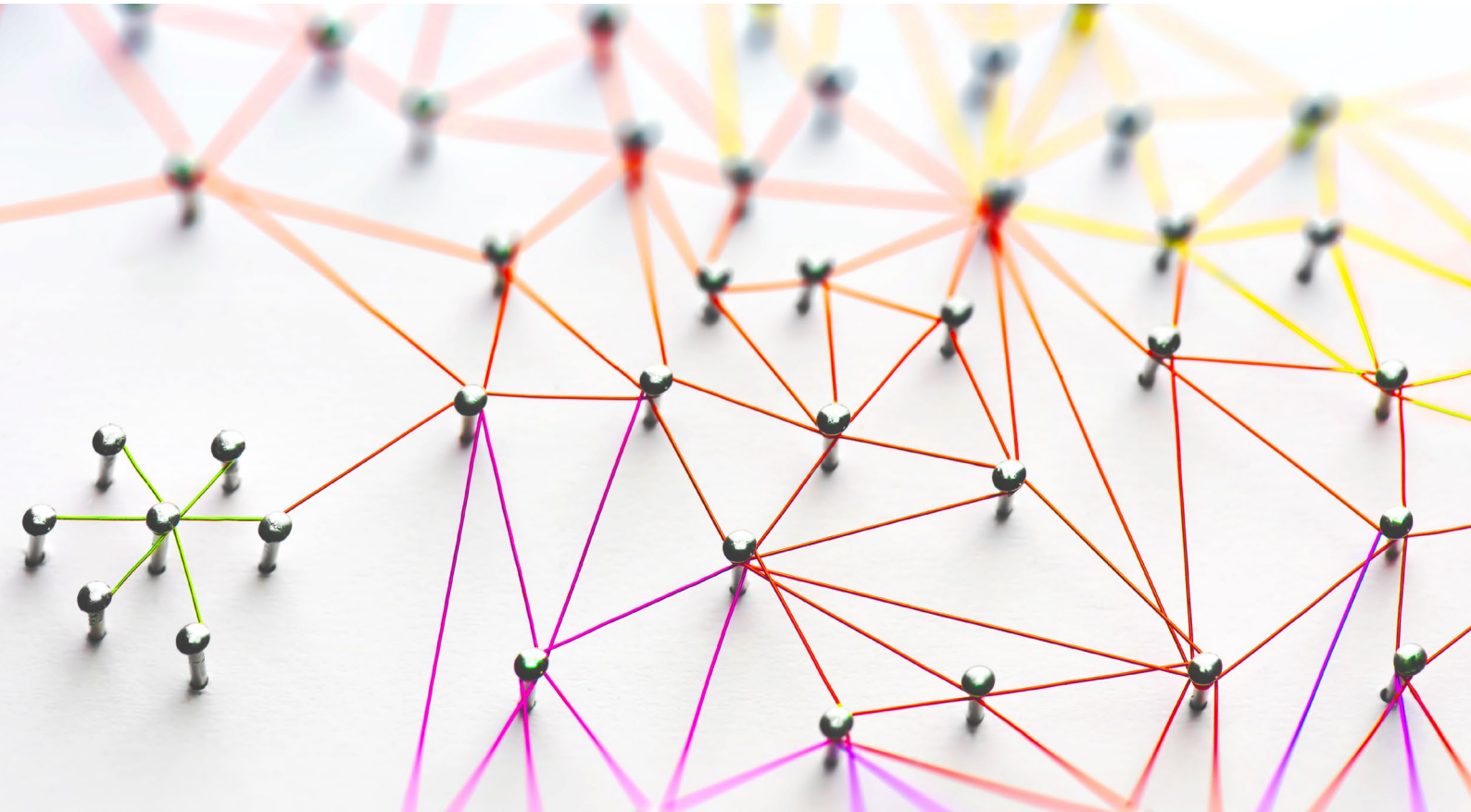




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# Asylum and Migration Overview 2024 - EMN Observer Country Statistical Annex

European Migration  
Network

December 2025



## Disclaimer

This Asylum and Migration Overview Observer Country Statistical Annex 2024 was produced by the European Migration Network (EMN), which comprises EMN [National Contact Points](#) (NCPs) in the EMN Member (EU Member States except Denmark) and Observer Countries (NO, GE, MD, UA, ME, AM, RS, MK, AL), the European Commission and is supported by the EMN Service Provider. It does not necessarily reflect the opinions and views of the European Commission, EMN Service Provider or the EMN NCPs, nor are they bound by its conclusions. Similarly, the European Commission, the EMN Service Provider and the EMN NCPs are in no way responsible for any use made of the information provided.

## Explanatory notes

This EMN Observer Country Statistical Annex to the 2024 Asylum and Migration Overview (AMO) of the European Migration Network (EMN) provides an overview of relevant statistics for EMN Observer Countries: Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Ukraine.<sup>1</sup>

The Observer Country Statistical Annex follows the framework of the EMN AMO Statistical Annex 2024 covering EU Member States plus Norway, co-produced by Eurostat and the EMN and published in July 2025.

Data were provided by EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) from the EMN Observer Countries covered by the Statistical Annex and are organised in nine thematic areas: legal migration; international protection; protection for those fleeing the war in Ukraine; unaccompanied minors; citizenship and statelessness; visas; irregular migration; trafficking in human beings; and return and readmission. The lay-out is in table form with notes where necessary to explain the data presented.

Data is provided for 2024 in all cases and for 2021-2024 where available and easily presented. Data on the protection of those fleeing Ukraine is provided from March 2022.

The data presented were collected during March-June 2025 through a common template and the manuscript completed in July 2025. More recent data may become available from the relevant national authorities at a later date.

This is the second EMN Observer Country Statistical Annex and is a welcome addition to enhance understanding of the migration situation and trends in those countries. This 2024 edition includes a 'how to read guide' for the first time.

## Published

December 2025

## For more information

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

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Norway is covered by Eurostat statistics and as such is included in the Asylum and Migration Overview 2024 - Statistical Annex, Co-produced by Eurostat and the European Migration Network, July 2025, [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-publications/emn-annual-reports/european-migration-network-asylum-and-migration-overview-amo-2024/statistical-annex\\_en](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-publications/emn-annual-reports/european-migration-network-asylum-and-migration-overview-amo-2024/statistical-annex_en), last accessed July 2025, [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-publications/emn-annual-reports/european-migration-network-asylum-and-migration-overview-amo-2024/statistical-annex\\_en](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-publications/emn-annual-reports/european-migration-network-asylum-and-migration-overview-amo-2024/statistical-annex_en), last accessed 21 July 2025.



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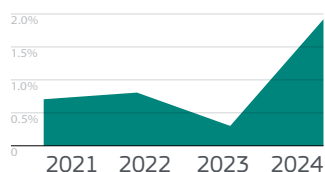
# 1. LEGAL MIGRATION

**Table 1.1: Share of foreign nationals in the total population in absolute numbers, 2021-2024**

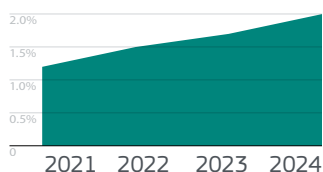
EMN Observer Country	Year	Number of foreign nationals in the country	Total population in the country	% of foreign nationals out of the total population in the country
Armenia	2021	20 350	2 963 300	0.7%
	2022	24 864	2 961 400	0.8%
	2023	9 241	2 977 000	0.3%
	2024	56 425	2 991 200	1.9%
Georgia	2021	45 965	3 708 610	1.2%
	2022	54 200	3 712 502	1.5%
	2023	63 382	3 715 483	1.7%
	2024	75 084	3 699 557	2.0%
Moldova	2021	21 933	2 626 588	0.8%
	2022	19 560	2 565 030	0.8%
	2023	20 763	2 515 758	0.8%
	2024	20 700	2 424 000	0.9%
Montenegro	2021	65 768	n/i	n/i
	2022	80 616	n/i	n/i
	2023	94 098	623 633*	15.1%
	2024	72 941	n/i	n/i
North Macedonia	2021	6 309	1 836 713	0.3%
	2022	11 736	1 840 233	0.6%
	2023	13 246	1 831 802	0.7%
	2024	14 147	1 823 009	0.8%
Serbia	2021	44 469	6 871 547	0.6%
	2022	69 736	6 797 105	1.0%
	2023	93 620	6 641 197	1.4%
	2024	108 251	6 605 168	1.6%
Ukraine	2021	60 632	41 588 354	0.1%
	2022	19 458	41 167 336	0.0%
	2023	12 051	n/i	n/i
	2024	12 401	n/i	n/i

% of foreign nationals out of the total population in the country:

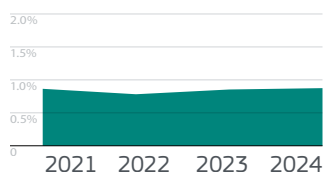
## Armenia



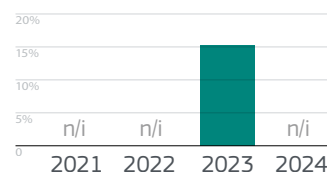
## Georgia



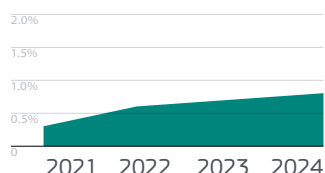
## Moldova



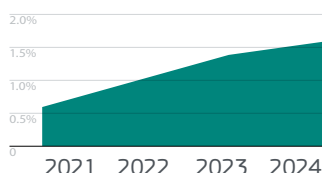
## Montenegro



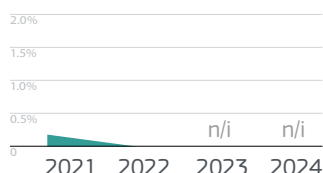
## North Macedonia



## Serbia



## Ukraine



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

Armenia note: Figures are as of 1 January 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.

Georgia note: As the 2014 population census data is not up-to-date, data is included on all valid residence card holder foreigners, which shows approximate annual number of foreign population in the country.

Montenegro note: Data on number of foreigners refers to issued temporary residence permits, permanent residence permits, temporary residence and work permits and extended permits.

Serbia note: (1) Regarding the number of foreigners in the country, figures include foreign nationals that have temporary residence permits issued more than one time consecutively (i.e. the 12 months residence condition has been fulfilled), those that obtained temporary residence permit for one year for the first time and foreign nationals with permanent residence. (2) The number of foreign nationals is as of 31 of December 2024, while total population is as of 1 of January 2024.

Ukraine note: Due to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and the subsequent countermeasures, demographic data – particularly population figures – are not available for open use for 2023-2024.

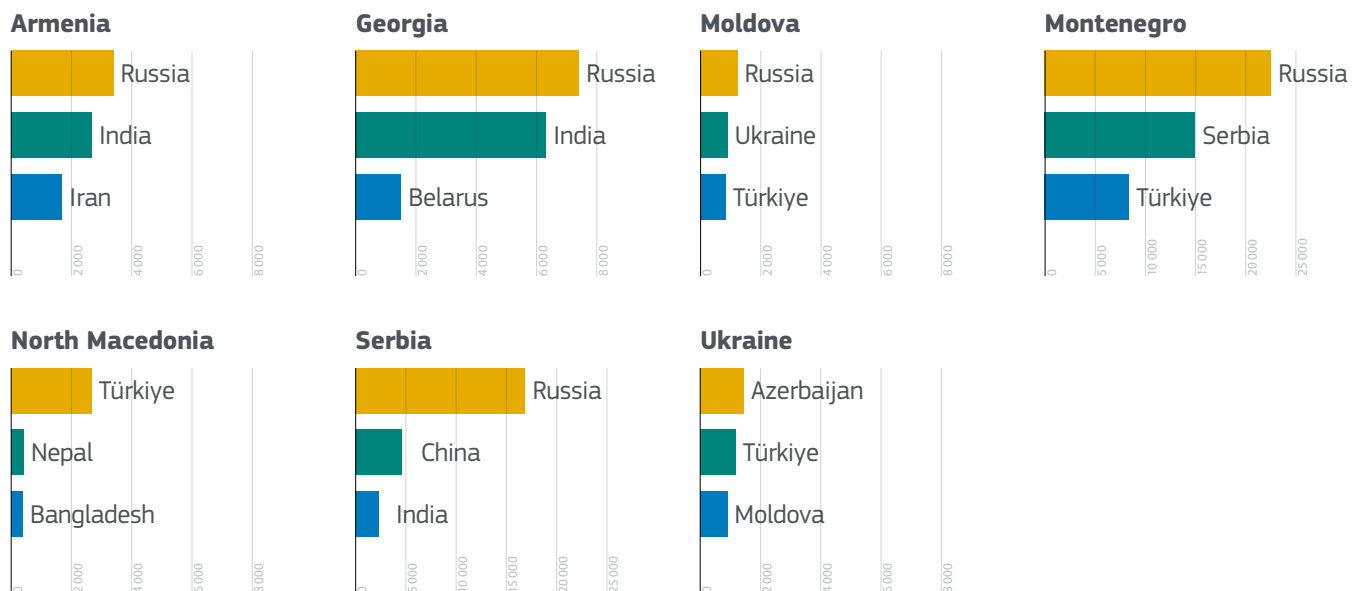
\* Montenegro note: Data obtained from the Bureau of Statistics (MONSTAT). Only available for the year 2023.



**Table 1.2: Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Top 3 countries	Number of first residence permits annually issued per nationality	Total number of first residence permits annually issued
Armenia	Russia	3 381	12 491
	India	2 672	
	Iran	1 685	
Georgia	Russia	7 391	25 870
	India	6 300	
	Belarus	1 504	
Moldova	Russia	1 233	6 566
	Ukraine	889	
	Türkiye	836	
Montenegro	Russia	22 163	39 296
	Serbia	14 681	
	Türkiye	8 225	
North Macedonia	Türkiye	2 583	n/i
	Nepal	405	
	Bangladesh	374	
Serbia	Russia	16 684	34 131
	China	4 550	
	India	2 302	
Ukraine	Azerbaijan	1 464	12 401
	Türkiye	1 196	
	Moldova	911	

Number of first residence permits annually issued per nationality:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

Armenia note: There is no distinction made between first permits and subsequent/renewed permits in Armenian administrative statistics. Therefore, "first residence permit" means all residence permits (first plus any subsequent).

Montenegro note: Data on first residence permits are the number of temporary and permanent residence permits issued for the first time (not including extended permits).

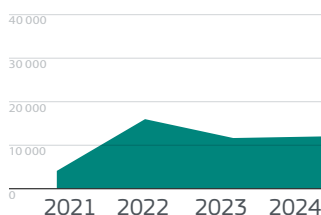


**Table 1.3: Total number of first residence permits in EMN Observer Countries, 2021-2024**

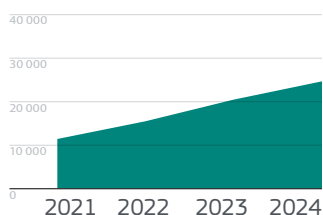
EMN Observer Country	Year	Total number of first residence permits	Total population in the country
Armenia	2021	4 191	2 963 300
	2022	16 658	2 961 400
	2023	12 108	2 977 000
	2024	12 491	2 991 200
Georgia	2021	11 923	3 708 610
	2022	16 214	3 712 502
	2023	21 450	3 715 483
	2024	25 870	3 699 557
Moldova	2021	4 186	2 626 588
	2022	11 218	2 565 030
	2023	4 100	2 515 758
	2024	8 153	2 424 000
Montenegro	2021	21 562	n/i
	2022	35 323	n/i
	2023	43 404	623 633*
	2024	39 296	n/i
North Macedonia	2021	6 309	1 836 713
	2022	7 774	1 840 233
	2023	5 512	1 831 802
	2024	5 497	1 823 009
Serbia	2021	17 560	6 871 547
	2022	38 479	6 797 105
	2023	45 112	6 641 197
	2024	34 131	6 605 168
Ukraine	2021	60 632	41 588 354
	2022	n/i	41 167 336
	2023	n/i	n/i
	2024	n/i	n/i

Total number of first residence permits:

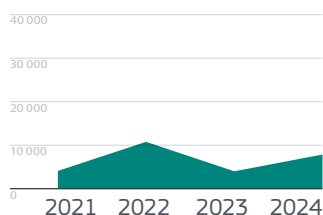
#### Armenia



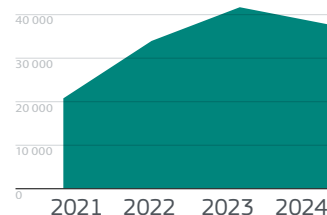
#### Georgia



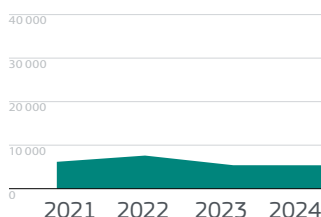
#### Moldova



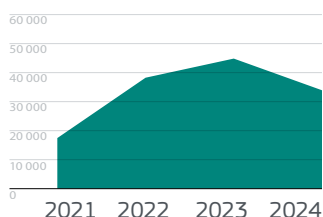
#### Montenegro



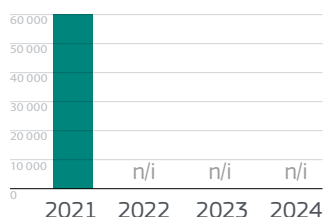
#### North Macedonia



#### Serbia



#### Ukraine



\*Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

Armenia note: Armenia does not distinguish between first and subsequent residence permits. Therefore, the data presented for this country include all residence permits issued annually.

Ukraine note: Due to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and the subsequent countermeasures, demographic data – particularly population figures – are not available for open use for 2023-2024.

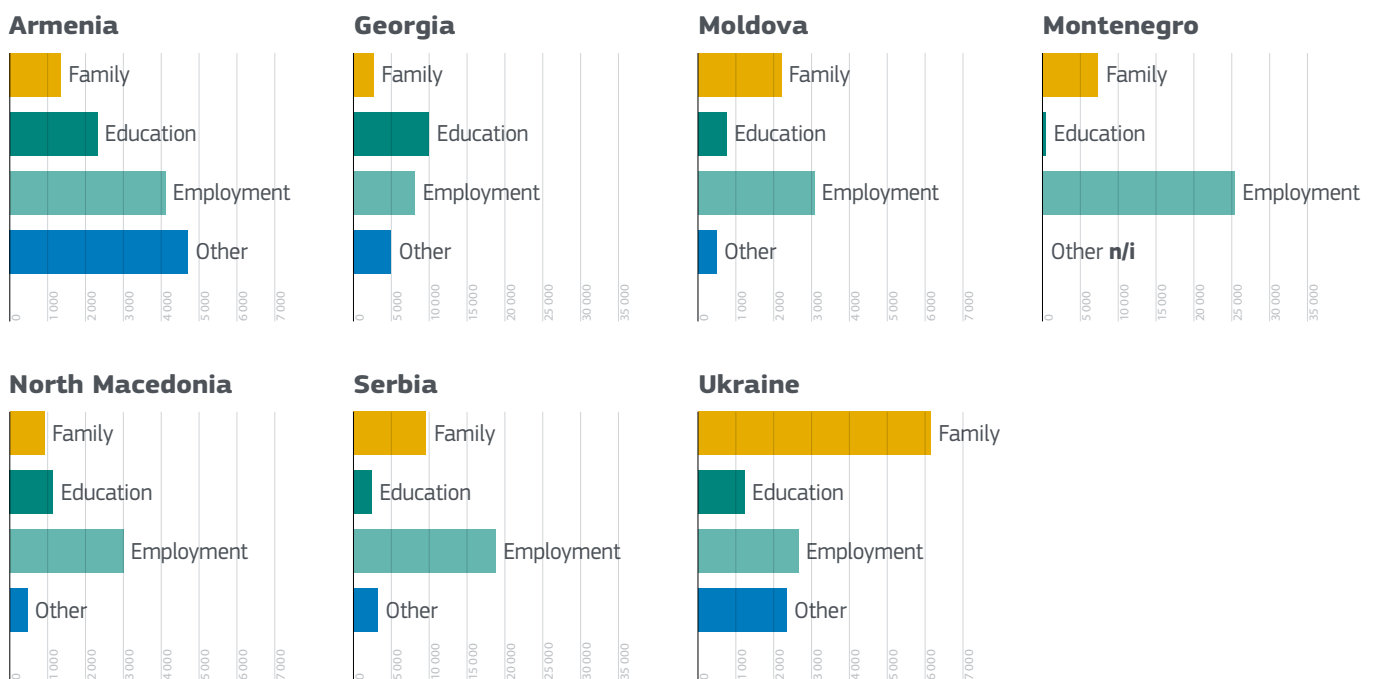
\*Montenegro note: Data obtained from the Bureau of Statistics (MONSTAT). Only available for the year 2023.



**Table 1.4: First residence permits issued by reason in EMN Observer Countries in absolute numbers and as a percentage, 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Type of reason	Number of first residence permits per reason issued	Total number of first residence permits issued	% of first residence permits per reason out of total first residence permits issued
Armenia	Family reasons	1 351	12 491	10.8%
	Education reasons	2 313		18.5%
	Employment reason	4 115		32.9%
	Other reason	4 712		37.7%
Georgia	Family reasons	2 683	25 870	10.4%
	Education reasons	10 036		38.8%
	Employment reason	8 150		31.5%
	Other reason	4 998		19.3%
Moldova	Family reasons	2 211	6 566	33.7%
	Education reasons	768		11.7%
	Employment reason	3 092		47.1%
	Other reason	495		7.5%
Montenegro	Family reasons	7 392	39 296	18.8 %
	Education reasons	281		0.7%
	Employment reason	25 459		64.8%
	Other reason	6 164		15.7%
North Macedonia*	Family reasons	917	5 497	16.7%
	Education reasons	1 145		20.8%
	Employment reason	3 001		54.6%
	Other reason	461		8.4%
Serbia	Family reasons	9 650	34 131	28.3%
	Education reasons	2 426		7.1%
	Employment reason	18 823		55.1%
	Other reason	3 232		9.5 %
Ukraine	Family reasons	6 161	12 401	49.7%
	Education reasons	1 235		10.0%
	Employment reason	2 658		21.4%
	Other reason	2 347		18.9%

Number of first residence permits per reason issued:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

\*North Macedonia note: No explanatory note on breakdown available at time of publication.



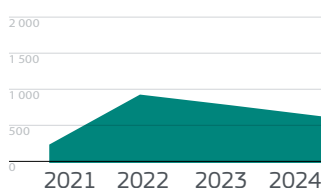
## 2. INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

**Table 2.1: First-time/total asylum applications in EMN Observer Countries, 2021-2024**

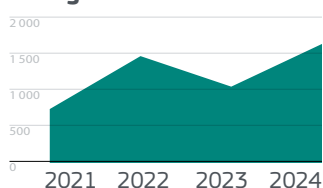
EMN Observer Country	Year	Number of first time asylum applications	Total number of asylum applications	Country Population	Number of first time asylum applications as a % of the total applications
Armenia	2021	242	260	2 963 300	93.1%
	2022	959	968	2 961 400	99.1%
	2023	803	817	2 977 000	98.3%
	2024	637	660	2 991 200	96.5%
Georgia	2021	n/a	743	3 708 610	n/a
	2022	n/a	1 473	3 712 502	n/a
	2023	n/a	1 052	3 715 483	n/a
	2024	n/a	1 641	3 699 557	n/a
Moldova	2021	75	75	2 626 588	100.0%
	2022	11 218	11 218	2 565 030	100.0%
	2023	4 100	4100	2 515 758	100.0%
	2024	8 153	8 153	2 424 000	100.0%
Montenegro	2021	272	272	n/i	100.0%
	2022	175	175	n/i	100.0%
	2023	145	145	623 633	100.0%
	2024	132	132	n/i	100.0%
North Macedonia	2021	n/i	100*	1 836 713	n/i
	2022	n/i	168*	1 840 233	n/i
	2023	n/i	604*	1 831 802	n/i
	2024	334	334	1 823 009	100.0%
Serbia	2021	172	182	6 871 547	94.5%
	2022	319	321	6 797 105	99.4%
	2023	196	200	6 641 197	98.0%
	2024	216	219	6 605 168	98.6%
Ukraine	2021	n/a	1 198	41 588 354	n/i
	2022	n/a	254	41 167 336	n/i
	2023	n/a	130	n/i*	n/i
	2024	n/a	106	n/i*	n/i

Total number of asylum applications:

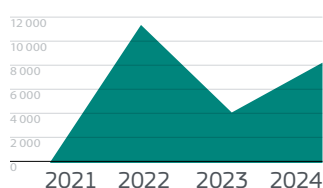
### Armenia



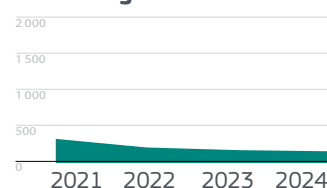
### Georgia



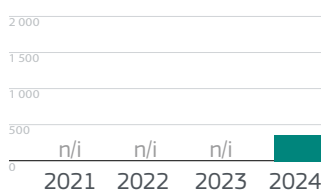
### Moldova



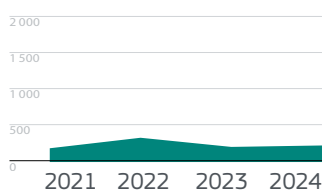
### Montenegro



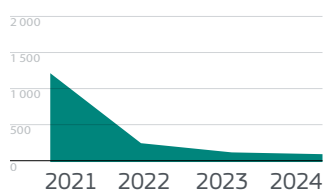
### North Macedonia



### Serbia



### Ukraine



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Georgia note: Asylum applicant: A foreigner or a stateless person who has applied for international protection to the State authority and in respect of whom the Ministry has not made a decision or in respect of whom the court decision has not entered into legal force. In the event of cases when an asylum-seeker withdraws a claim/appeal, appeals the court's decision concerning the withdrawal of a claim/appeal and/or re-applies to the court for international protection, s/he is not considered as an asylum applicant. In case of submitting subsequent application for international protection, a foreigner or stateless person is considered to be an asylum seeker only upon issuance of an individual administrative-legal act on admissibility.

Georgia and Ukraine note: Georgia and Ukraine do not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum so the data represents total asylum applications.

Ukraine note: Due to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and the subsequent countermeasures, demographic data - particularly population figures - are not available for open use for 2023- 2024.

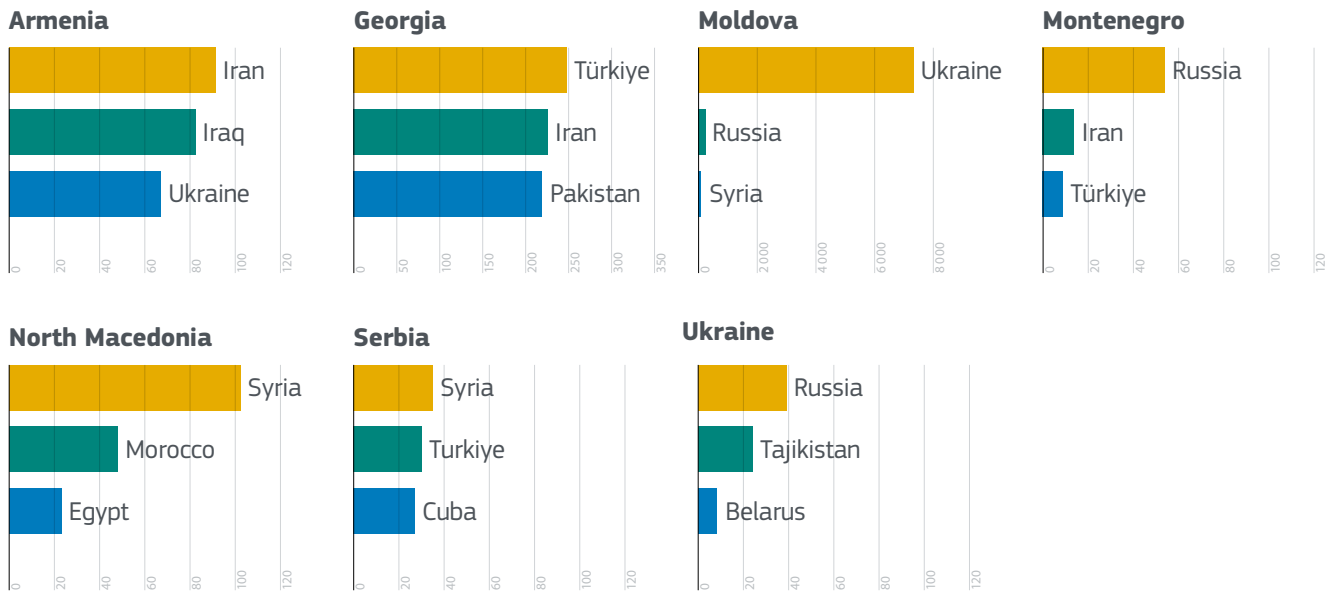
\* No information on breakdown between first time and total applications.



**Table 2.2: Top 3 citizenships of annual number of first-time asylum applications: number of applications and % of total first-time annual applications in 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Top 3 foreign citizenships	Number of first-time applications	Total number of first-time asylum applications	% of the total number of first-time annual asylum applications
Armenia	Iran	91	637	14.3%
	Iraq	82		12.9%
	Ukraine	67		10.5%
Georgia*	Türkiye	248	1 641	15.1%
	Iran	226		13.8%
	Pakistan	220		13.4%
Moldova	Ukraine	7 614	8 153	93.4%
	Russia	255		3.1%
	Syria	53		0.7%
Montenegro	Russia	54	132	40.9%
	Iran	14		10.6%
	Türkiye	9		6.8%
North Macedonia	Syria	102	334	30.5%
	Morocco	48		14.4%
	Egypt	23		6.9%
Serbia	Syria	35	216	16.2%
	Türkiye	30		13.9%
	Cuba	27		12.5%
Ukraine*	Russia	39	106	36.8%
	Tajikistan	24		22.6%
	Belarus	8		7.5 %

Number of first-time asylum applications per citizenship:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

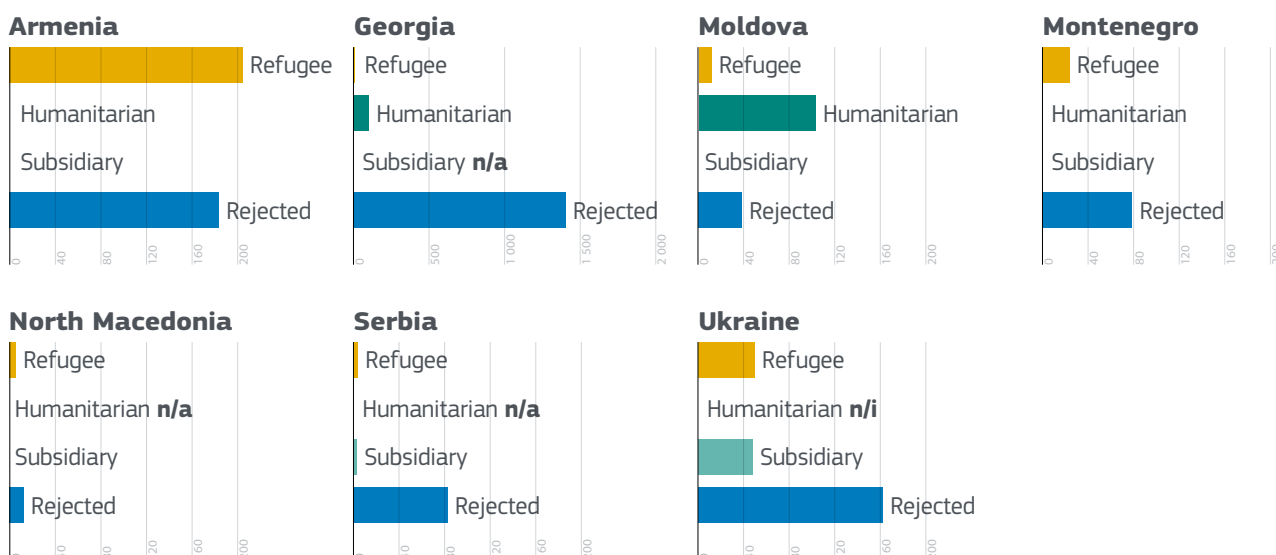
\* Georgia and Ukraine note: Georgia and Ukraine do not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum so the data represents total asylum applications.



**Table 2.3: Number of asylum decisions by outcome (% of total decisions) in EMN Observer Countries in 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Year	Type of protection	Number of asylum decisions per outcome	Total number of asylum decisions	% of total decisions
Armenia	2024	Geneva Convention status (Refugee)	206	629*	32.8%
		Humanitarian status	0		0%
		Subsidiary protection status	0		0%
		Rejected decisions	185		29.4%
Georgia	2024	Geneva Convention status (Refugee)	11	1533	0.7%
		Humanitarian status	104		6.8%
		Subsidiary protection status	n/a		n/a
		Rejected decisions	1 418		92.5%
Moldova	2024	Geneva Convention status (Refugee)	12	7834	0.2%
		Humanitarian status	103		1.3%
		Subsidiary protection status	n/a		0%
		Rejected decisions	38		0.5%
Montenegro	2024	Geneva Convention status (Refugee)	24	164	14.6%
		Humanitarian status	0		0%
		Subsidiary protection status	0		0%
		Rejected decisions	79		48.2%
North Macedonia	2024	Geneva Convention status (Refugee)	6	n/i	n/i
		Humanitarian status	n/a		
		Subsidiary protection status	0		
		Rejected decisions	13		
Serbia	2024	Geneva Convention status (Refugee)	4	496	0.8%
		Humanitarian status	n/a		n/a
		Subsidiary protection status	3		0.6%
		Rejected decisions	83		16.7%
Ukraine	2024	Geneva Convention status (Refugee)	5	216	2.3%
		Humanitarian status	n/i		n/i
		Subsidiary protection status	48		22.2%
		Rejected decisions	163		75.5%

Number of asylum decisions per outcome:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Georgia note: Definitions for Georgia: Rejected applicants for international protection: Persons covered by first instance decisions rejecting applications for international protection taken by administrative body. Persons granted refugee status: Persons covered by first/second instance decisions granting refugee status, taken by administrative body. Persons granted humanitarian protection: Persons covered by first/second instance decisions granting humanitarian protection status, taken by administrative body. (Humanitarian status in Georgia is equivalent to the EU subsidiary protection status). Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia.

Moldova note: subsidiary protection is equivalent to humanitarian protection. The total of 7 834 decisions includes all outcomes, such as rejections, approvals, and instances where the procedure was voluntarily discontinued.

Montenegro note: the total of 173 decisions includes 63 terminations of the asylum procedure, 36.4% of decisions taken.

Serbia note: humanitarian status is not regulated by the Law on asylum and Temporary Protection. However, in 2024, temporary residence on the ground of humanitarian reasons was issued for 59 persons in accordance to the Law on Foreigners. The total of 496 decisions includes positive decisions (refugee and subsidiary protection), rejected applications as well as decisions on discontinuation of the examination of the application and second instance decisions.

\*Armenia note: The remaining decisions were related to case dismissals/ terminations/withdrawals, so neither granting nor rejecting a refugee status.



**Table 2.4: Top 3 citizenships of annual number of first-instance positive decisions: number of positive outcomes per citizenship and % of total positive outcomes in 2024.**

EMN Observer Country	Top 3 citizenships	Total number of positive decisions for the top 3 citizenships*
Armenia	Ukraine Iraq Iran	159
Georgia	Ukraine Unidentified Iran	105
Moldova	Syria Ukraine Turkey	108
Montenegro	Russia Iran Türkiye	10
North Macedonia	DR Congo Syria Afghanistan	6
Serbia	Syria Burundi Iran	7
Ukraine	Russia Belarus Syria	43

Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

North Macedonia note: 317 procedures were suspended in 2024.

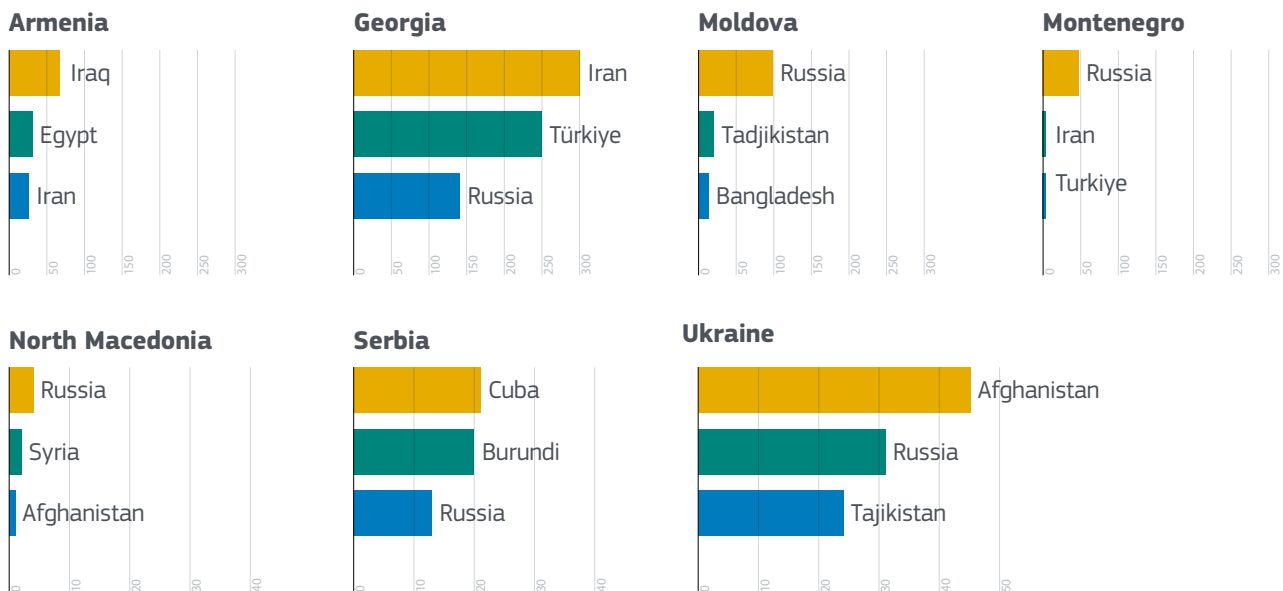
\* Note: this table has been simplified to avoid including numbers of positive decisions less than 5.



**Table 2.5: Top 3 citizenships of annual number of first-instance negative decisions: number of negative outcomes per citizenship and % of total negative outcomes in 2024.**

EMN Observer Country	Top 3 citizenships	Number of negative outcomes per citizenship	Total number of negative decisions	% of the total number of negative outcomes
Armenia	Iraq	67	285	36.2%
	Egypt	31		16.8%
	Iran	26		14.1%
Georgia	Iran	300	1 418	21.2%
	Türkiye	249		17.6%
	Russia	141		9.9%
Moldova	Russia	99	251	39.4%
	Tadjikistan	21		8.4%
	Bangladesh	14		5.6%
Montenegro	Russia	48	79	60.8%
	Iran	-		-
	Türkiye	5		6.3%
North Macedonia	Russia	-	13	-
	Syria	-		-
	Afghanistan	-		-
Serbia	Cuba	21	83	25.3%
	Burundi	20		24.1%
	Russia	13		15.7%
Ukraine	Afghanistan	45	163	27.6%
	Russia	31		19.0%
	Tajikistan	24		14.7%

Number of negative outcomes per citizenship



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'-' is used where figures are less than 5.



### 3. PROTECTION FOR THOSE FLEEING THE WAR IN UKRAINE

**Table 3.1: Type of protection provided by Observer Countries to those fleeing Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine, 2022-2024**

EMN Observer Country	Type of protection	Year	Under 18		18 and over		Total
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
Armenia	Refugee status	2022	50	59	53	127	289
		2023	38	34	47	99	218
		2024	14	14	38	46	112
Georgia	Humanitarian status	2022	58	52	77	180	367
		2023	16	16	28	70	130
		2024	12	6	36	37	91
Moldova	Temporary protection	2022	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		2023	4 282	4 037	7 882	11 846	28 047
		2024	4 482	4 161	15 667	13 815	38 125
Montenegro	Temporary protection	2022	972	1 065	1 315	3 487	6 839
		2023	803	849	2 056	3 549	7 257
		2024	975	929	2 614	4 080	8 598
Serbia	Temporary protection	2022	140	138	205	632	1 115
		2023	110	118	289	618	1 135
		2024	101	97	313	572	1 083

Protection provided to those fleeing the war in Ukraine by sex and age in 2024:

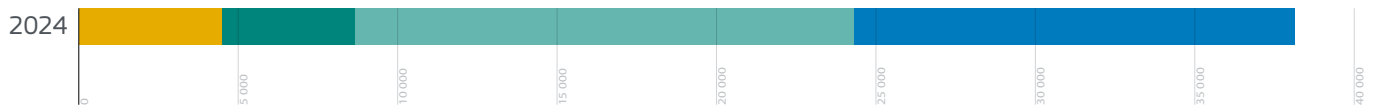
#### Armenia



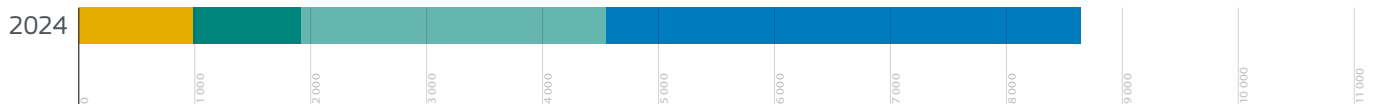
#### Georgia



#### Moldova



#### Montenegro



#### Serbia



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/a' means not applicable

Armenia note: Ukrainian citizens were not provided with temporary protection in Armenia. All of them were granted a refugee status as per Armenian Law on Refugees and Asylum, Article 6, Section 1, Clause 2 definition of a refugee, as: 2) a foreign citizen who is forced to leave his or her country of citizenship (or a stateless person who is forced to leave his or her country permanent residence) due to widespread violence, external attack, internal conflicts, massive human rights violations or other serious events disrupting public order.

Georgia note: Georgia has not enabled the Temporary Protection mechanism stipulated by the Law on International Protection. Even though, the number of persons who fled the war in Ukraine has increased in Georgia, no mass influx has been identified and the number of applications for international protection made by citizens of Ukraine is also low. Consequently, asylum seekers from Ukraine are being granted Humanitarian Status (a form of international protection equivalent to subsidiary protection in the EU).

Serbia note: In 2023, temporary protection was provided for a total of 403 persons for the first time while temporary protection was extended for total of 743 persons. In 2024, temporary protection was provided for a total of 375 persons for the first time while temporary protection was extended for total of 708 persons.

Moldova, Montenegro and Serbia note: Figures also include non-Ukrainian nationals eligible for temporary protection.



## 4. UNACCOMPANIED MINORS AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS

**Table 4.1: Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) as % of first asylum applications in the country in 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Number of first asylum applications by unaccompanied minors	Number of first-time asylum applications in the country
Armenia	-	637
Georgia*	-	1 641
Moldova	-	8 153
Montenegro	-	132
North Macedonia	30	n/i
Serbia	-	216
Ukraine*	0	106
<b>Total:</b>	<b>41</b>	

Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'-' is used where figures are less than 5.

\* Georgia note: Definitions for Georgia: Asylum applicant considered to be unaccompanied minor: A foreigner or stateless person below the age of 18 years who has crossed the state border of Georgia without being accompanied by parents or an adult/guardian/caregiver/supporter responsible for him/her, and who, at the moment of his/her application for international protection, does not enjoy representation by parents or an adult/guardian/caregiver/supporter responsible for him/her, as well as a minor who, after crossing the state border of Georgia, appears to be unaccompanied by parents or an adult/guardian/caregiver/supporter responsible for him/her.

Georgia and Ukraine note: Georgia and Ukraine do not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum so the data represents total asylum applications.

Serbia note: Only includes first-time applications for asylum by UAM.

**Table 4.2: Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) recorded within the child protection system outside of the asylum procedure, 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Both sexes	Female	Male
Armenia	5	-	-
Georgia	n/i	n/i	n/i
Moldova	n/i	n/i	n/i
Montenegro	158	1	157
North Macedonia	n/i	n/i	n/i
Serbia	1 926	10	1 916
Ukraine	-	-	-

Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

'-' is used where figures are less than 5.

Serbia note: These are unaccompanied minors who have been identified/ detected in illegal residence in the Republic of Serbia and for whom a guardian has been appointed. The guardian has assessed that it is not in the best interest of the child to submit an application for asylum, or the child left Serbia before the guardian submitted the application.



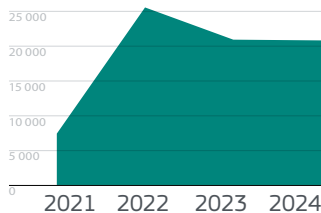
## 5. CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

**Table 5.1: Foreign nationals who acquired citizenship and stateless persons in absolute numbers, 2021-2024**

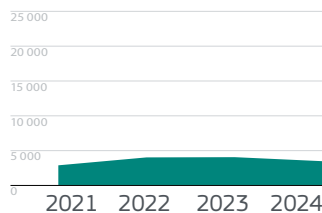
EMN Observer Country		2021	2022	2023	2024
Armenia	Total number of foreigners who have acquired citizenship	7 379	25 515	20 884	20 776
	Number of stateless persons	786	672	612	308
Georgia	Total number of foreigners who have acquired citizenship	2 847	3 995	4 029	3 442
	Number of stateless persons	530	525	530	488
Moldova	Total number of foreigners who have acquired citizenship	5 490	6 855	5 564	8 187
	Number of stateless persons	1 903	1 908	1 878	n/i
Montenegro	Total number of foreigners who have acquired citizenship	734	965	2 830	2 651
	Number of stateless persons	n/i	n/i	n/i	11
North Macedonia	Total number of foreigners who have acquired citizenship	n/i	n/i	n/i	397
	Number of stateless persons	n/i	n/i	n/i	36
Serbia	Total number of foreigners who have acquired citizenship	22 502	29 251	22 981	15 559
	Number of stateless persons	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Ukraine	Total number of foreigners who have acquired citizenship	4 768	2 512	2 511	1 985
	Number of stateless persons	6 091	5 976	5 824	6 544

Total number of foreigners who have acquired citizenship:

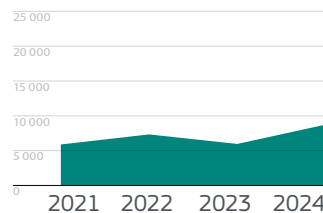
**Armenia**



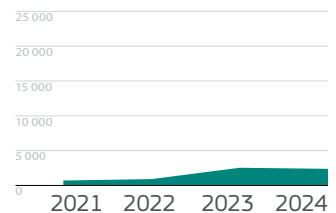
**Georgia**



**Moldova**



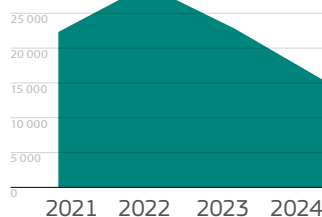
**Montenegro**



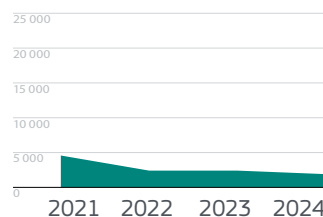
**North Macedonia**



**Serbia**



**Ukraine**



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Georgia note: Data is cumulative statistical data on all six types of acquisition of Georgian citizenship (by naturalisation) derived from the Organic Law of Georgia on Georgian Citizenship (granting citizenship under: 1. ordinary, 2. simplified, 3. exceptional, 4. restoration and 5. special procedures. Calculations also include the data on 6. exercising temporary right for restoration of Georgian citizenship). Georgian citizenship is mainly granted to either former Georgian citizens or persons originating from Georgia; persons who have acquired Georgian citizenship might not always be a resident of Georgia. Georgia note 2: Definitions for Georgia Stateless person – a person who is not considered a citizen by any state under its legislation. Recognised stateless – a person having a status of stateless person in Georgia. Source: Public Service Development Agency of Georgia

Armenia note: the number of foreign citizens who acquired citizenship includes a large number not residing in Armenia (mostly representatives of Armenian Diaspora).

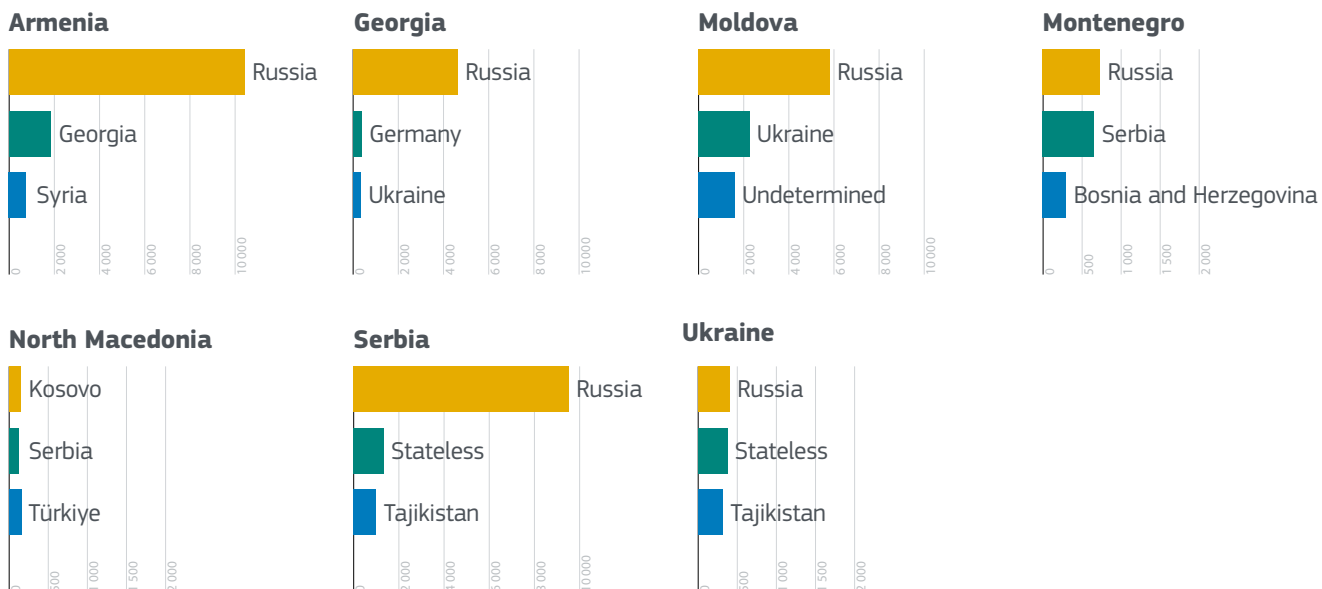
Serbia note: no stateless persons identified during this time.



**Table 5.2: Top 3 countries of persons acquiring citizenship in EMN Observer Countries in 2024: absolute number and share of total acquisitions by foreign nationals, 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Nationality	Number of citizenships acquired	Total number of citizenships acquired	% of the total number of citizenship acquisitions
Armenia	Russia	10 407	20 776	50.1%
	Georgia	1 848		8.9%
	Syria	750		3.6%
Georgia	Russia	2 303	3 442	66.9%
	Germany	178		5.2%
	Ukraine	163		4.7%
Moldova	Russia	5 817	10 227	56.9%
	Ukraine	2 268		22.2%
	Undetermined citizenship	1 613		15.8%
Montenegro	Russia	764	2 651	28.8%
	Serbia	684		25.8%
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	313		11.8%
North Macedonia	Kosovo	15	397	3.8%
	Serbia	12		3.0%
	Türkiye	16		4.0%
Serbia	Bosnia and Hercegovina	9 500	15 559	61.1%
	North Macedonia	1 325		8.5%
	Montenegro	997		6.4%
Ukraine	Russia	423	1 985	21.3%
	Stateless	385		19.4%
	Tajikistan	328		16.5%

Number of citizenships acquired:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

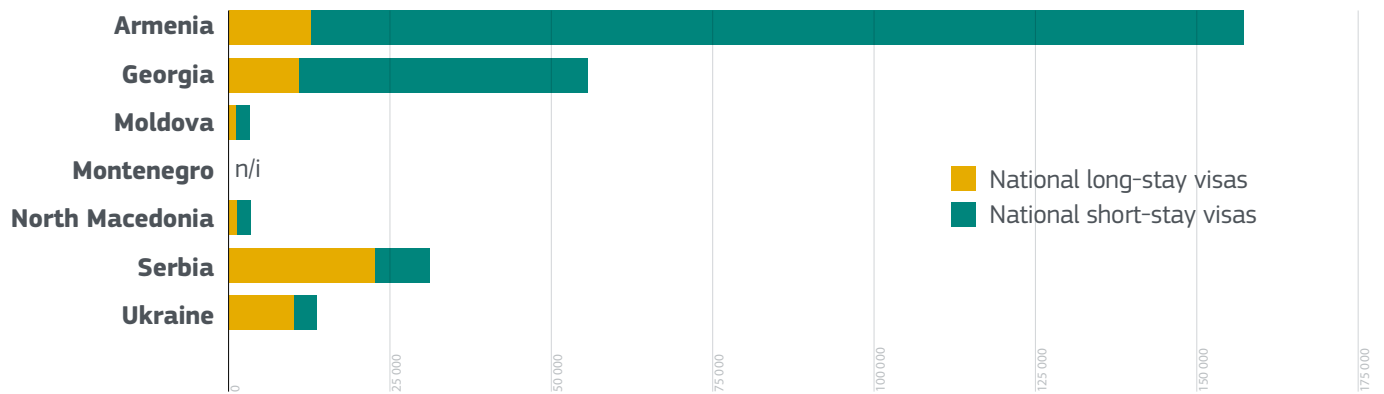
'n/a' means not applicable



## 6. VISA POLICY

**Table 6.1: Visas issued, 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Total visa	National long-stay visas	National short-stay visas
Armenia	158 825	12 824	146 001
Georgia	56 131	10 980	45 151
Moldova	11 058*	1 100	2 149
Montenegro	n/i	n/i	n/i
North Macedonia	3 678	1 376	2 302
Serbia	31 513	22 798	8 715
Ukraine	13 770	10 127	3 643



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

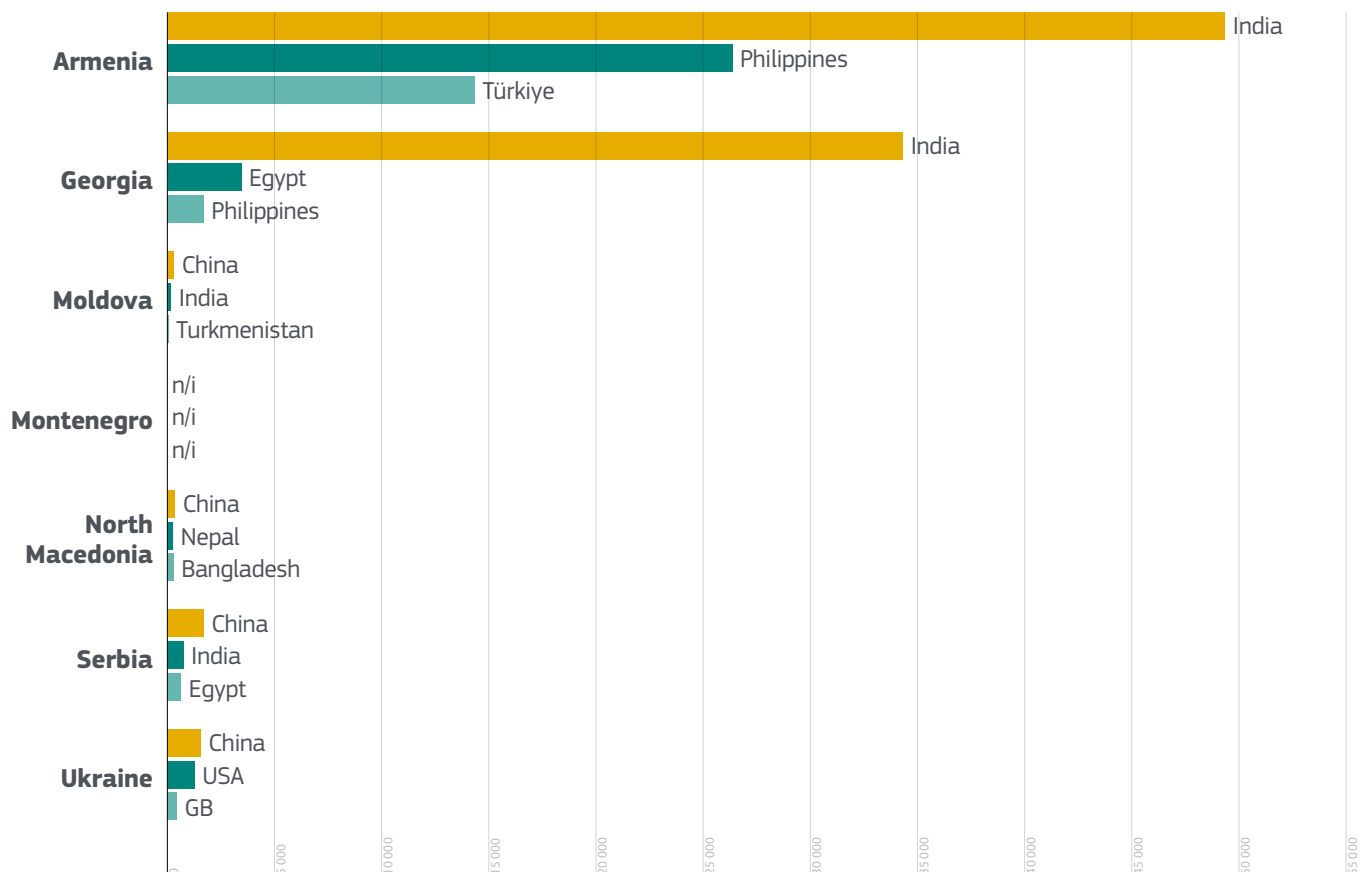
\*Moldova note: Total visas also include type A visas (airport transit) and type B visas (transit).



**Table 6.2: Short-term visas issued, top 3 countries (and % of total visas issued) in 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Top 3 nationalities	Total number	% as a share of all nationalities	Total visas issued
Armenia	India	49 308	31.0%	158 825
	Philippines	26 336	16.6%	
	Türkiye	14 325	9.0%	
Georgia	India	34 287	61.0%	56 131
	Egypt	3 449	6.1%	
	Philippines	1 705	3.0%	
Moldova	China	316	2.9%	11 058
	India	182	1.6%	
	Turkmenistan	51	0.5%	
Montenegro	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
	n/i	n/i	n/i	
	n/i	n/i	n/i	
North Macedonia	China	360	9.8%	3 678
	Nepal	270	7.3%	
	Bangladesh	292	7.9%	
Serbia	PR China	1 697	5.4%	31 513
	India	756	2.4%	
	Egypt	644	2.0%	
Ukraine	China	1 562	11.3%	13 770
	USA	1 275	9.3%	
	GB	434	3.2%	

Total short-term visa:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

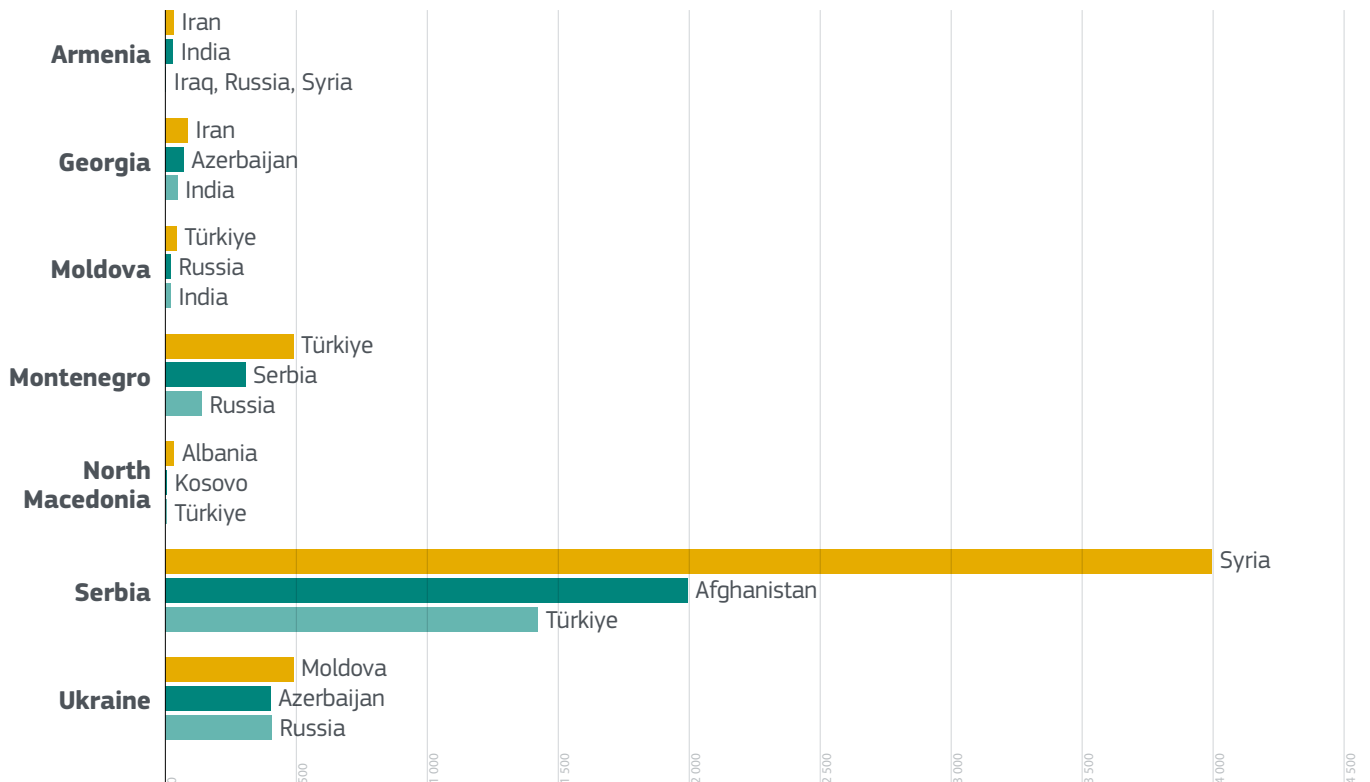


## 7. IRREGULAR MIGRATION

**Table 7.1: Top 3 nationalities ordered to leave the country in 2024, in absolute numbers and as a share of all nationalities ordered to leave the country, 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Top 3 nationalities	Total number	% as a share of all nationalities	Total orders to leave
Armenia	Iran	32	32%	100
	India	30	30%	
	Iraq, Russia, Syria	3	3%	
Georgia	Iran	85	18.2%	468
	Azerbaijan	70	15.0%	
	India	46	9.8%	
Moldova	Türkiye	43	14.5%	297
	Russian Federation	22	7.4%	
	India	21	7.1 %	
Montenegro	Türkiye	488	29.1%	1 679
	Serbia	305	18.2%	
	Russia	140	8.3%	
North Macedonia	Albania	34	n/i	n/i
	Kosovo	7	n/i	
	Türkiye	6	n/i	
Serbia	Syria	3 988	32.2%	12 403
	Afghanistan	1 990	16.0%	
	Türkiye	1 420	11.4 %	
Ukraine	Moldova	488	15.3%	3 181
	Azerbaijan	401	12.6%	
	Russia	407	12.8%	

Total number:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Georgia note: Definitions for Georgia: Foreigner ordered to leave: foreigners found to be illegally presented who are subjected to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is illegal and imposing an obligation to leave the territory of Georgia.

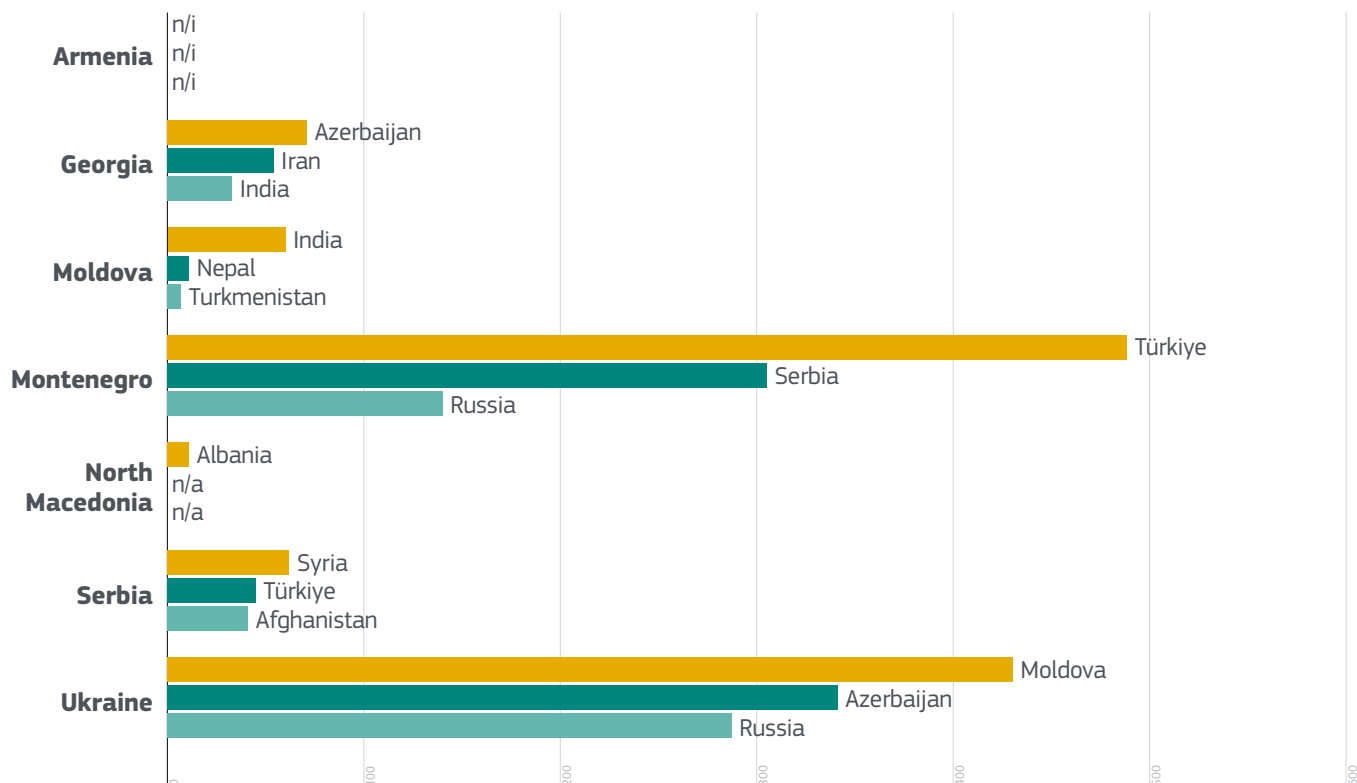
Serbia note: The number of return decisions refers to the total number of decisions made, not to the number of persons. This means that the total number of return decisions includes all return decisions that were given to one person during the reporting period (for example, one person during the reporting period may have 2 or more return decisions delivered in case they did not act according to the first one issued to them).



**Table 7.2: Top 3 nationalities returned to a foreign country in 2024, in absolute numbers and as a share of all nationalities returned**

EMN Observer Country	Nationality	Total number	% as a share of all nationalities	Total number of persons returned
Armenia	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
	n/i	n/i	n/i	
	n/i	n/i	n/i	
Georgia	Azerbaijan	71	19.6%	363
	Iran	54	14.9%	
	India	33	9.1%	
Moldova	India	60	50.4%	119
	Nepal	11	9.2%	
	Turkmenistan	7	5.9%	
Montenegro	Türkiye	488	29.1%	1 679
	Serbia	305	18.2%	
	Russia	140	8.3%	
North Macedonia	Albania	11	100%	11
	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Serbia	Syria	62 (62)	n/a	n/a
	Türkiye	45 (7)	n/a	
	Afghanistan	41 (35)	n/a	
Ukraine	Moldova	430	16.7%	2 575
	Azerbaijan	341	13.2%	
	Russia	287	11.2%	

Total number:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Georgia note: Definitions for Georgia: Foreigner returned following an order to leave: foreigner who has in fact left the territory of Georgia, whether voluntarily or forced, following an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is illegal and imposing an obligation to leave the territory.

Serbia note: Figures include only two categories of effectively returned persons – those readmitted in accordance with readmission agreements (mainly to EU countries) and those escorted to the border crossing. The number of those returned based on readmission agreements are in the brackets.



**Table 7.3: General statistics on irregular migration, 2021-2024**

EMN Observer Country		2021	2022	2023	2024
Armenia	Number of refused entries at the state border	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
	Number of foreigners found to be illegally present	6 121	6 044	15 379	24 000
	Number of foreigners ordered to leave (OTL)	115	81	85	100
	Number of foreigners returned to foreign country following an OTL	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
Georgia	Number of refused entries at the state border	7 935	21 700	22 905	23 044
	Number of foreigners found to be illegally present	6 067	7 375	8 728	10 185
	Number of foreigners ordered to leave (OTL)	128	266	303	468
	Number of foreigners returned to foreign country following an OTL	77	165	190	363
Moldova	Number of refused entries at the state border	3 029	8 994	10 056	6 658
	Number of foreigners found to be illegally present	2 736	2 775	942	20 095
	Number of foreigners ordered to leave (OTL)	347	430	381	297
	Number of foreigners returned to foreign country following an OTL	61	57	71	20
Montenegro	Number of refused entries at the state border	21 946	22 990	23 766	24 548
	Number of foreigners found to be illegally present	n/i	n/i	n/i	1 063
	Number of foreigners ordered to leave (OTL)	829	837	1063	n/a
	Number of foreigners returned to foreign country following an OTL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Macedonia	Number of refused entries at the state border	2 056	3 511	2 859	2168
	Number of foreigners found to be illegally present	21 517	27 956	14 503	7 434
	Number of foreigners ordered to leave (OTL)	210	149	42	73
	Number of foreigners returned to foreign country following an OTL	58	43	14	11
Serbia	Number of refused entries at the state border	5 976	10 761	4 028	4 716
	Number of foreigners found to be illegally present	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Number of foreigners ordered to leave (OTL)	11 275	19 464	8 219	12 403
	Number of foreigners returned to foreign country following an OTL	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ukraine	Number of refused entries at the state border	30 471	10 141	6 208	4 733
	Number of foreigners found to be illegally present	21 044	14 283	7 397	3 058
	Number of foreigners ordered to leave (OTL)	9 065	5 271	3 437	3 181
	Number of foreigners returned to foreign country following an OTL	6 824	3 874	2 522	2 575

Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

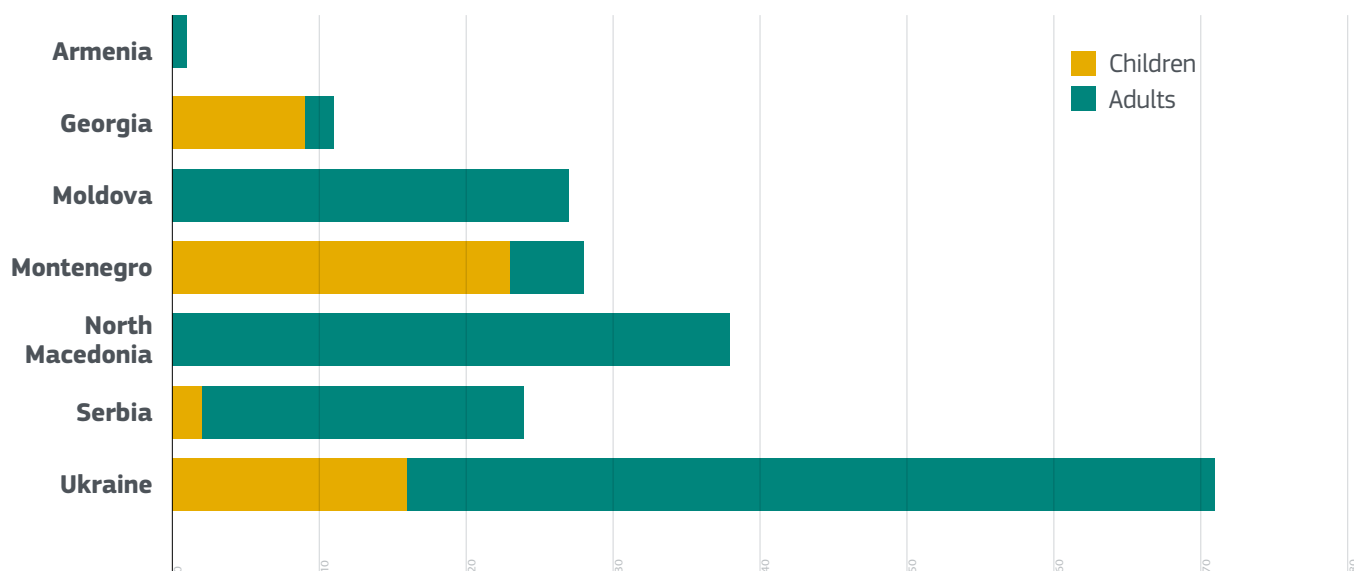


## 8. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

**Table 8.1: Foreign nationals victims of trafficking in human beings (and presumed victims), by sex and age, 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Children (under the age of 18)			Adults		
	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Total
Armenia	0	0	0	0	1	1
Georgia	5	4	9	2	0	2
Moldova	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i	27	27
Montenegro	12	11	23	0	5	5
North Macedonia	0	0	0	38	0	38
Serbia	2 (3)	0	2 (3)	13 (8)	8 (31)	21 (39)
Ukraine	n/i	n/i	16	30	25	55

Total number:



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

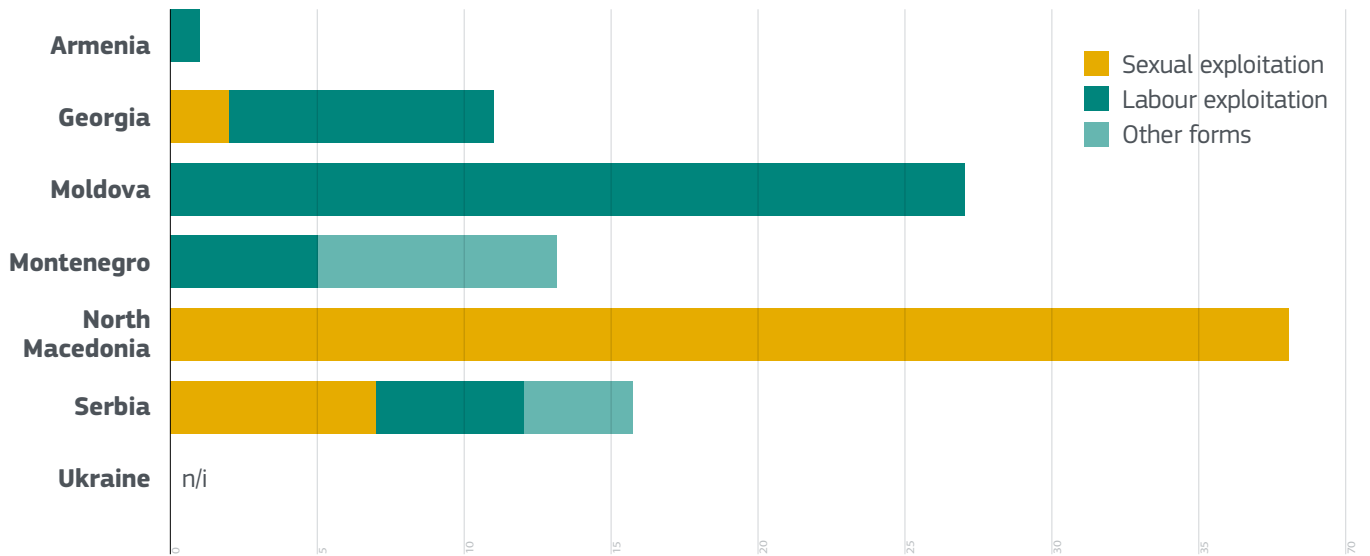
Georgia note: Definitions for Georgia: Georgian law differentiates between the status of "victim of trafficking" and the status of "statutory victim of trafficking". The status of victim of trafficking is granted to a person by a Permanent Group of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons within 48 hours based on a questionnaire by the mobile group of the Agency for State Care and Assistance of (Statutory) Victim of Human Trafficking (hereinafter – Agency for State Care), while the status of statutory victim of trafficking is granted by law enforcement authorities in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia. The victim/statutory victim enjoys the same services (free legal aid, psychological and medical assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration measures, one-off compensation shelter and crisis centre) from the Agency for State Care after a person is granted status of victim/statutory victim. Regardless of the difference in the procedure of granting the status, there is no difference between their rights during the process of investigation and/or prosecution. Number in brackets is the sum of both statuses. Source: Ministry of Justice (THB Council).

Serbia note: No information on gender or age for two presumed victims.



**Table 8.2: Forms of exploitation for foreign nationals victims of trafficking in human beings registered in 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Sexual exploitation	Labour exploitation	Other forms
Armenia	0	1	0
Georgia	2	9	0
Moldova	n/i	27	n/i
Montenegro	0	5	8
North Macedonia	38	0	0
Serbia	7	5	4
Ukraine	n/i	n/i	n/i



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

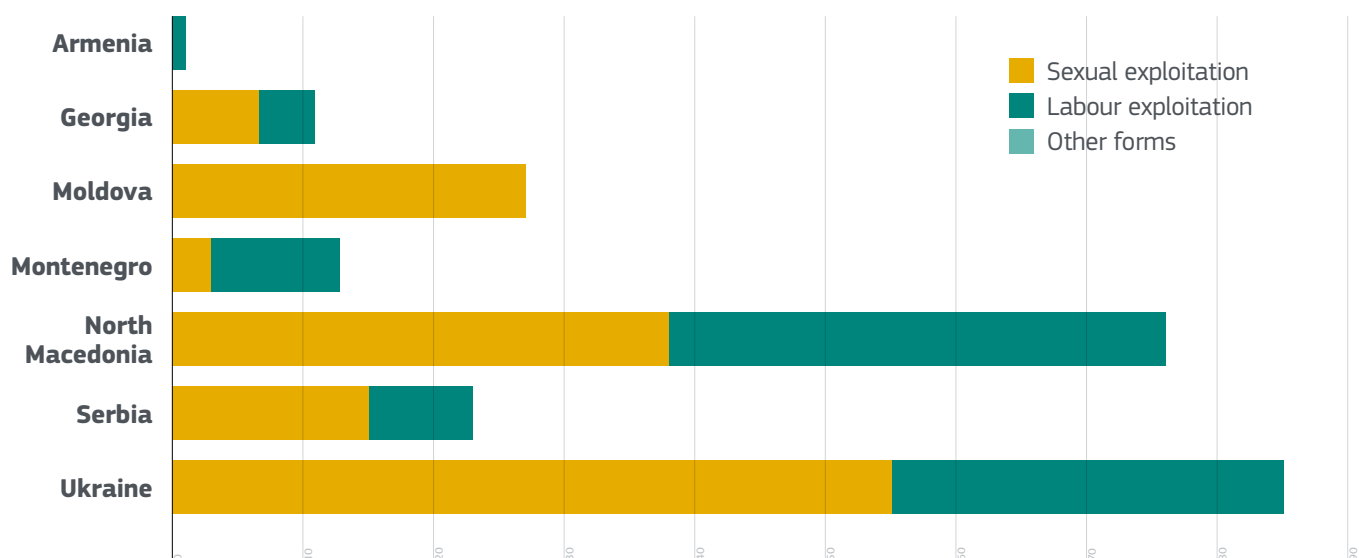
Montenegro note: The category 'Other forms' includes victims of forced begging who in 3 cases were also victims of forced labour.

Serbia note: information included where available.



**Table 8.3: Victims of trafficking in human beings from foreign countries, 2024**

EMN Observer Country	Total number of foreign nationals 'identified' as victims of trafficking in human beings in 2024. 'Presumed to be' victims are shown in brackets.			Top 3 citizenships
	female	male	total	
Armenia	0	1	1	Turkmenistan
Georgia	7	4	11	Azerbaijan (9) Uzbekistan (2)
Moldova	n/i	27	27	Bangladesh
Montenegro	3	10	13	Displaced persons from Kosovo without documents in Montenegro (7) Azerbaijan (4) Moldova (1) Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)
North Macedonia	38	38	0	Russia (11) Serbia (7) Colombia and Ukraine (6)
Serbia	15 (11)	8 (31)	23 (44)*	Nigeria (5), Türkiye (3) and PR China(2), Ukraine(2), Cameroon (2) and Burundi(2)
Ukraine	55	30	25	n/i



Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Georgia note: Georgian law differentiates the status of "victim of trafficking" and "status of statutory victim of trafficking". The status of victim of trafficking is granted to the person by a Permanent Group of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons within 48 hours based on the questionnaire of mobile group of the Agency for State Care and Assistance of (Statutory) Victim of Human Trafficking (hereinafter – Agency for State Care), while the status of statutory victim of trafficking is granted by law enforcement authorities in accordance with Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia. The victim/statutory victim enjoys the same services. Figures here are the total of both statuses granted.

\* Serbia note: no information on gender or age for two presumed victims. Top 3 countries of presumed to be victims of trafficking in human beings in 2024 were: India (18), Syria (5) and Burundi (4) and Afganistan (4).



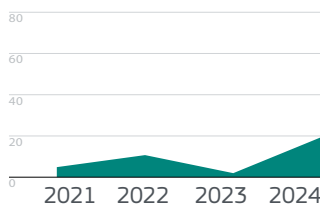
## 9. RETURN AND READMISSION

**Table 9.1: Number of foreign nationals who left the territory of EMN Observer Countries by type of return, 2021-2024**

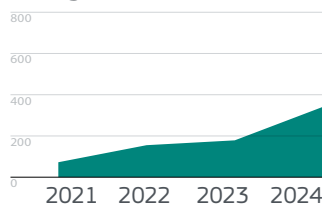
EMN Observer Country	Year	Number of voluntary returns	Voluntary returns as a % of the total number of returns	Number of forced returns	Forced returns as a % of the total number of returns	Number of total returns
Armenia	2021	1	20%	4	80%	5
	2022	11	100%	0	0%	11
	2023	2	100%	0	0%	2
	2024	20	100%	0	0%	20
Georgia	2021	77	100%	0	0%	77
	2022	162	98%	3	2%	165
	2023	181	95%	9	5%	190
	2024	312	86%	51	14%	363
Moldova	2021	11	15%	61	85%	72
	2022	5	8%	57	92%	62
	2023	1 603	96%	71	4%	1 674
	2024	3	13%	20	87%	23
Montenegro	2021	893	91%	90	9%	983
	2022	913	93%	68	7%	981
	2023	1 007	92%	82	8%	1 089
	2024	1 554	96%	73	4%	1 627
North Macedonia	2021	6	100%	0	0%	6
	2022	9	100%	0	0%	9
	2023	9	100%	0	0%	9
	2024	10	100%	0	0%	10
Serbia	2021	111	n/i	n/i	n/i	n/i
	2022	130	29%	317	71%	447
	2023	89	31%	198	69%	287
	2024	103	33%	212	67%	315
Ukraine	2021	755	11%	6 927	89%	7 682
	2022	195	5%	3 735	95%	3 930
	2023	89	3%	2 476	97%	2 565
	2024	77	2%	3 110	98%	3 187

Number of total returns:

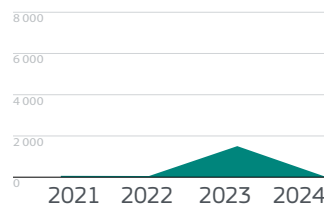
**Armenia**



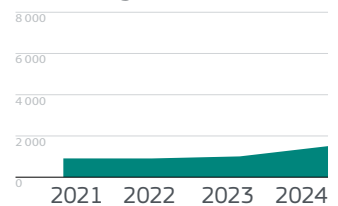
**Georgia**



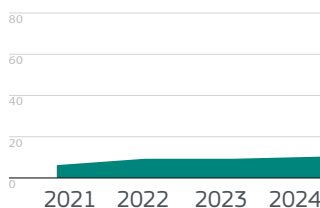
**Moldova**



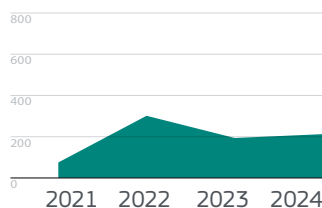
**Montenegro**



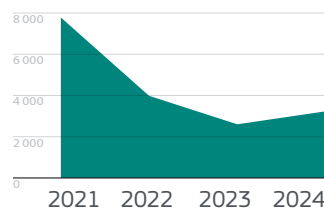
**North Macedonia**



**Serbia**



**Ukraine**



\*Source: relevant authorities in the EMN Observer Country

'n/i' means no information

'n/a' means not applicable

Armenia note: the number of voluntary returns only includes cases of assisted voluntary return. There are administrative statistics on unassisted voluntary return.

Serbia note: (1) Voluntary returns means returns through a programme of assisted voluntary return and reintegration. (2) Forced return means return through readmission agreements and those who were escorted by the police to the border crossing. This is because it includes all those escorted to the border regardless of whether there is a readmission agreement or not. (3) The total number of returns includes the sum (1) and (2).



## HOW TO READ THE EMN OBSERVER COUNTRY STATISTICAL ANNEX

The EMN Observer Country Statistical Annex to the 2024 Asylum and Migration Overview (AMO) of the European Migration Network (EMN) provides an overview of relevant statistics for EMN Observer Countries: Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Ukraine.

It follows the framework of the EMN AMO Statistical Annex 2024 covering EU Member States plus Norway, co-produced by Eurostat and the EMN and published in July 2025.<sup>1</sup>

Data were provided by EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) from the reporting EMN Observer Countries and are organised in nine thematic areas: legal migration; international protection; protection for those fleeing the war in Ukraine; unaccompanied minors; citizenship and statelessness; visas; irregular migration; trafficking in human beings; and return and readmission. The lay-out is in table form with notes where necessary to explain the data presented.

Data is provided for 2024 in all cases and for 2021-2024 where available and easily presented. Data on the protection of those fleeing Ukraine is provided from March 2022.

The data presented were collected during March-June 2025 through a common template and the manuscript completed in July 2025. More recent data may become available from the relevant national authorities at a later date.

This 'How to Read' guide describes each individual table presented in the EMN Observer Country statistical annex and any notes on the statistical data provided by each country.

This is the second EMN Observer Country Statistical Annex and is a welcome addition to enhance understanding of the migration situation and trends in those countries.

For any questions, please contact EMN (emn@icf.com)



### LEGAL MIGRATION

#### 1.1 Share of foreign nationals in the total population in absolute numbers 2021-2024

The table shows the total number of foreign residents residing in the reporting EMN Observer Countries in the total population from 2021-2024. There is a row for each EMN Observer Country showing the absolute number of third-country nationals in the country, the population in the country and the share of foreign nationals in the total population as a percentage.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		Figures are as of 1 January 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024.
Georgia		As the 2014 population census data is not up-to-date, data is included on all valid residence card holder foreigners, which shows the approximate annual number of the foreign population in the country.
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		Data on the number of foreigners refers to issued temporary residence permits, permanent residence permits, temporary residence and work permits, and extended permits.
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior; Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) - Estimated population size on 1 January 2024	(1) Regarding the number of Foreigners in the country, figures include foreign nationals that have temporary residence permits issued more than one time consecutively (i.e. the 12 months residence condition has been fulfilled), those that obtained temporary residence permit for one year for the first time and foreign nationals with permanent residence. (2) The number of foreign nationals is as of 31 December 2024, while total population is as of 1 January 2024.
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine; State Statistics Service of Ukraine	Due to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and the subsequent counter-measures, demographic data – particularly population figures – are not available for open use for 2023-2024.

<sup>1</sup> EMN AMO Statistical Annex 2024, [Asylum and Migration Overview 2024 - Statistical Annex](#), accessed 21 August 2025.



## 1.2 Top 3 countries whose citizens received first residence permits, 2024

The table shows the number of first residence permits issued in each EMN Observer Country to the top three citizenships, in absolute numbers. Additionally, the total number of residence permits issued in each country is provided. Data cover 2024.

### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		There is no distinction made between first permits and subsequent/renewed permits in Armenian administrative statistics. Therefore, "first residence permit" means all residence permits (first plus any subsequent).
Georgia		
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		Data on first residence permits are the number of temporary and permanent residence permits issued for the first time (not including extended permits).
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	

## 1.3 Total number of first residence permits in EMN Observer Countries, 2021-2024

The table shows the number of first residence permits issued in each EMN Observer Country in absolute numbers. Additionally, the table covers total population in each country. Data cover 2021-2024.

### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		Armenia does not distinguish between first and subsequent residence permits. Therefore, the data presented for this country include all residence permits issued annually.
Georgia		
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro	Bureau of Statistics (MONSTAT)	Only available for the year 2023.
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior; Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) - Estimated population size on 1 January 2024	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine; State Statistics Service of Ukraine	Due to Russia's military aggression against Ukraine and the subsequent countermeasures, demographic data – particularly population figures – are not available for open use for 2023-2024.



## 1.4 First residence permits issued, distribution by reason, in EMN Observer Countries in absolute numbers and as a percentage, 2024

The table shows the types of first residence permits issued, by reason (work, family, education and other) in EMN Observer Countries in 2024 as an absolute number. It also shows the total number of first residence permits issued, and the percentage of first residence permits per reason out of total first residence permits issued

### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		Armenia does not distinguish between first and subsequent residence permits. Therefore, the data presented for this country include all residence permits issued annually.
Georgia		
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	



## INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION INCLUDING ASYLUM

### 2.1 First-time/total asylum applications in EMN Observer Countries, 2021-2024

The table shows the number of first-time and the number of total asylum applications in EMN Observer Countries, 2021-2024, and the total population of the country. First-time asylum applications are shown as a percentage of total asylum applications.

### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	Asylum applicant: A foreigner or a stateless person who has applied for international protection to the State authority and in respect of whom the Ministry has not made a decision or in respect of whom the court decision has not entered into legal force. In the event of cases when an asylum-seeker withdraws a claim/appeal, appeals the court's decision concerning the withdrawal of a claim/appeal and/or re-applies to the court for international protection, s/he is not considered as an asylum applicant. In case of submitting subsequent application for international protection, a foreigner or stateless person is considered to be an asylum seeker only upon issuance of an individual administrative-legal act on admissibility. Georgia does not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum so the data represents total asylum applications.
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior - Asylum Office	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	Ukraine does not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum so the data represents total asylum application.



## 2.2 Top 3 citizenships of annual number of first-time asylum applications: number of applications and % of total first-time applications in 2024

The table shows the top three countries whose citizens were most often first-time asylum applicants in EMN Observer Countries in 2024. It includes the number of first-time applications (total applications for Georgia and Ukraine) for each of the three citizenships, as well as the percentage they represent of the total number of first-time annual asylum applications.

### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	Georgia does not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum, so the data represents total asylum applications.
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior - Asylum Office	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	Ukraine does not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum, so the data represents total asylum applications.

## 2.3 Number of asylum decisions by outcome (% of total decisions) in EMN Observer Countries in 2024

The table shows the total number of asylum decisions for each EMN Observer Country in 2024. This number is also broken down into the number of asylum decisions per outcome (Geneva Convention Status (Refugee), Humanitarian status, Subsidiary protection status, Rejected decisions) and the percentage of total decisions that each of these represents.

### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		The remaining decisions were related to case dismissals/ terminations/ withdrawals, so neither granting nor rejecting a refugee status.
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	Definitions for Georgia: Rejected applicants for international protection: Persons covered by first instance decisions rejecting applications for international protection taken by administrative body. Persons granted refugee status: Persons covered by first/second instance decisions granting refugee status, taken by administrative body. Persons granted humanitarian protection: Persons covered by first/second instance decisions granting humanitarian protection status, taken by administrative body. (Humanitarian status in Georgia is equivalent to the EU subsidiary protection status). where the procedure was voluntarily discontinued.
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	Subsidiary protection is equivalent to humanitarian protection. The total of 7 834 decisions includes all outcomes, such as rejections, approvals, and instances where the procedure was voluntarily discontinued.
Montenegro		The total of 173 decisions includes 63 terminations of the asylum procedure, 36.4% of decisions taken.
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior - Asylum Office	Humanitarian status is not regulated by the Law on asylum and Temporary Protection. However, in 2024, temporary residence on the ground of humanitarian reasons was issued for 59 persons in accordance with the Law on Foreigners. The total of 496 decisions includes positive decisions (refugee and subsidiary protection), rejected applications as well as decisions on discontinuation of the examination of the application and second instance decisions.
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	



## 2.4 Top 3 citizenships of annual number of first-instance positive asylum decisions: number of positive outcomes per citizenship in 2024

The table shows the 3 citizenships with the highest number of positive first instance asylum decisions in EMN Observer Countries in 2024. This table has been simplified to show an absolute number for the total of all three citizenships, rather than including a breakdown per citizenship. This is because several countries had figures per nationality of less than 5, which are not shown for reasons of confidentiality.

### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	Definitions for Georgia: Persons granted refugee status: Persons covered by first/second instance decisions granting refugee status, taken by administrative body. Persons granted humanitarian protection: Persons covered by first/second instance decisions granting humanitarian protection status, taken by administrative body. (Humanitarian status in Georgia is equivalent to the EU subsidiary protection status). where the procedure was voluntarily discontinued.
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		317 procedures were suspended in 2024.
Serbia	Ministry of Interior - Asylum Office	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	

## 2.5 Top 3 citizenships of annual number of first-instance negative decisions: number of negative outcomes per citizenship and % of total negative outcomes in 2024

The table shows the top three citizenships for negative decisions on their asylum application in EMN Observer Countries in 2024. It also gives the total number of negative decisions and the percentage of the total number of negative outcomes for each citizenship.

### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	Definitions for Georgia: Rejected applicants for international protection: Persons covered by first instance decisions rejecting applications for international protection taken by administrative body.
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		‘-’ is used where the number is less than 5. In these cases the percentage of negative decisions from the total cannot be calculated.
North Macedonia		‘-’ is used where the number is less than 5. In these cases the percentage of negative decisions from the total cannot be calculated.
Serbia	Ministry of Interior - Asylum Office	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	





## PROTECTION FOR THOSE FLEEING THE WAR IN UKRAINE

### 3.1 Type of protection provided by EMN Observer Countries to those fleeing Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine, 2022-2024

The table shows the different types of protection provided by EMN Observer Countries for those fleeing the war in Ukraine (refugee status, humanitarian status or temporary protection (based on national legislation)). It is further broken down by sex (male/female) and age (under 18, aged 18 and over).

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		Ukrainian citizens were not provided with temporary protection in Armenia. All of them were granted refugee status as per Armenian Law on Refugees and Asylum, Article 6, Section 1, Clause 2 definition of a refugee, as: 2) a foreign citizen who is forced to leave his or her country of citizenship (or a stateless person who is forced to leave his or her country permanent residence) due to widespread violence, external attack, internal conflicts, massive human rights violations or other serious events disrupting public order.
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	Georgia has not enabled the Temporary Protection mechanism stipulated by the Law on International Protection. Even though, the number of persons who fled the war in Ukraine has increased in Georgia, no mass influx has been identified and the number of applications for international protection made by citizens of Ukraine is also low. Consequently, asylum seekers from Ukraine are being granted Humanitarian Status (a form of international protection equivalent to subsidiary protection in the EU).
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	The provision of temporary protection in Moldova was effective as of 1 March 2023, and was extended to 1 March 2026. Figures also include non-Ukrainian nationals eligible for temporary protection.
Montenegro		Figures also include non-Ukrainian nationals eligible for temporary protection.
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior - Asylum Office	In 2023, temporary protection was provided for a total of 403 persons for the first time while temporary protection was extended for total of 743 persons. In 2024, temporary protection was provided for a total of 375 persons for the first time while temporary protection was extended for total of 708 persons. Figures also include non-Ukrainian nationals eligible for temporary protection.





## UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

### 4.1 Unaccompanied minors (UAMs) as % of first asylum applications in the country in 2024

The table shows the number of first-time applications by unaccompanied minors as well as the total number of first-time asylum applications in the country – both as absolute numbers.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		'-' is used where the number is less than 5.
Georgia	Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia	'-' is used where the number is less than 5. Definitions for Georgia: Asylum applicant considered to be unaccompanied minor: A foreigner or stateless person below the age of 18 years who has crossed the state border of Georgia without being accompanied by parents or an adult/guardian/caregiver/supporter responsible for him/her, and who, at the moment of his/her application for international protection, does not enjoy representation by parents or an adult/guardian/caregiver/supporter responsible for him/her, as well as a minor who, after crossing the state border of Georgia, appears to be unaccompanied by parents or an adult/guardian/caregiver/supporter responsible for him/her. Georgia does not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum so the data represents total asylum applications.
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	'-' is used where the number is less than 5.
Montenegro		'-' is used where the number is less than 5.
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior - Asylum Office	'-' is used where the number is less than 5. Figures only include first-time applications for asylum by UAM.
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	Ukraine does not differentiate between first and subsequent applications for asylum so the data represents total asylum applications.

### 4.2 Unaccompanied minors (UAM) recorded within the child protection system outside of the asylum procedure, 2024

The table shows unaccompanied minors (UAM) recorded within the child protection system outside of the asylum procedure in EMN Observer Countries in 2024. It shows the total for both sexes as well as the split between male and female.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia		
Moldova		
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs	These are unaccompanied minors who have been identified/ detected in illegal residence in the Republic of Serbia and for whom a guardian has been appointed. The guardian has assessed that it is not in the best interest of the child to submit an application for asylum, or the child left Serbia before the guardian submitted the application.
Ukraine	State Border Guard Service of Ukraine	'-' is used where the number is less than 5.





## CITIZENSHIP AND STATELESSNESS

### 5.1 Foreign nationals who acquired citizenship and stateless persons in absolute numbers, 2021–2024

The table shows foreign nationals who acquired citizenship and stateless persons in absolute numbers in EMN Observer Countries, 2021–2024.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		The number of foreign citizens who acquired citizenship includes a large number not residing in Armenia (mostly representatives of Armenian Diaspora).
Georgia	Public Service Development Agency of Georgia	<p>Data is cumulative statistical data on all six types of acquisition of Georgian citizenship (by naturalisation) derived from the Organic Law of Georgia on Georgian Citizenship (granting citizenship under: 1. ordinary, 2. simplified, 3. exceptional, 4. restoration and 5. special procedures. Calculations also include the data on 6. exercising temporary right for restoration of Georgian citizenship).</p> <p>Georgian citizenship is mainly granted to either former Georgian citizens or persons originating from Georgia; persons who have acquired Georgian citizenship might not always be a resident of Georgia.</p> <p>Definitions for Georgia:</p> <p>Stateless person: A person who is not considered a citizen by any state under its legislation.</p> <p>Recognised stateless: A person having a status of stateless person in Georgia.</p>
Moldova	Public Service Agency	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior	No stateless persons identified during this time.
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	

### 5.2 Top 3 countries of persons acquiring citizenship in EMN Observer Countries in 2024: absolute number and share of total acquisitions by foreign nationals, 2024

The table shows the top three countries whose citizens acquired citizenship in EMN Observer Countries in 2024. It shows this and the total number of citizenships acquired in each country as an absolute number. It also shows the share of the total number of citizenship acquisitions for each of the top three countries.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia	Public Service Development Agency of Georgia	
Moldova	Public Service Agency	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	



VISA POLICY

6.1 Visas issued, 2024

The table shows the number of visas issued in 2024 by EMN Observer Countries as an absolute number. It shows the number of total visas issued as well as a breakdown of the number of national long-stay visas and national short-stay visas issued.

Notes to EMN Observer Country Data		
EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia		
Moldova	Ministry of External Affairs	Total visas also include type A visas (airport transit) and type B visas (transit).
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Ukraine	Ministry Foreign Affairs of Ukraine	

6.2 Short-term visas issued, top 3 countries (and % of total visas issued) in 2024

The table shows the top three countries of short-term visas issued in EMN Observer Countries in 2024 as an absolute number. It also shows the total number of visas issued and the percentage of visas issued to each of the top three countries as a share of visas issued to all nationalities.

Notes to EMN Observer Country Data		
EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia		
Moldova	Ministry of External Affairs	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Ukraine	Ministry Foreign Affairs of Ukraine	



## IRREGULAR MIGRATION

### 7.1 Top 3 nationalities ordered to leave the country in 2024, in absolute numbers and as a share of all nationalities ordered to leave the country, 2024

The table shows the top three nationalities ordered to leave each EMN Observer Country in 2024. It shows this as an absolute number as well as total orders to leave, and the percentage for each of the top three countries, as a share of all nationalities.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia		Definitions for Georgia: Foreigner ordered to leave: foreigners found to be illegally presented who are subjected to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is illegal and imposing an obligation to leave the territory of Georgia.
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Border Police/General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior	The number of return decisions refers to the total number of decisions made, not to the number of persons. This means that the total number of return decisions includes all return decisions that were given to one person during the reporting period (for example, one person during the reporting period may have 2 or more return decisions delivered in case they did not act according to the first one issued to them).
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine/ Ministry Foreign Affairs of Ukraine	

### 7.2 Top 3 nationalities returned to a foreign country in 2024, in absolute numbers and as a share of all nationalities returned

The table shows the top three nationalities returned from each EMN Observer Country in 2024. It shows this as an absolute number as well as total numbers returned, and the percentage for each of the top three countries, as a share of all nationalities.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia		Definitions for Georgia: Foreigner returned following an order to leave: Foreigner who have in fact left the territory of Georgia, whether voluntarily or forced, following an administrative or judicial decision or act stating that their stay is illegal and imposing an obligation to leave the territory
Moldova		
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior	Figures include only two categories of effectively returned persons – those readmitted in accordance with readmission agreements (mainly to EU countries) and those escorted to the border crossing. The number of those returned based on readmission agreements are in brackets.
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine/ Ministry Foreign Affairs of Ukraine	



### 7.3 General statistics on irregular migration, 2021–2024

The table gives an overview of the trend over the last four years (2021–2024) for the four parameters commonly related to ‘irregular migration’. This is shown as an absolute number of those:

*Refused entry at the external borders; Found to be illegally present; Ordered to leave the country; Returned to a third country following an order to leave.*

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia		<p>Definitions for Georgia</p> <p>Foreigner refused entry at the state border:</p> <p>An alien formally refused permission to enter the territory of Georgia (under the Art. 11 of the Law of Georgia on The Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons). There is no concept of internal and external borders in Georgia. The State border of Georgia is as defined under the Law of Georgia on State Border of Georgia. The grounds for refusal refer to the Law of Georgia on The Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons. Each person is counted only once within the reference period, irrespective of the number of refusals issued to the same person.</p> <p>Note: average statistical deviation margin +/-2.4%.</p> <p>Foreigner found to be illegally present:</p> <p>An alien who are detected at the border crossing points of Georgia, while leaving the country, and have been determined to be illegally present in the country since the expiration of visa validity (in accordance with Art. 47 of Law of Georgia on The Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons, Art 190 of the Administrative Offences Code of Georgia). This category may relate to persons who may have entered legally but have subsequently remained on an illegal basis. Each person is counted only once within the reference period.</p> <p>Note: average statistical deviation margin +/-2.4%.</p> <p>Foreigner ordered to leave: Please refer to definitions above (7.1.)</p> <p>Foreigner returned following an order to leave: Please refer to definitions above (7.2)</p>
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Border Police/General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior	
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine/ Ministry Foreign Affairs of Ukraine	





## TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

### 8.1 Foreign national victims of trafficking in human beings (and presumed victims), by sex and age, 2024

The table shows the number of foreign national victims of trafficking in human beings in EMN Observer Countries in 2024 as an absolute number. The number is broke down into children under the age of 18 and adults, as well as by girls, boys, women and men.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia	Ministry of Justice (Trafficking in Human Beings Council).	Definitions for Georgia: Georgian law differentiates between the status of "victim of trafficking" and the status of "statutory victim of trafficking". The status of victim of trafficking is granted to a person by a Permanent Group of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons within 48 hours based on a questionnaire by the mobile group of the Agency for State Care and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking (hereinafter – Agency for State Care), while the status of statutory victim of trafficking is granted by law enforcement authorities in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia. The victim/statutory victim enjoys the same services (free legal aid, psychological and medical assistance, rehabilitation and reintegration measures, one-off compensation shelter and crisis centre) from the Agency for State Care after a person is granted status of victim/statutory victim. Regardless of the difference in the procedure of granting the status, there is no difference between their rights during the process of investigation and/or prosecution.
Moldova	General Inspectorate of Border Police	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Centre for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings	Presumed victims are in brackets. There is no information on gender or age for two presumed victims.
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine	

### 8.2 Forms of exploitation for foreign national victims of trafficking in human beings registered in 2024

The table shows the different forms of exploitation for foreign national victims of trafficking in human beings registered in EMN Observer Countries in 2024. It is given as an absolute number for sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and other forms of exploitation.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia	Ministry of Justice (Trafficking in Human Beings Council).	
Moldova	General Inspectorate of Border Police	
Montenegro		The category "Other forms" includes victims of forced begging who in 3 cases were also victims of forced labour.
North Macedonia		
Serbia	National Center for Human Trafficking Protection	Information is included where available.
Ukraine	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine	



### 8.3 Victims of trafficking in human beings from foreign countries, 2024

The table shows the total number of foreign nationals 'identified' as victims of trafficking in human beings in EMN Observer Countries in 2024. 'Presumed to be' victims are shown in brackets. It gives the total as an absolute number as well as a breakdown by sex. Each country also provides the top three citizenships. Where two or more countries have the same number, all are shown.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		
Georgia		Georgian law differentiates the status of "victim of trafficking" and "status of statutory victim of trafficking". The status of victim of trafficking is granted to the person by a Permanent Group of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons within 48 hours based on the questionnaire of mobile group of the Agency for State Care and Assistance of (Statutory) Victim of Human Trafficking (hereinafter – Agency for State Care), while the status of statutory victim of trafficking is granted by law enforcement authorities in accordance with Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia. The victim/statutory victim enjoys the same services. Figures here are the total of both statuses granted.
Moldova	General Inspectorate of Border Police	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Centre for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human	There is no information on gender or age for two presumed victims. The top three countries of presumed to be victims of trafficking in human beings in 2024 were: India (18), Syria (5) and Burundi (4) and Afghanistan (4).
Ukraine	Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine	





## RETURN AND READMISSION

### 9.1 Number of foreign nationals who left the territory of EMN Observer Countries by type of return, 2021-2024

The table shows the number of voluntary returns, forced returns and the total number of returns as absolute numbers. The table also shows voluntary and forced returns as a percentage of the total number of returns.

#### Notes to EMN Observer Country Data

EMN Observer Country	Data source (where not explicitly stated it is the relevant national authority)	Note
Armenia		The number of voluntary returns only includes cases of assisted voluntary return. There are no administrative statistics on unassisted voluntary return.
Georgia		Definitions for Georgia: Voluntary Return: Voluntary Return refers to the situation in which the foreigner complies voluntarily with the obligation to return (i.e. no enforcement procedure had to be launched). Enforced return: Enforced return, removal refers to the situation in which the foreigner is subject to the enforcement of the obligation to return (the enforcement procedure has been launched).
Moldova	General Inspectorate for Migration	
Montenegro		
North Macedonia		
Serbia	Ministry of Interior	(1) voluntary return means returns through a programme of assisted voluntary return and reintegration. (2) forced return means return through readmission agreements and those who were escorted by the police to the border crossing. This is because it includes all those escorted to the border regardless of whether there is a readmission agreement or not. (3) the total number of returns includes the sum of (1) and (2).
Ukraine	State Migration Service of Ukraine/ Ministry Foreign Affairs of Ukraine	





## For more information

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

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

EMN X account: <https://x.com/emnmigration>

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

## EMN National Contact Points

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

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

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

Croatia [emn.gov.hr/](http://emn.gov.hr/)

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

The Czech Republic [www.emncz.eu/](http://www.emncz.eu/)

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

Finland [emn.fi/en/](http://emn.fi/en/)

France [www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2](http://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/Europe-et-International/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM3/Le-reseau-europeen-des-migrations-REM2)

Germany [www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html](http://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html)

Greece [migration.gov.gr/emn/](http://migration.gov.gr/emn/)

Hungary [www.emnhungary.hu/en](http://www.emnhungary.hu/en)

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

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

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

Lithuania [www.emn.lt/](http://www.emn.lt/)

Luxembourg [emnluxembourg.uni.lu/](http://emnluxembourg.uni.lu/)

Malta [emn.gov.mt/](http://emn.gov.mt/)

The Netherlands [www.emnnetherlands.nl/](http://www.emnnetherlands.nl/)

Poland [www.gov.pl/web/european-migration-network](http://www.gov.pl/web/european-migration-network)

Portugal [rem.sef.pt/en/](http://rem.sef.pt/en/)

Romania [www.mai.gov.ro/](http://www.mai.gov.ro/)

Spain [www.emnspain.gob.es/en/home](http://www.emnspain.gob.es/en/home)

The Slovak Republic [www.emn.sk/en](http://www.emn.sk/en)

Slovenia [emnslovenia.si](http://emnslovenia.si)

Sweden [www.emnsweden.se/](http://www.emnsweden.se/)

Norway [www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway#](http://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway#)

Georgia [migration.commission.ge/](http://migration.commission.ge/)

The Republic of Moldova [igm.gov.md/](http://igm.gov.md/)

Ukraine [dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html](http://dmsu.gov.ua/en-home.html)

Montenegro [www.gov.me/mup](http://www.gov.me/mup)

Armenia [migration.am/?lang=en](http://migration.am/?lang=en)

Serbia [kirs.gov.rs/eng](http://kirs.gov.rs/eng)

The Republic of North Macedonia [mvr.gov.mk/](http://mvr.gov.mk/)

The Republic of Albania