Hungary	10	8	7	1	5	31
Iceland	7	5	4	10	16	42
Ireland	52	18	10	34	28	142
Israel	0	0	0	0	...	0
Italy	1,120	472	546	760	687	3,585
Japan	42	15	8	26	19	110
Korea	0	2	6	5	5	18
Latvia	4	2	2	0	0	8
Lithuania	4	0	1	0	6	11
Luxembourg	29	0	19	19	18	85
Mexico	4,789	2,243	2,151	1,845	1,845	12,873
Netherlands	100	60	80	100	100	440
New Zealand	2	2	2	2	33	41
Norway	41	22	9	26	22	120
Poland	30	25	9	20	28	112
Portugal	1,412	146	104	804	665	3,131
Slovak Republic	4	1	2	4	3	14
Slovenia	13	1	10	8	7	39
Spain	10,572	6,562	4,693	6,561	9,420	37,808
Sweden	57	76	57	67	79	336
Switzerland	108	89	113	103	134	547
United Kingdom	636	369	325	179	154	1,663
United States	2,906	1,384	1,721	3,547	3,220	12,778
TOTAL	27,445	14,099	13,380	28,195	24,920	108,039

Venezuelan nationals, Work permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	85	54	42	57	64	302
Austria	10	6	7	13	14	50
Belgium	17	14	9	8	13	61
Brazil	180	50	70	101	63	464
Canada	723	358	893	694	928	3,596
Chile	700	120	0	347	951	2,118
Colombia	6,136	3,353	2,926	9,808	11,229	33,452
Costa Rica	567	526	798	609	2,882	5,382
Czechia	10	5	2	3	10	30
Denmark	21	8	14	32	11	86
Estonia	8	10	8	15	9	50
Finland	10	6	7	9	9	41
France	94	55	64	76	104	393
Germany	157	102	137	220	192	808
Greece	2	0	2	6	7	17
Hungary	24	35	19	21	19	118
Iceland	2	0	1	2	3	8
Ireland	11	18	3	20	23	75
Israel	95	6	9	529	...	639
Italy	28	9	48	68	46	199
Japan	143	35	13	37	51	279
Korea	4	3	7	9	20	43
Latvia	1	1	0	0	1	3
Lithuania	1	0	0	1	1	3
Luxembourg	5	1	5	8	9	28
Mexico	1,845	653	968	748	748	4,962
Netherlands	50	20	40	50	30	190
New Zealand	13	8	2	27	26	76
Norway	35	16	7	14	18	90
Poland	72	25	40	45	63	245
Portugal	400	385	588	682	641	2,696
Slovak Republic	3	2	2	3	17	27
Slovenia	1	1	4	0	1	7
Spain	2,586	2,816	2,108	4,541	4,804	16,855
Sweden	28	16	32	29	28	133
Switzerland	12	23	25	25	34	119
United Kingdom	88	47	53	87	82	357
United States	1,961	1,042	1,042	1,686	1,850	7,581
TOTAL	16,128	9,829	9,995	20,630	25,001	81,583

Venezuelan nationals, Study permits

DESTINATION	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Australia	44	31	11	16	138	240
Austria	6	1	13	15	7	42
Belgium	22	11	10	12	11	66
Brazil	126	48	21	38	26	259
Canada	157	69	340	510	520	1,596
Chile	77	11	0	42	28	158
Colombia	658	419	937	2,267	0	4,281
Costa Rica	68	58	132	120	55	433
Czechia	5	4	1	3	10	23
Denmark	6	3	1	2	3	15
Estonia	1	0	1	1	0	3
Finland	1	4	0	2	0	7
France	174	109	144	170	208	805
Germany	121	69	118	144	102	554
Greece	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hungary	5	3	7	3	7	25
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	9	11	6	25	17	68
Israel	35	13	11	15	...	74
Italy	32	15	31	43	31	152
Japan	13	1	5	14	9	42
Korea	4	2	4	13	11	34
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lithuania	0	1	1	2	0	4
Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	...	1
Mexico	160	63	74	108	108	513
Netherlands	20	10	20	10	10	70
New Zealand	2	2	2	2	9	17
Norway	8	5	4	6	1	24
Poland	3	1	1	2	5	12
Portugal	25	21	21	44	83	194
Slovak Republic	1	0	0	0	3	4
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	952	706	870	916	1,425	4,869
Sweden	5	9	6	4	5	29
Switzerland	24	13	21	22	20	100
United Kingdom	79	34	67	48	50	278
United States	1,326	495	1,129	1,307	1,060	5,317
TOTAL	4,171	2,243	4,009	5,926	3,963	20,312

