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Documentation of Eurostat's database on international migration: Central European Countries, Cyprus and Malta

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THEME 3
Population
and social
conditions

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DOCUMENTATION OF EUROSTAT'S DATABASE ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, CYPRUS AND MALTA

1 Introduction

This working paper is one of a series which describes the contents, updating and documentation of the Eurostat database on international migration. The data described here are available on request from Eurostat. (see part 9 for further details about how and from where to request these data together with any or all of the relevant Eurostat publications).

The series of working papers has been produced to help users and providers of the revised database as it becomes available in its entirety on New Cronos, the on-line user interface to the database. Each individual paper describes the contents of one part of the database. This one provides an overview and detailed description of the available data for the Central and Eastern European countries. The text is the documentation provided by the MRU to accompany the revised and extended dataset on migration.

2 Uses of the data

The tables produced are the fruits of the first systematic attempt to collect international migration data on Central European Countries, plus Cyprus and Malta. The use of a similar questionnaire to that used for EU and EFTA Member States means that the process of harmonisation of statistics that has been going on in Western Europe has now been extended to these countries. The main rationale behind this process is the closer integration of states across the whole of Europe. This is manifest in various association agreements, but the exercise also draws potential new members of the EU and EEA into a more harmonised statistical system.

However, considerable gaps exist in data availability in the CECs. The principal reasons are administrative and legal. In some of the countries no collection system exists for some or all of the statistics required. Partly this reflects the inadequacies of the old systems of data collection in the new political environment; but it is also due to conceptual and administrative difficulties in deciding on and implementing new statistical requirements. Further, in some countries the newly emerging legal frameworks for migration are not yet, or are only just in place, and no data collection has yet been instituted. The consequence for users is a partial data series at present, but one which should improve in the next few years.

The statistics do begin to allow for the first time a monitoring process for international migration within the region. The development of migration policies needs a solid statistical foundation, which is now being laid. It is hoped that the data can be used to provide a more accurate assessment than has hitherto been possible of the migration realities of the 1990s.

The data are useful for a range of types of users. They allow limited (at the moment) time series analysis, and rather more cross-section (single year) statistics. They can, however, be used in a relational sense to demographic, economic and other data.

3 Description of the Dataset

The dataset for Central and Eastern Europe contains tables for 11 out of the 16 countries which were sent the joint questionnaire on international migration statistics (Table 1). The 16 countries that have been sent the joint questionnaire are Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, and Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Data were requested for the years 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 for 25 tables. In a number of cases, data were sent for years other than those requested, in addition, no data have been received at all for a few of the tables.

Three countries (Hungary, FYROM, Slovak Republic) did not send data but provided information on the availability of migration data.

For two countries (Malta and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) no information has been received at all.

This paper describes the situation of the Eurostat database at the end of 1997. Since then, the database has been enriched with more data.

The data have been organised by subject:

- **Departures and arrivals**
- **Immigration and emigration**
- **Asylum seekers and refugees**
- **Population**
- **Labour**
- **Acquisition of citizenship**

The best data availability in the database on migration in Central Europe is on flows: immigration and emigration. Second come data on stocks: population by citizenship. The data availability on asylum seekers and refugees, labour and acquisition of citizenship is poor.

The Baltic states and Slovenia provided the most comprehensive sets of tables, covering practically all subjects for a series of years. Cyprus was able to provide data for most of the tables using 1992 Census data. The other four countries included in the database - Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia and Poland - supplied only a few data.

Table 1 Inventory

	Variable	AL	BG	HR	EE	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	CY
1:1; 2	Departures/arrivals by type		1990-94 [†]		1990-94	1990-95	1990-94 ⁱⁱ			1990-94	1990-94
2:1	Long-term immigration by sex				1992-94	1994	1992-95			1991-94	1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
2:2	Long-term immigration by last residence				1990-94	1990-95	1990-95	1990-93		1990-94	1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
3:1	Long-term immigration by sex				1992-94		1993-95		1994-95		1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
3:2	Long-term immigration by citizenship				1990-94	1992-94	1990-95		1994-95		
4:1	Long-term immigration by age - Totals				1992-94	1990 ^{iv} -94	1992-95		1994-95	1990-94	1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
4:2	Long-term immigration by citizenship - Totals				1992-94		1992-95		1994-95		1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
5:1	Long-term immigration by age - Males				1992-94	1991-94	1992-95		1994-95	1990-94	1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
5:2	Long-term immigration by citizenship - Males				1992-94		1992-95		1994-95		1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
6:1	Long-term immigration by age - Females				1992-94	1991-94	1992-95		1994-95	1990-94	1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
6:2	Long-term immigration by citizenship - Females				1992-94		1992-95		1994-95		1992 ⁱⁱⁱ
7:1	Long-term emigration by sex				1992-94	1994	1992-95		1994-95	1991-94	
7:2	Long-term emigration by next residence	1993-94 [†]			1990-94	1990-95	1990-95	1990-93	1994-95	1990-94	
8:1; 2	Long-term emigration by citizenship and sex				1994		1993-95				
9:1	Long-term emigration by age - Totals				1994	1990 ^d -94	1994-95			1990-94	
9:2	Long-term emigration by citizenship group - Totals				1994		1994-95				
10:1	Long-term emigration by age - Males				1994	1991-94	1994-95			1990-94	
10:2	Long-term emigration by citizenship group - Males				1994		1994-95				
11:1	Long-term emigration by age - Females				1994	1991-94	1994-95			1990-94	
11:2	Long-term emigration by citizenship group - Females				1994		1994-95				
12:1; 2	Short-term immigration by last residence and sex				1992-94						
13:1; 2	Short-term emigration by next residence and sex				1992-94						
14:1; 2	Asylum seekers/refugees by citizenship							1993-96 ^{vi}		1994	
15:1; 2	Long-term immigration by citizenship and reason - Totals				1992-94		1994-95				
16:1; 2	Long-term immigration by citizenship and reason - Males				1992-94		1994-95				
17:1; 2	Long-term immigration by citizenship and reason - Females				1992-94		1994-95				

AL: Albania; **BG:** Bulgaria; **HR:** Croatia; **EE:** Estonia; **LV:** Latvia; **LT:** Lithuania; **PL:** Poland; **RO:** Romania; **SI:** Slovenia; **CY:** Cyprus

No data available: Czech Republic (**CZ**), Hungary (**HU**), Slovak Republic (**SK**), Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (**FYROM**), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (**YU**) and Malta (**MT**).

Also available:

- Romania: Long-term emigration by next residence, **age** and sex for 1994-95.

Table 1 Inventory (follow)

Table 1 Inventory

	Variable	AL	BG	HR	EE	LV	LT	PL	RO	SI	CY
18:1	Population by sex										1992 ^{viii}
18:2	Population by citizenship			1992-94 ^{viii}							1992 ^{viii}
19:1	Population by age - Totals				1989, 1995	1989, 1993, 1995	1989, 1995			1990-94	1992 ^{viii}
19:2	Population by citizenship - Totals				1995	1995	1995				1992 ^{viii}
20:1	Population by age - Males				1995	1995	1995			1990-94	1992 ^{viii}
20:2	Population by citizenship - Males										1992 ^{viii}
21:1	Population by age - Females				1995	1995	1995			1990-94	1992 ^{viii}
21:2	Population by citizenship - Females										1992 ^{viii}
22:1	Active population by age - Totals									1993-94	1992 ^{viii}
22:2	Active population by broad citizenship - Totals										1992 ^{viii}
23:1	Active population by age - Males									1993-94	1992 ^{viii}
23:2	Active population by broad citizenship - Males										1992 ^{viii}
24:1	Active population by age - Females									1993-94	1992 ^{viii}
24:2	Active population by broad citizenship - Females										1992 ^{viii}
25:1	Acquisition of citizenship						1993-95			1994	
25:2	Acquisition of citizenship by previous citizenship										

AL: Albania; BG: Bulgaria; HR: Croatia; EE: Estonia; LV: Latvia; LT: Lithuania; PL: Poland; RO: Romania; SI: Slovenia; CY: Cyprus

No data available: Czech Republic (CZ), Hungary (HU), Slovak Republic (SK), Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (YU) and Malta (MT).

ⁱ Only arrivals.

ⁱⁱ Only long-term immigration and emigration

ⁱⁱⁱ From 1-10-1991 to 1-10-1992

^{iv} 1990 - Only a total number of long-term immigrants is available, no breakdown by age

^v 1993-94 - a period-total has been provided of legal emigrants by country of next residence

^{vi} Data refer to asylum seekers only. 1996 - 1 January to 31 May

^{vii} At 1-10-1992 (census date)

^{viii} Data refer to foreign population, sub-divided on grounds of extended stay and permanent residence

4. Data Checking

The data were checked using “hard criteria” consistency checks, for internal consistency and “soft criteria” consistency checks using the expertise and knowledge of the research teams. Comparisons were also made with data published by the individual reporting countries.

Further detail on the process of data checking may, if required, be obtained from the Migration Team at Eurostat.

5. Compilation of Documentation

The structure of the documentation is common to that of the other parts of the Eurostat database on international migration. It describes, on a country by country basis: the availability of data on labour migration; the sources and definitions used in each reporting country; information (where available and relevant) on legislation; methodologies of data collection and processing. This documentation is translated and exists in French, German and English for users of New CRONOS.

Information included here was collected from the correspondence between reporting countries and Eurostat and from the information resources of the MRU and NiDi.

6. Documentation of the database on international migration in the Central European Countries

6.1 Major Categories of Departures and Arrivals

Data on departures and arrivals have been received for Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovenia. These data have not been introduced into the database because they cover different population categories and are drawn from different sources.

6.1.1 Bulgaria (BG)

Definitions

International visitor: In accordance with UN recommendations, an international visitor is defined as any person visiting a country other than in which he/she has their usual place of residence. The duration of the visit must be at least 24 hours. All foreign students and pupils studying in a country not of their usual residence are treated as visitors.

The term 'visitor' covers the following categories of persons:

- persons travelling for pleasure, family reasons, health and other purposes;
- persons attending meetings or congresses;
- business travellers;
- ocean cruise visitors.

The following persons are not to be considered as visitors:

- persons arriving in the country to accept employment;
- persons entering the country to establish their domicile therein;
- inhabitants of border regions residing in one country and working in another.

Transit visitors are mentioned in a separate category.

The number of visitors to Bulgaria from the Eastern-European countries is based on expert estimations.

Sources

Source: Data on international arrivals in Bulgaria have been obtained after processing the data from the border checkpoints.

Disseminating/processing authority: Data Processing Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs / National Statistical Institute.

6.1.2 Cyprus (CY)

Definitions

All statistics pertain to the Government-controlled area of the Republic of Cyprus only.

Tourists: Departing tourists are residents travelling abroad.

Non-residents: Persons leaving after short-term residence for work or tourism.

Returning Residents: Arriving after a visit abroad.

Sources

Port statistics, statistics on frontier control and arrival and departure cards.

Disseminating/processing authority: Department of Statistics and Research of the Ministry of Finance.

6.1.3 Estonia (EE)

Definitions

For definitions of immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Estonia.

Sources

Data on tourists and excursionists are received from tourist agencies as aggregated data on a special statistical form.

Data on diplomatic and consular representatives are received from the lists of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For sources on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Estonia.

Disseminating/processing authority: State Statistical Office of Estonia (Riigi Statistikaamet).

Legislation and procedures

For legislation and procedures on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Estonia.

Data are not yet collected at the border. An administrative form has been made for this purpose, but is not yet implemented.

6.1.4 Hungary (HU)

Although no data have been received from Hungary, it has been indicated that data on arrivals are available.

6.1.5 Latvia (LV)**Definitions**

For definitions on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Latvia.

Sources

For sources on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Latvia.

Legislation and procedures

For legislation and procedures on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Latvia.

6.1.6 Lithuania (LT)

Definitions

For definitions on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Lithuania.

Sources

For sources on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Lithuania.

Data on tourists are based on information from tourist agencies.

Legislation and procedures

For legislation and procedures on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Lithuania.

6.1.7 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

Although no data have been received from FYROM, it has been indicated that data on arrivals and departures are available.

Sources

Disseminating/processing authority: Republic of Macedonia Statistical Office.

6.1.8 Poland (PL)

Although no data on arrivals and departures have been received from Poland, data do exist on International Passenger Movements. These data are collected at the border and have a breakdown by direction, citizenship and mode of transport. The data will be fairly accurate on movements from the West, but inaccurate on movements from the East.

6.1.9 Romania (RO)

Although no data on arrivals and departures have been received from Romania, it has been indicated that arrival and departure data are available.

Sources

Disseminating/processing authority: National Commission for Statistics.

6.1.10 Slovak Republic (SK)

Although no data have been received from the Slovak Republic, some background information has been provided.

The Slovak Republic does not count the number of border crossings.

Data on long-term immigration and emigration are available, based on permanent residence. No data are available on short-term migration.

Sources

Some border-crossing estimates are available from the Frontier Police of the Ministry of the Interior and the Passport and Customs Service.

Data on tourists are available from surveys on accommodation of foreigners in tourist facilities.

Disseminating/processing authority: For the immigration and emigration statistics - Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic.

6.1.11 Slovenia (SI)

Definitions

For definitions on immigrants/emigrants see under Immigration and Emigration - Slovenia.

Tourists: Reports of accommodation enterprises

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives: Record of Diplomatic Corps, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Sources

Long-Term Migrants:

For citizens of the Republic of Slovenia:

Regular annual statistical Survey on Migration of the Population (SEL-1);

For foreign citizens (not available before 1995):

Aggregated data on migration of foreign citizens on the basis of the records on foreigners in the Republic of Slovenia kept by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Disseminating/processing authority: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

6.2 Immigration and Emigration

Immigration and emigration data have been received for Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Slovenia.

6.2.1 Albania (AL)

Definitions

The data refer to the number of persons legally emigrated, but no further definition has been provided.

Sources

Disseminating/processing authority: Migration Department of the Ministry of Labour, Emigration and Social Protection.

Legislation and procedures

Emigration Law.

6.2.2 Bulgaria (BG)

Definitions

Although Bulgaria did not provide data on immigration and emigration some definitions have been given.

All changes of permanent or temporary residence must be declared to the local authorities at the place of destination. The statistical form that has to be completed contains questions on date and place of birth, sex, reason for travel, final destination. Registration of international emigrants is based on a declaration of the individual if intended duration of stay is more than one year. Once a year the National Statistical Institute organises a sample survey at the main border checkpoints to estimate the number of emigrants leaving the country for more than one year.

Immigration data include only non-nationals.

Sources

Disseminating/processing authority: National Statistical Institute.

6.2.3 Croatia (HR)

Sources

The basis for migration statistics is the legal obligation to register one's place for residence. Only permanent residence (Croatian citizens and foreigners), registered as permanent residents are included in migration data.

Disseminating/processing authority: National Statistical Institute.

6.2.4 Cyprus (CY)

Definitions

All statistics pertain to the Government-controlled area of the Republic of Cyprus only.

Sources

Census: Immigration data have been derived from the census, and are calculated for the period of one year prior to the census date.

6.2.5 Czech Republic (CZ)

Although no immigration and emigration data have been received from the Czech Republic, some background information is available.

Legislation and Procedures

Law on Stay of Foreigners, 1992.

Amended by Act 190/1994.

Amended 26 April 1996.

The Law on Stay of Foreigners regulates the conditions of entry and stay of foreigners on the territory of the Czech Republic.

The 1996 amendments concerned stricter rules relating to foreigners who violate laws, human rights issues and extensions of short-term residence permits.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for the Czech Republic)

6.2.6 Estonia (EE)

Definitions

Immigrant/emigrant: The national definitions of immigrant and emigrant are based on existing laws and availability of data. Existing laws do not establish the period for living in the country or absence for which people must be registered, although residents temporarily departing from their place of residence are not removed from the register. Immigrants and emigrants who present Soviet passports when registering a change of place of residence are included in the Unknown citizenship category.

Immigrant: An immigrant is a person who arrives in Estonia with the intention of residence, and registers their place of residence at the local municipality.

Emigrant: An emigrant is a person who leaves Estonia with the intention of residence abroad, and registers their departure at the local municipality.

Long-term immigrant: A long-term immigrant is a person who arrives in Estonia with the intention of residence for more than one year or permanently (and registers their place of residence at the local municipality).

Long-term emigrant: A long-term emigrant is a person who leaves Estonia with the intention of residence abroad for more than one year or permanently (and registers their departure at the local municipality).

Short-term immigrant: A short-term immigrant is a person who arrives in Estonia with the intention of residence for less than one year (and registers their place of residence at the local municipality).

Short-term emigrant: A long-term emigrant is a person who leaves Estonia with the intention of residence abroad for less than one year (and registers their departure at the local municipality).

Sources

Data on immigrants/emigrants are collected from the local municipalities. Until the end of 1993 the migration statistics were based on the statistical in- and out-migration coupons sent by citizenship offices (previously: passport offices) to local bureaux of statistics. From 1 January 1994 the statistics are based on the registration forms of arrivals and departures sent by local governments to the regional district population registers. The Ministry of the Interior issues residence permits.

Disseminating/processing authority: State Statistical Office of Estonia (Riigi Statistikaamet).

Legislation and procedures

Immigration Law, 1 July 1990.

Law on Foreigners, 1993.

The aim of the 1990 Immigration Law was to control and limit immigration into Estonia from the former Soviet Union and to establish entry control.

The 1993 Law on Foreigners which effects the replacement of the above-mentioned law states that immigration cannot exceed 0.1% of the resident population at the beginning of the year. Immigration of foreign students, scientific researchers, temporary absentees who were permanent residents of Estonia prior to 1 July 1990, and ethnic Estonians, is not subject to the quota. (*Source: Demographic Statistics in the Baltic Countries 1996*).

The Immigration Law restricts immigration mainly to the following categories: family reunification, business migration and repatriated ethnic Estonians.

A residence permit is needed for registration of non-nationals. The residence permit can be either permanent or temporary. Immigrants and emigrants are counted in the migration flow only after registration at the local municipality.

Immigrants and emigrants who present a Soviet passport when they register a change in their place of residence are included in the unknown category. The Soviet passport was valid until 12 July 1996 in Estonia.

6.2.7 Hungary (HU)

Although no data have been received from Hungary, it has been indicated that data on long-term immigration by citizenship, sex and age are available. Emigration data are available for non-nationals only.

Immigration data on nationals - with some exceptions - are not available.

Migration data by country of previous/next residence are not available.

Long-term immigration data by citizenship, sex and reason for immigration are available.

Short-term migration data are not available.

Sources

Registration of permanent residence in the State Population Register.

Disseminating/processing authority: Central Statistical Office.

6.2.8 Latvia (LV)

Definitions

Immigrant/emigrant: Definitions for the data correspond in general with UN definitions. The basis of the long-term migrant definition is the intended stay concept. In case of emigration a form has to be completed if the intended stay is one year or longer.

Sources

Data on immigrants/emigrants are collected from the questionnaires that each migrant must fill in at the local municipality.

The Ministry of the Interior issues residence permits.

Disseminating/processing authority: Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

Legislation and procedures

Act of Parliament, 11 December 1991: Establishment of the Population Register in Latvia.

Migration Act, 9 June 1992.

Act of Parliament on Statistics, 1 June 1993.

The Migration Act restricts immigration mainly to the following categories: family reunification, business migration and repatriated ethnic Latvians. There is no quota for immigration. Criteria for entry are narrowly defined and permanent residence permits are not easily obtained.

In case of a change of residence, the person must fill in a special questionnaire ('talon') at the municipality (previously the Territorial Office of the Ministry of the Interior). The questionnaires include data about the date and place of birth, the place of previous and present residence, sex, nationality, citizenship, educational level, marital status, reason for change of place of residence, accompanying children, and also some data

about living conditions at the new place of residence and the personal identification number if the person is a resident of Latvia.

The municipalities send a copy of the questionnaire to the local offices of the Central Statistical Bureau. In short, the migration statistics system in Latvia is composed as follows:

Migrant → Municipality → Regional Statistical Office → Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia → User of Migration Statistics.

According to the Latvian Central Statistical Bureau this system 'is now functioning smoothly and has quite a high level of coverage of the participants in the migration flows'.

However, there is an intention to change the flows of information on migration. Since the establishment of the Population Register, the Register sends monthly individual data files on immigrants, emigrants and internal migrants to the Central Statistical Bureau. Migration statistics could be more easily produced from these files than from the questionnaires. (*Source: Demographic Statistics in the Baltic Countries 1996*).

Data collection on short-term immigration constitutes a problem for Latvia, for which the Central Statistical Bureau and other government institutions are trying to find a solution. A data-collection system at the border has been established for this purpose. Short-term migration data are needed for the UN Demographic Yearbook, tourism statistics, National Accounts, etc.

The Latvian Population Register has been developed after the Danish model. The Department of Citizenship and Immigration of the Ministry of the Interior operate the Population Register.

The Act on Statistics regulates the availability and confidentiality of statistics. The Act allows wide publications and information on the grouped and summarised statistical data. The Act prohibits external access to individual data (e.g. on individual migrants) that are at the disposal of the statistical offices.

6.2.9 Lithuania (LT)

Definitions

Immigrant/emigrant: The registration of international migrations takes place at the passport office of the local municipality where a departure statistical form is filled in if a person leaves the country or an arrival statistical form if completed if a person enters the country. Stateless immigrants and emigrants and those who present Soviet passports when registering changes in their place of residence are included in the Unknown citizenship category.

Emigration: Only departures for more than one year must be declared and are taken into consideration for the statistics following the UN recommendations on long-term migration.

Foreigner: a person with a present citizenship of a foreign state or a person without any citizenship.

Sources

Immigrants and emigrants must report to the Passport Office in their place of residence, where a statistical form of either arrival or departure has to be completed. The Department of Statistics processes these arrival and departure forms. Departures must be declared only if the intended stay abroad is more than one year.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs issues residence permits.

Disseminating/processing authority: Lithuanian Department of Statistics.

Legislation and procedures

Immigration Law 1992 (on permanent immigration).

The Law on the Legal Status of Foreigners in the Lithuanian Republic (on temporary immigration).

Emigration Law.

The Immigration Law states that immigration cannot exceed 0.1% of the resident population at the beginning of the year. It restricts immigration mainly to the following categories:

family reunification, business migration and repatriated ethnic Lithuanians.

A permit for permanent residence shall be issued if a foreigner:

- is an immediate relative of a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania;
- is a dependant of a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania;
- maintains a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania;
- is married to a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania;
- has a legal source of support in the Republic of Lithuania.

And in all other cases established by the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

Immigration of persons who are entitled to Lithuanian citizenship is not subject to the quota.

The Emigration Law regulates the procedures for emigration. In general, departures are unrestricted. However, certain categories of residents are not allowed to leave the country: criminals, debtors, persons with knowledge of 'state secrets', and conscripts who have not yet fulfilled their army service.

6.2.10 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

Although no data have been received from FYROM, it has been indicated that data on long-term immigration and emigration by country of previous/next residence are available.

Data on long-term immigration and emigration by citizenship are not available because the migration data concern citizens of the Republic of Macedonia only. Short-term migration data are not available.

6.2.11 Poland (PL)

Definitions

Long/short term: There is no distinction between short and long term migration in the definitions used by the Central Statistical Office. Only the concept of permanent (or long-term) migration is used.

Immigration: The method used for measuring international migration is the same as that used for internal mobility. The arrival from abroad is registered but only in the case of permanent stay in Poland. This means that foreigners entering the country on a temporary basis are not taken into consideration, and on the other hand, international emigration is only rarely declared upon leaving the country.

The immigration statistics include people who may have been living in Poland for long periods of time. These are people whose status changed in the relevant year as a result of transferring from temporary visas to holding residence permits. At this point they are registered as immigrants.

Emigration: The Act of Population Registration (1974) places a duty on every person going abroad for over two months to register this fact in their permanent place of residence. Although this Act is technically in place the law has never been observed and international emigration is not usually declared on exit from the country.

Poles going abroad for periods of contract work are not included in the emigration figures.

Sources

The source of the data is the registration of permanent residence in the Central Population Register (PESEL).

Disseminating/processing authority: Central Statistical Office.

Legislation and procedures

Act on Foreigners, 1963.

Act on Public Statistics, 1995.

New legislation is in the making and will be more restrictive than the 1963 Act. The new legislation will introduce a better immigration procedure, including the right of appeal.

The Act on Public Statistics made the Central Statistical Office the responsible authority for collecting and processing population statistics. In practice migration statistics are being processed directly by the Central Population Register for the

Central Statistical Office. The Central Population Register falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior.

6.2.12 Romania (RO)

Definitions

Immigrant/emigrant: Definitions used for immigrant/emigrant are those of the UN. The data provided on immigration by citizenship do not include a category of Romanian citizenship, therefore refer to foreigners only. It is unclear whether the data on emigration by country of next residence refer to Romanian nationals, foreigners, or both.

Sources

Immigration: Since 1990, requests for permanent residence permits have been a source of data on 'immigrants' by country of origin.

Emigration: Until 1989 the Ministry of the Interior collected data from requests for exit visa by Romanian nationals. The data were broken down by ethnic group and legal and illegal status (estimated numbers). This was the main source of data on emigration. Since 1990 emigration data are based on the number of passport requests.

Return migration: Romanian nationals are required to leave their identity card at the local town hall when emigrating, and to re-retrieve it on re-immigration. This provides the information on returning nationals.

Disseminating/processing authority: Ministry of Interior.

6.2.13 Slovak Republic (SK)

Although no immigration and emigration data have been received from the Slovak Republic, some background information has been provided.

Immigration and emigration data by sex and country of previous/next residence are available within the framework of statistics on permanent residence only. No data are available on short-term migration.

Immigration and emigration data by sex and citizenship are available for selected citizenships, mainly for countries bordering the Slovak Republic: Hungary, Poland, Austria, Czech Republic, Ukraine, and for Germany, Romania and Russia.

Immigration and emigration data by sex and age are not available with a citizenship breakdown. The available age breakdown is by five-year age groups.

Data on immigration by sex and reason are not available with a citizenship breakdown.

Legislation and Procedures

Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic on the Residence of Foreigners in the Territory of the Slovak Republic, 73/1995.

The Act stipulates that a foreigner must apply for a visa or residence permit at a Slovak Diplomatic Mission abroad. This was not a requirement in previous legislation. Furthermore, the Act stipulates the terms upon which a foreigner may be granted permanent residence in the Slovak Republic.

6.2.14 Slovenia (SI)

Definitions

Long-Term Immigrant:

For 1990-94:

A **citizen** of the Republic of Slovenia (and until the end of 1991 also a citizen of former Yugoslavia) who immigrated from abroad (until the end of 1991 also from one of the republics of former Yugoslavia) and has registered their permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia. Foreign citizens are NOT included in the data on long-term immigration.

From 1995 onwards:

A **resident** of the Republic of Slovenia who immigrated from abroad and has registered their permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia. Foreign citizens ARE included in the data on long-term immigration.

Long-Term Emigrant:

For 1990-94:

A **citizen** of the Republic of Slovenia (and until the end of 1991 also a citizen of former Yugoslavia) who gave notice of leaving their permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia with the intention of emigrating abroad (until the end of 1991 also to one of the republics of former Yugoslavia). Foreign citizens are NOT included in the data on long-term emigration.

From 1995 onwards:

A **resident** of the Republic of Slovenia gave notice of leaving their permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia with the intention of emigrating abroad. Foreign citizens ARE included in the data on long-term emigration.

Sources

International migration:

For citizens of the Republic of Slovenia:

Regular annual statistical Survey on Migration of the Population (SEL-1);

For foreign citizens (not available before 1995):

Aggregated data on migration of foreign citizens on the basis of the records on foreigners in the Republic of Slovenia kept by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Disseminating/processing authority: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

6.3 Asylum Seekers and Refugees

Data on asylum seekers and refugees have been received for Bulgaria, Poland and Slovenia.

6.3.1 Bulgaria (BG)

Although no data have been received from Bulgaria, some background information on asylum seekers and refugees is available.

Definitions

Refugee: A person for whom a procedure for granting a refugee status has been opened.

Sources

The competent authority and disseminating/processing authority is the National Office for Asylum Seekers and Refugees, working under the Council of Ministers/President of the Republic of Bulgaria.

Legislation and procedures

Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria, 1991. Article 27.
Regulation, 1995.

Bulgaria has ratified the 1951 Geneva Convention. The National Office for Asylum Seekers and Refugees co-operates with the International Organisation for Migration. The status of refugees is equal to the status of permanent foreign residents in Bulgaria.

Article 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria stipulates the right to asylum for foreigners in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

In 1995 the procedure for the granting of refugee status was regulated and measures were taken to register refugees and asylum seekers.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for Bulgaria)

6.3.2 Croatia

Although no data have been received from Croatia, some background information on refugees has been provided.

Legislation and procedures

Due to the war in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina a large number of refugees came to Croatia. Croatia has treated the refugees as a humanitarian category.

Competent authority: Office for Refugees and Displaced Persons of the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

On 30 November 1995 the Office for Refugees and Displaced Persons had registered 194,277 refugees within the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

6.3.3 Czech Republic (CZ)

Although no data have been received from the Czech Republic, some background information on asylum seekers and refugees is available.

Legislation and procedures

Act on Refugees, 498/1990, passed by the Federal Assembly of the CSFR, amended by Law, 317/1993, and amended on 26 April 1996.

Decree on Humanitarian Assistance, 1991.

The amendment of 26 April 1996 changed the permitted stay of five years for refugees into an unlimited period (in accordance with the Geneva Convention).

Asylum seekers must apply for refugee status within 24 hours after reporting at the passport control. Asylum seekers are housed in a refugee camp.

The Ministry of Interior is the responsible authority for the granting of refugee status. The Ministry has to make a decision within 60 days after the submission of the application (this period can be extended).

Refugee status can be annulled when a refugee obtains a permanent residence permit or Czech citizenship, when they voluntarily give up refugee status, or when they break the law or violate human rights as laid down in the Act on Refugees.

The 1991 Decree on Humanitarian Assistance introduced Temporary Protected Status for nationals from former Yugoslavia. From 1994 onwards temporary protection has been granted only to nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Temporary refugees are either housed in a humanitarian centre or can seek private accommodation.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for the Czech Republic)

6.3.4 Estonia (EE)

Although data on asylum seekers and refugees are not available for Estonia, some background information is available.

Legislation and procedures

Estonia does not have legislation concerning asylum seekers and refugees. Estonia does not follow the Geneva Convention.

6.3.5 Hungary (HU)

Although no data have been received from Hungary, it has been indicated that data on asylum seekers and refugees by citizenship are available.

6.3.6 Latvia (LV)

Although data on asylum seekers and refugees are not available for Latvia, some background information is available.

Legislation and procedures

Latvia does not have legislation concerning asylum seekers and refugees. Latvia does not follow the Geneva Convention.

6.3.7 Lithuania (LT)

Although data on asylum seekers and refugees are not available for Lithuania, some background information is available.

Legislation and procedures

Lithuania does not follow the Geneva Convention, yet passed a Law on Refugee Status in the Republic of Lithuania. The Law establishes a refugee reception centre and a computer system first, after which the review of claims for refugee status can take place. This second stage has not started yet.

Only small numbers of asylum seekers come to Lithuania, and most of them travel on to the Nordic countries and Germany.

6.3.8 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

Although no data have been received from FYROM, it has been indicated that data on asylum seekers and refugees by citizenship are available.

6.3.9 Poland (PL)

Legislation and procedures

Poland ratified the 1951 Geneva Convention in 1991.

6.3.10 Romania (RO)

Although no data have been received from Romania, some background information on asylum seekers and refugees is available.

Legislation and procedures

Establishment of the Romanian Committee for Migration, 1991.
Law on Refugees, April 1996.

Romania ratified the 1951 Geneva Convention in 1991.

The Romanian Committee for Migration runs the asylum application procedure. The Law on Refugees was initiated to improve the effectiveness and organisation of the refugee procedures.

Decisions on applications for refugee status should be taken within 6 months. After rejection of an application the asylum seeker has the right to appeal in court.

Persons granted refugee status get a right of residence in Romania for a period of 3 years, which can be extended by another 2 years.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for Romania)

6.3.11 Slovak Republic (SK)

Although no data have been received from the Slovak Republic, it has been indicated that data on asylum seekers and refugees are available.

Sources

The disseminating/processing authority of the data on asylum seekers and refugees is the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior.

Legislation and procedures

Act on Refugees, 498/1990, passed by the Federal Assembly of the CSFR.

Act on Refugees, 283/1995, passed by the National Council of the Slovak Republic.

The 1990 Act on Refugees established procedures for processing applications for refugee status, and defined the rights and duties of asylum seekers and refugees.

Substantial changes in legislation were introduced in the 1995 Act on Refugees. The main change is the introduction of temporary protected status, a so-called category of 'departed persons'. 'Departed persons' have a similar status and protection as refugees. They stay in 'humanitarian centres' instead of refugee camps. *(Source: SOPEMI Report for the Slovak Republic)*

The 1995 Act stipulates that a foreigner who has been granted refugee status simultaneously may be granted a permanent residence permit in the Slovak Republic's territory (first on the site of the refugee camp and after that in the place where the person obtains their accommodation).

6.3.12 Slovenia (SI)

Sources

Office for Foreigners at the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Refugees: Records of the Red Cross of the Republic of Slovenia for 1991-1994 and records of Office of Immigration and Refugees of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for 1995.

Legislation and procedures

Law on Foreigners.

6.4 Population by citizenship

Population data by citizenship have been received for Croatia, Cyprus and Slovenia.

6.4.1 Croatia (HR)

Definitions

The tables provided relate only to the foreign population with permanent residence or extended stay permit in the Republic of Croatia.

Foreign population with permanent residence are: foreign citizens with a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Croatia.

Foreign population on extended stay in the republic of Croatia are: foreign citizens who were given a permit to stay in the Republic of Croatia longer than 3 months for reasons of employment/schooling/specialisation/scientific research/medical treatment/tourist visit etc.

Sources

The data on the foreign population in the Republic of Croatia come from the Ministry of the Interior.

Another possible data source would be the Register of Foreign Citizens, which is kept by the Ministry of the Interior. The Central Bureau of Statistics has not yet received data from this Register.

Disseminating/processing authority: Central Bureau of Statistics.

6.4.2 Cyprus (CY)

Definitions

All statistics pertain to the Government-controlled area of the Republic of Cyprus only.

Sources

Census

6.4.3 Estonia (EE)**Definitions**

Current population data by citizenship is not available for Estonia. The last Population Census in 1989 was held by the Statistical Institutions of the former Soviet Union. This Census did not distinguish between Estonian and citizens of other Republics of the former Soviet Union.

Resident population refers to all inhabitants of Estonia whose legal place of residence is the respective administrative territory.

Sources

Resident population: census data and documents recording changes in population: births, deaths and changes of residence.

Disseminating/processing authority: State Statistical Office of Estonia (Riigi Statistikaamet).

6.4.4 Hungary (HU)

Although no data have been received from Hungary, it has been indicated that data on population by citizenship, sex and age are available.

6.4.5 Latvia (LV)

Current population data by citizenship is not available for Latvia. The last Population Census in 1989 was held by the Statistical Institutions of the former Soviet Union. This Census did not distinguish between Latvian and citizens of other Republics of the former Soviet Union.

Since the establishment of the Population Register in 1991, it is possible to collect migrant stock data, which before could only be derived from population census data.

The population decrease in Latvia between 1990 and 1995 was mainly due to voluntary repatriation of non-nationals to their homelands.

6.4.6 Lithuania (LT)**Definitions**

Current population data by citizenship is not available for Lithuania. The last Population Census in 1989 was held by the Statistical Institutions of the former Soviet

Union. This Census did not distinguish between Lithuanian and citizens of other Republics of the former Soviet Union.

Population refers to the resident population of Lithuania. Permanent residents are all residents registered as living in a given settlement, irrespective of whether they were actually present at the time of statistical observation.

6.4.7 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

Although no data have been received from FYROM, the Statistical Office of Macedonia indicates that population data will become available as a result of the Census in 1994.

The topic of citizenship was first introduced in the census of 1994.

The publication of census data is by ten-year periodicity. In the period between two censuses the Statistical office produces 'estimations of population'. Such estimations have been prepared for 1991 and 1992. The estimates have a breakdown by Nationality (ethnic affiliation, not citizenship), Age and Sex.

6.4.8 Poland (PL)

Although no population data have been received from Poland, some background information is available.

At the moment Poland is not able to provide information on its foreign population. The main reason is that the Central Population Register does not register citizenship and no question on citizenship has ever been included in the population census or the micro-census.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for Poland)

6.4.9 Slovak Republic (SK)

Although no data have been received from the Slovak Republic, it has been indicated that limited population data are available from the 1991 Population and Housing Census.

6.4.10 Slovenia (SI)

Definitions

Population:

From 1990 till 25 June 1991:

- Citizens of the former SFR Yugoslavia (i.e. citizens of the Republic of Slovenia and citizens of the other republics of former SFR Yugoslavia) with a permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia as recorded in the Central Register of Population in the Republic of Slovenia.

The data do NOT include foreign citizens with permanent residence in Slovenia, since they are not recorded in the Population Register.

From 25 June 1991 till the end of 1995:

- Citizens of the Republic of Slovenia with permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia as recorded in the Central Register of Population in the Republic of Slovenia, and
- Persons who were until 25 June 1991 residents of the former SFR Yugoslavia and were registered as permanent residents of the Republic of Slovenia at that time but did not acquire citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia or citizenship of any other country.

The data do NOT include foreign citizens with permanent residence in Slovenia, since they are not recorded in the Population Register.

From 1996 onwards:

- Citizens of the Republic of Slovenia with permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia, excluding those who went abroad for more than three months and gave notice of their departure in the administrative unit of their permanent residence;
- Foreign citizens in the Republic of Slovenia with issued permission for permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia, who registered a permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Foreign citizens in the Republic of Slovenia with issued permission for temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia, who registered a temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Foreign citizens in the Republic of Slovenia with a valid work permit or business visa, who registered a temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Persons under temporary protection in the Republic of Slovenia (temporary refugees);
- Refugees on the basis of the Law on Foreigners whose refugee status was granted in the Republic of Slovenia.

Foreign citizens:

From 1996 onwards:

- Persons with foreign citizenship and permission for permanent or temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia, who registered their residence in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Persons with foreign citizenship and valid work permit or business visa, who registered their temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia;
- Persons without established citizenship or without citizenship, who were citizens of the former SFR Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union or some other countries, but have permanent or temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia.

Sources

Population:

For citizens of the Republic of Slovenia:

The Central Population Register of the Republic of Slovenia, which is kept and maintained by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

For foreign citizens (not available before 1996):

Aggregated data on foreign citizens on the basis of the records on foreigners in the Republic of Slovenia kept by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Disseminating/processing authority: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Legislation and procedures

Law on Foreigners.

The Central Population Register was introduced in 1971, modelled after the Danish and Swedish population registers. It is a centralised register, computerised since 1982. Data are sent from the municipal population registers to the Central Population Register. The municipal population registers are the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Central Population Register of the Republic of Slovenia is a collection of data on citizens of the Republic of Slovenia who have registered permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia, not taking into account whether they temporarily reside abroad. Foreign citizens who have a permanent or temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia are not included in the Central Population Register.

6.5 Labour

Labour data have been received for Cyprus Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia.

6.5.1 Cyprus (CY)

Definitions

All statistics pertain to the Government-controlled area of the Republic of Cyprus only.

Sources

Census

6.5.2 Czech Republic (CZ)

Although no data have been received from the Czech Republic, some background information on foreign workers is available.

Legislation and procedures

Employment Law, 1991.

Convention between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on mutual employment of citizens, 29 October 1992.

Trade Law 1991, amended in 1995.

The Employment Law regulates employment of foreigners in the Czech Republic.

The local Labour Offices issue Work permits. Applicants must have a long-term residence permit issued by the Ministry of Interior. Work permits are issued according to regional labour needs and are valid for one particular occupation and employer only.

Slovak nationals, permanent foreign residents and refugees with at least three years residence do not need a work permit to work in the Czech Republic. Although no work permit is needed, employers must register Slovak employees at the local Labour Office.

The Trade Law regulates business activities of foreign nationals in the Czech Republic. Foreigners are allowed to undertake business activities under the same conditions as Czech nationals. An approved business authorisation gives the right to obtain a long-term residence permit.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for the Czech Republic)

6.5.3 Latvia (LV)

No information about definitions and data sources was available.

6.5.4 Lithuania (LT)

No information about definitions and data sources was available.

6.5.5 Slovak Republic (SK)

Although no data have been received from the Slovak Republic, some background information on foreign workers is available.

Legislation and procedures

Act on Employment, 1/1991.

Labour Code, 451/1992.

Instruction for Granting and Terminating Work Permits for Foreigners at the Territory of the Slovak Republic, 3820/1995, issued by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic.

Convention between the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on mutual employment of citizens, 29 October 1992.

The Act on Employment regulates the rules and procedures for the issuance of work permits. Work permits generally are granted only to foreigners with a short-term or long-term residence permit. Foreigners with a permanent residence permit do not need to apply for a work permit, and the same applies for Czech foreign workers.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for the Slovak Republic)

6.5.6 Slovenia (SI)

Definitions

The target population of the Labour Force Survey is the permanent resident citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. Foreign citizens are NOT included in the data.

Sources

Labour Force Survey

Disseminating/processing authority: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Legislation and procedures

The Labour Force Survey is carried out annually from the middle of May to the beginning of June. The LFS is organised in compliance with International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines and EUROSTAT recommendations.

6.6 Acquisition of Citizenship

Acquisition of citizenship data have been received for Lithuania and Slovenia.

6.6.1 Czech Republic (CZ)

Although no data have been received from the Czech Republic, some background information on acquisition of citizenship is available.

Sources

Competent Authority: Ministry of Interior

Legislation and Procedures

Law on Acquisition of Czech Nationality, effective from 1 January 1993.

Citizenship of the Czech Republic can be obtained by birth, by declaration and by acquisition (naturalisation). Requirements for naturalisation are a minimum of five years-uninterrupted residence, renunciation of previous citizenship, no criminal convictions in the past five years, knowledge of the Czech language.

The five years residence requirement is lifted if the applicant was born on the territory of the Czech Republic; has held citizenship of the Czech Republic or of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the past; was adopted by a citizen of the Czech Republic; has married a citizen of the Czech Republic.

The Law enabled Slovak citizens residing on the territory of the Czech Republic prior to the split of Czechoslovakia to opt for Czech citizenship before 30 June 1994. The same applied for Czech citizens in the Slovak Republic.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for the Czech Republic)

6.6.2 Estonia (EE)

Although no data on acquisition of citizenship have been received from Estonia, some information is provided concerning the issue.

Legislation and procedures

Law on Citizenship, 1 July 1938, amended 1 December 1939. Valid on 16 June 1940. Resolution of the Supreme Council on the Application of the Law on Citizenship, 26 February 1992.

Law on Citizenship, 1993.

Citizenship is automatically granted to:

- residents (and their descendants) who held citizenship of Estonia before 16 June 1940;
- residents who were permanent residents of Estonia between 1918-40 and have not obtained another citizenship;
- residents of Estonian origin.

The minimum period of residence required for naturalisation for non-Estonians is five years counted as from 30 March 1990. After the filing of the application another year's residence is required.

Military personnel currently serving in another country, persons who served in the security or intelligence services of the Soviet Union, criminals and persons without a legal source of income cannot apply for Estonian citizenship.

Knowledge of the Estonian language is one of the basic requirements for naturalisation.

6.6.3 Hungary (HU)

Although no data have been received from Hungary, it has been indicated that data on acquisition of citizenship will become available in 1996, also for previous years.

Legislation and procedures

Foreign Citizens Act, 1994.
Citizenship Act, 1994.

A minimum of eight years residence in Hungary is required for naturalisation. Persons who involuntarily lost their citizenship before 1990, and persons who lost their citizenship because they were resettled in Germany, do not have to meet the residence requirement provided they submit a certifying statement.

Most naturalisations concern ethnic Hungarians who held Romanian citizenship.
(*Source: SOPEMI Report for Hungary*)

6.6.4 Latvia (LV)

Although Latvia has not submitted data on acquisition of citizenship, some information is provided concerning the issue. The Central Statistical Bureau indicates that statistics on acquisition of citizenship are available.

Definitions

Terms used in the Law:

Alien: a citizen (subject) of a foreign country.

Stateless person: a person with no citizenship (a person who is not a subject of any state)

Dual citizenship: a case when a person is a citizen (or a subject) of more than one state.

Naturalisation: granting of citizenship.

Descendants: descending direct lineal relatives.

Sources

Competent Authority: Board of Naturalisation (acting according to regulations issued by the Cabinet of Ministers)

Appeals Authority: Court

Legislation and procedures

Several Supreme Council Resolutions on the renewal of Republic of Latvia citizens' rights and fundamental principles of naturalisation, and temporary procedures, all replaced by:

Law on Citizenship, 22 July 1994, amended 16 March 1995.

Law on the Status of non-Citizens.

According to the Law on Citizenship citizens of Latvia are:

- persons who were citizens of Latvia on June 17, 1940 and their descendants who have registered according to the procedures established by law, except persons who have become citizens (subjects) of another state after May 4, 1990;
- persons who have obtained the citizenship of Latvia through naturalisation or another manner according to the procedures established by law;
- children with no parents who live in an orphanage or boarding school in Latvia;
- children both of whose parents were citizens of Latvia on the day of the birth of such children, regardless of the place of birth of such children.

Under-age children (whether born in or out of wedlock, or adopted) naturalise together with their parents. For children aged 14-18 a written consent to the naturalisation is required.

A child born in Latvia from one Latvian parent and one foreign parent is a citizen of Latvia. However, the parents can opt for another citizenship for their child. If the child is born abroad the child's citizenship shall be decided upon mutual agreement of the parents.

Marriage: acquisition or loss of Latvian citizenship by one spouse does not affect the citizenship of the other spouse.

Dual citizenship: The granting of Latvian citizenship to a person shall not lead to dual citizenship.

The former citizenship must be officially renounced in a statement and an expatriation permit or certificate of loss of citizenship from the state of previous citizenship is required. A Latvian abroad acquiring a foreign citizenship without submitting an application for renunciation of the Latvian citizenship may be deprived of the Latvian citizenship by a Court decree.

Naturalisation can be granted to a person upon their request. Restrictions apply for persons who were sentenced in court to have used anti-constitutional methods, propagated racist, fascist, chauvinist, national-socialist, communist, or other totalitarian ideas. This also applies for persons convicted to a prison sentence of more than one year. Former military personnel of the Soviet Union in Latvia cannot apply for citizenship if they were not permanent residents of Latvia at the day of conscription or enlistment. Officials of a foreign state (e.g. administrative body, armed forces) cannot acquire Latvian citizenship. Persons who worked for the former USSR KGB are excluded from Latvian citizenship. So are persons who after 13 January 1991 acted against the Republic of Latvia by participation in certain movements/Parties, such as the CPSU (LCP) and Working Peoples' International Front of the Latvian SSR, etc.

Naturalisation is possible only for persons who are registered at the Residents' Registry. The minimum required residence is five years counting from 4 May 1990. For persons who arrived after 1 July 1992 the five-year term will be counted from the date of issuance of their permanent residence permit. Further requirements are command of the Latvian language, knowledge of the basic principles of the Latvian constitution, the national anthem and the history of Latvia. Applicants must have a legal source of income. An oath of loyalty to the Republic of Latvia must be signed.

Persons whose applications for naturalisation have been denied, can resubmit them one year after the previous denial.

Automatic entitlement to Latvian citizenship applies to:

- Latvians and Livs repatriating to Latvia after 31 March 1996;
- former USSR citizens and their descendants who permanently reside in Latvia and were entitled to Latvian citizenship according to the 1919 Law on Citizenship but did not exercise this right. If married for at least 10 years, their spouses can be granted Latvian citizenship as well.;
- persons who were permanent residents of Latvia on 17 June 1940 and still are permanent residents;
- persons (and their descendants) who were forcibly transferred to Latvia during the German occupational regime from 1941 to 1945, and who stayed in Latvia and still are permanent residents;
- persons who got their general education in a Latvian school and have resided in Latvia for at least 5 years;
- persons (and their descendants) who were Estonian or Lithuanian residents on 17 June 1940 and have resided in Latvia for at least 5 years;
- persons who have been married to a Latvian citizen for at least 10 years and have resided in Latvia for at least 5 years.

Furthermore, a person who has rendered outstanding services for the benefit of Latvia can be granted Latvian citizenship upon resolution in the Parliament (Saeima) which shall be published in an official newspaper.

A time-schedule is in place for the reviewing of the applications for naturalisation. First applications from persons born in Latvia will be reviewed. This started on 1

January 1996 with applicants aged 16-20, and will end in the year 2000. Then from 2001 to 2002 applications of persons born outside of Latvia will be considered. As from 2003 all other applications will be reviewed.

(Source: Professional translation of the Law on Citizenship, and Amendments)

6.6.5 Lithuania (LT)

Definitions

Acquisition of citizenship is based on the number of people who were granted Lithuanian citizenship. Loss of citizenship is based on the number of people who renounced Lithuanian citizenship.

Legislation and procedures

The Citizenship Law, 3 November 1989.

The Citizenship Law, 5 December 1991.

Dual citizenship is not allowed. The previous citizenship must be renounced.

The following circumstances/events provide sufficient conditions for becoming eligible for naturalisation:

Citizenship can be granted to persons who were legal registered residents and lived in Lithuania before 3 November 1989 and who expressed their wish to obtain it. Military personnel of the Soviet Union and similar categories who became resident in Lithuania after 1940 are excluded from this regulation.

Furthermore, military personnel currently serving in another country, persons who served in the security or intelligence services of the Soviet Union, criminals and persons without a legal source of income cannot apply for Lithuanian citizenship.

Persons married to a Lithuanian citizen may naturalise after three years permanent residence in Lithuania.

For newly arrived immigrants a minimum of ten years permanent residence is required for naturalisation. Further requirements are knowledge of the Lithuanian language and constitutional principles, and holding legal employment.

Birth in the country and adoption by a national are not provisions for naturalisation.

6.6.6 Romania (RO)

Although no data have been received from Romania, some background information on acquisition of citizenship is available.

Legislation and procedures

Law on Romanian Citizenship.

The Law states that a marriage of a Romanian citizen and a foreigner has no effect upon the citizenship of the spouse.

Children born on Romania's territory are Romanian citizens if at least one of the parents is Romanian.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for Romania)

6.6.7 Slovak Republic (SK)

Although no data on acquisition of citizenship have been received from the Slovak Republic, it has been indicated that data on changes of citizenship are available as from 1993, when the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic had become independent states.

The available data refer to changes from the state citizenship of the Slovak Republic to the state citizenship of the Czech Republic and vice versa.

Loss of citizenship: Slovak nationals with permanent residence in the Czech Republic who want to acquire Czech citizenship have to renounce their Slovak citizenship, because the Czech legislation does not allow for dual nationality.

Sources

Data on changes of citizenship are collected by the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic. These data are released jointly by the Ministries.

6.6.8 Slovenia (SI)

Legislation and procedures

In compliance with the legal regulations of the Republic of Slovenia, former citizens of former SFR Yugoslavia who had a registered permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia on 26 December 1990 and who also actually lived here, became foreigners if they did not accept Slovenian citizenship or did not fulfil the requirements for acquisition of Slovenian citizenship.

6.7 Other information

6.7.1 Albania (AL)

Illegal migration

The Migration Department indicates that the figures on legal emigration only reveal a small part of the actual situation since most emigration from Albania is not recorded. The fact that most emigrants from Albania enter the countries of destination illegally has caused problems both in Albania and abroad. Therefore, the Migration Department is doing its best to programme future emigration.

Data collection

The Ministry of Labour, Emigration and Social Protection will collaborate with the Institute of Statistics in a statistical programme to collect emigration data from local Labour Offices and of individual emigrants. Data on immigration will be collected as well. Some of the indicators that will become available are sex, age, profession, speciality, qualification, and place of residence. The data will be kept in electronic form.

6.7.2 Bulgaria (BG)

Residence permits

The Ministry of Internal Affairs issues temporary permits to stay which are valid for up to 6 months. If a foreigner wishes to stay longer they must apply for a permit to stay which is valid for 6 months to 5 years. Permanent stay is allowed after 3 years under a new law on investment.

Data collection

The data collection system in Bulgaria is in a transitional stage and as such is inadequate for counting the number of international migrants. As a consequence it is generally admitted that the international migration figures for the last two years underestimate the number of migrants.

Most Bulgarians leaving the country do not deregister and the emigration figures provided by the population register are therefore underestimates. Immigration figures are relatively higher but are still underestimates, because not every immigrant registers at the population register.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has prepared a new system for registration of arrivals and departures at the border. Implementation was scheduled for the second half of 1996. Registration will include both Bulgarian citizens and foreigners. The National Statistical Institute renders methodological assistance in the design of the new system, which will improve possibilities for data collection on international migration. A

breakdown will become available of migrants by sex, age, residence, date of arrival/departure, purpose of travel, and citizenship.

Legislation

The Bulgarian government is in the process of adapting legislation on Bulgarian Citizenship, on Residence of Foreigners in Bulgaria, and on the Status of Refugees. The National Employment Service is preparing new instructions for the issue of work permits.

One of the amendments in legislation is prepared to change the liberal climate for business migration to Bulgaria. At present all foreigners with a company in Bulgaria are eligible for a residence permit. The required capital for a Limited Company is \$200. This has resulted in the establishment of so-called 'immigration companies', which are a cover for immigrants who otherwise cannot obtain work permits. The amendment will raise the required investment to \$50,000 in the first year and oblige the employment of at least 5 Bulgarians. (*Source: SOPEMI Report for Bulgaria*)

6.7.3 Estonia (EE)

Registration

A foreigner who settles in Estonia is obliged to report their arrival at the local municipality, but this cannot yet be effectively controlled. Therefore, immigration and emigration of foreigners is likely to be underestimated. The same holds true for nationals, who could have an interest in not registering moves, because the system of registration is linked to the payment of several taxes.

6.7.4 Latvia (LV)

Registration

The population of Latvia is registered according to the place of residence. When changing residence a questionnaire must be completed and delivered to the municipality. Each municipality is obliged to register each person in a new residence. In the case of emigration a copy of this questionnaire is sent to the local offices of the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia.

In 1994 the computing technology of the vital statistics and the migration statistics was changed from mainframe to PC. This created wider possibilities for the Central Statistical Bureau for data grouping, tabulation and analysis. Processing of summary data is now faster than in previous years.

6.7.5 Lithuania (LT)

Emigration

There is no investigation of short-term emigration and an underestimation of the number of long-term emigrants may be attributed to short-term trips abroad that are illegally prolonged over one year or even trips that do not fall under any statistical registration.

6.7.6 Romania (RO)

Foreigners and legislation

Foreigners: According to the Law on Foreigners, 1969, Art. 2, 'persons who do not have Romanian citizenship, either having foreign or no citizenship are considered as foreigners'. The Law distinguishes between permanent and temporary (over 120 days) residence.

Since the events at the end of 1989 no permanent residence permits were issued to foreigners, because the authorised institution was abolished. When a new Law on Foreigners has been approved, permanent residence permits will be again issued.

After 1989 temporary residence was regulated by the Law on Passports and Citizens Abroad, which states that foreigners who acquired a temporary residence visa can reside in Romania for no more than one year, with a possibility of a one-year extension.

Access for foreigners to the labour market falls under the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, as laid down in the Regulation on the Granting of Work Permits.

(Source: SOPEMI Report for Romania)

6.7.7 Slovak Republic (SK)

Registration

The Slovak Republic is developing a computerised system of local population registration in order to decentralise the registration of changes of place of residence. The present registration is the Central Registration of Inhabitants' Residence of the Slovak Republic. A new monitoring system of the stay of foreigners (residence permits) was introduced in June 1996 and is run by the Police.

However, the introduction of this system will not immediately result in the provision of migration data. Joint co-ordination of government administration bodies (i.e. Ministry of Interior) and state statistics will have to be negotiated, with the objective

to replace the two separate information flows by an automated one of relevant demographic data.

In 1995 the state administration system was reformed. The number of administrative regions was doubled from 4 to 8, and the number of districts from 38 to 76. This change resulted in discontinuities in several demographic and migration time-series. *(Source: SOPEMI Report for the Slovak Republic)*

6.7.8 Slovenia (SI)

Short-term migration

Data on short-term migration will become available upon acceptance of changed international recommendations on migration and a new definition of migration in the Republic of Slovenia (which is being prepared). By setting up a statistical register on population which also will contain data on foreign citizens, it will be possible to distinguish between short- and long-term migrants.

Immigration by reason

Data on immigration of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia broken down by reason will not become available before 1998. They will be provided after acceptance in Parliament of the National Programme of Statistical Surveys of the Republic of Slovenia. For foreign citizens data on immigration by reason were planned to be available in 1996.

7 Description of Eurostat's database on international migration

Most of the information is stored in New Cronos under Theme 3 in **migrat** under 4 main collections:

acqn	Acquisition of citizenship	
acqctz	Acquisition of citizenship	
asylum	Asylum	
asyctz	Asylum applications by citizenship	
asydctz	Decisions on asylum applications by citizenship	
flow	International migration flows	
immi	Immigration	
immiage	Immigration by sex, age group and broad group of citizenship	
immictz	Immigration by sex and citizenship	
immiprv	Immigration by sex and country of previous residence	
emi	Emigration	
emiage	Emigration by sex, age group and broad group of citizenship	
emictz	Emigration by sex and citizenship	
emiprv	Emigration by sex and country of next residence	
stocks	Population by citizenship	
mpopctz	Population by sex and citizenship	
mpopage	Population by age group, citizenship and sex	
mpopagbe	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Belgium	
mpopagdk	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Denmark	
mpopagde	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Germany	
mpopaggr	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Greece	
mpopages	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Spain	
mpopagfr	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, France	
mpopagie	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Ireland	
mpopagit	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Italy	
mpopaglu	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Luxembourg	
mpopagnl	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Netherlands	
mpopagat	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Austria	
mpopagpt	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Portugal	
mpopagfi	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Finland	
mpopagse	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Sweden	
mpopaguk	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, United Kingdom	
mpopagis	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Iceland	
mpopagno	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Norway	
mpopagch	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Switzerland	
mpopreg	Population by citizenship and region	

8 Statistics in Focus and Rapid Reports

1993/6

Population by citizenship in the EC - 1.1. 1991

1993/8

Female population by citizenship in the European Community

1993/12

International migration flows in selected EC countries - 1991

1994/1

Asylum-seekers in the EU: better data needed

1994/7

Non-nationals form over 4% of total population in the European Union – 1.1.1992

1995/3

International migration in the EU Member States - 1992

1995/11

Acquisition of citizenship by naturalisation in the EU - 1993

1996/1

Asylum-seekers in Europe 1985-1995

1996/2

Non-nationals make up less than 5% of the population of the EU on 1.1. 1993

1998/3

Migration between the Mediterranean Basin and the EU in 1995

1998/10

The population of selected European countries by country of birth

9 Access to Eurostat data on international migration

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