According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), there are more than 5.1* million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory, 3.6* million of whom are seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,648,983* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status. In addition, international protection applicants from countries including Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq constitute another group of foreign nationals. According to PMM, there were 29,256* international protection applicants present in Türkiye in 2021¹, published annually. Moreover, according to UNHCR**, there are close to 330,000 international protection status holders and asylum-seekers. The number of foreign nationals has decreased by 38,934 in comparison to June 2021 (3.7 million foreign nationals).

In addition, there are 1,427,076* foreign nationals present in Türkiye holding residency permits, including humanitarian residency holders. Compared to June 2021, this is an increase of 271,764 individuals. The exact number of humanitarian residency holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are more than several thousand humanitarian residency permit holders.

*Data source PMM, 30.06.2022
**Data source UNHCR, December 2021

Background and Latest Figures

Syrians under Temporary Protection

Türkiye’s temporary protection regime grants the 3,648,983* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Türkiye as well as obtain some level of access to basic services. The vast majority - 3,599,585* individuals - live outside of formal camps, known as temporary accommodation centers, thus primarily residing across the Turkish border provinces of Hatay, Adana and Kilis. As such, only 49,398* Syrians live in formal camps, the majority of which are located close to the Syrian border.

The number of temporary accommodation centers in June 2022 (7 centers) are the same as June 2021 hosting migrants in Türkiye. However, 5,964 fewer Syrians currently reside in the centers compared to previous year.

¹Data source PMM, 30.06.2022

International Protection Applicants

There are 29,256* international protection applicants in Türkiye of different nationalities, but primarily originating in Afghanistan, Iraq and Islamic Republic of Iran. PMM publishes the number of international protection applicants by years.

*Data source PMM, end of 2021¹

Residence Permit Holders

Foreigners who seek stay in Türkiye beyond the duration of a visa or visa exemption -i.e. longer than 90 days, must obtain a residence permit. According to PMM, there are 1,427,076* residence permit holders in Türkiye with various categories of the residence permit, including “other”. The latter category includes humanitarian residence permit holders, and while the exact number is unknown, it is believed that the vast majority of foreign nationals in this category are Iraqis.

² UNHCR ended registration process in Türkiye on 10 September 2018. The registration process will continue with the procedure carried out by the Turkish authorities (UNHCR). The number of international protection holders is not publicly available as of the date above.

*Data source PMM, 30.06.2022

¹ UNHCR ended registration process in Türkiye on 10 September 2018. The registration process will continue with the procedure carried out by the Turkish authorities (UNHCR). The number of international protection holders is not publicly available as of the date above.
The Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) recorded 4,659* irregular migrants and one fatality in June 2022. Comparing to June 2021, there is an increase of 3,008 apprehended individuals, when 1,651 irregular migrants were recorded. These figures only include those apprehended and rescued by the TCG, while the actual number of migrants and refugees departing Türkiye by sea may be higher. Apprehensions at the so-called ‘hotspots’ on the Aegean Sea are shown in the map (left).

Upon identification of the apprehended persons, the latter are referred to removal centers by the Turkish Gendarmerie or are issued a deportation letter, unless they claim asylum. However, apprehended individuals have the right to claim asylum after being referred to a removal center or issued deportation letters. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued migrants are Syrian, Yemeni, Afghan, Liberian, Egyptian, Congolese, Palestinian, Eritrean**, Iraqi and Bengali.

*Data source TCG, 30.06.2022
**The information on nationality provided in this report is based on the nationality declared by migrants as reported by the Turkish authorities.
Intercepted Persons on Land

According to the Turkish Armed Forces (TAF) daily figures during June 2022 at Türkiye’s border lines with the Syrian Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Greece, Iraq and Bulgaria, 512* persons were intercepted and handed over to Turkish law enforcement forces. The figures presented by TAF doesn’t refer to nationalities of the intercepted persons at the border lines. Irregular entries were higher at the borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran. In comparison, the total number of intercepted persons on land was higher in June 2021, when 7,036 persons were intercepted. Meanwhile, the number of intercepted persons during attempted exit out of Türkiye were highest at the borders with Greece. (See table on the left for details).

During June 2022, the highest number of interceptions by TAF at entry and exit took place at the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, with a total number of 178* intercepted persons. In comparison to previous month there is an increase in the interceptions from Syrian Arab Republic to Türkiye (28). In May 2022, 45 interceptions of individuals were recorded at this border.

*Data Source TAF, 30.06.2022

### Interceptions by Turkish Land Forces
(1 - 30 June 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Exit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Greece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Islamic Republic of Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>Total 335</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Known Entry and Exit Points

The following are known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from the Syrian Arab Republic), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Islamic Republic of Iran)

Known entry points by air: İstanbul, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükçuku (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos)

Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kirklareli (to Bulgaria)

Known exit points by air: İstanbul, Istanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU MS)
Resettlement of Syrians from Türkiye

The 18 March 2016 EU-Türkiye Statement aims to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by facilitating organized and safe pathways to European countries. Specifically, the statement stipulates that for every Syrian returned to Türkiye from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled directly to Europe from Türkiye. According to PMM data released on 30 June 2022, there are 34,038 persons that have been resettled under this instrument, with primary resettlement destinations being Germany, France, the Netherlands and Sweden.

*Data Source PMM, 30.06.2022*

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*Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.*