

Residence permits - statistics on first permits issued during the year

Statistics Explained

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Highlights

In 2024, 3.5 million first residence permits were issued in the EU to non-EU citizens, an 8.3% decrease (-315 656) compared with 2023.

In 2024, among the 10 top citizenships of non-EU nationals who received first residence permits, the highest relative decreases compared with 2023 were observed for Belarus (down 37.9%), followed by Türkiye (-12.6%) and Afghanistan (-10.1%).

In 2024, employment was the main reason for non-EU citizens obtaining first residence permits in the EU (representing 31.9% of all first residence permits).

This article presents [European Union \(EU\)](#) statistics on first [residence permits](#) issued to non-EU citizens during the reference year 2024. Persons benefitting from temporary protection, i.e. persons who left Ukraine due to Russia's invasion, are not covered by the data on residence permits; see the methodological section below.

First residence permits — an overview

In 2024, 3.5 million first residence permits were issued in the EU to citizens of non-EU countries. This represents a decline of 8.3% (-315 656 fewer permits) compared with 2023 when a record number of 3.8 million first permits were issued (Figure 1). The decrease was mainly due to a decreased number of first permits issued for employment (155 549 permits less, or -12.2%), other reasons (98 857 permits less, or -10.0%) and family reasons (65 771 permits less, or -6.5%). Conversely, permits issued for education reasons saw a small increase in comparison with 2023 (4 521 permits more, or +0.8%).

In 2024, 1.1 million first residence permits were issued for employment-related reasons, representing 31.9% of all first residence permits issued. Family reasons accounted for 27.1%, education reasons for 15.7%, while other reasons, including international protection, accounted for 25.3%. Figure 1 Among the EU countries, Spain issued the highest number of first residence permits (561 640 permits representing 16.0% of total permits issued in the EU). Germany followed with 544 987 permits (or 15.5%), then Poland with 488 846 (or 13.9%), Italy with 346 411 (or 9.9%) and France with 342 208 (or 9.8%). These 5 countries accounted for 65.1% of all first residence permits issued in the EU in 2024 (Figure 2).

The largest relative decrease in the total number of first permits issued in 2024 when compared with 2023 was recorded in Estonia (-42.5%; from 8 459 in 2023 to 4 860 in 2024), followed by Malta (-29.8%; from 41 927 to 29 433) and Poland (-23.9%; from 642 789 to 488 846). Other notable declines were also observed in Slovakia (-17.9%), Germany (-17.8%), Finland and Slovenia both -14.1%. The most significant relative increases in the total number of permits issued in 2024 compared with 2023 were recorded in Greece (+24.0%; from 70 921 in 2023 to 87 932 in 2024) and Cyprus (+16.1%; from 34 694 to 40 274).

Figure 2 Compared with the population of each EU country, the highest ratios of first residence permits per 1 000 population in 2024 were recorded in Malta (51.7 permits issued per 1 000 population) and Cyprus (41.4). The lowest ratios were observed in Romania (3.0), Bulgaria (3.1) and Estonia (3.5). In total in the EU as a whole, there were 7.8 first residence permits issued per 1 000 population in 2024 (Figure 3).

Figure 3

First residence permits by reason

Employment

In 2024, employment reasons were the most common reason for issuing residence permits in 14 EU countries. The highest shares were observed in Croatia (95.3%), Lithuania (81.8%) and Romania (77.2%) (Figure 4).

Poland with 337 874 first permits was the main destination for non-EU citizens (mainly Ukrainians and Belarusians) entering the EU for work reasons (Figure 1). The next most common destinations for work were Spain (95 735 permits), Croatia (85 574 permits) and Germany (77 149 permits). These 4 EU countries issued more than half of all first permits for employment reasons in the EU (53.3%).

Figure 4 **Family formation and reunification**

Family-related reasons were the most common reason for issuing residence permits in 7 EU countries. In Luxembourg (52.2%), Sweden (49.1%), Spain (46.0%), Belgium (45.7%) and Finland (42.9%), family-related reasons accounted for more than 40.0% of all the permits issued at national level, followed by Germany (36.1%) and Netherlands (32.9%).

Spain (258 192), Germany (196 979), Italy (110 093) and France (90 697) were the EU countries with the highest number of first residence permits issued in 2024 for family-related reasons; these 4 countries accounted for more than two-thirds of all first permits for family-related reasons in the EU (69.0%).

Education and study

Ireland and France were the only 2 EU countries where the most common reason for granting a residence permit was related to education (respectively 48.0% and 32.8%).

In absolute terms, Spain (117 056 permits), France (112 298 permits) and Germany (75 005 permits) emerged as the top choice for non-EU students seeking educational opportunities within the EU.

Other reasons

Figure 4 also shows the number of first residence permits issued for other reasons, such as international protection or other types of residence (e.g. pensioners). In 2024, 4 EU countries had other reasons as the most common basis for granting residence permits: Greece (55.4%), Italy (51.0%), Austria (48.5%) and Estonia (31.9%) of all permits issued at the national level.

First residence permits by sex

An analysis based on the results available for 26 of the EU countries reveals some differences between the sexes as regards their principal reasons for obtaining a residence permit (Figure 5). In 2024, based on available data, the primary reason for issuing a first residence permit to males was for employment-related reasons (21.7% of the total), while the corresponding share for females only accounted for 9.9%. In contrast, 16.0% of all permits issued for females were for family-related reasons; this share was higher than the corresponding proportion recorded for males (11.2%). Almost the same percentages of permits were issued to males and females for education-related reasons, respectively 8.0% and 7.7%.

Figure 5

First residence permits by citizenship and by destination in the EU

In 2024, citizens of Ukraine (295 623, or 8.4% of the total number of first residence permits issued in the EU) received the highest number of first residence permits, ahead of citizens of India (192 445, or 5.5%) and Morocco (188 420, or 5.4%). Nearly half (43.9%) of all first residence permits issued in the EU in 2024 were issued to citizens of the top 10 countries presented in Figure 6.

Figure 6Figure 6 also shows the development of the number of first residence permits that were issued between 2022 and 2024 for the 10 top citizenships of non-EU citizens. The ranking in top 10 citizenships that were granted first residence permits changed for some of the citizenships between 2022 and 2024. Ukraine and Belarus remained among the largest groups despite declining numbers. China, Morocco, and India rose in the ranking, and by 2024 Colombia and Bangladesh entered the top 10, replacing Russia and Brazil.

In 2024 compared with 2023, among countries that were already in the top 10 in previous years, the highest relative increases were observed for China (+4.4%), Morocco (+4.2%), and Syria (+0.4%). The largest decreases were observed for Belarus (-37.9%), followed by Türkiye (-12.6%), Afghanistan (-10.1%), and India (-9.3%).

There are several factors that influence the destination chosen by citizens of non-EU countries granted residence permits, including: geographical proximity (for example, a high number of Ukrainians and Belarusians sought residence in Poland, a high number of Albanians in Greece, and a high number of Moroccans in Spain and France); historical and linguistic links (for example, a high number of Venezuelans, Colombians and Peruvians sought residence in Spain, a high number of Moroccans, Algerians and Tunisians in France, and a high number of Brazilians and Cape Verdeans sought residence in Portugal); or established migrant networks (for example, a high number of Turkish citizens sought residence in Germany) (Table 1).

Top 5 non-EU countries whose citizens received a first resident permit in 2024, by EU and EFTA country

Belgium			Bulgaria			Czechia			Denmark		
Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)
Morocco	7 296	9.3	Türkiye	4 993	25.4	Ukraine	9 389	20.7	United States	5 183	11.0
Syria	5 254	6.7	Russia	3 212	16.3	Philippines	4 393	9.7	India	4 698	10.0
Türkiye	5 215	6.6	Uzbekistan	1 901	9.7	Vietnam	3 176	7.0	Nepal	3 609	7.7
Afghanistan	4 568	5.8	Nepal	1 100	5.6	United States	2 901	6.4	Iran	3 231	6.9
Palestine**	3 252	4.1	Ukraine	1 028	5.2	Mongolia	2 468	5.4	China including Hong Kong	3 100	6.6
Others	53 243	67.5	Others	7 428	37.8	Others	23 109	50.9	Others	27 246	57.9
Germany			Estonia			Ireland (*)			Greece		
Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)
Syria	107 613	19.7	Ukraine	2 132	43.9	India	22 180	27.7	Albania	16 525	18.8
Afghanistan	42 508	7.8	Russia	326	6.7	Brazil	10 551	13.2	Afghanistan	12 407	14.1
Türkiye	38 029	7.0	India	282	5.8	China including Hong Kong	6 287	7.9	Syria	11 630	13.2
India	33 813	6.2	Türkiye	168	3.5	United States	4 773	6.0	Pakistan	8 006	9.1
Kosovo*	22 304	4.1	United States	124	2.6	Philippines	3 129	3.9	China including Hong Kong	4 737	5.4
Others	300 720	55.2	Others	1 828	37.6	Others	33 065	41.3	Others	34 627	39.4
Spain			France			Croatia			Italy		
Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)
Morocco	92 817	16.5	Morocco	36 815	10.8	Nepal	17 435	19.4	Bangladesh	44 100	12.7
Colombia	75 662	13.5	Algeria	29 270	8.6	India	10 382	11.6	Morocco	31 638	9.1
Venezuela	48 409	8.6	Tunisia	22 456	6.6	Serbia	10 342	11.5	Albania	24 734	7.1
Peru	33 957	6.0	China including Hong Kong	14 798	4.3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	10 116	11.3	Egypt	23 515	6.8
China including Hong Kong	19 008	3.4	United States	13 062	3.8	Bangladesh	9 933	11.1	Pakistan	21 462	6.2
Others	291 787	52.0	Others	225 807	66.0	Others	31 601	35.2	Others	200 962	58.0
Cyprus			Latvia			Lithuania			Luxembourg		
Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)
Nepal	6 098	15.1	India	2 197	24.3	Belarus	15 812	28.9	India	989	10.0
Russia	5 833	14.5	Uzbekistan	1 658	18.4	Uzbekistan	5 908	10.8	Syria	646	6.5
India	5 171	12.8	Russia	987	10.9	Ukraine	5 718	10.5	Brazil	567	5.7
Syria	4 754	11.8	Belarus	432	4.8	Tajikistan	4 420	8.1	United States	505	5.1
Sri Lanka	3 006	7.5	Ukraine	349	3.9	India	4 319	7.9	China including Hong Kong	480	4.9
Others	15 412	38.3	Others	3 404	37.7	Others	18 488	33.8	Others	6 695	67.7
Hungary (*)			Malta			Netherlands			Austria		
Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)
Vietnam	13 065	14.9	India	6 353	21.6	Syria	24 628	19.2	Syria	18 333	27.9
Ukraine	10 017	11.4	China including Hong Kong	3 365	11.4	India	11 070	8.6	Serbia	4 439	6.8
China including Hong Kong	8 093	9.2	Colombia	2 747	9.3	Türkiye	9 123	7.1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4 020	6.1
India	5 201	5.9	Nepal	2 671	9.1	China including Hong Kong	8 524	6.6	Afghanistan	4 001	6.1
Philippines	4 728	5.4	Philippines	1 999	6.8	United States	6 732	5.2	Türkiye	3 995	6.1
Others	46 520	53.1	Others	12 298	41.8	Others	68 301	53.2	Others	30 880	47.0
Poland			Portugal			Romania			Slovenia		
Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)
Ukraine	226 184	46.3	Brazil	29 752	24.4	Nepal	15 282	26.8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	9 364	34.2
Belarus	151 116	30.9	India	10 562	8.7	Sri Lanka	7 149	12.5	Kosovo*	4 062	14.8
Georgia	12 250	2.5	Bangladesh	10 389	8.5	Bangladesh	4 443	7.8	Serbia	4 035	14.7
India	10 358	2.1	Cabo Verde	7 470	6.1	Türkiye	3 710	6.5	North Macedonia	2 354	8.6
Türkiye	9 673	2.0	Pakistan	6 640	5.4	Moldova	3 658	6.4	India	1 259	4.6
Others	79 265	16.2	Others	57 059	46.8	Others	22 869	40.0	Others	6 304	23.0
Slovakia			Finland			Sweden			Iceland		
Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)
Ukraine	5 900	25.0	Philippines	3 490	7.5	India	8 387	12.6	Philippines	361	11.2
Serbia	2 720	11.5	India	3 255	7.0	China including Hong Kong	5 324	8.0	United States	333	10.3
Vietnam	1 731	7.3	Ukraine	2 780	6.0	Thailand	3 436	5.1	Palestine**	236	7.3
Georgia	1 661	7.0	Sri Lanka	2 748	5.9	Pakistan	3 333	5.0	Venezuela	219	6.8
India	1 117	4.7	China including Hong Kong	2 736	5.9	Syria	2 835	4.2	Vietnam	214	6.6
Others	10 465	44.4	Others	31 503	67.7	Others	43 502	65.1	Others	1 857	57.7
Liechtenstein			Norway			Switzerland					
Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)	Citizens of:	(number)	(%)			
Switzerland	463	53.4	Syria	2 598	11.0	United States	4 339	9.1			
Brazil	50	5.8	India	1 785	7.6	China including Hong Kong	4 011	8.4			
Türkiye	46	5.3	Vietnam	1 620	6.9	India	3 746	7.9			
Kosovo*	29	3.3	Philippines	1 400	5.9	United Kingdom	3 068	6.5			
United States	29	3.3	United Kingdom	1 270	5.4	Brazil	1 969	4.1			
Others	250	28.8	Others	14 916	63.2	Others	30 385	63.9			

(*) low reliability data.

(*) break in series for Education and Other Reasons categories.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

** This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual position of the reporting country on this issue.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

Table 1: Top 5 non-EU countries whose citizens received a first resident permit in 2024, by EU and EFTA country Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

Poland was the principal destination for Ukrainian citizens, representing 76.5% of all resident permits issued to Ukrainians in the EU in 2024 (Table 2). Similarly, the principal destination for citizens of Belarus was also Poland (86.5% of all resident permits issued to citizens of Belarus in the EU). Spain was the most popular destination for citizens of Colombia (78.7%), Morocco (49.3%) and China (16.6%), while Italy was for citizens of Bangladesh (46.8%). Germany emerged as the most favoured destination for citizens of India (17.6%), Syria (57.9%), Türkiye (34.1%) and Afghanistan (49.3%).

Top 10 non-EU countries whose citizens received first residence permits in the EU, by EU country issuing the permit, 2024

Top 10	EU permits issued (number)	Three leading EU countries issuing permits									Other EU countries	
		First	(number)	(%)	Second	(number)	(%)	Third	(number)	(%)	(number)	(%)
Total	3 505 906	Spain	561 640	16.0	Germany	544 987	15.5	Poland	488 846	13.9	1 910 433	54.5
Ukraine	295 623	Poland	226 184	76.5	Germany	10 951	3.7	Hungary	10 017	3.4	48 471	16.4
India	192 445	Germany	33 813	17.6	Ireland	22 180	11.5	Italy	19 960	10.4	116 492	60.5
Morocco	188 420	Spain	92 817	49.3	France	36 815	19.5	Italy	31 638	16.8	27 150	14.4
Syria	185 913	Germany	107 613	57.9	Netherlands	24 628	13.2	Austria	18 333	9.9	35 339	19.0
Belarus	174 790	Poland	151 116	86.5	Lithuania	15 812	9.0	Germany	1 411	0.8	6 451	3.7
China including Hong Kong	114 526	Spain	19 008	16.6	France	14 798	12.9	Germany	12 469	10.9	68 251	59.6
Türkiye	111 515	Germany	38 029	34.1	Poland	9 673	8.7	Netherlands	9 123	8.2	54 690	49.0
Colombia	96 186	Spain	75 662	78.7	Italy	4 708	4.9	France	2 862	3.0	12 954	13.5
Bangladesh	94 287	Italy	44 100	46.8	Portugal	10 389	11.0	Croatia	9 933	10.5	29 865	31.7
Afghanistan	86 293	Germany	42 508	49.3	Greece	12 407	14.4	France	11 925	13.8	19 453	22.5

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

eurostat 

Table 2: Top 10 non-EU countries whose citizens received first residence permits in the EU, by EU country issuing the permit, 2024 Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

Figure 7 looks in more detail at the reasons for granting permits to citizens of particular countries. Around 7 out of 10 Ukrainians who were granted a residence permit in the EU in 2024 received their permit for employment-related reasons. Employment was also the principal reason for granting residence permits in the EU to Belarusians (55.2%) and Indians (43.9%). Family was the prevailing reason for permits granted to Moroccans (46.6%), Colombia (44.8%) and Turks (35.4%). Permits for education were primarily issued to Chinese (34.1%), while other reasons were predominant for Afghans (85.4%), Syrians (79.0%) and Bangladesh (40.8%).

Figure 7Table 3 focuses on the top 5 countries whose citizens received first residence permits in the EU by reason and by 3 leading EU countries issuing a permit. In 2024, Moroccans were the largest group to receive residence permits for family-related reasons (mostly in Spain), and Indians were the largest group to receive residence permits for education-related reasons, near to a third of which were issued in Germany. Ukrainians and Belarusians were granted the largest number of residence permits in the EU for employment-related reasons, of which the vast majority were granted in Poland. Syrians topped the list of permits issued for other reasons, of which 55.8% were granted in Germany.

Top 5 non-EU countries whose citizens received first residence permits in the EU, by reason and by EU country issuing the permit, 2024

PERMITS ISSUED FOR FAMILY REASONS										
Top five	EU permits issued (number)	Three leading EU countries issuing permits						Other EU countries		
		First	(number)	(%)	Second	(number)	(%)	Third	(number)	(%)
Morocco	87 732	Spain	50 579	57.7	Italy	13 819	15.8	France	11 933	13.6
India	43 257	Germany	12 107	28.0	Italy	5 285	12.2	Netherlands	4 919	11.4
Colombia	43 134	Spain	39 014	90.4	Italy	1 078	2.5	Germany	801	1.9
Türkiye	39 462	Germany	18 770	47.6	Netherlands	3 351	8.5	France	2 440	6.2
Ukraine	34 563	Poland	13 869	40.1	Germany	6 173	17.9	Czechia	3 611	10.4
									10 910	31.6

PERMITS ISSUED FOR EDUCATIONAL REASONS										
Top five	EU permits issued (number)	Three leading EU countries issuing permits						Other EU countries		
		First	(number)	(%)	Second	(number)	(%)	Third	(number)	(%)
India	48 191	Germany	12 533	26.0	Ireland	10 440	21.7	France	6 310	13.1
Morocco	44 057	Spain	23 620	53.6	France	12 500	28.4	Germany	4 260	9.7
China (*)	39 003	France	7 709	19.8	Germany	5 458	14.0	Spain	4 888	12.5
United States	30 938	France	7 170	23.2	Spain	6 904	22.3	Denmark	3 778	12.2
Colombia	23 542	Spain	18 902	80.3	France	1 315	5.6	Malta	1 184	5.0
									2 141	9.1

PERMITS ISSUED FOR EMPLOYMENT REASONS										
Top five	EU permits issued (number)	Three leading EU countries issuing permits						Other EU countries		
		First	(number)	(%)	Second	(number)	(%)	Third	(number)	(%)
Ukraine	214 428	Poland	185 476	86.5	Hungary	9 490	4.4	Lithuania	4 761	2.2
Belarus	96 546	Poland	80 320	83.2	Lithuania	13 548	14.0	Spain	398	0.4
India	84 426	Croatia	10 324	12.2	Italy	8 428	10.0	Germany	8 358	9.9
Nepal	50 513	Croatia	17 428	34.5	Romania	15 255	30.2	Cyprus	5 886	11.7
Philippines	38 904	Poland	6 971	17.9	Croatia	5 769	14.8	Hungary	4 584	11.8
									21 580	55.5

PERMITS ISSUED FOR OTHER REASONS										
Top five	EU permits issued (number)	Three leading EU countries issuing permits						Other EU countries		
		First	(number)	(%)	Second	(number)	(%)	Third	(number)	(%)
Syria	146 960	Germany	81 937	55.8	Netherlands	20 781	14.1	Austria	17 840	12.1
Afghanistan	73 654	Germany	37 116	50.4	Greece	12 399	16.8	France	11 487	15.6
Belarus	66 037	Poland	64 534	97.7	Lithuania	520	0.8	Germany	143	0.2
Bangladesh	38 455	Italy	35 185	91.5	France	1 662	4.3	Greece	369	1.0
Venezuela	37 235	Spain	32 670	87.7	Italy	2 427	6.5	Germany	807	2.2
									1 331	3.6

(*) including Hong Kong

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

eurostat 

Table 3: Top 5 non-EU countries whose citizens received first residence permits in the EU, by reason and by EU country issuing the permit, 2024 Source: Eurostat (migr_resfirst)

Source data for tables and graphs

- [Residence permits statistics: tables](#)

Data sources

The statistics used for this article are provided to [Eurostat](#) by the responsible authorities in each of the EU and EFTA countries, principally Ministries of the Interior or Home Affairs or various immigration agencies. The data are based entirely on administrative sources supplied to Eurostat as part of an annual residence permits data collection exercise in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of [Regulation \(EC\) No 862/2007](#) on Community statistics on migration and international protection. Commission [Regulation \(EU\) No 216/2010](#) implementing Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 gives the definitions of the reasons for the residence permits statistics.

Limitations in data availability affect the information presented in this article:

- Break in series for Poland in 2018 (employment and other reasons), Greece in 2021 (other reasons), Italy in 2022 (other reasons), Spain in 2023 (education reasons) and Hungary in 2024 (education and other reasons).
- For first residence permits issued by sex, data for Slovakia are not available. The unknown category for sex is not included in the totals.

The data on residence permits may be analysed by: reporting country, citizenship of the permit holder, reason for the permit being issued, and length of validity of the permit. From reference period 2010 onwards, data on

residence permits were collected on a voluntary basis by age and by sex, becoming mandatory data collection for the 2021 reference period onwards.

Residence permits statistics are available as both flows and stocks.

- Data related to residence permits granted during the reference year (flows): the data published under this category contain information about first residence permits issued during the reference year and information about any change of residence status of immigrants during the reference year;
- Data related to residence permits valid at the end of the reference year (stock of permits): the data published under this category contain information about the number of valid permissions to stay at the end of the reference year and long-term legal residence status at the end of the reference year.

It should be noted that certain methodological aspects are not fully harmonised between the reporting countries due to different legal or information technology systems. Therefore, the results that are presented in this article should be interpreted with care and readers are advised to make reference to the metadata file on [residence permits statistics](#). Some of the main methodological and administrative differences are noted below.

- The note on low reliability in Irish data highlights limited data quality reported by the Irish authorities. The process of generating residence permits data involves both the Irish Police and the Department of Justice for which an old information system is currently used. The current system's limitations, which omits unique identifiers of persons, and requires manual data checks, may lead to potential quality issues. According to Irish authorities a comprehensive modernisation programme of the information systems to ensure more accurate data management is in progress.

Starting with the 2021 reference period, there were several improvements in the data collection, including methodological aspects. These changes were introduced through the implementation of [Regulation \(EU\) 851/2020](#) amending Regulation (EC) No 862/2007. More details are available in the following document: [2023 Residence Permits Technical Guidelines](#).

Methodological note

Residence permits data collection refers to residence permits as any authorisation issued by the national authorities of a EU country allowing a third-country national (non-EU citizen) to stay legally on its territory. Persons benefitting from temporary protection are not included in any of the Residence permits statistics. Temporary protection status is considered to be of a different administrative nature to that of the authorisations to reside reported in the residence permits data collection. These persons are subject of a separate data collection on Temporary Protection (TP); see data on temporary protection [here](#) and the statistics explained article [here](#).

Context

The residence permits are a significant component of the migration area, being linked to the national and European migration context and policies. Migration policies within the EU are built upon solidarity and responsibility, taking into account the contribution that immigrants make to the EU. Within the European Commission, the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs is responsible for immigration policy. As recent development in the area of migration, the [Pact on Migration and Asylum](#), was adopted by the European Parliament in April 2024 and by the Council in May 2024. This Pact provides a common European response to migration. It allows the EU to manage migration in a fair and sustainable way, ensuring solidarity between countries while also providing certainty and clarity for people arriving in the EU and protecting their fundamental rights. More information regarding the EU's migration policy can be accessed on the European Commission's [website](#).

Footnotes

Explore further

Other articles

- [Residence permits — a methodological and analytical overview](#)

- [Residence permits - statistics on stock of permits at the end of the year](#)
- [Children in migration - first residence permits](#)
- [Asylum applications - annual statistics](#)
- [Statistics on countries responsible for asylum applications \(Dublin Regulation\)](#)
- [Enforcement of immigration legislation statistics](#)
- [Migrant integration statistics - facts and figures](#)
- [EU population diversity by citizenship and country of birth](#)

Database

- [Managed migration \(migr_man\)](#) , see:

Residence permits (migr_res)

Residence permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr_resval)

First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship (migr_resfirst)

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Thematic section

- [Migration and asylum](#)
- [Managed migration](#)

Publications

- [All publications on managed migration](#)
- [All publications on asylum](#)
- [All publications on children in migration](#)
- [All publications on migrant integration](#)

Methodology

- [Residence permits](#) (ESMS metadata file — migr_resval_esms)

External links

- [European Commission — Pact on Migration and Asylum](#)
- [European Commission — DG Migration and Home Affairs — Policies](#)
- [European Commission — EU Immigration Portal \(EUIP\)](#)
- [European Commission — European Migration Network \(EMN\)](#)
- [European Commission — Migrant integration hub](#)
- [OECD — Migration](#) (also available in French)
- [OECD — International Migration Outlook](#) (also available in French)