



# SAFE PATHWAYS FOR REFUGEES II

## OECD-UNHCR Study on Third-country Solutions for Refugees:

Admissions for family reunification, education, and employment purposes between 2010 and 2019



This document was jointly prepared by the OECD and UNHCR. The arguments expressed and opinions employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries or UNHCR. This document is for general distribution. All rights reserved. Reproductions and translations are authorized, except for commercial purposes, provided the source is acknowledged.



# CONTENTS

5	Foreword
<b>7</b>	<b>1. Highlights of a decade (2010–2019)</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>2. Background</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>3. Methodology and scope</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>4. Data limitations</b>
13	4.1. Overestimation
14	4.2. Undercoverage and underestimation
<b>14</b>	<b>5. Analysis of admission trends</b>
15	5.1. By type of permit
16	5.2. By destination country
19	5.3. By population
<b>28</b>	<b>6. Recommendation to States to improve data collection on complementary pathways for admission</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>7. Conclusion</b>
31	References
34	Annex I - Compliance of the data collected with definitions
38	Annex II - Data by nationality and country of destination, 2019
41	Annex III - Data by nationality and permit type, 2010 – 2019
42	Annex IV - Data by permit type and country of destination, 2010 – 2019

# FOREWORD

*In July 2019, the global community launched the Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways envisaged in the Global Compact on Refugees. The strategy sets a 10-year goal to resettle one million refugees and admit two million refugees through complementary pathways by 2028.*

2020 challenged refugee protection and the search for solutions, including progress towards these aims. While conflict and persecution continued to force people to flee their countries, the COVID-19 crisis impacted the ability of refugees to access resettlement and complementary pathways. Strict local and international movement restrictions came into effect; embassies suspended their visa services; and refugees about to depart for third countries were stranded due to health and safety controls and the cancellation of international flights.

Yet the crisis also offered an opportunity to innovate how refugees access legal admission systems. Technological advances allowed for remote processing of visa applications and many States demonstrated greater flexibility concerning family reunification cases. Multi-stakeholder partnerships were also strengthened to find reasonable and practical administrative solutions. Furthermore, countries and communities recognised the value of the resilience and human capital that refugees bring, notably in the healthcare sector, allowing for renewed accreditation of experience.


This joint study carried out by the OECD and UNHCR presents an overview of safe admission pathways used by persons of concern to UNHCR across specific population groups over the decade prior to the Covid crisis (2010-2019). The report shows an encouraging trend: over 1.5 million individuals arrived in OECD countries in the period, and the targets set in the Three-year Strategy for 2019 were met. In addition to tracking progress, the study provides a sound evidence base for how to continue to advance implementation of the strategy.

To meet the objective of the Global Compact on Refugees for greater responsibility sharing, and overcome the challenges presented by COVID-19, further efforts from the international community are needed. This includes a role for States and the private sector, academia, civil society and communities themselves in actively offering opportunities and supporting the admission, reception and integration of refugees. The lessons and advancements made during 2020 should be galvanized and underpin an increase of admission pathways for skilled and talented persons who happen to be refugees.



**Stefano Scarpetta**

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



**Gillian Triggs**

Assistant High Commissioner for  
Protection, **UNHCR**



Humanitarian Corridors coordinator for the Federation of Evangelical Churches, Simone Scotta, (left), helps Ammar Issa, 48, a Palestinian refugee from Syria, with his bags, at Rome's Fiumicino Airport. **Photo credit:** © UNHCR/Alessandro Penso

...

# 1

## Highlights of a decade

(2010-2019)

 **1.5**  
**million people**

arrived in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries and Brazil for family, work and study purposes over the course of 10 years.

 **156**  
**000**  
**people arrived**  
**in 2019 alone**

compared with the target of 120,000 set for 2019 by the Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways.



**2.5:1**

The ratio between first-time residency permits granted for family, work and education purposes for refugees of seven nationalities covered by the report against the total number of those resettled from the same nationalities.

 **Family**  
**permits**  
**make up**  
**67** **per**  
**cent**

of all permits granted over the decade.



Costs and documentation requirements, among other barriers, continue to prevent families from being reunited and talented and skilled refugees from accessing opportunities.

## 2 Background

Since 2018, the OECD's International Migration Division and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Division of International Protection have been working together to enable the systematic collection, sharing and analysis of data related to the availability and use of complementary pathways for admission to third countries. This project, which strengthens the evidence base of collective action in this field, is part of an ongoing collaboration between the OECD and UNHCR on the protection and integration of refugees and the development of regular and safe pathways for them to access protection and solutions.

Similarly to the 2016 "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants", the "Global compact on refugees" (GCR) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, underscores the importance of international cooperation and the need to advance more predictable, equitable and sustainable sharing of responsibility for the protection of, and solutions for, refugees. As part of the GCR and the New York Declaration, States (together with civil society, international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and others) committed to expanding access to third-country solutions, including resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways for the safe admission of refugees to third countries. States, therefore, agreed to make available to refugees a broad array of opportunities, which are complementary to the long-established approaches to third-country solutions, such as resettlement. This commitment was further elaborated in the Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways launched in May 2019, which provides guidelines for the multi-stakeholder and multisectoral approach to expanding complementary pathways for admission, strengthening the existing ones and making them **more accessible, reliable and predictable**.

Yet, as underlined in the Three-Year Strategy, "unlike for resettlement, global baseline data on complementary pathways is not available". This second edition of the statistical report "Safe pathways for refugees" aims to provide an indicative reference. The initial joint statistical report, released in December 2018, was the first systematic attempt at gathering and analysing data on the use of safe legal pathways by refugees in the OECD region and globally.

The report focuses on family reunification and non-humanitarian pathways, such as education- and employment-related admissions, that can provide refugees with progressive access to solutions. Other admission pathways such as humanitarian pathways<sup>1</sup> and nominated or sponsorship pathways<sup>2</sup> have not been considered in this report, as there are not yet enough comparable data available.

While acknowledging the limitations of the available data and in the absence of other comparable data, the Three-Year Strategy used the findings of the first "Safe pathways for refugees" report to establish a global target on complementary pathways of two million refugees admitted through complementary pathways by the end of 2028.

Implementing and measuring progress against the complementary pathways target will be contingent upon the development of a more robust evidence base. Neither UNHCR nor OECD collect such data systematically. This joint OECD-UNHCR data-collection process, with the support of the States, aims to progressively fill this gap. Enhanced analysis and evaluation of data related to the use of regulated and safe admission pathways by refugees will inform and assist in the development of policy and programmatic responses. This will, in turn, support the building of predictable systems needed to expand, improve access to and develop third-country solutions.

1. These include admissions through humanitarian visas and other humanitarian admission programmes such as the Humanitarian Corridors operating in Italy, France, Belgium and Andorra.

2. These are specific programmes that allow individuals, groups of individuals, or organizations to directly engage in refugee admission efforts, by identifying, selecting and supporting the entry and stay of nominated individuals not referred by UNHCR. Sponsorship can include the provision of financial, emotional, social and/or settlement support to travel to and settle in a third country. Examples of a nominated or sponsorship programme are the Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) Program of Canada or the Special Humanitarian Program (SHP) of Australia.



## Complementary pathways in the “Global compact on refugees” (paragraph 7, 47, 94–96)

**7.**

The objectives of the global compact as a whole are to: (i) ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) **expand access to third-country solutions**; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity. The global compact will seek to achieve these four interlinked and interdependent objectives through the mobilization of political will, a broadened base of support, and arrangements that facilitate more equitable, sustained and predictable contributions among States and other relevant stakeholders.

...

**47.**

Improving data and evidence will also support efforts to achieve solutions. Data and evidence will assist in the development of policies, investments and programmes in support of the voluntary repatriation to and reintegration of returnees in countries of origin. In addition, **States, UNHCR, and other relevant stakeholders will work to enable the systematic collection, sharing, and analysis of disaggregated data related to the availability and use of resettlement and complementary pathways for admission of those with international protection needs**; and share good practices and lessons learned in this area.

...

**94.**

As a complement to resettlement, other **pathways for the admission of persons with international protection needs can facilitate access to protection and/or solutions**. There is a need to ensure that such pathways are

made available on a more systematic, organized, sustainable and gender-responsive basis, that they contain appropriate protection safeguards, and that the number of countries offering these opportunities is expanded overall.

...

**95.**

The three-year strategy on resettlement will also include complementary pathways for admission, with a view to significantly increasing their availability and predictability. Contributions will be sought from States, with the support of relevant stakeholders, to facilitate effective procedures and clear referral pathways for family reunification, or to establish private or community sponsorship programmes that are additional to regular resettlement, including community-based programmes promoted through the Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative (GRSI). Other contributions in terms of complementary pathways could include humanitarian visas, humanitarian corridors and other humanitarian admission programmes; educational opportunities for refugees (including women and girls) through grant of scholarships and student visas, including through partnerships between governments and academic institutions; and labour mobility opportunities for refugees, including through the identification of refugees with skills that are needed in third countries.

...

**96.**

Contributions will be sought to support the sharing of good practices, lessons learned and capacity development for new States considering such schemes (see above, para 47).

## Box 2:

### Data challenges identified in the Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways (pages 9 and 25)

#### Complementary pathways: barriers to access, limited coordination, and lack of data

Data concerning the availability and use of complementary pathways is incomplete. Current systems are not designed to capture holistic information on refugees' profiles, skills and knowledge to facilitate access to complementary pathways, nor to capture data on refugee admissions through existing pathways.

...

#### Goal 2, enabling action 4. Use data and innovative tools to facilitate refugee access through:

- development of UNHCR and State mechanisms to gather and analyse comprehensive data on the availability and use of complementary pathways;
- improved data systems to capture information on refugees, profiles, skills and knowledge;
- tools to match refugee profiles and skills with existing complementary pathways opportunities;
- digital and other communication tools to make information on complementary pathways more widely available for refugees;
- online and other web-based platforms to help refugees access educational, language and skills training resources to prepare for complementary pathways; and
- development of tools to monitor and evaluate complementary pathways programmes.

## 3 Methodology and scope

While generally continuing with the methodology of the 2018 joint report, this issue of the report expanded the data-collection exercise in line with the current displacement trends, and included two additional nationalities (Iranians and Venezuelans) and two additional receiving countries (Colombia, the newest OECD member State, and Brazil, whose authorities voluntarily agreed to participate in this exercise).

For the purpose of consistency and comparability, the data presented and analysed cover the nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic, Eritrea, Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia, with the addition of nationals of Venezuela and Iran, entering OECD countries and Brazil with regular visas or stay permits that may be related to complementary pathways for admission to third countries. Given the ever-changing nature of asylum needs and refugee-recognition trends,



After 5 years of financial struggles and administrative processes there is a new beginning for the reunited Congolese mother and her daughters in the historic French city of Dijon. **Photo credit:** © UNHCR/Benjamin Loyseau

these nationalities have been selected on the basis of several indicators and factors, such as the fact that these seven groups together account for more than half of the world's refugees under UNHCR's mandate in each of the years covered by this data collection (2010–2019). The chosen nationalities also show high refugee-recognition rates in OECD countries and Brazil, ranging from over 50 per cent to 96 per cent in 2019.

For the purpose of this study, permits are considered as any first-time authorization issued by a receiving country to lawfully allow a foreign national to enter or stay for family reunification, work or study purposes. As in the previous report, the data are collected directly from OECD member countries based on first-time permits issued during the 2010–2019 period. The data do not cover refugees, nor asylum-seekers that legalize their entry or stay in OECD countries or Brazil through the asylum system.




Subsequent applications for other types of permits, including permit renewals or status changes in the destination country, are not covered.

Data on family permits include family reunification with beneficiaries of international protection (convention refugees or those granted temporary/subsidiary protection) or with other legal residents/nationals who are family members. Data also potentially include, in some rare cases, accompanying family members of labour migrants or students.

Data on labour migration cover mostly temporary foreign worker permits but may also include, in some cases, people who have been granted permanent residence in the context of skilled settlement programmes or economic visas. Data on students refer to permits granted for study purposes and visas for academic secondary and tertiary education scholarships.

**Table 1.**

Worldwide population of refugees and Venezuelans displaced abroad<sup>3</sup> by country of origin (end-year figures<sup>4</sup>)

Country of origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Afghanistan	3,054,709	2,664,436	2,586,152	2,556,502	2,596,270	2,666,305	2,501,457	2,624,266	2,681,269	2,728,858
Eritrea	222,460	251,954	285,371	308,236	363,092	407,449	457,262	486,217	507,267	505,134
Iran	68,791	72,361	75,940	75,070	82,191	84,950	94,100	118,637	129,940	129,675
Iraq	1,683,579	1,428,308	746,206	401,466	369,954	264,094	316,063	362,542	372,342	344,478
Somalia	770,154	1,077,048	1,136,719	1,121,770	1,106,434	1,123,156	1,012,326	986,397	949,652	905,122
Syria	18,452	19,931	729,022	2,468,332	3,887,491	4,873,243	5,524,515	6,310,514	6,654,386	6,616,994
Venezuela	6,701	7,577	8,208	8,395	8,009	7,454	7,537	9,273	2,613,993	3,675,494
	4,724,835	4,883,189	4,930,339	4,759,508	5,971,875	6,684,634	7,272,067	9,043,754	9,044,660	9,122,347
	10,549,681	10,404,804	10,497,957	11,699,279	14,385,316	16,111,285	17,185,327	19,941,600	22,953,509	24,028,102
	55%	53%	53%	59%	58%	59%	58%	55%	61%	62%

All other countries of origin
  Total
  Seven nationalities as a percentage of global

3. Venezuelans displaced abroad are persons of Venezuelan origin who are in need of international protection under the criteria contained in the Cartagena Declaration, but who have not applied for asylum in the country in which they are present. Regardless of status, Venezuelans displaced abroad require protection against forced returns, and access to basic services. UNHCR started reporting on Venezuelans displaced abroad as a separate category from 2018 onward. The number of Venezuelans in Table 1 contains both persons who fall under the category of Venezuelans displaced abroad and those who were recognized as refugees after undergoing an asylum process.

4. Note: All figures exclude State of Palestine refugees under the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) mandate.

# 4 Data limitations

Complementary pathways are meant to complement refugee resettlement by offering safe and legal admission avenues to refugees and other persons in need of international protection who find themselves outside their country<sup>5</sup> of origin and seeking opportunities in a third country. Complementary pathways for admission are a responsibility-sharing mechanism and should contribute to a progressive approach to solutions.

To be able to reflect admissions through complementary pathways in the spirit of the GCR, one would include individuals in need of international protection admitted to an OECD country for the purposes of family reunification, employment or education, following an initial stay in a first country of asylum where they sought protection. However, it is generally not possible to distinguish in the data available whether the recipients of family, work and study permits arrived directly from their countries of origin or fled via another country. The figures presented in this report are therefore indicative of refugee admissions through complementary pathways, with the caveat that they may also include people who were admitted directly from one of the seven countries of origin (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, Venezuela) and thus may not have crossed an international border to meet the definition of a refugee prior to arrival in an OECD country.

Government statistics on first-time residence permits or other administrative data sources in general do not enable refugees, persons in a refugee-like situation or persons with a refugee background<sup>6</sup> to be identified unless they hold an asylum or humanitarian-related permit. Given the high asylum-recognition rates (50 per cent or more for any one year) of nationals from the seven countries of origin

considered, it can however be assumed that a large number of individuals counted in this study would have a well-founded refugee claim.

Additional admission pathways such as humanitarian pathways and nominated sponsorship pathways have not been considered in this report as there are not yet enough comparable data available, and full comparability between receiving OECD countries and Brazil is not guaranteed for these pathways.

In addition to the below summary of specific sources of overestimation and underestimation of permits for this report, Annex I contains a detailed description of the compliance of the data collected with definitions by permit type and host country.

## 4.1 Overestimation

Data related to first-time permits granted were considered for this exercise and, where possible, permit renewals or status changes in the destination country were not included. However, in some instances, permit renewals could not be removed from the figures (Denmark, New Zealand, United States of America). Status changes may also be included. As a result, there is a risk that persons who obtained an initial temporary permit (in particular students and temporary workers) appear a second time in the statistics if in subsequent years they obtained a permit of a different type, such as an employment or family permit.

There is also a risk that the number of family permits issued has been overestimated in cases where spouses and children who accompanied the primary asylum applicant were granted a family

5. Third country: a receiving State different from the country of origin and current country of residency in which a person has sought protection (host country).

6. For further information, please see the definitions and concepts contained in the 2018 "International recommendations on refugee statistics", prepared by the Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics available from [https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles\\_and\\_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018\\_1746\\_EN\\_08-E.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018_1746_EN_08-E.pdf)

residence permit instead of “derivative refugee status”<sup>7</sup> (also called “consequence status”). Native-born foreign nationals, if not given citizenship of the country of residence at birth, are counted by some countries under the residence permit of their parents. This type of measurement error has been identified in Belgium, Greece and Poland but may also apply to some other countries. How much it affects the measurement is uncertain, but the effect is potentially limited to a few countries and mostly to cases where there are large long-standing refugee communities.

## 4.2 Undercoverage and underestimation

Data were available for 35 of the 37 OECD countries plus Brazil. It was not possible to obtain data from the Republic of Korea and Turkey. In 2019, Turkey alone was host to 45 per cent of the combined population of refugees from the seven countries of origin and Venezuelans displaced abroad living in OECD countries. Furthermore, 17 per cent of new asylum applications from the seven nationalities to OECD countries between 2010 and 2019 were lodged in Turkey.

In addition, some specific data gaps remained: no information could be obtained on permits granted by Brazil for work or family reasons for 2016; there are no figures on permits granted to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals by Finland in 2010; and no information for any type of permits was available for Chile in 2010 and 2011 and for Colombia between 2010 and 2013. Compared with the above-mentioned data gap of Turkey as a host country not being included in the analysis, these represent relatively small sources of undercoverage: with the exception of Finland, the above-mentioned countries received less than 1 per cent of the total asylum applications lodged by nationals of the seven countries studied in OECD countries plus Brazil in the respective years.

There is further undercoverage with respect to data on family permits: the data obtained for some host countries exclude permits for family reunification with a person under international protection (Japan, Mexico) or under subsidiary international protection (Switzerland), whereas the data for Ireland exclude children below the age of 16 and the data for Canada exclude family members who reunified with persons issued with non-humanitarian permits.

# 5 Analysis of admission trends

Over the 2010–2019 period, a combined total of four million new asylum applications were submitted in OECD countries and Brazil by nationals of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria and Venezuela. In the same period, close to 1.5 million first-time residence permits were granted by OECD countries and Brazil to nationals of the seven countries for family, work, or education-related

reasons, including about 156,000 in 2019 alone. During the decade, about 2.2 million individuals of the same nationalities were recognized as refugees or granted a subsidiary form of protection and 572,000 persons from the seven populations concerned arrived in OECD countries and Brazil through resettlement programmes.

7. The principle of family unity gives effect to the protection of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society, as described in Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Under this principle, refugee status may be granted to the spouse and dependents of a person who meets the refugee criteria. When spouses and dependents acquire refugee status by application of the family unity principle, they are said to enjoy “derivative status”. It is important to note that “the principle of the unity of the family does not only operate where all family members become refugees at the same time. It applies equally to cases where a family unit has been temporarily disrupted through the flight of one or more of its members”. UNHCR, “Handbook on procedures and criteria for determining refugee status and guidelines on international protection under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees”, Chapter VI, para 181–188, April 2019, HCR/1P/4/ENG/REV.4, available from <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5cb474b27.html>. See also UNHCR “Master glossary of terms”, June 2006, Rev.1, available from <https://www.refworld.org/docid/42ce7d444.html>.

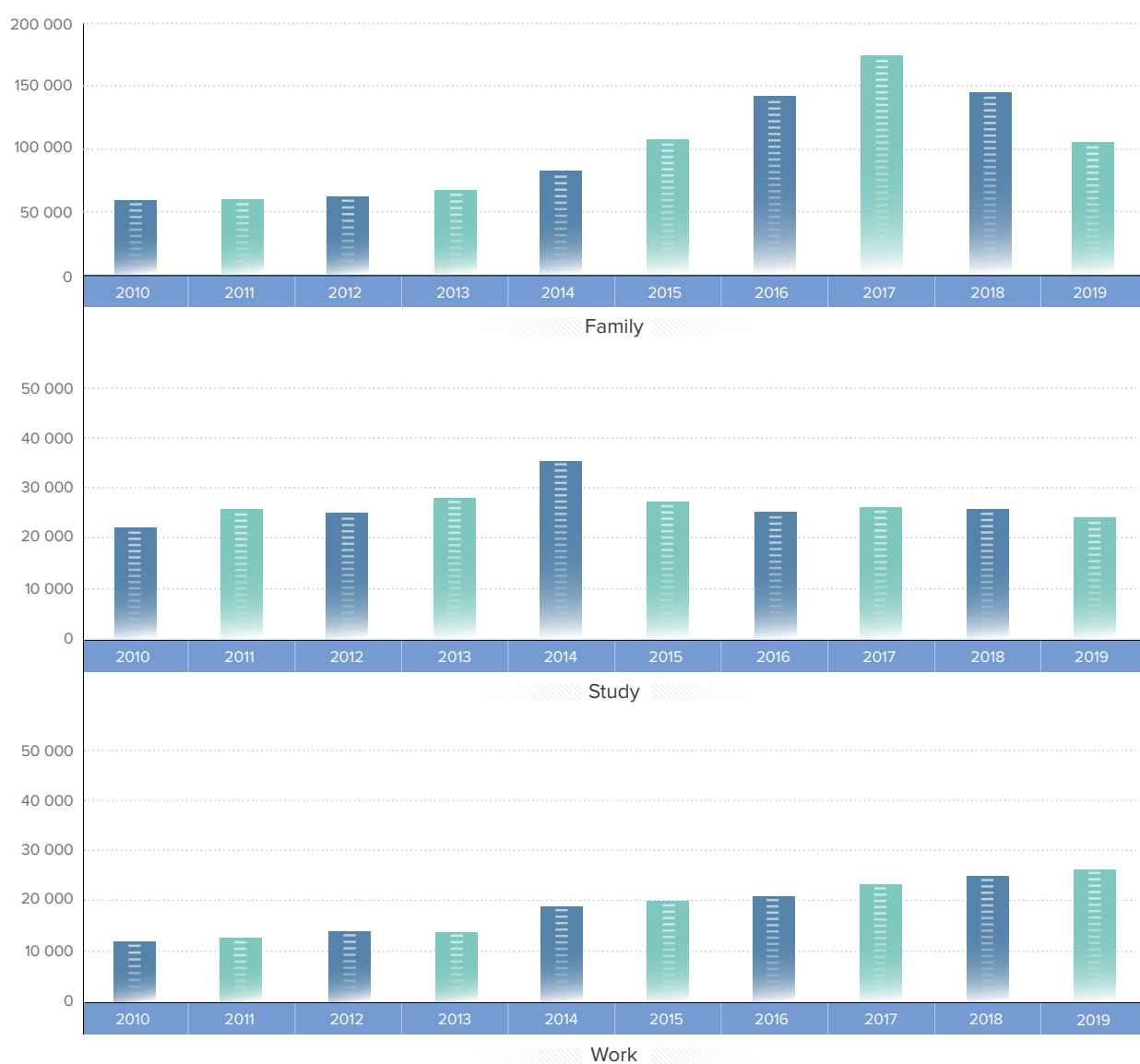
## 5.1 By type of permit

In 2019, the number of work permits granted to nationals of the seven surveyed source countries increased and those for education or for family reunification decreased, resulting in a 20 per cent overall annual decrease.

Nevertheless, the number of work and education permits granted in 2019 was over 50 per cent greater than the number of permits observed at the beginning of the decade.

**Figure 1.**

First-time permits granted by OECD countries and Brazil to nationals of Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria, and Venezuela by permit type, between 2010 and 2019 (where data are available)



**Note:** No information is available for: permits delivered by Brazil for study or family purposes for the year 2016; permits delivered by Chile over the 2010–2011 period; permits delivered by Colombia over the 2010–2013 period; permits delivered by Finland to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.

Family permits make up 67 per cent of all permits granted and reported among the seven populations over the 2010–2019 period. After peaking in 2017, the number of permits delivered for family reasons went back in 2019 to its 2015 level (Figure 1). In 2019, OECD countries received an estimated total of 5.3 million new permanent migrants, of which about 1.6 million were family related (excluding family members of foreign workers) (OECD, 2020), meaning the seven populations mapped for this exercise accounted for not less than 9 per cent of all family permits issued by OECD countries for family reasons.

Study permits make up 18 per cent of the permits granted for non-humanitarian reasons to the seven populations over the period considered. The number of permits granted for education decreased by 7 per cent in 2019. Apart from a rise in 2014, the number of study permits granted was stable over the decade. In 2019, the 24,000 new study permits delivered to the seven populations considered amounted to 2 per cent of the total number of study permits delivered by OECD countries.

Work permits were, among the non-humanitarian permits delivered, the only category of permits on the rise in 2019 (+5 per cent). Although, over the decade, only 13 per cent of the permits delivered

to the seven populations considered were work permits, the number of permits granted under this motive gained relative importance year-on-year in the decade. The number of work permits delivered in 2019 was more than twice what it had been 10 years earlier. In 2019, for the first time in the decade, more permits were delivered to nationals of the seven surveyed countries for work reasons (17 per cent) than for study reasons. In 2019, the work permits issued to the seven nationalities of interest in this report amounted to 4 per cent of the total number of work permits delivered by OECD countries.

## 5.2 By destination country

Overall, in 2019, Germany and Sweden, followed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Spain and the United States have issued the largest numbers of residency permits for work, study, or family purposes to the seven populations considered. These five destination countries granted more than half of the permits considered in this report. Over the decade, the United States was the number one destination country, but the number of permits that it granted dropped in 2019 for the third consecutive year to about half its 2010–2018 annual average, resulting in it ranking fifth in 2019 (Table 2).

...

Eritrean refugee Negeset and her three children visit the registration centre in Addis Ababa to have their biometrics taken and their documents issued for family reunification to Norway. They arrived in Ethiopia a year ago. **Photo credit:** © UNHCR/Elisabeth Arnsdorf Haslund





**Table 2.**

First family, labour and student permits granted by destination country to Afghans, Eritreans, Iranians, Iraqis, Somalis, Syrians and Venezuelans, 2010–2019

Destination	2010–2018 annual av.				2019				2019/2010–18 av. change (%)
	Family	Work	Study	Total	Family	Work	Study	Total	
Australia	4 711	1 344	1 307	7 363	4 625	1 057	650	6 332	-14
Austria	374	73	415	862	746	153	160	1 059	+23
Belgium	2 642	54	159	2 855	4 156	102	250	4 508	+58
Brazil	21	529	41	591	145	693	173	1 011	+71
Canada	430	690	2 138	3 259	930	3 011	6 769	10 710	+229
Chile	54	151	60	265	667	713	87	1 467	+454
Colombia	5 744	5 386	1 110	12 240	3 248	6 145	659	10 052	-18
Czech Republic	100	42	120	263	62	57	198	317	+20
Denmark	2 530	365	158	3 054	1 051	276	290	1 617	-47
Estonia	13	9	21	44	63	110	71	244	+460
Finland	1 490	96	118	1 704	2 003	348	80	2 431	+43
France	687	227	878	1 793	864	525	1 001	2 390	+33
Germany	21 981	761	2 519	25 261	16 165	1 670	2 125	19 960	-21
Greece	390	59	29	478	580	21	81	682	+43
Hungary	236	71	518	825	285	135	801	1 221	+48
Iceland	8	3	7	17	25	17	6	48	+179
Ireland	186	62	662	910	120	113	127	360	-60
Israel	0	73	23	96	0	95	35	130	+35
Italy	1 718	343	1 299	3 360	1 905	106	1 279	3 290	-2
Japan	334	293	185	812	348	408	179	935	+15
Latvia	14	2	4	20	12	2	15	29	+47
Lithuania	25	16	17	58	26	4	111	141	+141
Luxembourg	41	12	9	62	104	50	28	182	+195
Mexico	2 616	2 003	264	4 882	4 815	1 864	180	6 859	+40
Netherlands	2 244	93	152	2 489	5 490	239	313	6 042	+143
New Zealand	427	126	148	700	330	126	120	576	-18
Norway	3 345	111	112	3 568	3 153	156	191	3 500	-2
Poland	70	179	329	578	180	285	240	705	+22
Portugal	225	62	52	340	1 638	427	141	2 206	+549
Slovak Republic	107	135	49	291	146	81	203	430	+48
Slovenia	14	10	7	31	55	36	8	99	+222
Spain	5 064	1 350	1 543	7 957	11 088	2 763	1 413	15 264	+92
Sweden	18 180	1 424	609	20 214	17 351	1 542	709	19 602	-3
Switzerland	578	118	288	983	756	128	280	1 164	+18
United Kingdom	9 563	918	3 578	14 059	12 624	1 059	2 042	15 725	+12
United States	15 845	3 198	8 339	27 382	9 383	1 988	3 116	14 487	-47
<b>Total</b>	<b>102 008</b>	<b>20 389</b>	<b>27 269</b>	<b>149 666</b>	<b>105 139</b>	<b>26 505</b>	<b>24 131</b>	<b>155 775</b>	<b>+4</b>

**Note:** No information is available for: permits delivered by Brazil for study or family purposes for the year 2016; all permits delivered by Chile over the 2010–2011 period; all permits delivered by Colombia over the 2010–2013 period; all permits delivered by Finland to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.

In Germany, the number one destination country, the number of family permits delivered (mostly to Syrians) decreased in 2018 and 2019 while the number of work permits (only 8 per cent of the inflows) increased steadily over the decade. Sweden remains the second destination country, but there too the number of family permits delivered decreased, whereas it increased in the United Kingdom. Spain granted more than 11,000 family permits in 2018 and 2019 (three times more than in the first half of the decade), while the number

of permits it delivered for work or study remained high. Canada, the sixth destination country, delivers mainly study permits to the populations of the seven countries surveyed. All types of permits are rising rapidly in Canada, with close to 11,000 permits granted in 2019 compared with about 2,000 in the first half of the decade. The number of new permits delivered increased rapidly in Portugal as well as in Chile, even without considering the regularization options offered by the latter to Venezuelans (Box 3).

### Box 3:

#### Other temporary residency permits for Venezuelans in Colombia, Chile and Brazil

Faced with unprecedented inflows of Venezuelans, Brazil, Chile and Colombia adapted their migration regimes to accommodate these arrivals and offer Venezuelans regular/legal stay in their country.

The permits issued for such purposes are beyond the scope of this report as they are not issued specifically for family, work or study purposes. Instead, they are based on special or humanitarian grounds and issued after the person has already entered the destination country.<sup>8</sup>

Colombia initiated a special permit of residence (Permisos especial de permanencia – PEPs<sup>9</sup>) to Venezuelans already in the country. By

the end of October 2020, more than 700,000 Venezuelans had regularized their legal status in the country through the PEP.

Similarly, Chile issued more than 336,000 work permits to Venezuelans who entered the country under different grounds (often as tourists) over the 2016–2019 period, and Brazil issued more than 100,000 residency permits between 2018 and 2019 to Venezuelans who were living in Brazil under the special interministerial decision (Autorização de residência - Portaria Interministerial N° 9).<sup>10</sup>

8. Except for the Colombian Tarjeta de Movilidad Fronteriza (TMF), which allows short-term movements in the border region in order to purchase goods, and the Chilean Democratic Responsibility Visa, which is delivered by Chilean Consulates in Venezuela (from 2018) or in third countries (from 2019). By the end of 2019, Chile had already delivered more than 55,000 such entry visas.

9. Resolution No. 1272 of 2017 – Related to the implementation of the PEP created by Resolution 5797 of July 25 2017 and the establishment of the procedure for its issuance to Venezuelan nationals [Colombia], 28 July 2017, available in Spanish from <https://www.refworld.org/es/docid/5d7fd167a.html>.

10. Legislative Branch, Brazil: Inter-ministerial Ordinance No. 9, of 14 March 2018 provides for the granting of a residence permit to immigrants who are in Brazilian territory and are nationals of a border country, where the Residence Agreement for Nationals of MERCOSUR States Parties and associated countries is not in force, in order to meet the interests of national migration policy. Official Gazette of the Union of 15 March 2018, available in Portuguese from <https://www.refworld.org/es/docid/5aaaac654.html>.



Habesha Project from Mexico provides hope for refugees with scholarly ambitions. Syrian refugee Zakariya (left), 32, works in a mobile phone repair shop in Zaatari camp with his friend Hussein. After eight years living in Zaatari, he is leaving on a scholarship supported by UNHCR and Mexico. **Photo credit:** © UNHCR/Shawkat Alharfosh

### 5.3 By population

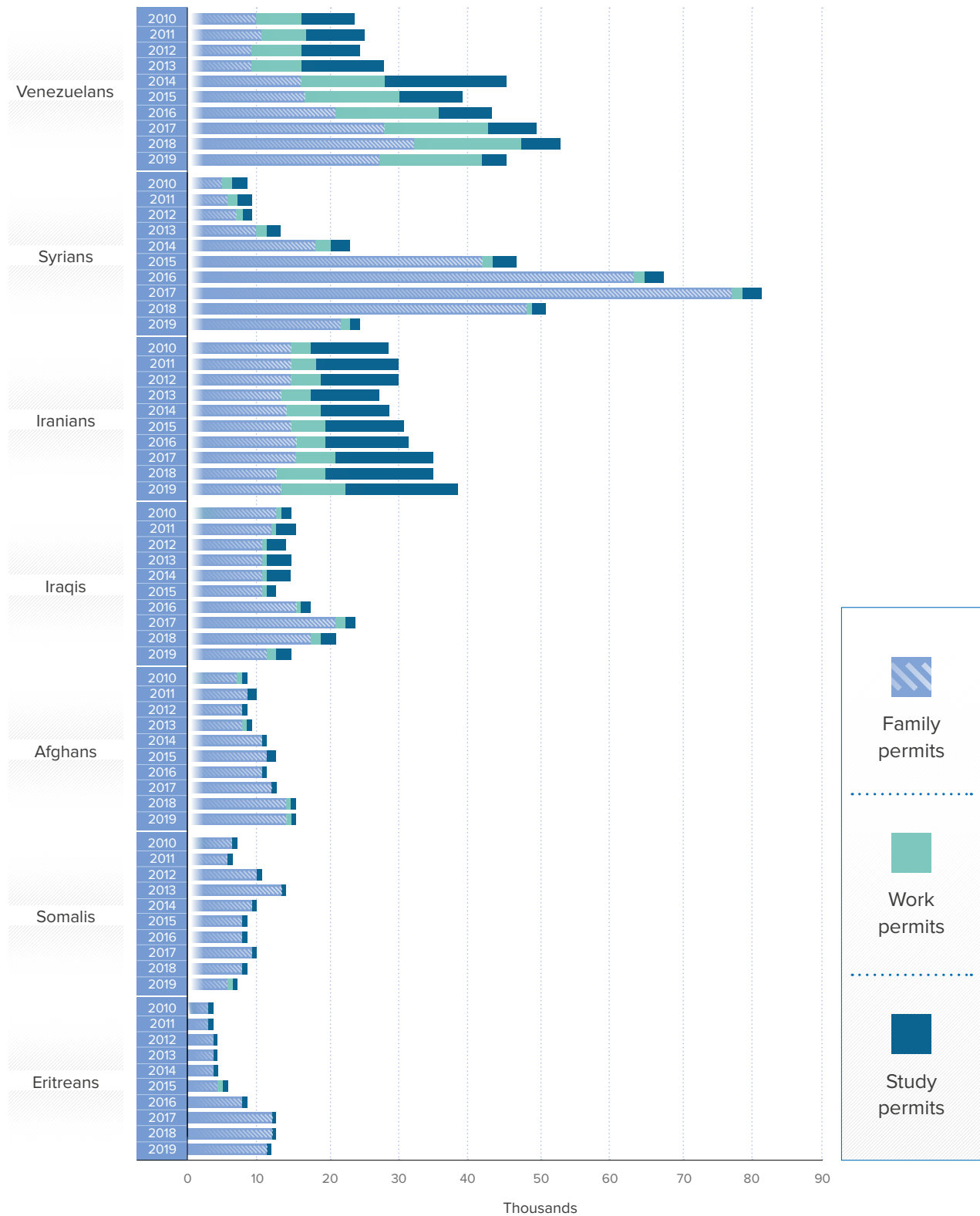
In 2018 and 2019, OECD countries and Brazil issued far fewer permits to Syrians after a record high in 2017 (81,000 permits received that year versus 24,000 in 2019). Venezuelans moved into first place among the seven nationalities surveyed, despite a slight decrease in the number of permits they obtained in 2019 (46,000 permits received that year). The number of permits granted to Venezuelans exceeded the number of permits granted to Syrians not only in 2018 and 2019, but also over the decade. The number of permits delivered to Iranians, especially study and work permits, increased steadily from 2016. After a peak of admissions for family reasons, the number of admissions of Iraqis for non-humanitarian reasons decreased in 2018 and 2019. On the contrary, the number of permits delivered to

Afghans remained relatively constant throughout the decade. Although the number of permits delivered to Eritreans decreased slightly in 2019, it amounted to three- or fourfold the levels observed in 2010.

Somalis, Eritreans, Afghans and to a lesser extent Syrians mostly entered OECD countries or Brazil with family permits. They often reunited with a close family member, who him/herself received some form of international protection. Iranians and Venezuelans experienced more diversified admission channels. For example, in 2019, 33 per cent of the Venezuelans entering an OECD country or Brazil were holding work permits and 42 per cent of the Iranians were holding study permits.

**Figure 2.**

First-time permits granted by OECD countries and Brazil by country of nationality (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Iran, Iraq, Somalia, Syria and Venezuela) and permit type, between 2010 and 2019



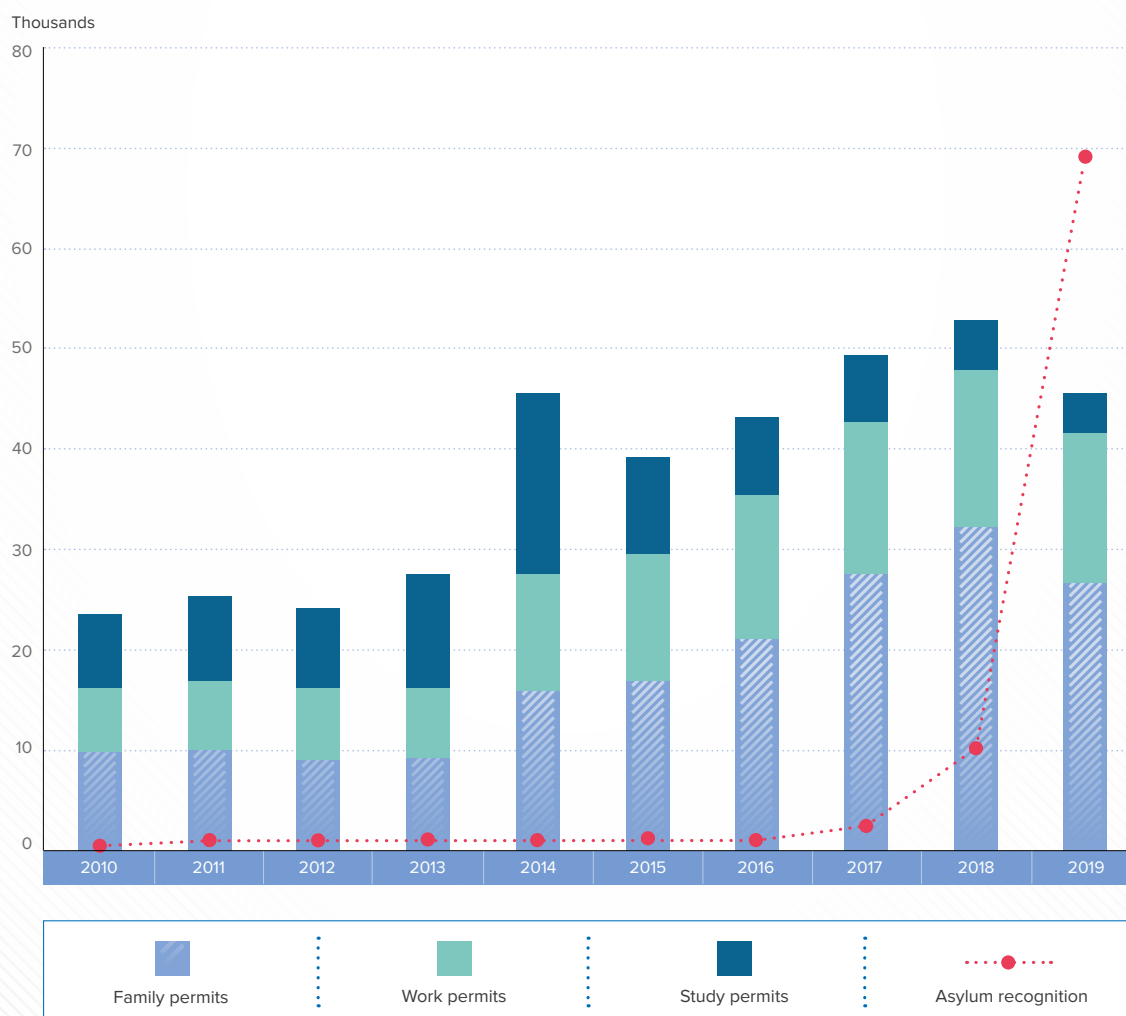
**Note:** No information is available for: permits delivered by Brazil for study or family purposes for the year 2016; permits delivered by Chile over the 2010–2011 period; permits delivered by Colombia over the 2010–2013 period; permits delivered by Finland to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.

## Venezuelans

A total of 377,000 permits were issued to Venezuelans for work, study and family purposes between 2010 and 2019, of which almost half were family permits (47 per cent). The United States issued the highest number of permits to Venezuelans over the considered period (108,000), followed by Spain (78,000), Colombia (71,000) and Mexico (50,000). In most major destinations, issuances of all categories of permits were on the rise until 2018, before decreasing slightly in 2019, although in the United States, the reverse trend was observed after 2016 (Annex III). Asylum recognition for Venezuelans in OECD countries and Brazil (not taking into account Turkey and Republic of Korea) rose steeply in 2019.

**Figure 3.**

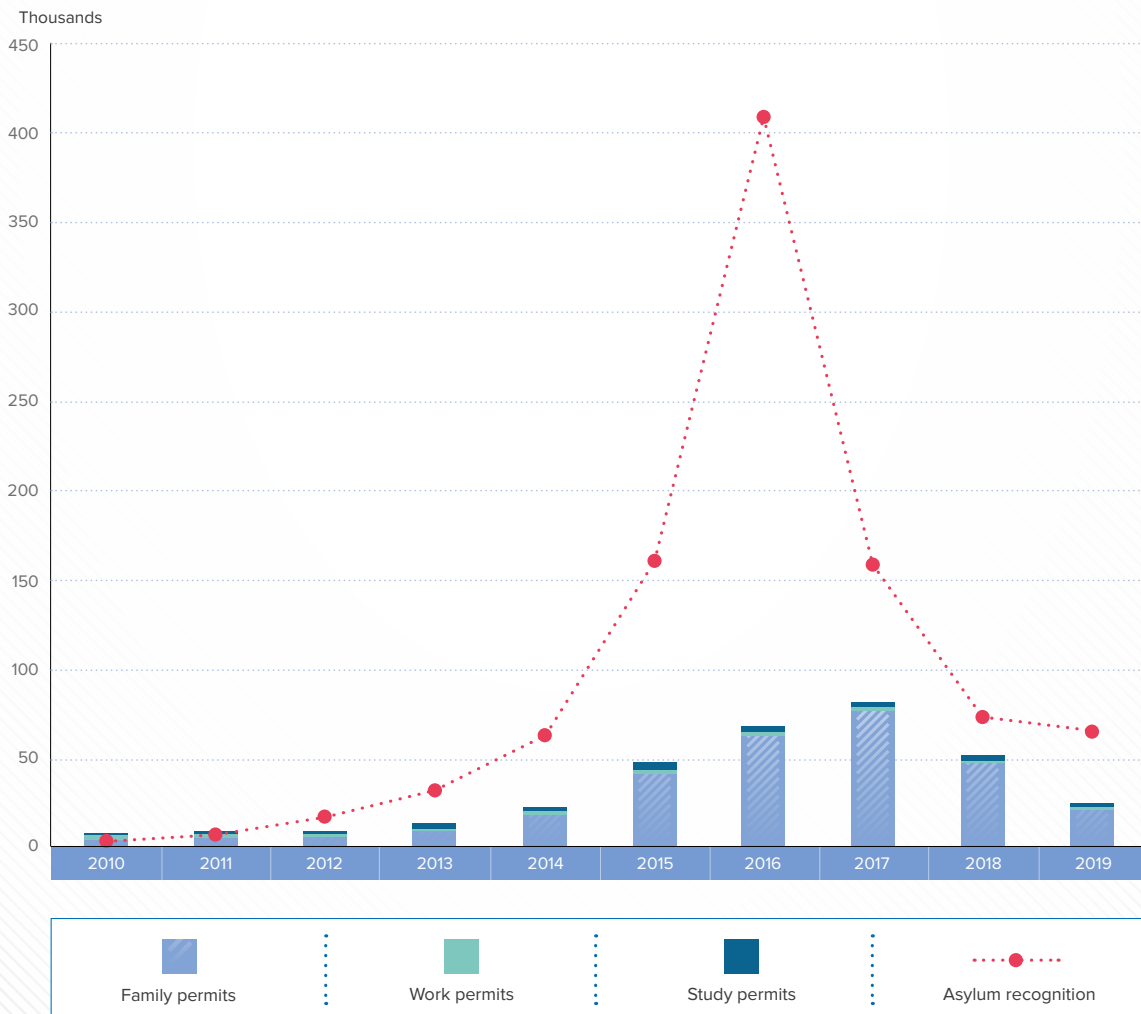
Permits granted to Venezuelans and asylum recognition, 2010–2019



## Syrians

Syrians received 334,000 permits over the course of the review period. Germany issued nearly half (153,000 or 46 per cent) of all permits for this population group, mostly for family and study reasons. Sweden issued 65,000 family permits and 4,000 work permits to Syrians, followed by the United States, the United Kingdom, Denmark and Belgium respectively. Issuances of permits for Syrians decreased markedly in the United States from 2017 and in Denmark from 2016, while in the two largest destination countries (Germany and Sweden) the decreasing trend commenced in 2018. The number of permits granted by OECD countries and Brazil to Syrians was generally lower than the number of recognized refugees, especially in the years 2015 to 2017.

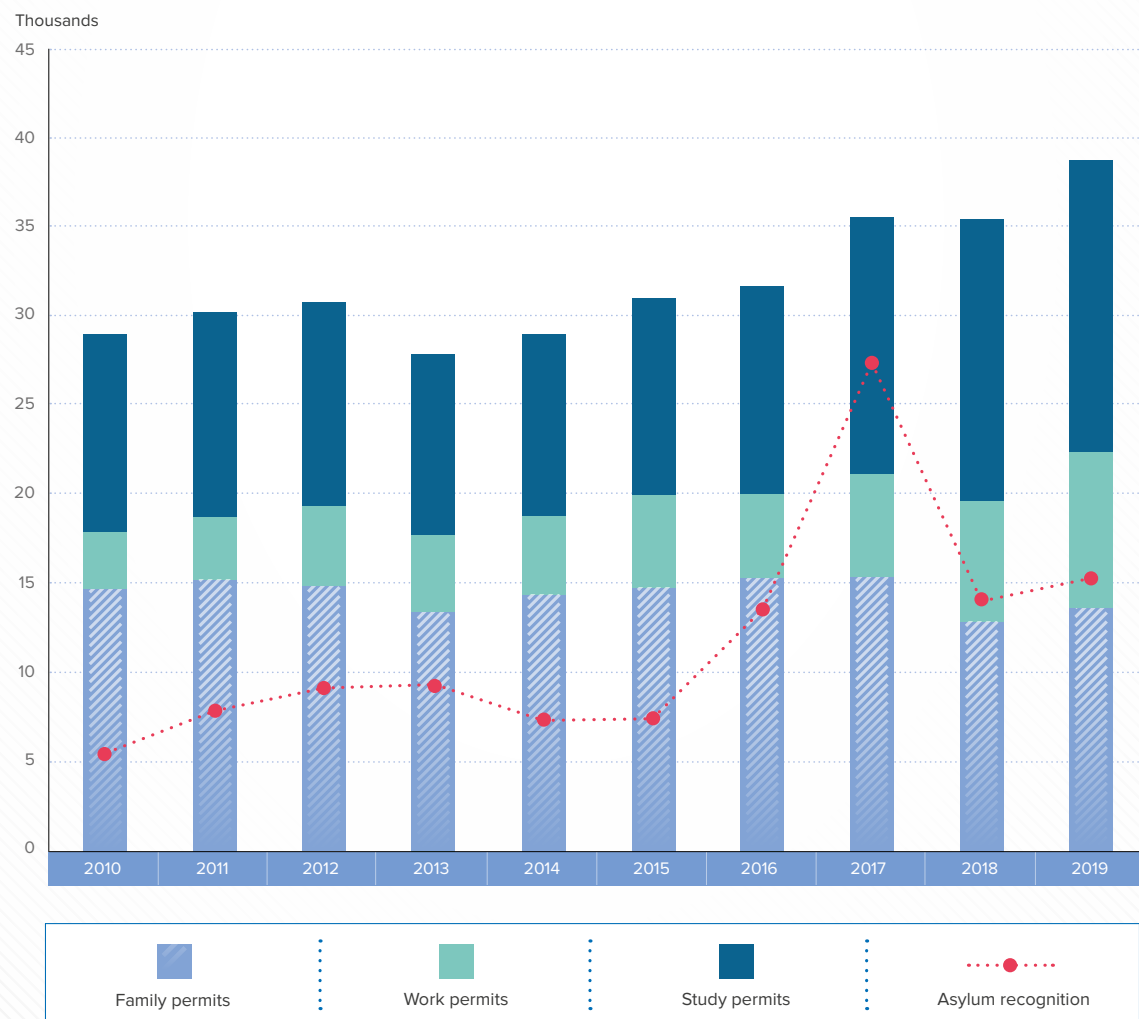
**Figure 4.**  
Permits granted to Syrians and asylum recognition, 2010–2019



## Iranians

Over the course of the reporting decade, Iranians received 315,000 permits from, by decreasing order of importance, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Germany and Sweden. In 2019, however, the United States issued fewer non-humanitarian permits to Iranians than the other major destinations (apart from Australia). Since 2017, Canada has become the number one destination country for Iranian workers and students. Unlike for Syrians, asylum recognition of Iranians is lower than the number of non-humanitarian permits delivered to Iranians.

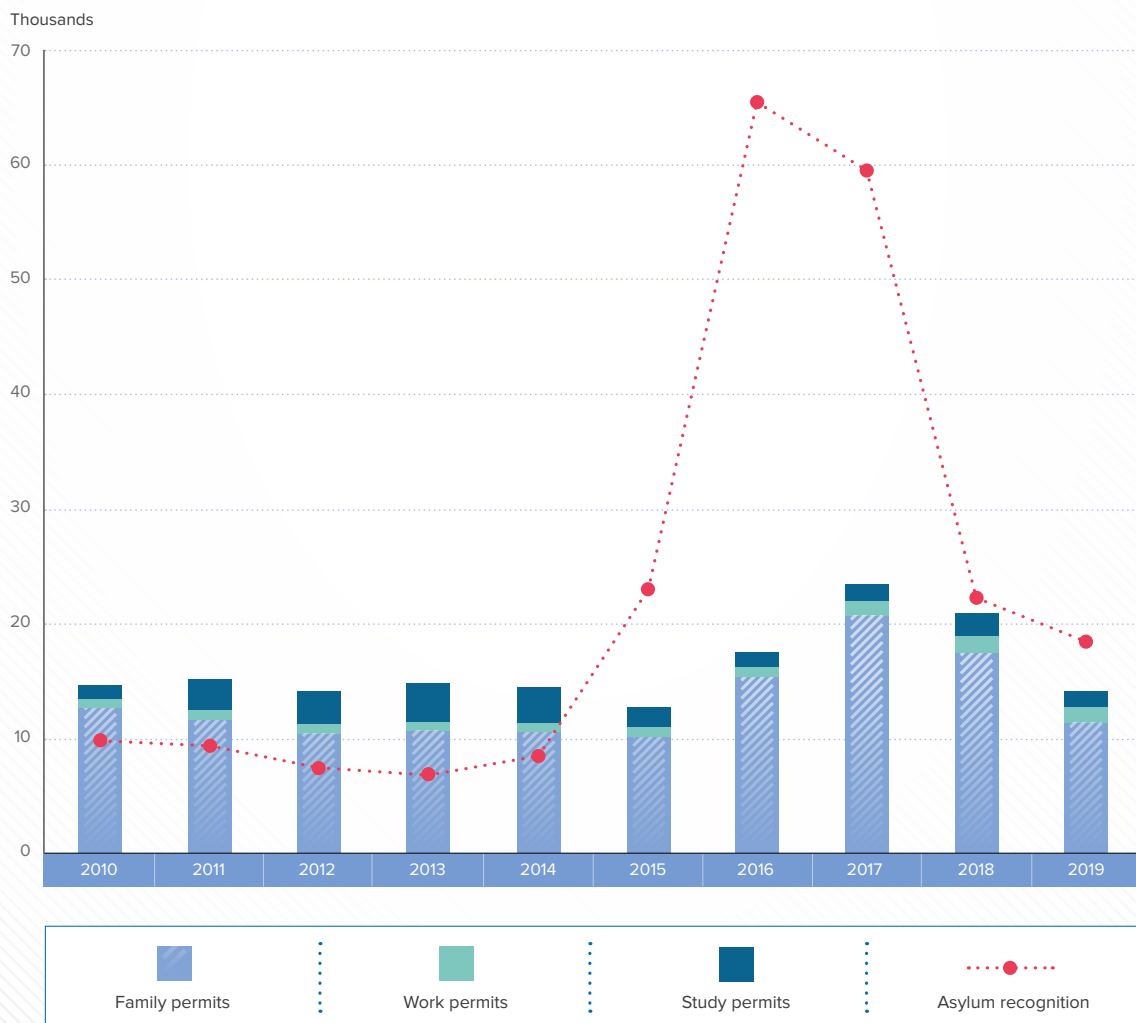
**Figure 5.**  
Permits granted to Iranians and asylum recognition, 2010–2019



## Iraqis

As for Syrians, the number of permits issued to Iraqis peaked in 2017. Germany was the number one destination country until 2018, when the number of permits it issued to Iraqis dropped significantly in a trend that continued well into 2019. In that year, Sweden and the United Kingdom issued more non-humanitarian permits to Iraqis than Germany did. Other frequent destinations for Iraqis in 2019 were the United States, Finland, Belgium and Australia. In total, over the decade, Iraqis received 163,000 work, study or family-related first-time permits in OECD countries and Brazil. Over the decade, asylum recognition of Iraqis showed wider variation than permits issued to Iraqis.

**Figure 6.**  
Permits granted to Iraqis and asylum recognition, 2010–2019



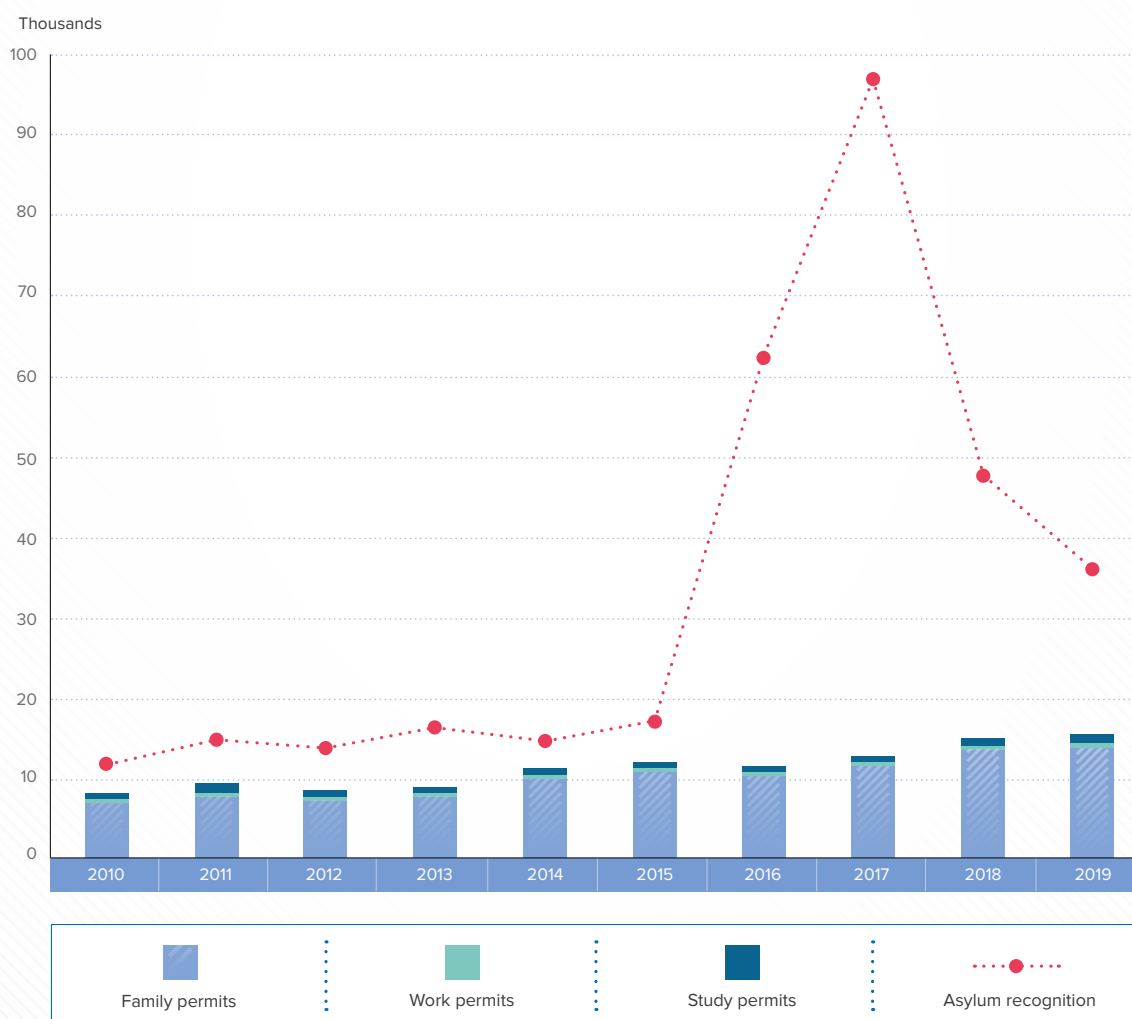


## Afghans

A total of 114,000 permits were issued to Afghans for work, study and family purposes over the decade. While the number of permits issued by OECD countries and Brazil to Afghans increased steadily, the major destinations remained unchanged. The United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Australia and the United States received 71 per cent of the Afghans migrating, mostly under family permits (90 per cent). As in the case of Iraqis, asylum recognition was very high in the years 2016 and 2017, while the number of non-humanitarian permits issued remained constant in those years.

**Figure 7.**

Permits granted to Afghans and asylum recognition, 2010–2019

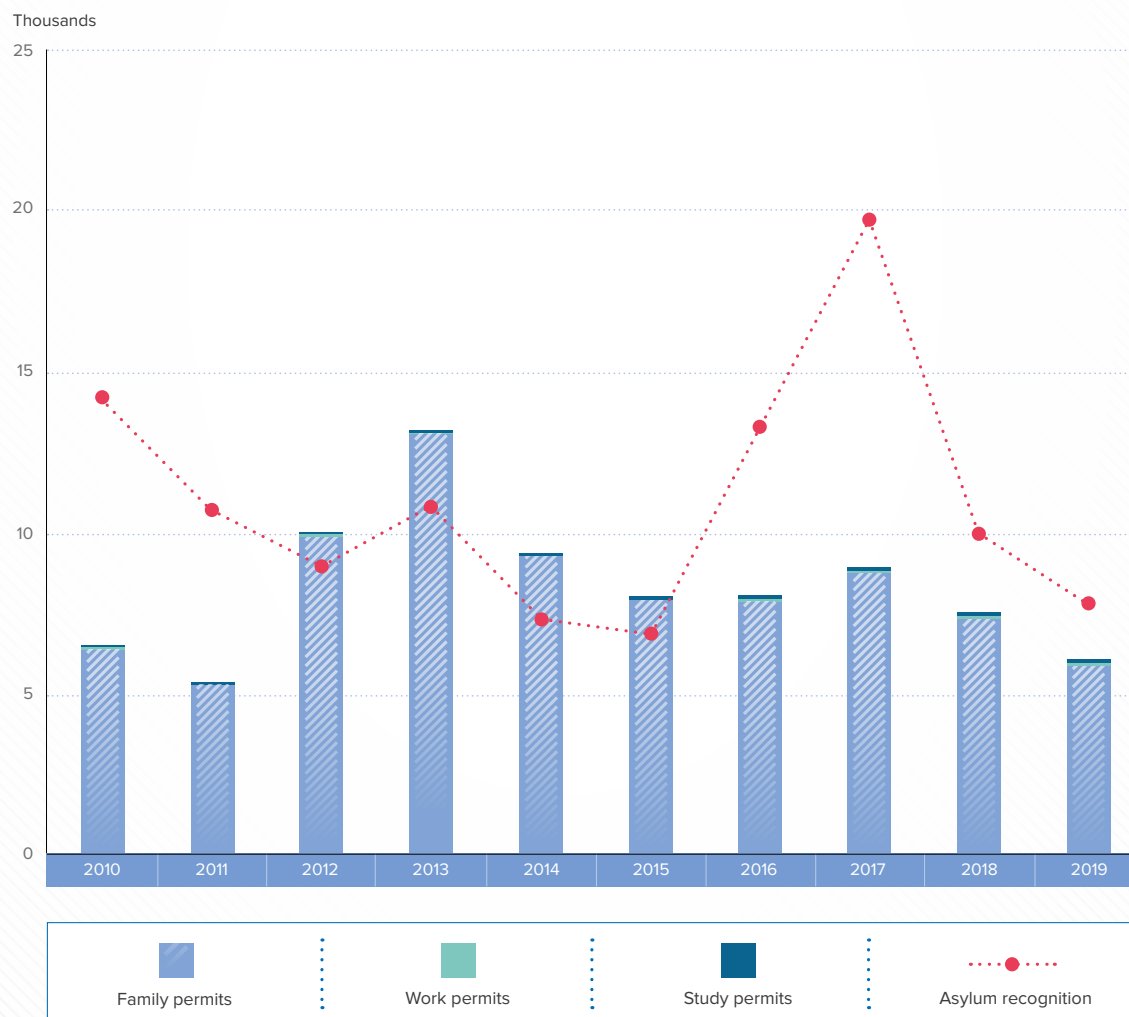


## Somalis

Sweden and the United States received more than half of the 83,000 Somalis over the course of the last decade arriving to the OECD countries and Brazil under family permits – by far the main motive of admission for Somali nationals. Nevertheless, while inflows of Somalis to the United States and Sweden dropped in recent years, flows to the United Kingdom and Belgium gained importance. Germany, Norway, and Finland are other important destinations for Somali family reunification.

**Figure 8.**

Permits granted to Somalis and asylum recognition, 2010–2019

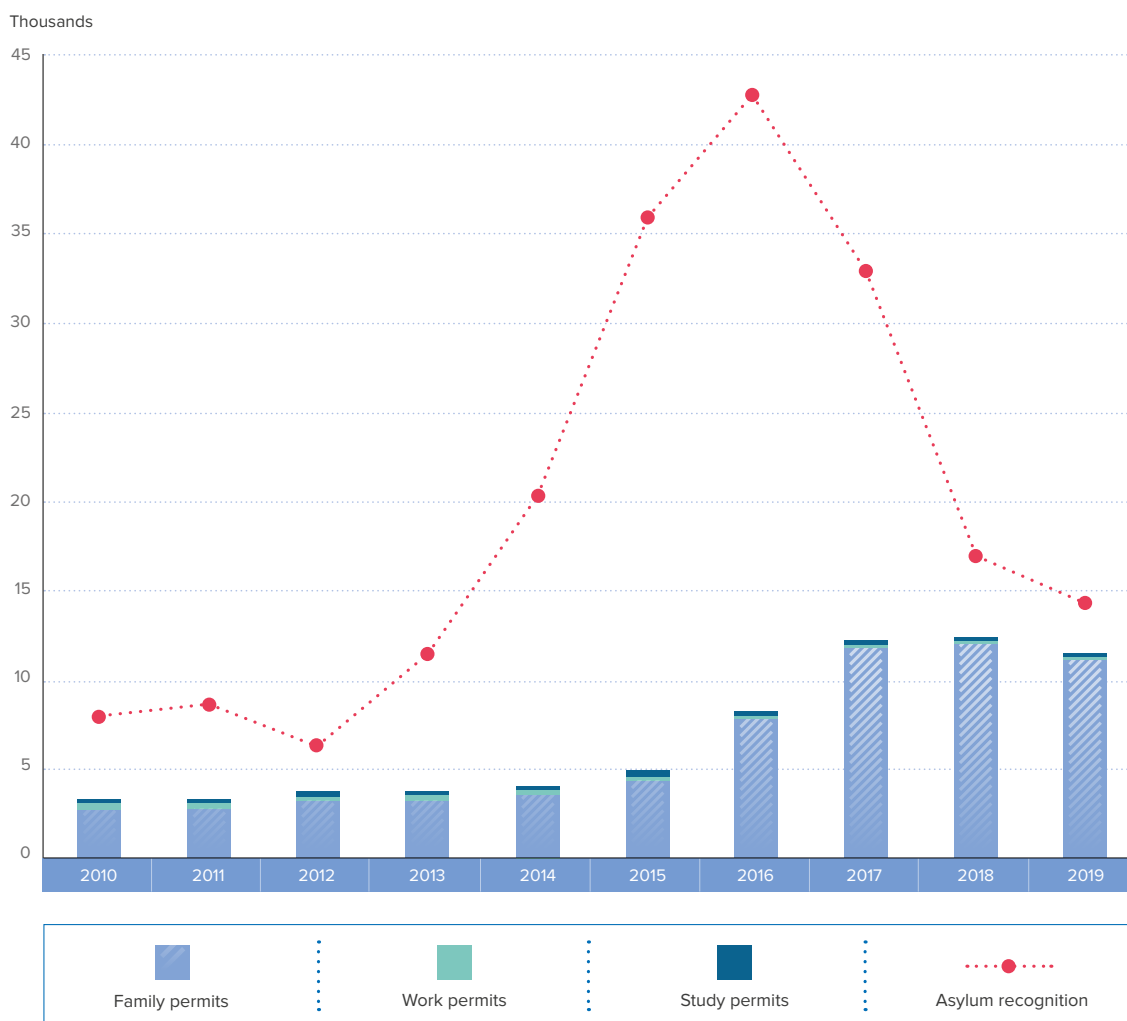


## Eritreans

A total of 67,000 permits were issued to Eritrean nationals over the last decade, 94 per cent of which were for family reunification purposes. Sweden issued a third of these permits and the United Kingdom 16 per cent of them. At the end of the decade, the Netherlands started issuing permits to Eritreans in growing numbers, matching the number of permits issued by the United Kingdom. In secondary destinations – Norway, the United States, Germany and Denmark – the number of permits delivered to Eritreans decreased in 2018 and 2019. In the OECD countries and Brazil, asylum recognition of Eritreans peaked in 2016 before dropping to levels closer to the number of permits delivered to Eritreans for family, work or education reasons in the relevant years.

**Figure 9.**

Permits granted to Eritreans and asylum recognition, 2010–2019



# 6 Recommendation to states

## *to improve data collection on complementary pathways for admission*

To create more nuanced evidence on complementary pathways as well as migration and refugee statistics generally, there are several ways in which States can improve the usefulness of disseminated statistics.

- Collecting and disseminating data both on **country of birth and citizenship as two distinct characteristics of a person** can provide a clearer picture of stock and flow figures of international migration, especially with respect to native-born children of migrants. Country of birth and country of citizenship are listed as basic classificatory variables in the “International recommendations on refugee statistics”<sup>11</sup> (IRRS) and as core migration topics in the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) “Principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses”.<sup>12</sup>
- Furthermore, to better understand the protection needs and migratory route of people who might otherwise qualify for humanitarian or resettlement solutions, it is helpful to collect data on the **previous country of residence**. This can help differentiate between those who migrated directly from their country of origin and those who had previously sought refuge and international protection in a first country of asylum.
- To clearly distinguish between persons in need of international protection and those with a refugee background,<sup>13</sup> it is recommended to designate family members who travel at the same time as a principal asylum applicant as asylum-seekers themselves, and as refugees

if a positive decision is granted. This removes such family members from the scope of complementary pathways since they fall directly into the category of those in need of international protection.

- Distinguishing between first-time permits, permit renewals and status changes (for example, from a study to a work visa) is important to avoid overcounting people who have previously already migrated to the country. Where possible, it will be helpful to also disaggregate permit data by length of permit issued.
- Finally, and in line with the aforementioned international recommendations, migration and refugee statistics (including permits on complementary pathways) should be disaggregated by sex and age.

11. Available from [https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles\\_and\\_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018\\_1746\\_EN\\_08-E.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018_1746_EN_08-E.pdf)

12. Available from [https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles\\_and\\_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series\\_M67rev3-E.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/Population-and-Housing-Censuses/Series_M67rev3-E.pdf)

13. Available from [https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles\\_and\\_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018\\_1746\\_EN\\_08-E.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018_1746_EN_08-E.pdf)

# 7

## Conclusion

The data gathered and analysed in this second edition of the “Safe pathways for refugees” study remain as key evidence in informing the implementation of the GCR and measuring the progress of Three-Year Strategy on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways.

The **first observation** is that the use of safe admission pathways by populations with a refugee background continues to be significant in scope and there is substantial potential for expansion. The almost 1.5 million permits granted for family, work or study purposes to the seven population groups considered in the current report during the decade analysed was still lower than the 2.2 million positive asylum decisions, but far exceeded the 572,000 resettlement arrivals.

In a global context where the scale of forced displacement is greater than ever, responsibility-sharing and efforts to expand predictable, sustainable and protection-sensitive third-country admission opportunities that also serve to benefit the destination countries by enhancing their market skills and capacities are needed more than ever.

The **second observation** is that family reunification continues to be the most frequently used admission pathway among the seven populations, accounting for almost 69 per cent of all permits in the ten-year period (over one million). However, the numbers have been decreasing since the 2017 peak, and in 2019 the number of permits delivered for family reasons returned to its 2015 level. The findings continue to point to the need to lift barriers to accessing family reunification by ensuring the procedures take into consideration the refugee character or international protection needs of the reunifying family members. Furthermore, family unity (including both nuclear and extended family members) is also key in supporting refugees’ integration into their new countries. In practice, however, policy developments in some countries have limited family reunification opportunities for subsidiary and temporary protection status holders.

The **third observation** is that while the use of study and work pathways by the seven population groups considered continues to be modest – accounting for 18 per cent and 13 per cent of total permits issued in the ten-year period respectively – as highlighted

### Box 4:

#### Lifting barriers to reunite and protect refugee families

Though family reunification procedures based on relevant state obligations exist in most countries, often these procedures remain inaccessible to refugees due to administrative and financial barriers. These include, among others, documentation requirements, difficulty accessing embassies and consulates of the destination country, application fees, travel costs and a lack of information and assistance. Many refugees unable

to find reunification through legal and safe pathways choose to cross international borders illegally, embarking upon perilous journeys across the seas.

While beyond the scope of this study, UNHCR and OECD strongly encourage State authorities to lift barriers and facilitate refugee families to reunite as a crucial way of ensuring their safety and protecting them from danger.

above, work permits were the only category of permits on the rise in 2019 (+5 per cent), and represented more than double what they had 10 years earlier. However, as with family reunification, barriers such as existing costs and documentation requirements continue to prevent talented and skilled refugees from accessing opportunities. States, employers, academic institutions and society at large should strive to harness refugees' existing capacities and skills and expand opportunities for them to acquire new skills, knowledge and qualifications. Doing so will not only benefit the individuals but will also strategically contribute to the development of the receiving countries and communities and can support post-conflict stabilization.

The **fourth observation** is that almost 156,000 permits were issued for family, study and work purposes in 2019 to the seven populations in OECD countries and Brazil, clearly outnumbering the global target set in the Three-Year Strategy at 120,000 refugees admitted on complementary pathways for 2019. Thus, continuing to use the data of this study as indicative, the targets set in the Three-Year Strategy may need to be revised, in spite of the absolute low in admissions and permits issuance expected for 2020 data due to the global pandemic that heavily affected human mobility.

The **fifth observation** is that the collection and use of data to build evidence supports the international community's objective set out in the GCR to expand third-country solutions. Both editions of this study offer a general and indicative picture of the type and magnitude of admission pathways used by specific refugee populations. This edition also continues to highlight the data-collection challenges and gaps associated with complementary pathways for admission that can assist OECD and non-OECD States to measure progress for the relevant GCR indicators, among others.<sup>14</sup>

As highlighted in the Three-Year Strategy, UNHCR and State systems and mechanisms are not yet fit to gather and analyse comprehensive data on the availability and use of complementary pathways by refugee populations. Despite its data limitations, this study is currently possible due to well-established

and standardized processes for data collection across OECD countries. Expansion of this study to non-OECD countries beyond Brazil is needed and invited in order to capture a full picture of the global efforts to offer opportunities and provide protection and solutions to people in need of international protection.

As part of the ongoing collaboration between OECD and UNHCR and in line with the Three-Year Strategy's commitment to expanding capacity-building among the various stakeholders potentially engaged in developing and implementing complementary pathways for admission to third-country programmes, OECD and UNHCR stand ready to work with States and other partners to:

- collect and disseminate lessons learned and recommendations on data-collection methodologies for States newly engaging in work on complementary pathways;
- strive for wider data coverage by calling upon non-OECD countries (beyond Brazil) to be included in the future updates and reports;
- issue a full-fledged report every two years that will account for fluctuations and changes in the dynamics of asylum trends and needs.

#### Interested parties should contact

OECD, International Migration Division at  
migration.contact@oecd.org

and/or

UNHCR, Division of International Protection at  
hqdiprcps@unhcr.org

14. GCR indicator 3.2.1: Number of refugees admitted through complementary pathways from the host country. For further information, please see "Global compact on refugees: indicators framework" pages 31–32. Available from <https://www.unhcr.org/5cf907854.pdf>.

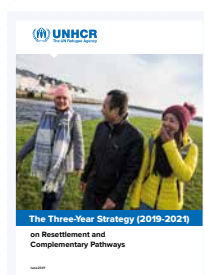
## REFERENCES



OECD-UNHCR, “Safe pathways for refugees: UNHCR-OECD study on third-country solutions for refugees: family reunification, study programmes and labour mobility”, [www.unhcr.org/5c07a2c84](http://www.unhcr.org/5c07a2c84), December 2018



United Nations, “Global compact on refugees”, Booklet edition, [www.unhcr.org/5c658aed4](http://www.unhcr.org/5c658aed4), December 2018



UNHCR, “The Three-Year Strategy (2019–2021) on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways”, [www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5d15db254/three-year-strategy-resettlement-complementary-pathways.html](http://www.unhcr.org/protection/resettlement/5d15db254/three-year-strategy-resettlement-complementary-pathways.html), July 2019



UNHCR, “Global compact on refugees: indicator framework”, [www.unhcr.org/5cf907854.pdf](http://www.unhcr.org/5cf907854.pdf), July 2019



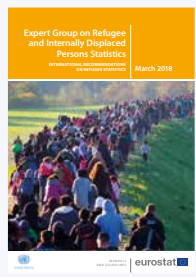
OECD, “International migration outlook 2020”, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/ec98f531-en>, 2020



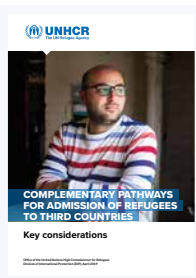
UNHCR, “Mid-year trends 2020”, [www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5fc504d44/mid-year-trends-2020.html](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5fc504d44/mid-year-trends-2020.html), 2020



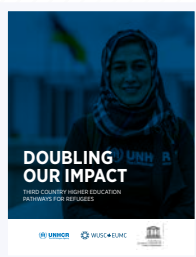
UNHCR, “Global trends 2019”, [www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5ee200e37/unhcr-global-trends-2019.html](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5ee200e37/unhcr-global-trends-2019.html), 2019



Expert Group on Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons Statistics (EGRIS), “International recommendations on refugee statistics” (IRRS), [https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles\\_and\\_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018\\_1746\\_EN\\_08-E.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/Standards-and-Methods/files/Principles_and_Recommendations/International-Migration/2018_1746_EN_08-E.pdf), March 2018



UNHCR, “Complementary pathways for admission of refugees to third countries – key considerations”, [www.refworld.org/docid/5cebf3fc4.html](http://www.refworld.org/docid/5cebf3fc4.html), April 2019



World University Service of Canada (WUSC), UNHCR and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), “Doubling our impact: third country higher education pathways for refugees”, [www.unhcr.org/5e5e4c614](http://www.unhcr.org/5e5e4c614), February 2020





## Annex I: Compliance of the data collected with definitions

Country		Permit type		Source
	<p><b>Study permit</b> First permits delivered for academic scholarship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes secondary and tertiary programmes.</li> <li>Includes apprenticeship programmes.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Work permit</b> First permit for work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes temporary and long-term permits.</li> <li>Includes vocational training.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Family permit</b> First permits delivered for family reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes both adults and children.</li> <li>Includes family members who accompany or reunite with a native-born or another migrant (who migrated for labour, studies or family reasons).</li> <li>Includes family members who reunite at a later stage with a migrant for humanitarian reasons (conventional refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection).</li> <li>Excludes family members who migrated at the same time as the principal applicant for international protection (they are considered as humanitarian migrants).</li> </ul>	
Australia	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Visa Reporting, Department of Home Affairs.
Austria	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat.
Belgium	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months. Children born in Belgium may represent 1/4 of family members.	Office for foreigners.
Brazil	Complies with the definition. No data available for the year 2016.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition. No data available for the year 2016.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice and Public Security.
Canada	Includes all levels and types of study.	Complies with the definition.	Family members of protected persons only (positive asylum claimants).	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada; COGNOS (MBR).
Chile	Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2012.	Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2012.	Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2012.	Department of foreigners and migration, Ministry of Interior and Public Security.
Czech Republic	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Alien information system (Cizinecký informační systém).

## Annex I Continued

Country		Permit type		Source
Colombia	Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2014.	Complies with the definition. No data available prior to the year 2014.	Complies with the definition. Includes resident permits. No data available prior to the year 2014.	GECAI statistics, Directorate for Migration, Consular Affairs and Citizen Services.
Denmark	Includes around 5% permit renewals.	Visas longer than 3 months. Includes around 5% permit renewals.	Visas longer than 3 months. Includes around 5% permit renewals.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Estonia	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Estonian Police and Border Guard Board.
Finland	No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	No information on the number of permits delivered to Iranian or Venezuelan nationals for the year 2010.	Finnish Immigration Office.
France	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Germany	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	AZR (Central Register of Foreigners) of the BAMF (Federal Office for Migration and Refugees).
Greece	Complies with the definition.	Includes EU long-term permits and "second generation" permits which allow access to employment.	Complies with the definition.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Hungary	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Iceland	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Ireland	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months. Excludes children under age 16 (only the non-EEA children applying for residence under the European Communities Regulations are issued with a residence permit).	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Israel	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	No inflows under that category.	Population and Immigration Authority.
Italy	Visas between 6 and 12 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Japan	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Excludes family reunification with a person under international protection.	Ministry of justice.
Republic of Korea	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	
Latvia	Complies with the definition.	Excludes seasonal workers.	Complies with the definition.	Office for Citizenship and Migration.

## Annex I Continued

Country		Permit type		Source
Lithuania	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Visas longer than 3 months.	Migration Department, Ministry of the Interior.
Luxembourg	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Includes family reunification and permits for "family or personal links".	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Mexico	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Excludes family reunification with a person under international protection.	Unit for Migration Policy, Secretariat of the Interior, based on administrative records of immigration procedures.
Netherlands	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
New Zealand	Complies with the definition. Values from 1 to 5 were reduced to 3, and other values have been random rounded to base 3.	Data can include permit renewals. Values from 1 to 5 were reduced to 3, and other values have been random rounded to base 3.	Data can include permit renewals. Values from 1 to 5 were reduced to 3, and other values have been random rounded to base 3.	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Immigration New Zealand.
Norway	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration.
Poland	Visas longer than 3 months except 2010 when data also include shorter visas.	Visas longer than 3 months except 2010 when data also include shorter visas.	Visas longer than 3 months except 2010 when data also include shorter visas. Includes native-born third-country nationals newborn and adopted children.	Office for Foreigners and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Portugal	Permits for secondary education, exchanges of students of secondary education, vocational training or volunteering (articles 92,93, 94) and tertiary education (articles 91).	Work permits and residence permits for work-related reasons (articles 88 and 90).	Includes family reunification.	SEF-Foreigners and Borders Service.
Slovak Republic	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Ministry of Interior.
Slovenia	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Excludes long-stay visas.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Spain	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Eurostat [migr_resfas] accessed 18.11.2020.
Sweden	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Swedish Migration Agency.
Switzerland	Excludes apprenticeship programmes (until 2017).	Complies with the definition.	Excludes family members of refugees who reunite (at a later stage) with a beneficiary of subsidiary protection.	Secrétariat d'Etat aux migrations SEM, Département fédéral de justice et police DFJP.
Turkey	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	

Annex I Continued

Country		Permit type		Source
United Kingdom	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Complies with the definition.	Resettlement, Asylum Support and Integration Directorate, Home Office.
United States	Visa issuance statistics (F-1, F-3, M-1, M-3). May not delineate between first permits and renewals.	Visa issuance statistics (CW-1, H-1B, H-1B1, H-1C, H-2A, H-2B, H-3, O-1, O-2, P-1, P-2, P-3, Q-1, R-1, TN, L-1, E-1, E-2, E-2C, E-3). May not delineate between first permits and renewals.	Visa issuance statistics (lawful permanent residence: family-sponsored preferences and immediate relatives of U.S. citizens; fiancés K-1; accompanying family of labour-related migrants: CW-2, H-4, O-3, P-4, R-2, TD, L-2; accompanying family of students: F-2, M-2, J-2). Excludes changes of status. Includes families of refugees and asylees if they received a family-based lawful permanent residence status before entering the United States. For the year 2019, data refers to country of birth or country of chargeability instead of country of citizenship.	U.S. Department of State and U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics.

## Annex II: Data by nationality and country of destination, 2019

### Family permits

Destination	Afghanistan	Eritrea	Iran	Iraq	Somalia	Syria	Venezuela	Total
Australia	2 117	44	1 531	456	87	203	187	4 625
Austria	232	2	225	60	12	174	41	746
Belgium	1 687	176	229	515	670	813	66	4 156
Brazil	8	0	25	7	1	58	46	145
Canada	308	199	65	135	80	100	43	930
Chile	1	0	7	0	0	0	659	667
Colombia	1	0	13	0	1	0	3 233	3 248
Czech Republic	7	0	33	0	0	11	11	62
Denmark	118	248	343	95	29	206	12	1 051
Estonia	1	1	57	1	0	3	0	63
Finland	246	239	180	655	443	224	16	2 003
France	165	5	218	62	14	167	233	864
Germany	2 029	820	1 252	1 880	566	9 348	270	16 165
Greece	5	1	413	52	0	91	18	580
Hungary	15	7	99	103	0	51	10	285
Iceland	3	0	5	4	0	5	8	25
Ireland	24	1	6	14	5	18	52	120
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	208	95	242	6	37	197	1 120	1 905
Japan	200	2	72	7	2	23	42	348
Latvia	2	0	4	1	0	0	5	12
Lithuania	4	0	8	0	0	10	4	26
Luxembourg	2	3	28	20	2	20	29	104
Mexico	1	0	15	3	0	7	4 789	4 815
Netherlands	370	1 990	610	240	80	2 100	100	5 490
New Zealand	135	3	120	33	24	3	12	330
Norway	340	940	214	135	498	985	41	3 153
Poland	13	0	54	39	0	44	30	180
Portugal	1	6	120	36	3	60	1 412	1 638
Slovak Republic	7	1	104	10	0	20	4	146
Slovenia	14	10	12	0	0	6	13	55
Spain	17	1	293	90	0	115	10 572	11 088
Sweden	2 832	3 769	1 740	3 123	1 216	4 614	57	17 351
Switzerland	110	78	165	102	96	97	108	756
United Kingdom	1 931	1 900	3 117	1 902	1 607	1 309	858	12 624
United States	1 120	690	1 807	1 676	462	879	2 749	9 383
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 274</b>	<b>11 231</b>	<b>13 426</b>	<b>11 462</b>	<b>5 935</b>	<b>21 961</b>	<b>26 850</b>	<b>105 139</b>

## Annex II Continued

## Work permits

Destination	Afghanistan	Eritrea	Iran	Iraq	Somalia	Syria	Venezuela	Total
Australia	6	2	888	41	8	27	85	1 057
Austria	1	1	135	1	0	5	10	153
Belgium	4	0	72	6	0	3	17	102
Brazil	11	1	354	86	3	58	180	693
Canada	9	5	2 746	29	1	52	169	3 011
Chile	5	0	8	0	0	0	700	713
Colombia	0	0	8	1	0	0	6 136	6 145
Czech Republic	1	0	27	2	0	17	10	57
Denmark	1	1	233	11	0	9	21	276
Estonia	0	0	106	0	0	0	4	110
Finland	36	0	153	140	1	8	10	348
France	22	2	371	8	0	30	92	525
Germany	152	1	1 137	55	2	166	157	1 670
Greece	1	0	5	1	0	12	2	21
Hungary	0	0	73	8	0	30	24	135
Iceland	1	0	12	1	0	0	3	17
Ireland	5	1	63	13	6	14	11	113
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95
Italy	1	3	59	6	7	2	28	106
Japan	136	0	95	28	0	6	143	408
Latvia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
Luxembourg	0	0	16	21	1	7	5	50
Mexico	0	1	15	1	0	2	1 845	1 864
Netherlands	3	0	230	0	0	3	3	239
New Zealand	3	0	114	3	0	3	3	126
Norway	0	0	110	2	0	9	35	156
Poland	15	0	84	54	1	59	72	285
Portugal	2	0	22	2	0	1	400	427
Slovak Republic	0	0	64	8	0	6	3	81
Slovenia	0	0	33	1	0	1	1	36
Spain	0	0	134	20	1	22	2 586	2 763
Sweden	118	4	564	711	0	117	28	1 542
Switzerland	3	2	84	3	0	24	12	128
United Kingdom	25	122	563	120	18	123	88	1 059
United States	16	12	51	37	0	25	1 847	1 988
<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>8 940</b>	<b>1 434</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>14 173</b>	<b>26 197</b>

## Study permits

Destination	Afghanistan	Eritrea	Iran	Iraq	Somalia	Syria	Venezuela	Total
Australia	14	0	556	27	2	7	44	650
Austria	3	0	134	7	0	10	6	160
Belgium	1	0	211	4	0	12	22	250
Brazil	0	0	40	2	2	3	126	173
Canada	21	5	6 478	90	2	120	53	6 769
Chile	1	0	9	0	0	0	77	87
Colombia	0	0	1	0	0	0	658	659
Czech Republic	2	0	126	23	0	42	5	198
Denmark	2	0	225	55	0	2	6	290
Estonia	3	0	67	0	0	0	1	71
Finland	6	1	51	15	0	6	1	80
France	46	5	615	20	5	133	177	1 001
Germany	111	10	1 357	135	3	388	121	2 125
Greece	1	0	12	59	0	8	1	81
Hungary	14	6	366	130	0	280	5	801
Iceland	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	6
Ireland	8	2	54	15	11	28	9	127
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Italy	31	9	1 108	34	7	58	32	1 279
Japan	51	4	68	7	4	32	13	179
Latvia	3	0	8	2	0	2	0	15
Lithuania	17	1	50	34	0	9	0	111
Luxembourg	0	0	27	0	0	1	0	28
Mexico	0	0	17	0	0	3	160	180
Netherlands	10	10	230	10	3	30	20	313
New Zealand	3	3	105	3	0	3	3	120
Norway	2	0	175	2	0	4	8	191
Poland	28	0	110	61	5	33	3	240
Portugal	0	0	75	2	0	39	25	141
Slovak Republic	109	0	81	4	0	8	1	203
Slovenia	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	8
Spain	7	1	332	54	4	63	952	1 413
Sweden	10	4	589	75	0	26	5	709
Switzerland	3	2	230	4	1	16	24	280
United Kingdom	119	21	929	428	36	269	240	2 042
United States	147	51	1 675	150	22	49	1 022	3 116
<b>Total</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>16 086</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1 682</b>	<b>3 781</b>	<b>24 017</b>



## Annex III: Data by nationality and permit type, 2010-2019

Permits granted by OECD countries by nationality and permit type, 2010-2019

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total 2010-2019
Afghans	Family permits	7 222	8 139	7 616	7 992	10 266	10 266	10 563	11 959	14 013	14 274	<b>103 157</b>
	Work permits	237	341	336	300	289	289	176	227	445	577	<b>3 241</b>
	Student permits	871	978	744	748	825	825	769	665	824	774	<b>8 101</b>
Eritreans	Family permits	2 762	2 856	3 317	3 354	3 632	3 632	7 844	11 792	12 074	11 231	<b>63 304</b>
	Work permits	334	247	242	217	221	221	128	175	149	158	<b>2 023</b>
	Student permits	190	174	219	203	253	253	288	261	202	135	<b>2 164</b>
Iranians	Family permits	14 499	15 003	14 634	13 277	14 157	14 157	15 082	15 194	12 696	13 426	<b>142 561</b>
	Work permits	3 112	3 404	4 390	4 254	4 399	4 399	4 592	5 644	6 650	8 631	<b>50 071</b>
	Student permits	10 914	11 407	11 241	9 932	10 077	10 077	11 602	14 270	15 536	16 120	<b>121 942</b>
Iraqis	Family permits	12 722	11 684	10 488	10 813	10 749	10 749	15 439	20 882	17 633	11 462	<b>132 088</b>
	Work permits	690	828	743	616	643	643	777	1 156	1 375	1 421	<b>9 012</b>
	Student permits	1 186	2 859	3 007	3 521	3 192	3 192	1 458	1 539	1 871	1 455	<b>21 988</b>
Somalis	Family permits	6 423	5 309	9 946	13 123	9 318	9 318	7 952	8 836	7 391	5 935	<b>82 167</b>
	Work permits	46	18	39	27	12	12	22	22	28	49	<b>274</b>
	Student permits	53	44	83	72	68	68	123	118	129	107	<b>899</b>
Syrians	Family permits	5 184	5 894	6 670	9 735	18 315	18 315	63 273	77 453	47 703	21 961	<b>298 157</b>
	Work permits	1 306	1 338	1 234	1 582	1 657	1 657	1 320	1 199	1 021	843	<b>12 883</b>
	Student permits	1 734	1 736	1 331	2 197	2 910	2 910	3 100	2 510	2 035	1 685	<b>22 854</b>
Venezuelans	Family permits	9 817	10 154	9 018	9 139	15 750	15 750	21 200	27 612	32 197	26 850	<b>178 798</b>
	Work permits	6 347	6 601	7 016	7 057	11 806	11 806	14 075	15 111	15 496	14 826	<b>110 961</b>
	Student permits	7 222	8 633	8 311	11 351	18 019	18 019	7 982	6 870	5 267	3 855	<b>87 160</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>Family permits</b>	<b>58 629</b>	<b>59 039</b>	<b>61 689</b>	<b>67 433</b>	<b>82 187</b>	<b>107 328</b>	<b>141 353</b>	<b>173 728</b>	<b>143 707</b>	<b>105 139</b>	<b>1 000 232</b>
	<b>Work permits</b>	<b>12 072</b>	<b>12 777</b>	<b>14 000</b>	<b>14 053</b>	<b>19 027</b>	<b>20 243</b>	<b>21 090</b>	<b>23 534</b>	<b>25 164</b>	<b>26 505</b>	<b>188 465</b>
	<b>Student permits</b>	<b>22 170</b>	<b>25 831</b>	<b>24 936</b>	<b>28 024</b>	<b>35 344</b>	<b>27 253</b>	<b>25 322</b>	<b>26 233</b>	<b>25 864</b>	<b>24 131</b>	<b>265 108</b>

## Annex IV: Data by permit type and country of destination, 2010 – 2019

### Afghans - Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	986	995	852	997	1558	2014	1483	1733	2323	2117	15058
Austria	58	78	49	66	102	119	149	125	146	232	1124
Belgium	223	310	267	410	511	846	650	835	1106	1687	6845
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
Canada	0	3	16	101	100	177	329	554	387	308	1975
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Colombia	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
Czech Republic	0	4	11	20	14	27	29	5	0	7	145
Denmark	104	188	202	293	259	111	95	152	192	118	1714
Estonia	0	2	2	1	0	0	6	7	1	1	20
Finland	130	223	161	158	234	189	183	209	220	246	1953
France	81	69	79	127	129	125	110	137	93	165	1115
Germany	379	461	600	655	1068	1343	1417	2306	3041	2029	13299
Greece	9	4	7	10	3	21	3	3	3	5	68
Hungary	5	7	5	16	17	22	11	13	23	15	134
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	3	9
Ireland	10	38	32	19	38	141	488	39	18	24	847
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	93	119	186	134	132	162	171	216	204	208	1625
Japan	97	84	133	188	187	397	336	291	233	200	2146
Latvia	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	4	7	7	1	9	4	33
Luxembourg	2	1	2	7	2	4	10	4	1	2	35
Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	9
Netherlands	230	220	190	270	240	220	290	290	490	370	2810
New Zealand	93	60	87	147	183	132	153	87	177	135	1254
Norway	390	309	337	201	212	295	352	364	258	340	3058
Poland	3	6	3	7	7	7	4	3	10	13	63
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	9
Slovak Republic	2	1	0	0	5	8	7	8	3	7	41
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14	21
Spain	4	13	7	3	25	16	8	20	21	17	134
Sweden	760	1058	1691	1849	2059	1848	1427	1773	2572	2832	17869
Switzerland	58	46	65	84	65	83	74	56	109	110	750
United Kingdom	2 382	3014	1767	1339	1585	1605	1281	1327	1403	1931	17634
United States	1 094	826	856	890	1526	1189	1487	1399	949	1120	11336
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 222</b>	<b>8 139</b>	<b>7 616</b>	<b>7 992</b>	<b>10 266</b>	<b>11 113</b>	<b>10 563</b>	<b>11 959</b>	<b>14 013</b>	<b>14 274</b>	<b>103 157</b>

## Afghans - Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	2	6	5	7	9	9	10	8	7	6	69
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Belgium	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	5	4	4	18
Brazil	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	11	22
Canada	3	0	3	2	0	8	14	4	8	9	51
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	10
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	3	7	4	7	8	5	5	1	40
Denmark	3	1	3	3	1	3	3	4	5	1	27
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	1	1	0	3	2	4	4	23	41	36	115
France	7	9	27	24	18	14	11	13	19	22	164
Germany	42	23	13	44	42	14	11	22	20	152	383
Greece	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	1	9
Hungary	1	3	3	3	3	1	5	3	2	0	24
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Ireland	2	1	0	3	2	10	3	11	4	5	41
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	30	5	5	9	6	1	0	1	3	1	61
Japan	82	129	179	101	108	154	39	36	99	136	1 063
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	1	1	8	1	3	1	1	0	16
Luxembourg	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
Netherlands	0	0	5	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	16
New Zealand	6	5	0	3	3	3	0	0	3	3	26
Norway	2	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	2	0	14
Poland	3	17	4	7	9	8	11	18	12	15	104
Portugal	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
Slovak Republic	0	0	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	5	17	10	8	1	2	6	0	4	0	53
Sweden	22	92	33	32	22	35	17	37	163	118	571
Switzerland	4	1	3	0	4	0	1	1	2	3	19
United Kingdom	12	15	18	18	30	14	11	12	18	25	173
United States	7	10	16	13	14	12	10	14	12	16	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>3 241</b>

## Afghans - Study permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	48	47	54	26	10	8	21	2	14	14	244
Austria	0	0	1	4	7	7	8	1	5	3	36
Belgium	0	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	16
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5
Canada	15	22	17	23	10	16	12	8	15	21	159
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	2	2	8	11	11	22	15	10	5	2	88
Denmark	3	3	2	2	4	2	3	1	4	2	26
Estonia	0	0	0	1	3	6	8	5	3	3	29
Finland	1	4	3	6	5	4	6	4	2	6	41
France	62	58	48	36	50	40	45	39	61	46	485
Germany	34	69	41	45	101	141	109	102	107	111	860
Greece	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	12
Hungary	15	10	9	12	14	11	7	18	18	14	128
Iceland	3	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	11
Ireland	5	4	1	4	4	53	0	14	10	8	103
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	33	18	27	13	19	17	13	20	35	31	226
Japan	16	65	73	107	163	122	84	66	50	51	797
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	17	31
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Netherlands	40	20	10	20	10	30	10	20	20	10	190
New Zealand	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	0	3	3	24
Norway	0	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	17
Poland	9	24	13	17	16	54	66	65	147	28	439
Portugal	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Slovak Republic	0	9	1	2	4	6	7	5	25	109	168
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
Spain	4	2	0	3	1	5	3	17	5	7	47
Sweden	14	3	1	4	7	9	12	16	9	10	85
Switzerland	7	2	4	7	3	3	4	3	3	3	39
United Kingdom	362	396	235	151	97	86	80	80	108	119	1714
United States	187	208	186	245	280	252	245	157	155	147	2 062
<b>Total</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>8 101</b>

## Eritreans - Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	60	73	68	21	101	70	80	63	41	44	621
Austria	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	8
Belgium	12	13	20	20	11	41	85	153	87	176	618
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1	12	14	12	28	40	31	54	85	199	476
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	5
Denmark	4	6	8	12	22	78	563	1 045	295	248	2 281
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Finland	3	6	5	2	3	7	7	27	112	239	411
France	2	5	8	11	14	12	12	15	9	5	93
Germany	86	120	135	137	149	170	500	997	1 309	820	4 423
Greece	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Hungary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
Iceland	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Ireland	10	3	5	1	5	4	0	3	2	1	34
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	152	146	122	141	150	140	157	151	152	95	1 406
Japan	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	5	0	2	13
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	3	3	16
Mexico	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Netherlands	10	10	5	5	30	170	580	1 530	1 920	1 990	6 250
New Zealand	0	5	12	24	15	3	15	12	18	3	107
Norway	385	565	554	633	518	935	1 512	1 535	906	940	8 483
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	6	13
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	15
Spain	6	2	3	2	2	0	3	3	1	1	23
Sweden	791	861	1 180	1 044	1 459	1 546	2 406	3 918	4 572	3 769	21 546
Switzerland	37	67	95	98	67	54	59	69	80	78	704
United Kingdom	723	510	521	555	451	603	1 096	1 278	1 709	1 900	9 346
United States	479	451	552	628	603	563	726	929	765	690	6 386
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 762</b>	<b>2 856</b>	<b>3 317</b>	<b>3 354</b>	<b>3 632</b>	<b>4 442</b>	<b>7 844</b>	<b>11 792</b>	<b>12 074</b>	<b>11 231</b>	<b>63 304</b>

## Eritreans - Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	5	2	5	2	2	2	2	5	0	2	27
Austria	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Belgium	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	1	20
Canada	0	2	9	6	5	3	4	6	0	5	40
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Denmark	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
France	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
Germany	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	1	14
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	118	39	30	8	10	3	1	2	0	3	214
Japan	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
Netherlands	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Poland	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	1	6	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	13
Sweden	4	3	5	4	1	7	1	1	4	4	34
Switzerland	3	3	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	24
United Kingdom	190	184	163	177	186	124	104	135	121	122	1 506
United States	6	5	10	8	9	5	8	6	8	12	77
<b>Total</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>2 023</b>

## Annex IV Continued

## Eritreans - Study permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	19
Austria	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
Belgium	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Brazil	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	14
Canada	11	7	7	11	15	11	15	13	17	5	112
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	7
Denmark	2	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	10
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	11
France	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	5	13
Germany	8	17	15	13	10	17	8	6	13	10	117
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	3	1	2	1	0	3	1	2	5	6	24
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ireland	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	11	2	25
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	13	15	12	4	5	7	4	8	11	9	88
Japan	6	7	7	1	2	1	3	6	2	4	39
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Netherlands	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	10	3	10	143
New Zealand	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	12
Norway	4	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	1	0	13
Poland	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	7	0	17
Portugal	0	2	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	11
Slovak Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spain	2	1	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	14
Sweden	7	6	7	8	7	4	3	10	3	4	59
Switzerland	2	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	2	11
United Kingdom	12	16	14	13	20	15	19	19	20	21	169
United States	83	73	119	109	160	160	207	160	94	51	1 216
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2 164</b>

## Iranians - Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	1 291	1 578	2 130	1 924	1 767	2 221	1 617	1 533	1 445	1 531	17 037
Austria	77	110	158	127	172	273	306	158	151	225	1 757
Belgium	213	244	150	160	141	159	150	135	180	229	1 761
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	25	49
Canada	4	27	48	57	55	37	32	72	56	65	453
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	7	15
Colombia	0	0	0	0	8	11	20	20	12	13	84
Czech Republic	0	5	3	12	16	13	15	7	21	33	125
Denmark	225	170	160	374	553	340	298	398	371	343	3 232
Estonia	0	2	2	4	3	8	6	4	32	57	118
Finland	0	97	120	117	124	121	129	149	160	180	1 197
France	0	0	118	104	103	116	163	142	149	218	1 113
Germany	493	516	621	814	1 085	1 218	1 476	1 787	2 418	1 252	11 680
Greece	26	15	18	7	73	279	124	44	338	413	1 337
Hungary	59	96	96	86	84	104	79	65	144	99	912
Iceland	1	3	0	2	2	4	4	0	2	5	23
Ireland	5	12	10	8	12	8	8	10	9	6	88
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	322	339	320	319	248	261	290	270	324	242	2 935
Japan	95	77	87	55	70	80	93	76	72	72	777
Latvia	1	1	5	3	4	0	0	7	5	4	30
Lithuania	2	2	3	4	23	24	30	15	14	8	125
Luxembourg	7	11	13	9	11	11	18	26	26	28	160
Mexico	6	10	15	16	12	28	10	23	13	15	148
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	250	260	320	410	450	610	2 300
New Zealand	108	135	159	204	267	162	177	120	147	120	1 599
Norway	167	267	185	180	154	214	200	182	178	214	1 941
Poland	6	5	8	4	5	0	41	8	24	54	155
Portugal	14	15	23	14	16	18	29	32	67	120	348
Slovak Republic	21	2	13	13	45	81	196	159	138	104	772
Slovenia	1	2	6	2	1	5	4	6	12	12	51
Spain	69	101	96	120	90	113	137	155	238	293	1 412
Sweden	1 102	1 236	1 490	1 353	1 300	1 171	1 188	1 560	1 669	1 740	13 809
Switzerland	130	121	104	100	85	126	137	149	154	165	1 271
United Kingdom	3 019	3 731	1 710	1 750	1 538	1 540	1 712	2 158	2 185	3 117	22 460
United States	7 035	6 073	6 763	5 335	5 840	5 587	6 073	5 309	1 465	1 807	51 287
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 499</b>	<b>15 003</b>	<b>14 634</b>	<b>13 277</b>	<b>14 157</b>	<b>14 593</b>	<b>15 082</b>	<b>15 194</b>	<b>12 696</b>	<b>13 426</b>	<b>142 561</b>



## Annex IV Continued

## Iranians - Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	878	861	1 581	1 012	1 000	1 695	1 059	1 078	975	888	11 027
Austria	31	48	64	47	38	48	64	48	106	135	629
Belgium	13	19	32	34	21	23	25	44	58	72	341
Brazil	4	34	15	13	12	11	10	518	453	354	1 424
Canada	173	191	217	261	287	356	546	776	1 282	2 746	6 835
Chile	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	7	10	8	35
Colombia	0	0	0	0	9	3	7	5	9	8	41
Czech Republic	0	0	3	7	3	6	6	3	21	27	76
Denmark	194	155	200	552	688	432	294	218	226	233	3 192
Estonia	0	2	1	3	3	6	4	9	38	106	172
Finland	0	35	37	40	24	49	47	89	139	153	613
France	0	0	64	73	70	108	130	218	303	371	1 337
Germany	211	242	242	319	309	371	519	631	876	1 137	4 857
Greece	5	5	0	7	21	24	4	10	8	5	89
Hungary	31	59	59	25	18	24	18	36	57	73	400
Iceland	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	0	5	12	31
Ireland	10	5	12	16	10	16	25	23	29	63	209
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	181	142	161	116	100	85	87	54	68	59	1 053
Japan	115	55	53	50	38	66	61	63	101	95	697
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	5
Lithuania	1	0	0	0	0	7	17	10	2	1	38
Luxembourg	1	2	4	3	3	10	12	12	16	16	79
Mexico	6	4	10	10	14	13	13	13	8	15	106
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	110	100	130	180	220	230	970
New Zealand	48	66	81	144	141	93	90	93	105	114	975
Norway	56	80	116	122	64	33	39	59	97	110	776
Poland	7	4	25	45	38	34	51	65	109	84	462
Portugal	16	21	14	20	19	30	51	59	16	22	268
Slovak Republic	11	10	11	24	62	159	270	224	120	64	955
Slovenia	1	6	14	2	3	4	4	10	20	33	97
Spain	30	37	46	49	73	73	55	66	78	134	641
Sweden	402	620	728	583	445	371	279	432	502	564	4 926
Switzerland	48	67	42	82	82	50	68	71	83	84	677
United Kingdom	397	372	279	328	389	388	339	352	467	563	3 874
United States	241	260	277	265	298	302	261	168	41	51	2 164
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 112</b>	<b>3 404</b>	<b>4 390</b>	<b>4 254</b>	<b>4 399</b>	<b>4 995</b>	<b>4 592</b>	<b>5 644</b>	<b>6 650</b>	<b>8 631</b>	<b>50 071</b>

## Iranians - Study permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	1 057	855	965	892	678	666	632	804	643	556	7 748
Austria	113	235	530	376	452	527	559	250	214	134	3 390
Belgium	108	120	137	101	76	79	88	130	166	211	1 216
Brazil	0	36	2	0	0	2	0	34	35	40	149
Canada	1 319	1 401	1 259	1 022	936	1 028	1 453	3 020	4 850	6 478	22 766
Chile	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	9	15
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	9
Czech Republic	0	8	4	20	22	31	67	102	191	126	571
Denmark	40	47	53	54	56	129	168	241	241	225	1 254
Estonia	0	10	10	8	12	17	20	25	35	67	204
Finland	0	158	151	111	109	121	129	48	61	51	939
France	0	0	327	250	244	292	342	563	696	615	3 329
Germany	407	599	837	957	1 104	1 455	1 612	1 782	1 877	1 357	11 987
Greece	10	7	12	7	9	4	9	7	9	12	86
Hungary	223	221	221	100	143	183	610	888	653	366	3 608
Iceland	2	6	9	2	6	6	5	0	2	4	42
Ireland	49	43	39	55	41	30	35	35	48	54	429
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	939	1 260	1 338	1 141	907	954	748	856	1 166	1 108	10 417
Japan	50	49	39	49	58	75	50	68	70	68	576
Latvia	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	7	8	24
Lithuania	0	2	1	1	2	6	13	20	39	50	134
Luxembourg	4	8	6	9	10	7	2	17	10	27	100
Mexico	1	7	6	2	10	6	3	2	6	17	60
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	110	100	130	180	220	230	970
New Zealand	114	153	117	126	123	105	108	117	138	105	1 206
Norway	73	156	146	47	56	38	72	122	118	175	1 003
Poland	66	74	70	120	74	79	110	128	178	110	1 009
Portugal	33	53	42	24	7	10	18	14	53	75	329
Slovak Republic	1	2	6	10	31	52	47	68	66	81	364
Slovenia	2	1	4	0	2	11	7	14	8	5	54
Spain	113	191	201	110	142	189	267	441	411	332	2 397
Sweden	1 446	367	350	317	380	369	341	521	511	589	5 191
Switzerland	231	256	212	160	119	177	222	257	327	230	2 191
United Kingdom	2 749	2 592	1 095	815	862	842	1 074	1 305	1 050	929	13 313
United States	1 764	2 490	3 051	3 044	3 294	3 250	2 659	2 201	1 434	1 675	24 862
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 914</b>	<b>11 407</b>	<b>11 241</b>	<b>9 932</b>	<b>10 077</b>	<b>10 843</b>	<b>11 602</b>	<b>14 270</b>	<b>15 536</b>	<b>16 120</b>	<b>121 942</b>

## Annex IV Continued

## Iraqis - Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	866	632	660	923	1 346	1 117	603	561	511	456	7 675
Austria	22	24	27	23	23	35	24	41	38	60	317
Belgium	383	592	628	379	297	474	842	1 441	837	515	6 388
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7	15
Canada	0	0	16	10	33	36	51	70	112	135	463
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Czech Republic	18	7	12	9	16	28	25	10	4	0	129
Denmark	91	74	39	92	98	73	134	161	159	95	1 016
Estonia	0	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	9	1	18
Finland	240	325	311	316	429	317	557	1 107	902	655	5 159
France	60	62	49	58	59	56	65	91	44	62	606
Germany	2 587	1 320	1 059	1 164	1 066	2 045	7 387	10 096	7 541	1 880	36 145
Greece	34	31	19	14	16	54	135	90	119	52	564
Hungary	13	6	8	7	28	64	56	52	100	103	437
Iceland	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	5	4	14
Ireland	52	21	27	5	14	34	0	18	12	14	197
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	89	63	83	59	54	76	85	247	224	6	986
Japan	6	7	2	1	4	7	4	8	13	7	59
Latvia	0	1	1	1	1	11	9	1	22	1	48
Lithuania	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	8
Luxembourg	0	0	6	8	2	4	6	9	6	20	61
Mexico	0	2	0	1	1	11	2	4	2	3	26
Netherlands	190	200	210	160	200	170	220	360	370	240	2 320
New Zealand	54	48	57	84	63	42	84	51	57	33	573
Norway	585	522	245	232	134	134	174	169	140	135	2 470
Poland	13	12	14	18	9	2	8	13	47	39	175
Portugal	0	6	0	2	10	11	22	33	23	36	143
Slovak Republic	3	2	1	1	1	6	16	5	9	10	54
Slovenia	1	1	0	5	2	1	0	5	2	0	17
Spain	30	39	37	53	49	78	71	78	69	90	594
Sweden	4 541	4 461	3 358	2 279	2 158	2 663	2 240	2 918	3 359	3 123	31 100
Switzerland	115	115	108	82	101	91	102	96	108	102	1 020
United Kingdom	1 632	2 036	2 041	3 196	3 126	1 294	1 042	1 497	1 424	1 902	19 190
United States	1 097	1 070	1 468	1 628	1 407	1 279	1 471	1 648	1 355	1 676	14 099
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 722</b>	<b>11 684</b>	<b>10 488</b>	<b>10 813</b>	<b>10 749</b>	<b>10 216</b>	<b>15 439</b>	<b>20 882</b>	<b>17 633</b>	<b>11 462</b>	<b>132 088</b>

## Iraqis - Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	50	38	38	38	30	34	32	44	41	41	386
Austria	2	4	1	4	4	4	3	2	6	1	31
Belgium	1	3	10	1	2	3	1	7	1	6	35
Brazil	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	87	63	86	246
Canada	4	11	5	13	6	8	16	16	28	29	136
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Czech Republic	20	3	9	10	9	18	12	2	2	2	87
Denmark	11	7	5	10	11	10	6	6	12	11	89
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Finland	1	3	4	13	5	1	10	95	97	140	369
France	5	8	9	12	9	2	2	7	11	8	73
Germany	32	34	27	25	64	57	57	67	53	55	471
Greece	4	2	0	1	6	2	13	12	6	1	47
Hungary	0	0	7	4	7	7	5	7	3	8	48
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Ireland	3	5	10	5	12	16	0	20	15	13	99
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	23	5	8	4	5	6	5	4	7	6	73
Japan	1	10	5	3	1	2	9	6	12	28	77
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Lithuania	0	0	1	6	10	4	3	1	1	0	26
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	21	25
Mexico	5	1	0	1	5	5	4	1	2	1	25
Netherlands	5	0	5	5	0	3	3	0	0	0	21
New Zealand	6	6	12	12	6	6	15	15	3	3	84
Norway	5	9	5	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	32
Poland	22	23	21	24	39	24	93	201	107	54	608
Portugal	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	9
Slovak Republic	0	0	3	4	5	22	20	17	4	8	83
Slovenia	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	1	9
Spain	7	8	5	5	7	11	7	25	19	20	114
Sweden	391	579	471	305	258	396	298	392	729	711	4 530
Switzerland	15	3	5	10	3	5	5	5	9	3	63
United Kingdom	50	36	44	62	104	82	114	90	105	120	807
United States	26	27	30	35	27	31	34	21	32	37	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>9 012</b>

## Iraqis - Study permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	81	72	116	231	361	263	41	37	35	27	1 264
Austria	4	11	15	9	10	12	6	12	3	7	89
Belgium	0	1	2	3	1	2	4	6	5	4	28
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Canada	45	55	54	88	26	25	60	52	116	90	611
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	2	6	5	3	7	16	26	18	23	23	129
Denmark	5	5	3	5	12	11	31	69	65	55	261
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5
Finland	0	6	2	0	2	2	5	15	6	15	53
France	44	193	136	13	33	20	20	12	23	20	514
Germany	119	117	75	92	127	219	200	139	166	135	1 389
Greece	7	1	2	1	0	1	7	4	9	59	91
Hungary	4	2	11	8	45	62	65	116	91	130	534
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Ireland	15	17	36	38	25	14	0	31	14	15	205
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	48	69	88	64	96	32	38	49	24	34	542
Japan	6	3	3	6	4	5	7	8	5	7	54
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	6
Lithuania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	34	44
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0	13
Netherlands	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	75
New Zealand	6	6	12	12	6	6	15	15	3	3	84
Norway	5	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	20
Poland	27	36	11	70	97	102	78	154	454	61	1 090
Portugal	1	2	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	19
Slovak Republic	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	4	16
Slovenia	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
Spain	12	26	38	38	19	26	36	52	48	54	349
Sweden	39	24	23	19	14	29	17	81	118	75	439
Switzerland	4	3	4	2	2	6	7	3	3	4	38
United Kingdom	429	1 881	2 000	2 372	1 934	668	373	438	425	428	10 948
United States	271	315	354	436	359	363	404	212	199	150	3 063
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>2 859</b>	<b>3 007</b>	<b>3 521</b>	<b>3 192</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>1 458</b>	<b>1 539</b>	<b>1 871</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>21 988</b>

## Somalis - Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	181	173	195	111	135	251	209	135	69	87	1 546
Austria	0	1	1	0	1	1	5	0	8	12	29
Belgium	92	143	136	169	148	248	287	444	613	670	2 950
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	1	62	26	78	84	93	177	80	601
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	62	89	60	249	328	328	148	160	81	29	1 534
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	510	666	469	753	660	411	410	448	469	443	5 239
France	25	26	21	21	58	50	48	46	13	14	322
Germany	52	160	265	368	255	334	539	740	924	566	4 203
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Iceland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Ireland	56	40	26	16	40	31	10	23	8	5	255
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	77	64	89	82	39	58	104	129	81	37	760
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	70	30	20	90	120	140	120	100	140	80	910
New Zealand	21	30	30	42	36	15	30	21	33	24	282
Norway	750	913	932	1 082	1 207	1 537	992	780	650	498	9 341
Poland	5	3	14	7	0	6	13	0	0	0	48
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	11
Sweden	1 485	695	5 464	8 016	3 483	2 860	2 596	2 823	2 521	1 216	31 159
Switzerland	31	31	47	34	47	50	75	60	67	96	538
United Kingdom	2 338	1 514	1 128	941	605	363	447	672	893	1 607	10 508
United States	666	730	1 047	1 077	2 127	1 171	1 832	2 160	639	462	11 911
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 423</b>	<b>5 309</b>	<b>9 946</b>	<b>13 123</b>	<b>9 318</b>	<b>7 934</b>	<b>7 952</b>	<b>8 836</b>	<b>7 391</b>	<b>5 935</b>	<b>82 167</b>

## Annex IV Continued

## Somalis - Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	8	33
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	4	13	0	0	0	3	2	3	25
Canada	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	6
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
France	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	7
Germany	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	2	1	0	2	2	2	1	4	2	6	22
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	30	9	13	2	3	0	3	1	0	7	68
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	1	1	7	3	2	3	1	4	5	1	28
Sweden	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
Switzerland	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
United Kingdom	2	3	7	1	2	1	6	3	3	18	46
United States	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>274</b>

## Somalis - Study permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	12
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Belgium	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Canada	0	0	3	3	2	3	3	5	3	2	24
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Finland	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
France	0	0	5	1	1	0	4	0	2	5	18
Germany	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	6	1	3	20
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	19	17	21	23	15	30	0	28	16	11	180
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	5	1	0	3	3	1	10	3	4	7	37
Japan	0	2	0	0	1	2	5	2	3	4	19
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	5	0	3	3	3	10	3	27
New Zealand	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	4	2	13	10	23	5	57
Portugal	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	4	2	5	1	2	2	3	1	3	4	27
Sweden	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Switzerland	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
United Kingdom	11	4	12	5	11	14	24	25	33	36	175
United States	9	15	28	25	22	39	50	32	27	22	269
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>899</b>



## Syrians - Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	161	238	235	266	249	224	294	366	283	203	2 519
Austria	33	42	32	35	32	61	59	50	102	174	620
Belgium	212	186	161	206	464	1 084	2 198	2 631	980	813	8 935
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	38	58	98
Canada	0	2	11	25	43	93	136	115	174	100	699
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
Colombia	0	0	0	0	8	5	5	6	5	0	29
Czech Republic	44	31	54	63	63	110	106	19	28	11	529
Denmark	89	72	198	375	1 468	6 570	2 956	1 502	421	206	13 857
Estonia	0	1	1	1	0	6	4	1	3	3	20
Finland	13	19	11	28	73	122	165	429	270	224	1 354
France	129	159	213	265	274	290	363	364	157	167	2 381
Germany	288	310	542	894	3 052	15 962	36 176	48 202	27 529	9 348	142 303
Greece	426	267	239	139	101	176	273	149	169	91	2 030
Hungary	47	87	79	106	76	69	90	82	113	51	800
Iceland	1	0	2	3	0	1	3	0	5	5	20
Ireland	6	5	3	10	11	12	16	44	11	18	136
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	191	247	362	391	289	236	263	280	243	197	2 699
Japan	8	16	16	14	17	15	16	35	30	23	190
Latvia	2	1	4	2	16	5	3	0	2	0	35
Lithuania	0	0	8	10	6	18	6	5	11	10	74
Luxembourg	2	0	1	0	1	1	20	22	16	20	83
Mexico	0	5	1	2	5	6	2	13	8	7	49
Netherlands	70	60	50	50	180	630	2 180	2 890	2 480	2 100	10 690
New Zealand	15	12	9	21	24	30	51	36	9	3	210
Norway	43	41	34	82	165	604	1 959	2 757	918	985	7 588
Poland	24	18	47	47	10	8	28	18	33	44	277
Portugal	0	0	1	0	10	6	18	44	36	60	175
Slovak Republic	3	5	16	23	17	49	36	28	24	20	221
Slovenia	1	1	1	2	2	0	11	9	1	6	34
Spain	108	159	140	148	139	178	202	156	119	115	1 464
Sweden	797	1 193	1 461	2 969	7 950	11 138	10 495	13 067	11 300	4 614	64 984
Switzerland	54	72	52	55	68	70	80	93	124	97	765
United Kingdom	690	832	661	1 190	1 397	2 208	2 346	1 351	1 142	1 309	13 126
United States	1 727	1 813	2 025	2 313	2 105	1 981	2 711	2 687	918	879	19 159
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 184</b>	<b>5 894</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>9 735</b>	<b>18 315</b>	<b>41 969</b>	<b>63 273</b>	<b>77 453</b>	<b>47 703</b>	<b>21 961</b>	<b>298 157</b>

## Syrians - Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	14	18	33	43	34	45	54	86	60	27	414
Austria	6	3	4	11	6	16	7	2	3	5	63
Belgium	5	4	7	8	7	10	6	10	9	3	69
Brazil	1	8	5	13	6	8	2	81	68	58	250
Canada	44	38	39	23	26	24	28	30	46	52	350
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	1	0	8
Colombia	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Czech Republic	13	1	14	13	13	26	43	18	35	17	193
Denmark	11	15	5	9	12	16	6	9	8	9	100
Estonia	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	5
Finland	0	2	5	7	3	4	3	3	3	8	38
France	22	24	48	62	51	46	50	29	17	30	379
Germany	32	30	86	156	273	352	388	265	165	166	1913
Greece	6	4	4	40	34	38	136	78	44	12	396
Hungary	14	15	27	21	21	26	32	21	25	30	232
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	3	3	11	7	8	11	16	49	61	14	183
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	311	123	64	55	28	23	12	7	5	2	630
Japan	5	4	12	11	5	9	7	18	3	6	80
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	3	0	10
Lithuania	0	0	6	9	19	20	3	1	1	2	61
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	7	15
Mexico	0	4	3	9	9	7	9	4	6	2	53
Netherlands	5	5	5	5	10	0	3	3	3	3	42
New Zealand	3	3	3	6	6	6	15	12	3	3	60
Norway	2	2	5	11	5	5	3	6	6	9	54
Poland	48	36	28	47	33	46	57	59	101	59	514
Portugal	0	0	0	1	1	4	1	2	0	1	10
Slovak Republic	4	7	22	20	18	33	41	46	25	6	222
Slovenia	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	10
Spain	24	26	21	17	11	18	28	25	24	22	216
Sweden	435	645	534	727	780	412	136	152	155	117	4 093
Switzerland	7	13	9	11	18	6	5	15	18	24	126
United Kingdom	147	123	122	119	112	78	135	85	98	123	1 142
United States	143	179	109	120	104	82	91	74	22	25	949
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>1 582</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>1 199</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>12 883</b>

## Syrians - Study permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	36	33	15	8	17	11	2	7	6	7	142
Austria	9	21	25	25	34	47	33	19	13	10	236
Belgium	19	15	11	26	18	8	14	8	11	12	142
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	9
Canada	115	106	73	85	82	82	75	104	128	120	970
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Czech Republic	9	17	20	19	21	71	110	62	58	42	429
Denmark	1	0	3	5	12	7	6	7	4	2	47
Estonia	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	9
Finland	2	7	0	3	5	10	7	8	6	6	54
France	274	240	102	146	197	208	203	235	106	133	1 844
Germany	211	236	247	739	1 386	2 298	1 630	996	570	388	8 701
Greece	12	17	16	21	17	15	15	8	10	8	139
Hungary	6	13	16	31	16	36	142	287	285	280	1 112
Iceland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Ireland	8	5	12	8	12	8	6	43	46	28	176
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	54	54	66	59	59	29	48	50	64	58	541
Japan	20	16	14	4	6	12	13	36	43	32	196
Latvia	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	2	12
Lithuania	0	0	1	2	10	9	9	10	2	9	52
Luxembourg	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	10
Mexico	0	1	2	0	3	2	2	6	7	3	26
Netherlands	5	5	5	10	20	20	20	20	20	30	155
New Zealand	3	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	3	3	21
Norway	2	5	4	1	2	6	0	1	4	4	29
Poland	9	4	13	45	39	39	79	74	188	33	523
Portugal	1	1	4	0	46	17	26	4	16	39	154
Slovak Republic	2	5	10	6	6	7	27	1	15	8	87
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	1	8
Spain	46	50	44	55	46	66	51	44	49	63	514
Sweden	14	10	14	18	43	39	27	33	28	26	252
Switzerland	20	19	26	16	6	12	11	8	12	16	146
United Kingdom	619	610	276	226	206	208	213	247	261	269	3 135
United States	234	243	308	635	592	340	326	181	70	49	2 978
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 734</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>2 197</b>	<b>2 910</b>	<b>3 616</b>	<b>3 100</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>2 035</b>	<b>1 685</b>	<b>22 854</b>

## Venezuelans - Family permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	314	255	332	225	209	286	324	234	202	187	2 568
Austria	18	15	21	23	17	17	31	53	22	41	258
Belgium	50	39	37	37	33	35	36	47	54	66	434
Brazil	0	0	0	5	12	0	0	15	85	46	163
Canada	6	12	12	14	4	5	15	7	18	43	136
Chile	0	0	2	15	26	55	75	126	174	659	1 132
Colombia	0	0	0	0	4 919	3 308	5 433	7 986	6 967	3 233	31 846
Czech Republic	0	2	3	0	1	1	5	2	7	11	32
Denmark	21	16	12	25	13	23	16	23	30	12	191
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	7
Finland	0	13	10	10	9	6	9	6	19	16	98
France	0	0	119	127	151	173	164	194	258	233	1 419
Germany	93	100	123	113	155	211	227	282	363	270	1 937
Greece	13	0	8	7	4	5	13	9	16	18	93
Hungary	5	4	4	7	13	5	24	10	36	10	118
Iceland	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	7	8	20
Ireland	6	6	6	8	20	8	42	46	42	52	236
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	524	621	454	401	372	521	630	1 006	1 307	1 120	6 956
Japan	10	12	17	10	11	21	11	23	13	42	170
Latvia	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	5	12
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	8
Luxembourg	5	8	11	4	9	16	10	11	8	29	111
Mexico	788	576	887	1 949	2 607	2 887	3 413	4 615	5 610	4 789	28 121
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	50	70	60	60	70	100	410
New Zealand	6	9	12	9	15	15	30	15	21	12	144
Norway	32	66	67	41	30	15	20	28	34	41	374
Poland	6	7	9	2	3	1	4	5	27	30	94
Portugal	9	11	5	7	19	20	22	44	1 423	1 412	2 972
Slovak Republic	2	0	0	2	0	2	3	3	3	4	19
Slovenia	3	6	2	1	1	7	0	4	5	13	42
Spain	3 015	3 576	2 633	2 209	2 579	3 873	5 383	8 268	10 915	10 572	53 023
Sweden	48	51	69	40	46	32	56	47	62	57	508
Switzerland	81	78	80	85	86	95	90	85	122	108	910
United Kingdom	435	240	228	237	939	1 207	775	776	729	858	6 424
United States	4 326	4 430	3 853	3 523	3 397	4 140	4 274	3 575	3 545	2 749	37 812
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 817</b>	<b>10 154</b>	<b>9 018</b>	<b>9 139</b>	<b>15 750</b>	<b>17 061</b>	<b>21 200</b>	<b>27 612</b>	<b>32 197</b>	<b>26 850</b>	<b>178 798</b>

## Venezuelans - Work permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	165	114	203	112	104	128	116	102	72	85	1 201
Austria	5	6	7	4	3	10	12	15	9	10	81
Belgium	12	13	9	10	12	8	15	10	10	17	116
Brazil	150	704	473	594	428	185	156	335	259	180	3 464
Canada	139	145	154	102	138	164	251	277	266	169	1 805
Chile	0	0	10	86	136	196	241	244	406	700	2 019
Colombia	0	0	0	0	4 568	4 461	5 535	5 911	6 418	6 136	33 029
Czech Republic	0	3	0	1	2	1	10	7	7	10	41
Denmark	18	10	12	18	12	12	21	15	11	21	150
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	4	4	16
Finland	0	6	6	9	5	15	5	8	6	10	70
France	0	0	62	82	83	67	69	67	81	92	603
Germany	25	31	46	47	62	70	101	160	174	157	873
Greece	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	4	2	13
Hungary	3	0	0	2	2	5	10	14	14	24	74
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	3	8
Ireland	2	2	0	8	15	19	15	28	16	11	116
Israel	0	0	0	0	3	6	109	523	15	95	751
Italy	436	160	117	102	59	46	46	51	50	28	1 095
Japan	50	51	61	327	39	246	72	57	79	143	1 125
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	1	9
Luxembourg	0	1	2	3	4	3	2	1	4	5	25
Mexico	735	596	1 263	1 492	1 959	2 816	3 099	3 099	2 792	1 845	19 696
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
New Zealand	6	9	12	9	15	6	21	18	12	3	111
Norway	33	53	35	31	20	17	7	15	31	35	277
Poland	1	1	3	7	8	10	17	29	50	72	198
Portugal	18	12	9	10	7	7	16	20	197	400	696
Slovak Republic	1	0	1	1	8	1	1	5	3	3	24
Slovenia	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	6
Spain	1 263	1 545	1 016	860	785	992	1 091	1 432	2 279	2 586	13 849
Sweden	7	16	16	12	14	17	27	26	40	28	203
Switzerland	34	25	33	27	34	30	26	27	25	12	273
United Kingdom	335	131	315	84	424	121	103	79	97	88	1 777
United States	2 908	2 966	3 151	3 015	2 851	2 962	2 867	2 523	2 057	1 847	27 147
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 347</b>	<b>6 601</b>	<b>7 016</b>	<b>7 057</b>	<b>11 806</b>	<b>12 626</b>	<b>14 075</b>	<b>15 111</b>	<b>15 496</b>	<b>14 826</b>	<b>110 961</b>

## Venezuelans - Study permits

Destination	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2010-2019
Australia	326	344	187	259	347	436	656	308	80	44	2 987
Austria	12	18	19	14	8	18	16	14	13	6	138
Belgium	34	35	42	37	27	21	20	21	18	22	277
Brazil	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	180	51	126	360
Canada	207	182	185	159	278	99	71	84	54	53	1 372
Chile	0	0	0	56	173	113	56	66	61	77	602
Colombia	0	0	0	0	1 491	983	1 112	1 080	874	658	6 198
Czech Republic	0	1	5	11	6	5	6	11	8	5	58
Denmark	16	13	15	18	8	10	6	10	11	6	113
Estonia	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	8
Finland	0	8	4	8	2	6	3	1	4	1	37
France	0	0	323	416	504	359	332	318	271	177	2 700
Germany	134	147	167	166	227	227	152	200	185	121	1 726
Greece	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	11
Hungary	6	4	4	13	1	4	8	3	1	5	49
Iceland	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	6
Ireland	239	422	476	2 013	1 688	10	52	38	23	9	4 970
Israel	0	0	0	0	34	30	45	53	46	35	243
Italy	144	173	155	137	177	120	78	53	51	32	1 120
Japan	18	16	17	19	21	16	15	14	14	13	163
Latvia	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mexico	210	221	219	256	453	332	176	160	262	160	2 449
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
New Zealand	9	18	12	12	15	9	9	9	3	3	99
Norway	15	12	22	13	16	6	9	5	10	8	116
Poland	2	7	6	10	9	7	6	10	7	3	67
Portugal	6	6	8	11	6	2	8	11	5	25	88
Slovak Republic	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	7
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Spain	1 170	1 503	869	859	2 069	1 325	986	1 081	1 139	952	11 953
Sweden	28	23	20	14	21	17	14	12	11	5	165
Switzerland	58	54	52	60	42	44	41	33	32	24	440
United Kingdom	563	475	459	532	1 117	337	374	373	318	240	4 788
United States	4 020	4 947	5 034	6 254	9 255	5 090	3 705	2 699	1 692	1 022	43 718
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 222</b>	<b>8 633</b>	<b>8 311</b>	<b>11 351</b>	<b>18 019</b>	<b>9 650</b>	<b>7 982</b>	<b>6 870</b>	<b>5 267</b>	<b>3 855</b>	<b>87 160</b>



