

**Population Division  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Secretariat**

## **International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition : 1980-1999**



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Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Secretariat**

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## NOTE

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The designations “developed” and “developing” countries are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The designations “countries with economies in transition” and “countries with established market economies” do not express a judgment about the political system prevailing in the concerned countries or areas.

The term “country” as used in the text of this publication also refers, in particular instances, to territories or areas.

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## PREFACE

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date and scientifically objective information on population and development.

International migration is one of the substantive areas of concern to the Population Division. The General Assembly, in its resolutions 52/189 of 18 December 1997 and 54/212 of 22 December 1999, noted the need for more migration data and a better understanding of the complex interrelations between migration and development. It also called upon all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations to address the issue of international migration and development and to provide appropriate support for interregional, regional and subregional processes and activities on international migration and development. In its resolution 53/179 of 15 December 1998, the General Assembly also called upon all organizations of the United Nations system, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to Governments of countries with economies in transition.

The present report is part of the effort of the Population Division to disseminate information resulting from its monitoring activities. It attempts to provide an overview of international migration trends in countries with economies in transition since 1980 based on information gathered by these countries and by countries with well-established market economies. Preparation of the report was facilitated by the close collaboration between the Population Division and other United Nations offices. Acknowledgement is also due to Mr. Mikhail Denissenko, who assisted the Population Division in the preparation of the database used for this report.

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## Explanatory notes

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout the report:

- Two dots (..) indicate that the data are not available or are not separately reported
- A hyphen sign (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.
- A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a deficit or a decrease, except as indicated.
- A point (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, for example 1990-1994, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

The group of countries with economies in transition includes: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Yugoslavia.

The countries with established market economies included in this report are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The following abbreviations are used in the present report:

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EU	European Union
IDP	Internally displaced persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The last quarter of the twentieth century witnessed major political and economic changes in Eastern Europe and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). The combination of political instability, ethnic conflicts, economic hardship and the opening of borders that followed the disintegration of communist regimes brought about a considerable amount of international migration among countries with economies in transition, as well as from these to countries with established market economies. The present report seeks to describe the main features of international migration to and from this region since 1980 using a large amount of empirical evidence gathered by sending and receiving countries.

Overall, the group of countries with economies in transition constitutes a region of emigration (see table 1). Up to 1987, international migration was erratic and tightly controlled by the countries of origin. From 1980 to 1987, countries with established market economies received an average net flow of 130,000 per year from this region. The most notable exceptions to the imposed low migration pattern were Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. In the late 1980s, some countries started to soften the grip on the foreign travel of their citizens or became more lenient to the demands of certain ethnic groups to emigrate. At least 2 million people migrated outside the region between 1987 and 1989; more than 1 million of these migrants came from Poland.

TABLE 1. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION AND COUNTRIES WITH ESTABLISHED MARKET ECONOMIES, 1980-1998  
(thousands)

	<i>Flows from CETs<sup>a</sup> to CEMEs<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Flows from CEMEs to CETs</i>
1980 – 1984	1 167	511
1985 – 1989	2 708	746
1990-1994	6 074	1 811
1995-1998	3 255	1 442

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

NOTE: Countries do not use uniform criteria to classify migrants. Definitions and sources used by the countries included in this report are described in Part One, chapter I and in Annex I.

However, it is during the first years of the transition that migration flows reached historically unique levels. Between 1990 and 1994, countries with established market economies recorded more than 1 million arrivals per year from this region. International migration within the region was even more intense. Between 1.5 and 2 million people migrated yearly to another country in transition. The disintegration of Czechoslovakia, of the USSR and of Yugoslavia contributed to this increase, partly because it made previously internal flows international. In addition, except in the case of Czechoslovakia, the transformation of the communist federations coincided with rising ethnic tensions, sometimes violent, and resulted in numerous displacements. But these intense flows did not persist.

Long-term migration leveled off in the second half of the 1990s, as the main armed conflicts subsided and receiving countries hardened their migration and asylum policies. By 1998, flows from the region to countries with established market economies were less than one third their early 1990s levels, while flows

to the region remained constant, leading to rapidly declining net migration rates. Intra-regional flows fell to half their early 1990s levels as well.

Germany, followed by the United States, Israel, Switzerland, Italy and Canada are the main receiving countries outside the region. Within the region, the transition to democracy brought about a growing diversity among countries. While some countries have all along experienced emigration for both political and economic reasons, others have become receiving countries in the late 1990s.

Five countries had an overall positive net migration balance during the 1990s: Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Slovenia. Among those countries that experienced negative balances, some exhibit exceedingly high net out-migration rates, particularly in 1990-1995. The annual average net out-migration rates recorded by Bosnia and Herzegovina (-43 per thousand), Yugoslavia (-15 per thousand), Kyrgyzstan (-12.3 per thousand) and Kazakhstan (-11.5 per thousand) in 1990-1995 are among the world's highest out-migration rates observed during the period. In most cases, migration rates became smaller in the second half of the 1990s. Kazakhstan and Albania have been among the few countries in the region to experience increasing emigration throughout the 1990s.

Demographic indicators show that migration flows have been a contributing and in certain cases a determining factor of population decline in most countries of the region that experienced negative population growth during the 1990s. They also suggest that undocumented migration has been substantial during the period in many countries, particularly in certain European states of the former USSR, in Albania and in the successor states of the former Yugoslavia.

Most migration flows have been politically or ethnically motivated. According to statistics of countries with established market economies, the successor states of the former Yugoslavia alone generated more than 2 million emigrants between 1990 and 1998. Close to 800,000 persons left between 1993 and 1994, following the rebellion of Bosnian Serbs against Bosnia and Herzegovina's independence. The number of emigrants from Armenia and Azerbaijan doubled during the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh (1988-1990) and a similar increase was observed in Georgia during the worst years of the armed conflict in South Ossetia and Abkhazia (1990-1993). In Tajikistan, outflows tripled during the civil war (1990-1993). Seeking asylum was one but not the only way to flee. In general, the number of international migrants during armed conflicts is significantly higher than the number of asylum-seekers to countries with established market economies. Adding on to these international migrants is a high number of uprooted persons that remained within their national territories. By early 2000, the number of internally displaced persons stood at 1.6 million in the states of the former USSR and at more than 250,000 in Yugoslavia.

Another important component of long-term migration from the region is the voluntary repatriation of titular nationals and formerly deported peoples, particularly from the successor states of the former USSR. The Russian and Ukrainian diasporas, in particular, shrunk significantly during the 1990s. About 3 million ethnic Russians and 1 million ethnic Ukrainians repatriated between 1989 and 1998. In addition, at least 3.5 million ethnic Germans (*Aussiedler*) have moved to Germany since 1980. Ethnic migration to Germany is the main cause of the peak and sudden decline of migration flows from countries with economies in transition during the 1990s.

Despite the importance of these flows, one of the main characteristics of international migration in and from the region is the extent of undocumented migration. In addition to being a source of undocumented migrants, this is a region of destination and transit. The main component of these irregular flows is the short-term movement of migrants, with or without valid tourist or short-term documents, who engage in work and trading activities. These short-term, short-distance movements go mostly unrecorded.

However, evidence suggests that they are an important source of income for a significant proportion of the population in various countries with economies in transition.

Future migration flows depend on several factors. Political unrest or regional conflicts remain in several countries. In Europe, one of the most immediate issues is the enlargement of the European Union to the East. Even though recent research concludes that the European Union's enlargement is likely to have a moderate impact on migration flows in the years after accession, European Union members are concerned about the inflow of Eastern European workers under the principle of free movement. Accession treaties for the five countries in the first wave of accession will most probably include a transitional clause restricting mobility of workers within the Union.



## INTRODUCTION

The last quarter of the twentieth century witnessed major political and economic changes in Eastern Europe and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). During the disintegration of the communist political systems, which culminated in the late 1980s and early 1990s, nationalistic tensions burst and armed conflicts ensued resulting in, among other, the break-up of the USSR and Yugoslavia. Living standards were affected by declines in real incomes, increased job insecurity and an overall deterioration of basic social services. At the same time, most legal restrictions to migration were lifted and became practically non-existent. The combination of political instability, ethnic conflicts, economic hardship and the opening of borders brought about a considerable amount of international migration among countries with economies in transition and from these to countries with established market economies. However, after the initial years of the transition, countries have taken increasingly diverse paths. While some have experienced continued instability and structural imbalances, others have regained political stability and a new economic growth. As a result, international migration patterns are becoming increasingly heterogeneous.

The present report gives an overview of levels and trends of international migration between countries with economies in transition and countries with established market economies from 1980 to the late 1990s. It seeks to organize a large amount of empirical evidence gathered by these countries with two main objectives. First, it aims at describing the main regional features of international migration in and from the group of countries with economies in transition. The rationale for starting in the 1980s is that most of the trends observed in the 1990s have their roots and even started before the borders opened. In fact, migration has itself been cited as one of the elements leading to the political change (Rudolph, 1994). However, repressive migration policies unavoidably made basic migration trends very similar in all communist countries. Such similarity could not be preserved once the region liberalized. The second objective of the report is to describe similarities and differences in migration levels and trends among countries in the region during the post-communist period. Namely, are all countries in the region net sending countries? How has international migration affected population growth? What are the main countries of origin and destination?

The report is organized in two parts. Part One provides a regional overview of migration levels and trends in the East during the transition. Chapter I presents the data used and describes their reach. No report on international migration in this region is exempt from the limitations imposed by data quality, availability and comparability. These limitations will be brought up throughout the report. Chapters II and III describe migration levels and trends before and during the transition. They highlight the main characteristics of migration outside the region and try to draw up an inventory of intra-regional flows, even though information on these is less complete. Chapter IV describes differences among countries in the region as related to the intensity and diversity of migration flows. The last section of Part One discusses possible issues and challenges regarding future trends in international migration from and within the region. Part Two provides more detailed country reports of migration and asylum trends since the 1980s or since their creation in each of the 27 countries in the region, using national data as well as information gathered by other countries. Given that data deficiencies strongly limit the reach of reports on international migration from economies in transition, the main goal of the country reports is to provide a guide of available statistics.



## Part One

### REGIONAL OVERVIEW





## I. DATA SOURCES, DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENT ISSUES

This report is based on time series data compiled by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat on flows and stocks of international migrants to and from countries with economies in transition, as recorded by 45 sending and receiving countries.<sup>1</sup> The limitations intrinsic to most international migration studies, namely those imposed by data availability, quality and comparability, are particularly relevant in this case, due to the political changes in the region. In general, existing data in the region do not allow for an accurate assessment of migration levels. Prior to the onset of democratic reforms, tight control systems practically eliminated international migration and exercised strong control over internal movements. In the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), a resident permit system required residents to obtain permission before moving to a new location. With the liberalization process and the outbreak of political and ethnic conflicts, the registration systems operative under the previous regimes collapsed. At the same time, a far greater number of persons started to cross these new borders. Migration movements grew more complex and neither legislation nor collection methods kept pace with these changes. Some of the new countries still lack well-developed policies, regulations and statistical systems. Borders have become increasingly porous.

Efforts are being made by most countries in the region to introduce visa requirements, reinforce border controls and, overall, improve these collection methods. In Eastern European countries whose entry in the European Union is envisaged in the next ten years (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia are currently candidates for the next stage of the European Union enlargement in 2005), harmonization of immigration and asylum policies is a pre-condition for accession (OECD, 2001b). However, the institutional frameworks for managing migration remain weak and there still are significant information gaps. In those countries plagued by warfare and social unrest, population movements stopped being recorded altogether for extended periods of time. The main receiving countries outside the region, on the contrary, have fairly complete sets of data for the period. Wherever possible, an attempt is made in this report to estimate migration to and from countries with economies in transition based on information from both sending and receiving countries. More frequently than not, though, only one estimate is available. As it becomes necessary to rely on more than one source in order to obtain complete data series, issues of quality and comparability arise.

The application of standardized definitions on international migration is difficult, even at the regional level. Countries gathering and publishing statistics do not necessarily use the same criteria to identify migrants, nor do they classify them in similar ways. The lack of uniformity stems mainly from the diversity of migration systems and legislation, which impacts on data collection systems, definitions and criteria used to classify migrants. Table 2 presents the type of source and the classification criteria used by each country to collect information on international migration flows. Western European and Northern European countries are among the relatively few to maintain population registers that allow the derivation of statistics on international migration. National population registers also exist in several countries with economies in transition, but they only cover citizens of these countries. Foreigners are registered only in exceptional cases. Unlike other administrative sources, population registers provide information on both inflows and outflows. One of their main limitations is that persons may remain registered even when they have left the country for lengthy periods. Consequently, they tend to underestimate emigration and over-estimate the number of migrants that have actually stayed in the country.

Statistics derived from permits, on the other hand, reflect administrative procedures rather than movements of people. The data included in the present report are mostly based on issuance of new permits; renewals are excluded.<sup>2</sup> Residence permits provide no information on the emigration of foreigners. Therefore, it is not possible to derive information from residence permits on the number of

TABLE 2. CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA AND TYPE OF SOURCE USED TO RECORD INTERNATIONAL FLOWS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of source</i>	<i>Classification criteria</i>	<i>Duration of stay</i>
Australia.....	Border collection	Country of previous/intended residence; country of birth	One year or longer
Austria .....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence; country of citizenship	One year or longer
Azerbaijan.....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Belarus .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Belgium .....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence	Three months or longer
Canada .....	Residence permits	Country of previous residence; country of birth	Permanent residence
Croatia .....	Residence permits and register	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence
Czechoslovakia (former) ...	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	One year or longer
Czech Republic.....	Residence permits and register	Country of previous/intended residence	One year or longer
Denmark .....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence	Three months or longer <sup>b</sup>
Estonia .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Finland .....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence; country of birth	One year or longer
France .....	Residence permits	Country of previous residence	One year or longer <sup>c</sup>
Germany .....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence; country of citizenship	Three months or longer
Greece .....	Residence permits	Country of citizenship	Three months or longer
Hungary .....	Register	Country of citizenship	One year or longer
Iceland .....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence	One year or longer
Israel .....	Residence permits	Country of previous residence; country of birth	Permanent residence
Italy .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Three months or longer
Kazakhstan.....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Kyrgyzstan.....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Latvia .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Lithuania.....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Luxembourg .....	Population register	Country of citizenship	Three months or longer
Netherlands.....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence	4 months or longer <sup>d</sup>
New Zealand.....	Border collection	Country of previous/intended residence; country of citizenship	One year or longer
Norway .....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence	6 months or longer
Poland .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence
Portugal.....	Residence permits	Country of previous residence	Three months or longer
Republic of Moldova.....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Romania.....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence
Russian Federation .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
Slovakia .....	Residence permits and register	Country of previous/intended residence	One year or longer
Slovenia .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	One year or longer
Spain .....	Population register	Country of previous residence	6 months or longer
Sweden.....	Population register	Country of previous/intended residence; country of citizenship	One year or longer
Switzerland .....	Register	Country of citizenship	One year or longer
Tajikistan .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
TFYR of Macedonia.....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	One year or longer
Ukraine .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>
United Kingdom .....	Border collection and survey	Country of previous/intended residence	One year or longer
United States of America ...	Residence permits And border	Country of birth	Permanent residence
Uzbekistan .....	Residence permits	Country of previous/intended residence	Permanent residence <sup>a</sup>

Sources: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 (1992 in the Baltic States), migrants from/to other states of the former USSR were registered if they changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months.

<sup>b</sup> However, data only include immigrants once they have lived in the country for 1 year. Regarding outflows, only Danish citizens leaving Denmark permanently are included.

<sup>c</sup> Until 1989, data include also short-term migrants (three months or longer).

<sup>d</sup> Up to September 1994, persons intending to stay 6 months or longer and to leave for one year or longer. Since that date, persons intending to stay for 4 months or longer or to leave for 8 months or longer.

foreigners legally present in the country at a given time. All administrative sources, including registers and statistics derived from permits, reflect the time when the necessary documents are issued but not necessarily the time of migration. Statistics derived from border collection, on the contrary, accurately reflect the timing of the move. However, according to the *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1* (United Nations, 1998b, p.23) they rarely provide the best measures of international migration flows because of the difficulties of gathering reliable information from a large volume of people subject to different degrees of control depending on their citizenship, mode of transport and port of entry.

Definitions are dissimilar as well. The *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1* advise to define a long-term migrant as a person who moves to a country other than his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months) and a short-term migrant as a person who moves for at least 3 months but less than a year (United Nations, 1998b). However, many countries do not implement strictly these definitions. In addition, while some countries present each category separately, others group them together. In the present report, data for 10 out of the 22 countries examined include both short-term and long-term migrants.<sup>3</sup> Countries with economies in transition, in contrast, have until recently recorded long-term or permanent migrants only. This important source of differences needs to be taken into account in this and other comparative reports. Many countries also include asylum-seekers in their migration statistics.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, data on migrant flows and on asylum-seekers should not be added up, as they partly overlap. With regard to classification criteria, the most commonly used criteria to classify migrants are place of birth and citizenship; individuals migrating (flows) can also be classified according to place of previous residence and place of intended residence. The use of alternative criteria has a significant impact on the figures, particularly in a region where ethnic flows are an important component of all observed flows.

In summary, although differences in definitions and classification criteria are made explicit throughout the report, data should be interpreted with caution. Particularly when it comes to aggregates, as it is not possible to reconcile all data under the same definitions. For instance, the magnitude of migration flows in a country such as Germany, which registers all migrants that stay for three months or longer in the country, including asylum-seekers, is hardly comparable to the size of flows in the United States, which records issues of permanent residence permits. For the same reason, emigration from countries with economies in transition that record permanent exits would not match entries in countries with market economies even if migration flows were strictly controlled in both regions.

## II. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

### A. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FROM COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION BEFORE 1980

Countries with economies in transition have a long tradition of recurring massive migration waves. Starting in the mid-nineteenth century, the area experienced strong emigration to, mostly, overseas destinations.<sup>5</sup> Between 1901 and 1915 over 7 million people left the region for North and South America (Kirk, 1946). After the First World War, overseas migration declined as a result of a lower labour demand from receiving countries and of the significant legal restrictions imposed by some countries, namely the United States. Intra-European migration, on the contrary, increased. France and Belgium became important destinations for migrants from Poland and Czechoslovakia (Keely, 1982). The second strong migration wave in the region took place during and after the Second World War. From 1945 to 1950, at least 12 million ethnic Germans (*Aussiedler*) fled or were displaced from Eastern Europe and returned to Germany or migrated to Austria. Most Germans arrived from Poland (7 million), Czechoslovakia (3.2 million) and the Soviet Union (1.5 million). Furthermore, an estimated 1.5 million Poles left the parts of Eastern Poland that were annexed to the Soviet Union after the war, while some 500,000 Belarusians, Lithuanians and Ukrainians left Poland for the Soviet Union (Fassman and Münz, 1994; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and United Nations Population Fund, 1996).

By 1950, the newly established communist regimes imposed strict emigration controls. Migration to countries with established market economies was practically forbidden. Migration between centrally-planned economies occurred on a very limited scale and was usually not described as migration but as temporary transfers of manpower for the coordinated use of the productive resources of friendly countries (United Nations, 1982, p.35). Despite these regulations, though, migration flows were not brought to a halt. Countries outside the region had relatively open migration policies for citizens from Eastern countries, who left illegally and entered countries with established market economies as political refugees or repatriants. Even before 1980 there were significant ethnic flows, mostly of ethnic Germans from Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic and of Jews from the USSR to Israel (Fassmann and Münz, 1994). Reunification of Soviet Jews with their families in Israel was permitted since the mid-1960s. There were also short waves of refugees after the dramatic events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968. The constitution of Yugoslavia was the first one to recognize the right of citizens to emigrate, in 1963. During the 1960s, at least 500,000 labour migrants from the former Yugoslavia and their families migrated to the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. These flows leveled off by the mid-1970s as a result of the economic recession and due to the restrictive policies imposed by Western European Governments.

### B. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AFTER 1980

Up to 1987, international migration was erratic and tightly controlled by the countries of origin. From 1980 to 1987, countries with established market economies received an average net flow of 130,000 migrants per year from the region (see table 3). Recorded migration among countries in the region was practically non-existent. The only significant flow was that of Romanians crossing, mostly illegally, to Hungary. The most notable exceptions to the imposed low migration pattern were Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. In Poland, the mass exodus to countries with established market economies took place earlier than in other countries (see Part Two). While official Polish sources display a total outflow of about 270,000 Poles between 1980 and 1989, reflecting authorizations granted, other sources suggest that the actual number of emigrants was above 1.7 million. About 1 million Poles would have left before 1988. According to the Romanian Ministry of the Interior, about 190,000 Romanians emigrated between 1980 and 1987. This figure is not significantly lower than the total number of immigrants recorded by receiving countries (210,000). Unlike these countries, Yugoslavia was a country of immigration, in particular of return, during the early 1980s. From 1980 to 1984, returns of Yugoslavian citizens from, mainly, Germany, exceeded departures, resulting in positive net migration to Yugoslavia.

Of particular importance during this period was the migration of minorities with ancestral connections abroad and the flow of persons seeking asylum. About one third of emigrants from Poland and almost half of emigrants from Romania, for instance, were ethnic Germans (*Aussiedler*) and sought citizen status once in Germany. Another distinct feature of the pre-transition migration movements was their instability over time. Relatively long spells of very low emigration were interwoven with short periods in which, due to temporarily relaxed controls, economic hardship or specific political conflicts, migration increased. In Poland, for instance, out-migration doubled during the political upheavals of 1981 and 1987. The number of migrants from Poland to Germany increased from 68,000 in 1980 to 140,000 in 1981. In Austria, most asylum applications were filed by Polish nationals in 1981 (29,100 applications out of 34,000). In Yugoslavia, out-migration started to increase in 1986, after the Government imposed a programme of economic austerity and the political climate became unstable.

In the late 1980s, some countries started to soften their grip on the foreign travel of their citizens or became more lenient to the demands of members of certain ethnic groups to emigrate. At least 2 million people migrated to countries with established market economies between 1987 and 1989. Adding on to the continued flows of Polish, Romanian and Yugoslavian citizens is that of more than 600,000 Eastern Germans to the West. This migration wave, which peaked in the fall of 1989 and in which Eastern Germans made their way to the Federal Republic of Germany through Hungary via Czechoslovakia or Austria, was one of the events that led to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the historical changes that took place in the region between 1989 and 1991.

TABLE 3. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FROM COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION, 1980-1989  
(thousands)

Country	Inflows from CETs <sup>a</sup>										Outflows to CETs <sup>a</sup>									
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Australia .....	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.6	7.4	7.9	6.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.1
Austria <sup>b</sup> .....	7.7	34.0	5.7	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.9	10.1	13.9	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium .....	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
Canada .....	7.3	9.3	14.2	9.5	8.0	7.1	9.0	12.5	15.8	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark .....	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Finland .....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
France .....	1.4	2.0	4.6	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany .....	172.4	227.5	134.0	122.2	180.8	176.0	196.8	272.0	514.9	1 092.6	85.3	107.1	92.9	88.1	103.2	106.2	107.0	115.7	155.2	221.9
Greece .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Israel .....	8.8	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	3.8	3.7	14.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
Luxembourg .....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Netherlands .....	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
New Zealand <sup>c</sup> .....	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Norway .....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sweden .....	3.5	3.3	5.7	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.6	4.4	5.5	6.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
Switzerland .....	..	..	..	8.5	8.9	10.3	12.4	14.9	19.6	22.2	..	..	..	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	6.1	7.0
United Kingdom .....	..	..	..	1.1	1.6	2.3	0.5	0.4	1.5	2.0	..	..	..	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	3.0	3.0
United States <sup>d</sup> .....	21.6	20.0	28.2	18.0	23.7	22.6	21.0	18.4	21.6	36.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	230.9	307.7	203.3	180.2	244.7	240.7	265.5	352.5	613.8	1 235.7	90.4	111.8	97.9	98.9	112.5	115.5	116.6	126.3	169.0	236.9

Sources: See Annex I. See also Table 1 for classification criteria.

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition.

<sup>b</sup> Asylum-seekers only.

<sup>c</sup> Data refer to fiscal years (April to March of year indicated).

<sup>d</sup> Fiscal years (October to September of the years indicated). Persons legalized under the 1986 Immigration Reforms and Control Act (IRCA) are included in the figures for fiscal years 1989 to 1997.

### III. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LEVELS AND TRENDS SINCE 1990: REGIONAL TRAITS

The transition to market economies brought about a growing diversity among countries in the region. Although in the early stages of the transition most countries suffered economic crises, the ensuing conditions differed from one country to another. Some countries have gone through the transition with relative political stability and improving economic conditions. The Czech Republic, Hungary and, to a lesser extent, Poland, Slovakia and the Baltic States have been able to maintain their economic growth through the 1990s (see table 4). Others have experienced significant political instability and subsequent economic recessions. This is the case of most of the Commonwealth of Independent States<sup>6</sup> (CIS) and all the states of the former Yugoslavia with the exception of Slovenia, where economic growth has kept pace with that experienced by established market economies. In yet other countries that have not suffered armed conflicts the transition has brought about economic recession or stagnation and significant structural imbalances. Albania, Bulgaria and Romania belong to this group (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2001b; World Bank, 2001).

TABLE 4. PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN COUNTRIES  
WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION, 1992-1999  
(US dollars)

Country	1992	1995	1999
Albania .....	206	778	1 174
Armenia .....	88	342	491
Azerbaijan.....	60	315	513
Belarus .....	460	1 008	877
Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	348	593	1 094
Bulgaria.....	1 000	1 559	1 543
Croatia .....	2 244	4 060	4 242
Czech Republic.....	2 890	5 037	5 229
Estonia .....	710	2 393	3 591
Georgia .....	132	531	765
Hungary .....	3 695	4 373	4 813
Kazakhstan.....	371	1 002	982
Kyrgyzstan.....	172	327	1 048
Latvia .....	519	1 770	2 519
Lithuania.....	514	1 622	2 867
Poland .....	2 199	3 273	3 991
Republic of Moldova .....	106	332	270
Romania.....	849	1 564	1 392
Russian Federation.....	575	2 281	1 257
Slovakia .....	2 217	3 242	3 492
Slovenia .....	6 429	9 419	10 052
Tajikistan .....	475	99	159
TFYR Macedonia.....	1 199	2 279	1 697
Turkmenistan .....	1 069	627	705
Ukraine .....	404	718	606
Uzbekistan .....	107	441	682
Yugoslavia .....	1 810	1 392	1 361

Source: United Nations, Database maintained by the Statistics Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

NOTE: The conversion rates used to translate national currency data into US dollars are the period averages of market exchange rates and official rates, when free market rates are not available.



Such heterogeneity is reflected in the demographic behaviour of these countries and particularly in the intensity and nature of migration flows. While some countries have all along experienced emigration for both political and economic reasons, others have become receiving countries in the late 1990s. A number of countries have become simultaneously immigration, emigration and transit countries while in others, considerable administrative and economic barriers have kept the majority of the population from moving. Despite their diversity, these countries share common migration patterns.

#### A. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TRENDS: FROM TRANSITION TO STABILIZATION

Migration in the region has experienced two clearly distinct phases, as shown in tables 5 and 6. In the first five years of the transition (1990-1994), migration flows reached historically unique levels in almost all countries. Between 1990 and 1992, countries with established market economies officially recorded an annual average net inflow of about 980,000 migrants from countries with economies in transition,<sup>7</sup> compared to an average of 175,000 migrants before 1989. Migration between these countries was as intense as inter-regional migration. Some 1.5 to 1.9 million people migrated yearly to another country in transition between 1990 and 1994.<sup>8</sup> The disintegration of the federative states of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and Yugoslavia contributed to the increase in international migration, not only because it made many of the previously internal flows international. Except for the case of Czechoslovakia, the transformation of the communist federations coincided with rising ethnic tensions, sometimes violent, and resulted in numerous displacements. However, these intense flows did not persist. Long-term migration leveled off in the second half of the 1990s, as the main armed conflicts subsided and receiving countries hardened their migration and asylum policies. By 1998, flows from countries with economies in transition were less than one third their early-1990s levels, while flows to these countries remained constant, leading to rapidly declining net migration rates. Intra-regional flows fell to half their early 1990s levels as well. In contrast, the existing literature suggests that migration turnover has increased. Various forms of short-term migration, including seasonal, contract-based and, particularly, “shuttle” migration between neighbouring countries, have grown, to become the main forms of migration from and within the region (Okolski, 1998; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2001b).

These regional trends mask divergent country trends (see figure I). Migration from countries with economies in transition has been dropping steadily since 1993-1994 in the main immigration countries (Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden and the United States). But in countries such as Belgium, France, Greece or Italy migration from economies in transition was at its highest in the late 1990s. Regularization programmes implemented in 1997-1998 in France, in 1998-1999 in Greece, in 1996 and 1998 in Italy are one of the reasons for this apparent upturn. Many citizens of countries with economies in transition who were already in these countries legalized their situation during these programmes. For instance, in Greece, 240,000 Albanians, 25,000 Bulgarians and 17,000 Romanians were granted a white card (first stage of the regularization process) in the 1998-1999 regularization programme. In Italy, 20,200 Albanians were granted work permits during the 1996 regularization programme (OECD, 2001a, p.82). In Belgium, the United Kingdom and, to a lesser extent, France, the recent rise is also due to an increase in the number of asylum-seekers. The number of asylum applications by nationals of Albania, Slovakia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and most of the states of the former USSR was at its highest in the late 1990s and in 2000. The more flexible conditions granted to asylum seekers as well as to certain categories of workers in these countries, combined with increasingly restrictive policies in the traditional host countries, have influenced these trends.

Germany is, by far, the main receiving country in the West. The historical links between Germany and many Eastern European countries add on to their geographical proximity to explain the intensity of flows.<sup>9</sup> As shown in figure II, Poland and the states of the former Yugoslavia have been the main sending countries to Germany since 1990. Earlier on, flows from the German Democratic Republic to the Federal

TABLE 5. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FOR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION, 1990-1999  
(thousands)

Country	Inflows from CETs <sup>a</sup>										Outflows to CETs <sup>a</sup>									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Australia .....	6.8	9.1	10.9	11.7	13.5	12.5	12.3	9.6	7.0	6.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.9	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.6
Austria .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.3	30.5	31.7	39.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.7	31.2	26.8	29.1
Belgium .....	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.4	3.4	4.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	8.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8
Canada .....	26.2	24.4	24.7	28.2	24.2	25.2	25.2	22.6	23.1	..	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.5	2.9	..
Denmark .....	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	19.2	7.9	4.3	4.4	..	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.5	2.9	..
Finland .....	2.5	8.3	11.9	13.2	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.9	..	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	..
France .....	4.6	5.7	4.7	7.2	7.5	5.7	6.8	7.8	9.3	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany .....	1 178.0	719.0	1 008.1	830.1	649.4	620.5	495.0	409.3	412.0	438.6	286.6	248.1	368.3	444.7	334.8	294.0	273.3	327.6	323.4	253.7
Greece .....	..	..	..	15.8	8.8	9.5	11.5	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland .....	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..
Israel .....	184.5	149.7	62.3	61.8	68.8	63.4	59.2	55.0	52.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy .....	13.2	6.2	15.0	22.1	16.7	30.2	57.9	49.4	43.5	..	0.6	0.5	0.0	4.8	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.1	..
Luxembourg .....	0.5	0.7	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.5	..	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	..
Netherlands..	4.5	6.3	9.1	12.5	11.4	11.9	8.8	6.9	8.0	..	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	..
New Zealand <sup>b</sup> .....	0.2	0.8	2.1	0.9	0.0	2.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Norway .....	1.9	2.0	3.6	8.9	5.2	3.5	1.2	2.5	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2
Sweden .....	8.1	7.8	6.3	28.2	46.5	11.8	5.7	8.8	7.6	6.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.3
Switzerland ..	30.3	37.1	44.2	44.2	35.2	26.0	22.3	14.5	13.9	..	7.3	8.2	9.7	9.5	10.4	10.3	12.1	9.2	8.4	..
United Kingdom .....	2.3	3.3	4.0	17.7	12.7	7.5	5.6	11.1	..	..	2.1	1.3	6.0	5.1	8.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	..	..
United States <sup>c</sup> .....	57.5	91.0	83.4	100.7	104.2	88.4	106.9	88.4	56.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	1 525.3	1 076.2	1 298.2	1 209.7	964.7	952.0	870.6	746.2	686.0	..	303.5	265.6	393.8	475.6	372.0	326.4	342.5	394.1	378.5	..

Sources: see Annex I. See also Table 1 for classification criteria.

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition.

<sup>b</sup> Data refer to fiscal years (April to March of year indicated).

<sup>c</sup> Fiscal years (October to September of years indicated). Persons legalized under the 1986 Immigration Reforms and Control Act (IRCA) are included in the figures for fiscal years 1989 to 1997.

TABLE 6. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION, 1990-1998  
(thousands)

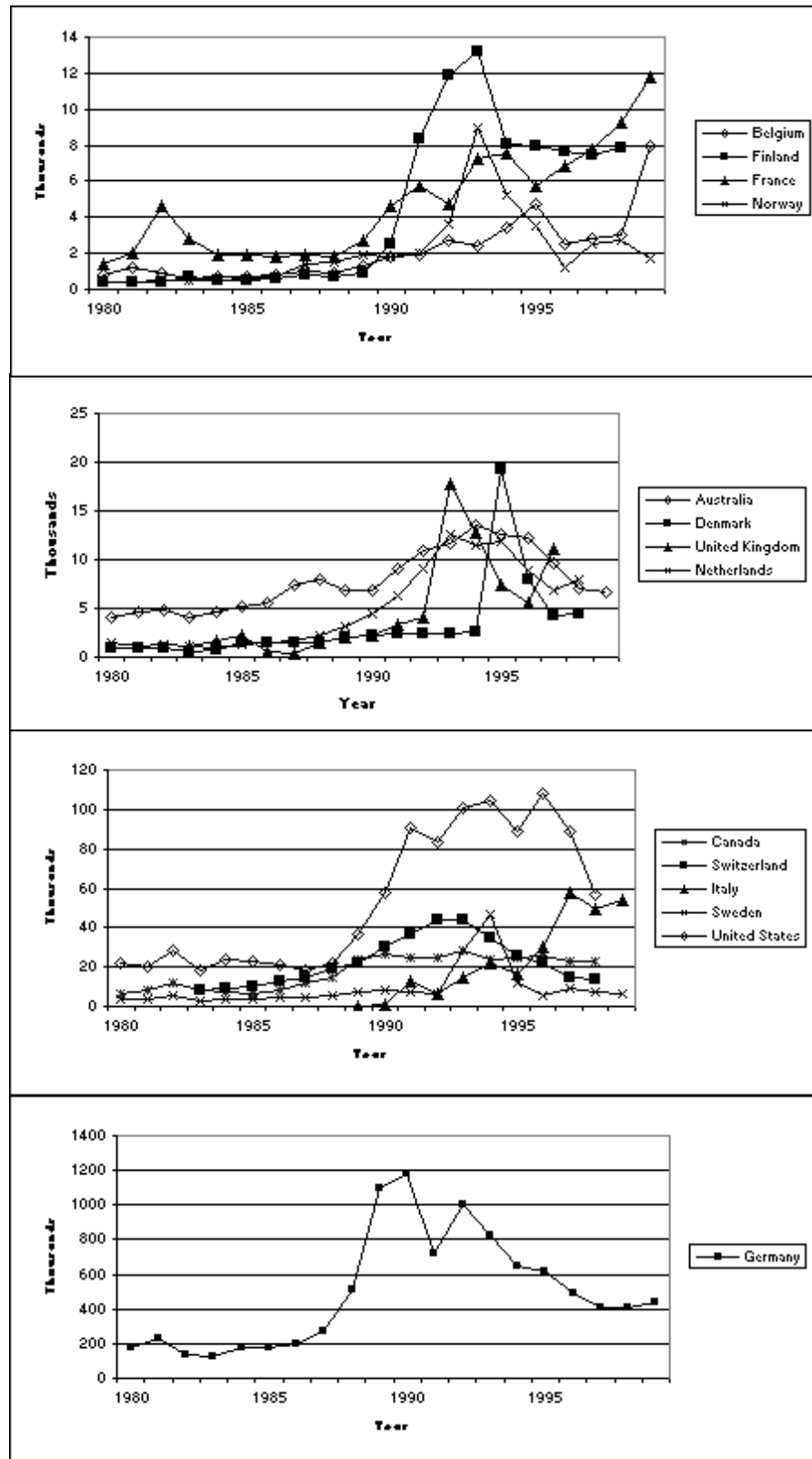
Country	Inflows from CETs <sup>a</sup>									Outflows to other CETs <sup>a</sup>								
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Azerbaijan <sup>b</sup>	..	..	..	..	7.8	5.3	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	55.5	48.3	45.3	..	..
Belarus	99.3	95.8	117.7	84.0	50.2	33.3	30.1	30.1	31.8	106.0	61.6	51.0	47.0	47.9	26.2	14.3	9.9	7.7
Croatia	..	..	65.0	102.7	53.6	78.4	80.5	92.8	90.6	..	..	4.7	4.7	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.6	3.8
Czech Republic	10.7	9.6	13.3	8.6	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.9	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Estonia	8.0	5.0	3.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	11.1	11.7	35.7	14.7	7.8	7.8	5.6	2.7	1.4
Hungary	28.2	16.5	16.7	12.6	11.1	10.0	8.7	8.3	9.1	6.9	2.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.4
Kazakhstan <sup>b</sup>	174.5	187.2	148.8	100.3	63.9	68.0	51.6	35.9	38.4	213.1	177.0	257.2	232.9	375.9	205.9	155.8	239.4	194.0
Kyrgyzstan <sup>b</sup>	40.0	37.0	26.0	22.8	20.0	18.2	15.8	12.7	..	65.4	69.0	100.0	132.2	61.1	39.6	21.2	15.5	..
Latvia	30.2	12.9	6.1	3.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	28.2	22.9	50.7	29.7	20.1	11.6	8.2	7.8	4.3
Lithuania	13.2	11.2	6.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.3	2.5	19.8	18.8	27.5	15.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	1.7	1.4
Poland	0.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Republic of Moldova <sup>b</sup>	49.5	40.2	33.3	25.7	..	..	11.9	..	..	48.3	43.2	53.2	29.4	..	..	22.6	..	..
Romania	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.0	6.8	19.3	10.6	4.7	4.8	3.9	2.0	2.9	1.8	1.6	2.0
Russian Federation	913.1	692.1	925.8	923.0	1 146.4	841.6	631.2	582.9	494.9	626.3	588.2	570.9	369.9	232.3	229.9	192.0	150.1	134.0
Slovakia	8.2	8.0	7.9	8.6	4.7	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.5	10.2	8.4	11.8	7.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Slovenia	6.9	5.8	2.9	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.8	0.5	4.8	8.9	3.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tajikistan <sup>b</sup>	21.9	19.8	11.6	13.9	7.3	5.4	..	..	..	71.3	40.1	97.4	78.1	51.5	43.6	..	..	..
TFYR Macedonia	..	..	..	..	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Ukraine	475.1	450.0	504.6	325.3	179.2	160.5	124.4	103.0	63.7	311.1	300.0	221.2	247.2	272.0	204.8	196.2	141.1	96.7
Uzbekistan <sup>b</sup>	73.9	..	..	..	35.3	31.8	15.3	4.2	..	186.6	..	..	..	164.7	103.2	51.1	42.0	..

Sources: See Annex I. See also Table 1 for classification criteria.

<sup>a</sup> Countries with economies in transition.

<sup>b</sup> States of the former USSR only.

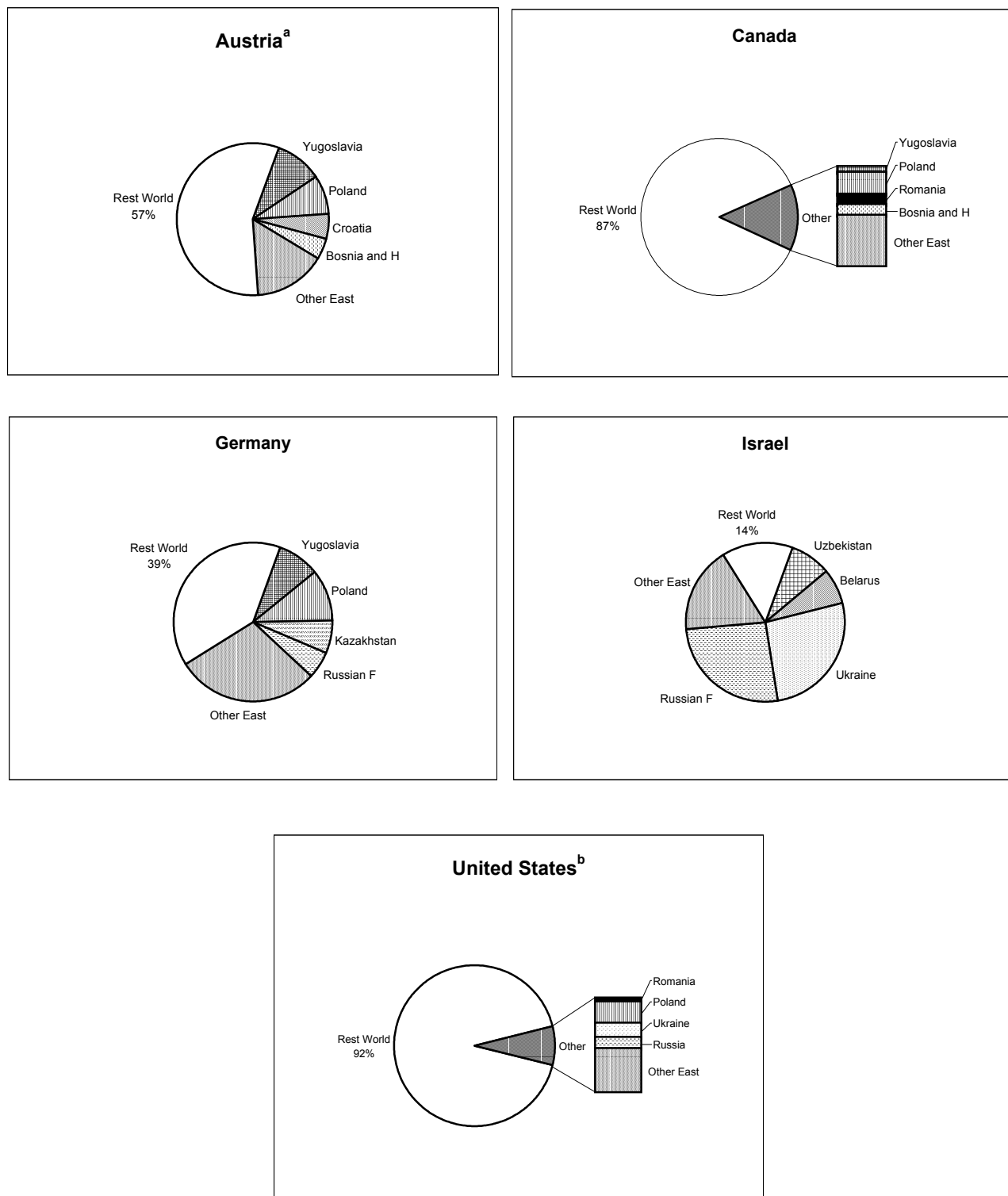
Figure 1. Inflows from countries with economies in transition in selected countries, 1980-1999



Source: See Annex I.

NOTE: Countries are plotted based on the magnitude of migration flows.

**Figure II. Distribution of immigrants admitted in selected countries by country of origin, 1990-1998**



Sources: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> 1996-1999.

<sup>b</sup> By country of birth.

German Republic were most intense. The United States, with Poland and Ukraine as main sending countries, Israel (the Russian Federation, Ukraine), Switzerland (the states of the former Yugoslavia), Canada (Poland, the states of the former Yugoslavia), Austria and Italy have also been important receiving countries. Eastern citizens make for more than 80 per cent of all migrants in Israel and more than 70 per cent of all in Germany. In contrast, Eastern migrants are less than 10 per cent of the total number of permanent migrants recorded in the United States.

Within the region, the states of the former USSR constitute a mostly self-contained migration space in which the Russian Federation is the main magnet. From 1992 to 1998, the Russian Federation received a net inflow of 3.7 million migrants from other states of the former USSR. The main component of these flows (79 per cent of the total) was the repatriation of Russian nationals (Zayonchkovskaya, 1996, p.123; Heleniak, 2001, table 4). Outflows from Russia to other states of the former USSR, on the contrary, practically ceased after the breakup of the Soviet Union, as the status of Russians changed and Russian was no longer the official language in most of these states. Flows were also affected by the fact that the Soviet military presence ended, members of the armed forces returned to their home countries (mainly the Russian Federation) and military conscripts stayed in their countries. The rest of recorded long-term migration among countries with economies in transition has remained low but, unlike migration to countries with established market economies, it is not declining despite the drop in movements of ethnic minorities. In fact, Eastern European countries such as the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland or Slovenia have become attraction poles for migrants. Simultaneously, these countries have also been responding to European demands for better control of what may soon become European Union borders. In the Czech Republic, for instance, a new Aliens Entry and Residence Act came into force on 1 January 2000. It introduced new permanent and temporary residence permits. In the new Act, visas are mandatory for nationals from several countries, including Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Ukraine. In Hungary, visa requirements exist for citizens from the Central Asian and Caucasian republics, and new measures have been introduced for citizens of Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation in 2001. In September 2000, Estonia also introduced mandatory visas for Russian nationals. Poland and Bulgaria have implemented similar measures.

In terms of size, long-term migration from countries with established market economies is still a minor but stable phenomenon. Returns make for most of these moves. For instance, 94 per cent of the 2.7 million out-migrants to countries with economies in transition recorded by Germany during the 1990s were individuals returning to their countries of origin (mainly Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation and the states of the former Yugoslavia). Only 6 per cent of out-migrants (180,000 persons) were German nationals. Highly-skilled workers posted by their companies and young graduates who experience difficulties finding a first job in their home country are an important component of flows of Western nationals (Okolski, 2000).

As a result of all these flows, receiving countries have witnessed the stable settlement of an increasing number of migrants from the region. The stock of nationals of countries with economies in transition, shown in table 7, increased from 1.9 million in 1990 to about 3.3 million in 1995 in the main receiving countries. After 1995, the number of foreign-born persons increased in most countries (table 8) while the number of foreigners remained stable or even declined, suggesting an increase in the rate of naturalizations. Germany hosts the largest number of citizens from countries with economies in transition (mainly the former Yugoslavia and Poland). According to the German Population Register, the number of foreigners in Germany increased by 1 million from 1990 to 1995, a figure that matches well the net flow of foreign migrants registered during the period. The slight decline observed between 1995 and 1998 is due to naturalizations and to the return of citizens from the former Yugoslavia to their countries of origin, particularly Bosnia and Herzegovina. Returns of Bosnians largely exceeded the number of entries in 1996, 1997 and 1998. Austria and Switzerland are also hosts to a significant number of citizens from the region, mainly from the former Yugoslavia. In Australia, migrants born in the former Yugoslavia and in

Poland have all along been the most numerous. In the United States, migrants from the former Soviet Union have outnumbered Poles since the early 1990s. While the inflow of Poles slowed down during the 1990s, immigration of large numbers of persons born in the former Soviet Union continued throughout the decade.

TABLE 7. NATIONALS OF COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION  
RESIDING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1980, 1990, 1995 AND 1998  
(thousands)

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1998</i>
Austria <sup>a</sup> .....	138.6	263.2	326.8	335.1
Belgium.....	39.3	34.4	41.4	34.6
Denmark.....	8.8	14.7	21.0	47.2
Finland.....	1.4	5.6	53.2	70.6
France.....	145.8	115.5	..	122.9
Germany.....	756.8	1 072.3	2 077.2	2 055.5
Greece.....	8.3	27.5	39.4	54.4
Iceland.....	0.1	0.8	0.8	1.9
Italy.....	5.0 <sup>a</sup>	22.3	126.7	226.3
Luxembourg.....	..	2.9	..	..
Netherlands.....	15.6	18.7	43.1	42.6
Norway.....	3.0	7.7	21.2	23.6
Portugal.....	..	0.4	1.0	1.7
Spain.....	0.3	2.1	10.3	23.1
Sweden.....	55.5	70.0	131.2	112.0
Switzerland <sup>b</sup> .....	70.2	163.1	320.2	345.8
United Kingdom <sup>c</sup> .....	..	59.0	65.0	84.0
Bulgaria <sup>d</sup> .....	..	..	81.0	92.8
Czech Republic.....	..	..	158.7	228.9
Hungary.....	..	89.0	112.5	118.2
Romania <sup>d</sup> .....	..	..	1.7	1.4
Slovakia.....	..	..	21.9	27.4

Sources: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> States of the former Yugoslavia only.

<sup>b</sup> End of the year.

<sup>c</sup> 1981, 1991.

<sup>d</sup> All origins.

TABLE 8. POPULATION BORN IN COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES  
IN TRANSITION, RESIDING IN SELECTED WESTERN COUNTRIES,  
1980, 1990, 1995 AND 1998  
(thousands)

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1998</i>
Australia.....	278.7	289.0	301.1	370.5
Canada.....	..	502.8	750.5	..
France.....	..	..	..	255.7
Netherlands.....	..	37.0	70.5	87.2
New Zealand.....	8.9	7.3	13.0	..
Sweden.....	106.0	136.0	226.0	234.0
United Kingdom.....	175.9	140.1	..	..
United States.....	1 316.0	1 166.2	..	..

Sources: See Annex I.

However, it is the dissolution of the former Soviet Union that has contributed most to the growth in migrant stocks. As shown in table 9, at the time of the last Soviet census, in 1989, 25.3 million ethnic Russians, 6.8 million Ukrainians, 2.6 million Uzbeks, 2.1 million Belarusians and 1.6 million Kazaks lived in Soviet Republics other than those of their origin. These persons became foreigners without moving after independence, in 1992. Since then, all former Soviet Republics have experienced a net inflow of titular nationals. The Russian and Ukrainian diasporas have shrunk significantly. About 3 million ethnic Russians repatriated from 1990 to 1998, and Russian emigration to other CIS countries practically ceased. In 1998, the number of Russians living in other states of the former USSR was estimated at 21.2 million and that of Ukrainians at 6.0 million (Heleniak, 2001; International Organization for Migration, 1999a).

TABLE 9. NATIONALS OF THE FORMER USSR RESIDING IN STATES OTHER THAN THOSE OF THEIR NATIONALITY, 1979 AND 1989  
(thousands)

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1989</i>
Armenian.....	1 426.3	1 539.6
Azeri.....	768.5	965.4
Belarusian.....	1 894.8	2 131.0
Estonian.....	72.0	63.4
Georgian.....	137.5	193.6
Kazak .....	1 267.1	1 601.2
Kyrgyz.....	218.9	299.3
Latvian .....	94.9	71.2
Lithuanian .....	138.7	143.1
Moldovan .....	442.5	557.6
Russian .....	23 875.2	25 289.5
Tajik .....	660.6	1 043.0
Turkmen.....	136.2	192.4
Ukrainian.....	5 858.4	6 766.9
Uzbekistan.....	1 887.0	2 555.3

*Sources:* State Statistical Agency (Goskomstat), *Population census 1989*, Moscow: 1990.

## B. MAIN TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

Most migration flows have been politically or ethnically motivated. According to statistics of receiving countries, the successor states of the former Yugoslavia alone generated more than 2 million emigrants between 1990 and 1998. Close to 800,000 persons left between 1993 and 1994, following the rebellion of Bosnian Serbs against Bosnia's independence in April 1992 (see Part Two). The number of emigrants from Armenia and Azerbaijan doubled during the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh (1988-1990) and a similar increase was observed in Georgia during the worst years of armed conflict in South Ossetia and Abkhazia (1990-1993). In Tajikistan, outflows tripled during the civil war (1992-1993). Adding on to these international migrants is a high number of uprooted persons that remained within their national territories. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in 1991-1992 there were some 2.3 million internally displaced persons within the 12 Eastern European and Central Asian states of the former USSR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1996). By early 1996, as shown in table 10, the number stood above 1.3 million and by early 2000, due to the conflicts in Chechnya, the number had risen again to 1.6 million (UNHCR, 2001a). In Bosnia and Herzegovina, about 810,000 persons remain displaced since the 1993 upheavals, and in Yugoslavia, the



number increased from less than 200,000 in 1998 to more than 250,000 in early 2000, due to the war in Kosovo (UNHCR, 2000b).

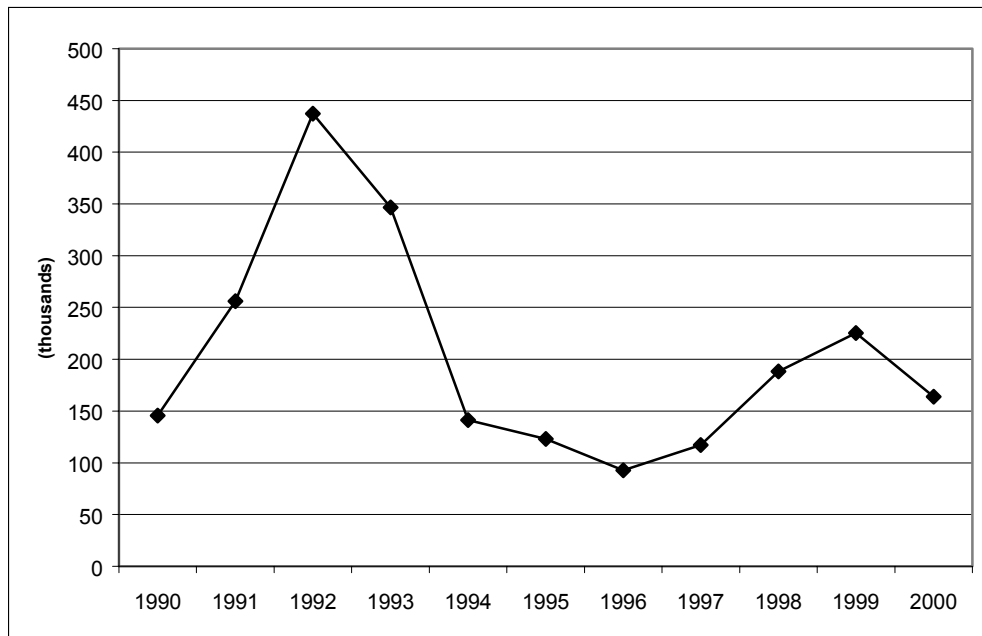
TABLE 10. NUMBER OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE CIS  
AND IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA, 1996 AND 2000  
(thousands)

<i>Region/Country</i>	<i>Early 1996</i>	<i>Early 2000</i>
Armenia.....	72.0	..
Azerbaijan.....	622.0	569.6
Georgia.....	288.6	278.5
Republic of Moldova.....	8.1	8.1
Russian Federation.....	314.0	496.4
Tajikistan.....	16.7	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	810.0	809.5
Croatia.....	-	52.4
Yugoslavia.....	210.0	234.9

*Sources:* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Populations of concern to UNHCR: a statistical overview, 31 December 1995*, mimeograph (Geneva, 1996); and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *Refugees and other populations of Concern to UNHCR: a Statistical Overview – First Quarter of 2000*, mimeograph (Geneva, 2000). In <http://www.unhcr.ch>. Accessed in November 2001.

In general, the number of international migrants during armed conflicts is significantly higher than the number of asylum-seekers to countries with established market economies. Seeking asylum has been one but not the only way to flee. According to UNHCR, countries with established market economies received about 2.2 million asylum applications by citizens of countries with economies in transition between 1990 and 2000, including 1.2 million asylum-seekers from the successor states of the former Yugoslavia. Many of those fleeing Bosnia and Herzegovina and, later on, Kosovo, do not appear in the asylum statistics, but were given some form of temporary protected status in the countries of asylum. Citizens from Yugoslavia are followed in number by Romanian asylum-seekers, who have submitted more than 400,000 applications since 1989. Germany, the main asylum country, received 50 per cent of these asylum-seekers. Austria, Switzerland and the United States have also received a significant number of applications. After peaking in 1992, the number of applications fell significantly until 1997 as most countries in transition were regarded as safe by countries with established market economies (figure III and table 11). The proportion of asylum-seekers granted refugee status decreased rapidly as well due in part to an increase of false applications but also to the tighter policies implemented by European countries. Most countries introduced new legislation and implemented new administration procedures between 1993 and 1998, in particular to speed up the processing of applications and to deal quickly with manifestly spurious requests. A large number of countries introduced visa requirements. Also, most countries decided to restrict applications to countries that had not signed the United Nations 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, provided individuals had not passed through a country that was signatory before reaching their destination.

**Figure III. Asylum applications submitted by nationals of countries with economies in transition, 1990-2000**



*Sources:* See Annex I.

However, statistics reveal an apparent upturn in asylum applications after 1997. The conflicts in Kosovo and Chechnya are not the only reasons for this increase. The number of applications filed by citizens of Albania, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and most states of the former USSR was at its highest in the late 1990s. Prompted by more restrictive asylum procedures in the traditional asylum countries, asylum-seekers are targeting other Western and Eastern countries. Belgium, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, in particular, have registered increasing numbers of asylum applications since 1995. Although data on asylum in countries with economies in transition are still very partial, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia appear to be countries of asylum for citizens from other countries in transition, but mainly for citizens of developing countries (Afghanistan, Iraq, Sri Lanka). A better knowledge of application procedures and welfare supports in these countries, the fact that the employment situation was favourable in most of them and the Russian economic crisis of 1998 may have contributed to this upturn. However, numbers could also be affected by a better registration of asylum flows. In addition, applications do not necessarily reflect the time of migration. In the United Kingdom, for instance, half of the applications in 1998 and 1999 were made by individuals who had already entered the country in some capacity. The imposition of visa regimes and the introduction of benefit restrictions to asylum seekers had caused a fall in the number of applications in 1995 and 1996 (OECD, 2001a). Since 1997, the United Kingdom and Ireland have re-imposed visa regimes to certain countries of the region. Canada, Finland, Sweden and Norway temporarily imposed similar measures, allegedly in order to prevent the arrival of Roma refugees<sup>10</sup> (OECD, 2001a; UNHCR, 2000d). Only a few of the thousands of Roma who have applied for asylum in Western Europe since the late 1990s have been granted refugee status. The rest were ruled to be economic migrants and not political refugees. In what was considered a “historical” decision, France recognized the existence of human rights violations against Roma in some countries with economies in transition and started to grant refugee status to some Roma in 2001.<sup>11</sup>

TABLE 11. NUMBER OF ASYLUM APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED IN SELECTED COUNTRIES BY NATIONALS OF  
COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION, 1980-2000  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Belgium</i>	<i>Denmark</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>United Kingdom<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>United States<sup>a, b</sup></i>	<i>Other in East or West</i>	<i>Total</i>
1980	7.7	0.3	..	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	..	..	1.7	
1981	34.0	0.6	..	2.4	14.8	0.2	2.1	2.6	0.2	..	..	3.2	
1982	5.7	0.5	..	2.7	11.5	0.0	3.4	2.5	0.6	..	..	3.1	
1983	5.2	0.4	..	1.9	5.0	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.2	..	..	2.1	
1984	6.5	0.4	0.3	1.6	7.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.2	..	..	3.3	
1985	6.1	0.5	0.0	1.7	10.6	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	..	..	5.2	
1986	7.9	0.5	0.7	1.6	16.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	..	..	8.1	
1987	10.1	1.1	0.6	1.4	25.2	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	..	2.0	4.3	
1988	13.9	0.8	1.2	2.2	56.5	1.0	3.3	1.5	0.0	..	3.7	7.3	
1989	15.7	1.0	0.8	3.3	53.4	2.3	10.4	2.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	4.0	94.6
1990	15.3	3.8	1.2	5.7	79.5	4.9	7.0	9.2	0.6	4.0	4.6	9.6	145.5
1991	16.9	4.8	1.2	4.9	142.8	7.0	15.9	18.4	1.5	2.4	9.5	30.5	252.8
1992	10.9	6.5	10.0	4.5	283.8	8.4	71.0	7.6	6.5	4.5	11.6	11.8	436.3
1993	2.4	10.3	10.2	6.2	222.7	14.1	30.1	14.7	2.7	2.3	10.7	20.4	344.6
1994	2.1	5.1	2.4	7.2	61.7	22.6	11.4	7.7	2.6	2.4	8.9	7.3	144.4
1995	2.9	5.5	4.4	5.7	65.4	8.9	3.2	9.3	4.8	3.2	4.3	5.2	121.6
1996	1.4	6.9	1.7	5.9	47.5	4.2	1.6	8.5	4.0	2.9	2.7	5.4	90.2
1997	1.7	5.6	1.2	8.5	54.4	6.5	4.0	13.5	6.0	4.4	3.3	8.3	115.2
1998	7.2	13.3	1.4	6.4	71.1	12.4	5.6	28.5	13.6	4.2	3.5	21.0	181.8
1999	7.9	26.7	2.7	6.2	71.8	14.6	3.8	33.9	20.0	5.6	3.5	28.6	215.8
2000	2.7	26.5	4.0	7.0	42.3	11.5	8.4	6.8	13.7	6.1	4.9	30.1	152.8
Total	184.2	121.1		87.0	1 351.6	119.4	188.2	172.9	77.5				

Source: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Figures refer to number of applications. On average, there are some 1.3 persons per asylum application in the UK and 1.45 in the US (UNHCR, 2000a, table V.2).

<sup>b</sup> Data refer to fiscal years.

Some refugees and people in temporary protection have been returning to their countries of origin following the cessation of hostilities. Even though the German Government's plan to return Bosnian refugees gradually starting in 1996 was repeatedly delayed and constrained by persisting conflicts in the region, some 217,500 had returned by the end of 1999 (UNHCR, 2000a). However, the information available suggests that a significant number of rejected applicants do not return to their countries of origin. Germany, for example, expelled a total of 38,479 migrants in 1998 (IOM, 1999b, p. 27), while asylum rejections amounted to 140,411 in 1997 and 130,078 in 1998.

Another important component of long-term migration from the region is the voluntary repatriation of titular nationalities and formerly deported peoples, particularly from the successor states of the former USSR. As described, the Russian diaspora shrunk significantly during the 1990s. Because German law recognizes the right to citizenship of persons of German descent living in the East, Germany has also been a key country of destination. At least 3.5 million German nationals have returned to since 1980. Almost 1 million people migrated from the German Democratic Republic to the German Republic of Germany (*Übersiedler*) in the late 1980s; a significant number of *Aussiedler* came from Poland (700,000) and the successor states of the former USSR, particularly Kazakhstan (about 600,000 since 1992) and the Russian Federation (400,000 since 1992). Ethnic migration to Germany is the main cause of the peak and sudden decline of flows from countries with economies in transition during the 1990s. Namely, the number of German nationals coming from the region declined from more than 2.2 million in 1990-1994 to 600,000 in 1995-1998. Until 1990, ethnic Germans could move to Germany and then prove that their ancestry allowed them to stay. These procedures changed in 1990. Ethnic Germans were required to prove their ancestry before emigrating, and their maximum quota was set at 220,000 per year. This quota was not respected during the first years of the transition, but it was progressively enforced as migration and asylum policies became stricter, in the second half of the 1990s (University of California Davis, 1996). Israel has also received almost 1.5 million migrants from the region, mostly Jews, after 1990. In Finland, about one third of immigrants from countries with economies in transition are Finnish nationals, coming mainly from the Baltic States and the Russian Federation. Other ethnic flows of relative importance are those of Hungarians from Romania and Slovakia, and those of Greeks from Albania and the states of the former USSR. Finally, sizeable numbers of Roma in countries such as Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and the Slovak Republic have also migrated outside the region.

Despite the importance of these flows, one of the main characteristics of international migration in and from the region is the extent of undocumented migration. Besides being a source of undocumented migrants, countries with economies in transition constitute a destination and transit region for undocumented migrants. Their usually porous borders make them the preferred stepping-stones to the West. Because of the difficulties in crossing to the West, a significant number of these migrants end up staying for extended periods in the region. Estimates of the number of undocumented migrants vary widely. In the Russian Federation, for instance, estimates range from 700,000<sup>12</sup> to more than 4 million.<sup>13</sup> In Ukraine, they range from 70,000 to more than 500,000 (Bedzir, 2001, p.288). Only a small fraction of these migrants are caught. In Ukraine, only 10,800 migrants were apprehended for being unlawfully present on the territory in 1997 (IOM, 1999a). The number increased to 24,000 in 2000.<sup>14</sup> In the Russian Federation, 150,000 persons were fined for having expired visas.<sup>15</sup> The number of border apprehensions has also increased in various Eastern European countries as a result of measures introduced to strengthen border controls. Namely, the number of apprehensions in the Czech Republic increased from about 19,000 in 1995 to 37,000 in 1998; in Slovakia it went from 2,700 in 1995 to almost 7,000 in 1998 (OECD, various years; IOM, 1999b).

The main component of these irregular flows is the short-term movement of migrants with or without valid tourist or short-term documents that engage in work and trading activities. Those movements that Okolski (1998) has categorized as "incomplete migration", to describe persons in flexible employment situations who move short-distance, frequently as tourists, to engage in petty trade, renovation, construction work and other go mostly unrecorded. Their circulation is facilitated by the fact

that the majority of host countries do not require an entry visa for citizens of certain Eastern countries who wish to stay for less than three months. Even though evidence as to whether these forms of migration have increased is inconclusive (tables 12 and 13), such movements are by their nature particularly difficult to capture. Traditionally, some are not even regarded as migration. They have recently been included in migration analyses as a result of their apparent volume and novelty. A series of surveys carried out in

TABLE 12. TEMPORARY MIGRANTS FROM COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION IN FRANCE  
(thousands)

	<i>Temporary workers</i>	<i>Interns</i>	<i>Students</i>	<i>Asylum-seekers</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993 .....	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.2	9.3
1994 .....	0.4	0.1	0.8	8.7	10.0
1995 .....	0.7	0.1	0.9	7.4	9.1
1996 .....	0.7	0.1	1.2	7.1	9.0
1997 .....	0.7	0.1	1.8	10.0	12.6
1998 .....	0.9	0.2	1.9	8.8	11.7

Source: Office des Migrations Internationales, *Annuaire des Migrations 1998*, (Paris, 1999).

TABLE 13. CONTRACT AND SEASONAL WORKERS FROM COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION IN GERMANY  
(thousands)

	<i>Contract workers</i>	<i>Seasonal workers</i>
1992 .....	..	212.4
1993 .....	70.1	181.7
1994 .....	41.2	155.8
1995 .....	49.4	192.8
1996 .....	45.8	220.9
1997 .....	38.5	226.0
1998 .....	33.0	201.6

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, *Statistisches Jahrbuch für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (Stuttgart, 2000).

Poland and Ukraine between 1994 and 1996, for instance, suggest that a significant proportion of the population in these countries relied on short-term migration for trading or for the purposes of working abroad as one of their main sources of income (UNECE, 1998 and 1999).

A growing number of transit migrants are victims of human trafficking. Three of the five main trafficking pathways appear to be land routes from the region. The main route goes through the Russian Federation, Lithuania and Poland. To the South is a route through Ukraine, the Balkans, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The third route goes through Bulgaria, Romania and the Balkans (IOM, 2000). Although a majority of migrants detected trying to cross the Eastern European borders with the assistance of a smuggler are male, the number of women victims of trafficking is on the rise. Most of this trafficking is done for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In 1997, the United States Government estimated that such trafficking involved 175,000 women and girls from countries with economies in transition, representing

about one quarter of all women involved in this trade worldwide (US Department of State, 1997). While in 1990 most victims of this form of trafficking came from developing countries, by the late 1990s a majority came from countries with economies in transition (IOM, 2000). Albania, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine were the main countries of origin of trafficked women and children detected by official sources in receiving countries in 1999 and 2000 (IOM, 2001).

## IV. INTRA-REGIONAL DIVERSITY

### A. INTENSITY OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

During the 1990s, five countries had an overall positive net migration balance with countries with established market economies and the rest of countries in transition (Figure IV): Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, Slovakia and Slovenia. Another two countries, Hungary and Poland, received a significant inflow of persons entitled to long-term residence and a growing number of asylum applications. However, although Hungary experienced a positive net inflow from 1993 to 1997, their overall migration balance was negative. Both countries were still net senders to Austria, Canada, Germany and the United States at the end of the decade. Other areas and countries of the CIS have occasionally experienced positive net migration due to armed conflicts and ecological disasters in neighbouring areas or to the repatriation of titular nationals. Armenia, for instance, recorded a net inflow from 1989 to 1991; the conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh region generated an inflow of refugees from Azerbaijan. Belarus experienced a positive net flow in 1988 and again from 1991 to 1993 due to the Chernobyl disaster and to the repatriation of ethnic Belarusians, and so did Ukraine from 1990 to 1992 due to the repatriation of Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars.

Among those countries that have experienced negative balances, some exhibit exceedingly high annual net out-migration rates, particularly in 1990-1995. The net out-migration rates recorded in Bosnia and Herzegovina (-43.2 per thousand<sup>16</sup>), Yugoslavia (-15.0), Kyrgyzstan (-12.3 per thousand) and Kazakhstan (-11.5 per thousand) in 1990-1995 are among the world's highest net out-migration rates observed during the period. They are only comparable to those recorded in Kuwait, Liberia or Rwanda, all of them countries at war (UN, 1998a, p.18). In most cases, migration balances became smaller in the second half of the 1990s. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of returns to the country has exceeded the number of exits since 1997. In Yugoslavia, net migration was positive from 1995 to 1997 but it changed sign in 1998 owing to the conflict over Kosovo. Kazakhstan and Albania have been among the few countries in the region to experience increasing annual net out-migration. In 1995-1998, the average annual net out-migration rate was -16.3 per thousand in Kazakhstan and -8.4 per thousand in Albania.

The reasons why some countries have experienced net immigration are diverse. The Czech Republic is one of the few countries in the region (together with Poland) where long-term migration inflows have increased during the 1990s (see Part Two). The country has become an attraction pole for citizens from other countries in the region, particularly Ukraine and Russia, and from developing countries. It has also experienced an increasing number of returns, particularly from Germany. Inflows to Croatia and to the Russian Federation, on the contrary, have declined since 1995. Negative ("push") factors in the countries of origin played a strong role in migration to these to countries in the early 1990s. Armed conflicts in the CIS contributed to the inflow of foreigners and titular nationals to the Russian Federation. Croatia received high numbers of persons in need of protection from other states of the former Yugoslavia, particularly from Bosnia and Herzegovina, between 1992 and 1997. Finally, flows in Slovenia may be explained by both negative (war) and positive factors. Slovenia has the highest per capita GDP in the region and has experienced the strongest GDP growth during the 1990s.

### B. ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON POPULATION GROWTH

Migration flows have been a contributing and in certain cases a determining factor of population decline in most of the countries that have experienced negative population growth. Table 14 displays the net migration, population growth and natural growth rates in countries with economies in transition during the 1990-1995 and 1995-1998 periods. The net migration rates shown in the first two columns refer to migration to and from countries with market economies and other countries in transition; they are based on migration data from official sources. The net migration rates shown in the last two columns of the table are estimates obtained as a residual of total and natural population growth rates.

**Figure IV. Net Annual Migration Rates in Countries with Economies in Transition, 1990 to 1998**

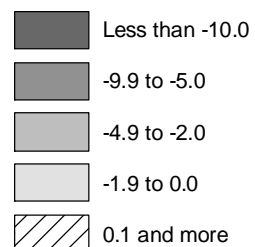


Lambert Conformal Projection, Standard Parallels 60N and 30N

List of abbreviations:

AL Albania  
 AM Armenia  
 BA Bosnia and Herzegovina  
 HR Croatia  
 MD Republic of Moldova  
 MK The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia  
 RU Russian Federation (Kalinigrad enclave)  
 SI Slovenia  
 YU Yugoslavia

**Net Annual Migration Rate (per '000)**



Notes:

The net migration rate is the volume of net migration as the proportion of the total population at the beginning of the year (per thousand). Net migration rates refer to international migration with market economies (West) and other countries with economies in transition (East) only

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps and list of abbreviations on this page do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



TABLE 14. NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LEVELS, POPULATION GROWTH AND  
NATURAL INCREASE IN COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION, 1990-1998  
(per thousand)

Country	Net migration rate		Population growth rate		Natural increase rate		Net migration rate as residual	
	1990-	1995-	1990-	1995-	1990-	1995-	1990-	1995-
	1995	1998	1995	1998	1995	1998	1995	1998
Albania .....	-2.5	-8.4	-6.4	-5.3	18.3	15.7	-24.7	-21.0
Armenia .....	-8.8	-9.2	11.8	1.4	10.9	3.9	0.9	-2.5
Azerbaijan.....	-7.5	-4.7	13.7	9.1	16.7	9.9	-3.0	-0.8
Belarus.....	-0.5	-0.3	1.3	-2.8	0.0	-4.2	1.3	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	-43.2	1.3	-46.2	30.2	5.8	3.1	-52.0	27.1
Bulgaria .....	-1.1	-0.7	-7.3	-11.2	-2.6	-6.3	-4.7	-4.9
Croatia .....	8.9	9.7	5.1	0.9	-0.4	0.8	5.5	0.1
Czech Republic.....	0.6	0.7	0.5	-1.1	-0.2	-2.1	0.7	1.0
Estonia .....	-7.4	-2.5	-11.4	-12.6	-2.5	-4.6	-8.9	-8.0
Georgia .....	-10.3	-7.4	-4.0	-3.4	5.3	2.3	-9.3	-5.7
Hungary .....	-0.6	-0.0	-2.9	-4.9	-2.6	-4.2	-0.3	-0.7
Kazakhstan.....	-11.5	-16.3	-1.6	-5.4	10.4	6.9	-12.0	-12.3
Kyrgyzstan.....	-12.3	-3.3	7.5	15.1	20.0	15.6	-12.5	-0.5
Latvia.....	-10.0	-4.7	-12	-7.7	-3.2	-5.7	-8.8	-2
Lithuania.....	-3.9	-1.1	-0.4	-1.0	1.7	-1.0	-2.1	0.0
Poland.....	-2.0	-0.9	2.5	0.1	2.9	0.6	-0.4	-0.5
Republic of Moldova	-5.1	-4.1	-1.2	-2.0	4.7	0.5	-5.9	-2.5
Romania.....	-3.5	-1.2	-4.6	-2.0	0.0	-1.7	-4.6	-0.3
Russian Federation....	2.3	2.5	-0.2	-3.6	-2.7	-5.5	2.5	1.9
Slovakia .....	0.0	0.0	4.1	1.3	3.7	0.9	0.4	0.4
Slovenia .....	0.1	0.3	7.4	-0.2	0.5	-0.8	6.9	0.6
Tajikistan .....	-12.1	-5.7	15.9	11.7	26.9	22.1	-11.0	-10.4
TFYR Macedonia .....	1.5	-3.7	5.6	7.1	8.8	6.5	-3.2	0.6
Turkmenistan.....	-3.6	-4.7	27.6	23.6	25.0	21.4	2.6	2.2
Ukraine .....	0.1	-1.5	-1.4	-7.8	-2.7	-5.8	1.3	-2.0
Uzbekistan .....	-5.4	-3.0	21	17.6	24.1	18.2	-3.1	-0.6
Yugoslavia.....	-15.0	-1.4	7.6	0.1	3.7	2.4	3.9	-2.3

Sources: Net migration rates are calculated based on sources listed in Annex 1. Population growth rates and natural increase from: United Nations, *World Population Prospects. The 2000 Revision. Volume I: Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication), Sales No. E.01.XIII.8.

NOTE: In the first column, net migration figures are based on the official data used in the rest of the report. The last column shows the residual of the demographic balance equation (total population growth minus natural growth).

In the successor states of the former USSR, there is a clear contrast between the South-Central Asian republics (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and the European ones (Belarus, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the three Baltic states). Demographically speaking, the latter are similar to the rest of Europe. The South-Central Asian republics exhibit fertility rates above replacement level and positive population growth despite their experiencing strong out-migration flows. The only exception is Kazakhstan, where exceedingly high net out-migration rates have offset the country's positive natural growth. In contrast, fertility is below replacement and total population growth is negative in all four Eastern European republics and in the three Baltic States. All these countries are experiencing population losses since the early 1990s. International migration is a contributing factor to these losses in all republics but the Russian Federation, where it has somewhat compensated the effects of negative natural growth. The three Caucasian republics, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, are between these two groups, with fertility close to replacement level (slightly below in Armenia and Georgia, above in Azerbaijan) and positive growth in Armenia and Azerbaijan, despite relatively high net out-migration rates.

The remaining Eastern European countries are also experiencing below-replacement fertility and negative or very low population growth. Bulgaria and Hungary, in particular, have been losing population since the 1980s. The population of the Czech Republic and Romania started to decline in the mid-1990s. Even if small, the net migration rates reported in some of these countries have a significant influence on population trends. Poland, for instance, lost about 120,000 people to migration between 1995 and 1998 while its population grew by 46,500. Migration absorbed three quarters of Poland's natural increase. The Czech Republic gained 44,000 migrants during the same period and its population declined by 30,000.

In Southern Europe, demographic indicators provide evidence that undocumented migration has been substantial during the period. In Albania, the effects of above-replacement fertility rates (total fertility rates of 2.89 in 1990-1995 and 2.60 in 1995-2000) are more than offset by net out-migration. Based on the recorded number of births and deaths, the Albanian population should have grown by 295,000 between 1990 and 1995 but it lost a total of 104,000 people (United Nations, 2001). While this leads to an estimated net total of some 400,000 emigrants, receiving countries recorded merely 50,000 migrants from Albania during the period. Between 1995 and 1998, the population should have grown by 150,000 but it lost an estimated 30,000 people, resulting in a total residual of 180,000 emigrants. Receiving countries recorded 100,000 migrants from Albania during this period. In the states of the former Yugoslavia, migration (the exodus of war and the later returns) has also been the main determinant of total growth. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, record-high net out-migration rates led to record-high population losses between 1992 and 1995. Demographic indicators suggest that actual migration from Bosnia and Herzegovina has been higher than recorded as well. The demographic balance equation leads to an estimated residual net migration rate of -52 per thousand for 1990-1995 (about 1,000,000 people), while the number of migrants and refugees to and from Bosnia and Herzegovina recorded by other countries leads to a rate of -43 per thousand only. The incomplete recording of migration flows during the war is also evident in Yugoslavia. Based on information from receiving countries, Yugoslavia experienced record-high out-migration in the early 1990s. However, positive population growth rates suggest that inflows to Yugoslavia were much higher than recorded.

### C. ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS

While the successor states of the former USSR constitute a mostly self-contained migration space, Eastern European countries, Albania and the states of the former Yugoslavia interact mainly with countries with established market economies. In 1998, less than 20 per cent of Polish or Romanian migrants moved to other countries with economies in transition. Migration overseas is still important in these two countries, although Germany has become the main country of destination. In contrast, more than 60 per cent of migrants from the CIS moved within the CIS, mainly to the Russian Federation. The European and Asian states of the former USSR differ as well in terms of diversity of origins and destinations. All Asian states but one, Kazakhstan, send a majority of migrants to one country, the Russian Federation. In the European states of the former USSR destinations are more diversified due to the proximity of Germany and to the significance of ethnic flows to both Germany and Israel.

During the 1990s, destinations have diversified. The percentage of migrants going to or coming from one single country has declined. In 1990, practically all migrants were moving to and from countries with established market economies or other countries with economies in transition. By 1998, more than 10 per cent of long-term migrants to Eastern European countries such as the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovenia came from other countries, namely China and Vietnam. Since undocumented migration from these countries is strong, their actual number may be much higher than the number recorded. The number of migrants from the CIS to Turkey, particularly from the Caucasian republics, has also increased.

## V. FUTURE TRENDS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

At stake is whether the decline in international migration observed in the late 1990s is a long-term trend. The region has a long tradition of recurring massive migration waves and a strong migration potential remains in some countries. In the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), cease-fires have overall been respected in the trans-Dniestr region of the Republic of Moldova, in Nagorno-Karabakh (Azerbaijan), Abkhazia (Georgia) and Tajikistan but, with exception of the latter, no political solution has been found to the original conflicts (see Part Two). Many of these countries have been confronted with the emigration of large numbers of skilled workers and the brain-drain remains a challenge.

In Europe, one of the most immediate issues is the enlargement of the European Union to the East. Five countries, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia are candidates for the next stage of the European Union's enlargement in 2005. Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Slovakia may join in later waves, starting in 2007. The enlargement raises questions among current European Union members about inflows of workers from Eastern Europe under the principle of free movement. Recent research concludes that the enlargement of the European Union will have an impact on migration flows in the years after accession, but it also suggests that the impact will not last.

A report prepared by the European Integration Consortium for the European Commission (Boeri, Brückner and others, 2000) projects an annual increase of 335,000 foreign residents from the 10 Eastern European countries following an assumed removal of barriers to migration in 2002. Within a decade, this figure would have fallen to 150,000 per year. The stock of foreign residents from Eastern Europe in the 15 countries of the European Union was estimated at 850,000 in 1998. Based on the information available, it increased by 100,000 in three years, from 1995 to 1998.<sup>17</sup> According to the report, the peak in the foreign population from Eastern Europe would be reached 30 years after accession with a share of 3.5 per cent of the total population in the 15 European Union countries. The projection is based on the assumption that per capita incomes between the European Union and the Eastern European countries will converge at a rate of 2 per cent per year and unemployment rates will remain constant. Another study projects that net migration flows will be between 270,000 and 340,000 per year (Hille and Straubhaar, 2001). At the peak of the 1990s migration wave, the net migration flow from these 10 countries was above 400,000. In 1999, it had declined to slightly above 70,000. Assuming accession by the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland in 2005, a third study projects that the number of migrants from these three countries will be 144,000 in that year and will progressively decline (Breuss, 2001). Net migration from these 3 countries was above 320,000 in the early 1990s and declined to 38,000 in 1999. According to these studies, the impact of migration will not be shared equally by all countries or sectors. The European Integration Consortium report estimates that 65 per cent of migrants would go to Germany and 12 per cent to Austria. Most migrants would move to the regions immediately bordering Eastern European countries. Wages and employment would be scarcely affected by the temporary increase in migration flows, even in the two most affected countries.

An issue that is not addressed by these studies is the impact of accession on immigration of third-country nationals. While the requirements exacted prior to membership could contribute to reduce migration incentives by nationals from candidate countries, a strong migration potential remains in other Eastern countries. The candidate countries are, geographically, at the crossroads between the East and countries with established market economies and, as described in chapters III and IV, the number of undocumented migrants in these countries is high. According to an assessment made by the European Commission in October 1999, countries such as Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia had made substantial progress in improving border controls, despite their still weak institutional capacity to manage migration, but the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland had made little progress and much remained to be done in Romania (OECD, 2001b, p.124).

Nonetheless, free movement from the new member states will not be granted immediately after enlargement. Accession by Eastern European countries is framed by the bilateral association agreements known as the “Europe Agreements”, that came into force between 1994 and 1999 (Barros, 2001). These agreements cover both inter-Governmental and Community spheres, including movements of goods and natural persons. On the movement of persons, the Agreements do not impair the authority of the individual European Union members to regulate the entry and stay of workers and their family members from Eastern Europe. They do not recognize free movement of persons or automatic access to the labour markets of EU member states. The 15 members of the European Union seem to favour a flexible system of transitional arrangements, different for each candidate country depending on evaluations conducted after the introductory phase, but applicable for a maximum of 7 years. In June 2001, the European Commission signed agreements with three candidate countries (Hungary, Latvia and Slovakia) precluding free access to the labour market of European Union countries for a maximum period of seven years after accession (OECD, 2001b). Under the assumption that management capacities will develop to European Union standards in a period of 7 years, the possibility of increased migration from other countries is small.

The impact of European Union accession on the human rights of migrants and ethnic minorities in the candidate countries has been scarcely assessed. Most Eastern European countries have responded to migration challenges by imposing restrictive measures but their capacities to manage migration flows and provide protection have improved little in recent years. The focus of EU cooperation is aimed mostly at controlling flows,<sup>18</sup> but little is being done to build capacity in Government departments and upgrade human resources to manage the increasing numbers of foreigners in the candidate countries (OECD, 2001a, p.101). There is a gap between the existence of strict regulations and their enforcement, as management capacities remain weak. Although the conditions for accession include the existence of stable institutions guaranteeing democracy, the respect of human rights and the respect for minorities and their protections, few mechanisms are in place to monitor that such principles are respected once these countries join the EU (Barros, 2001).

The issue of refugees and the right of asylum raises special challenges in most countries with economies in transition. Persisting insecurities prevent refugees and internally displaced persons in several countries from returning to their regions of origin. The situation of these forced migrants is of concern. Many of the countries that received large numbers of refugees (namely, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, bordering on Tajikistan, Albania, Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia and Romania, bordering Kosovo, and the Russian Federation) do not have adequate institutions and resources to take care of them (United States Committee on Refugees, 2001; UNHCR, 2000d). Refugees and asylum-seekers in many of these countries are left without a clear legal status after submitting applications. Also, in the long-term, the return of these refugees may be hindered by lack of housing and infrastructure in their origin countries or regions. Although all countries with economies in transition have at present adopted refugee laws and all but the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan had signed the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol by the end of 2001, few asylum-seekers are granted refugee status and, according to UNHCR, their fragmented asylum systems fail to provide protection to more than a handful of refugees.<sup>19</sup>



## Part Two

### COUNTRY REPORTS



This part provides detailed country reports on migration and asylum trends in each of the 27 countries of the region since the 1980s (1990s in the newly-created states). Each country report describes international migration trends using both national data and information from the main receiving countries. An assessment of undocumented migration is provided for those countries in which indicators of its extent are available. As discussed in Part One, data limitations preclude precise estimations of changes in the volume and direction of population movements in the region. The main goal of the country reports is to provide a guide of available statistics and to contrast national data on migration flows with information from the main receiving countries.<sup>20</sup>

## ALBANIA

International movements virtually ceased in Albania after the Second World War, despite the country's long history of emigration. Although reliable information on international migration flows is not available in Albania, information gathered by other countries suggests that population movements were still negligible during the 1980s (table 15). Two massive migration waves took place during the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1991 an estimated 200,000 Albanians, 6 per cent of the total population, left the country (Council of Europe, 1992). According to the Italian authorities, almost 40,000 Albanians arrived in southern Italian ports between March and August 1991. Table 15 indicates that some 18,000 migrants from these massive waves obtained residence permits in Italy. A majority repatriated and many stayed in the country illegally. An estimated 20,000 Albanians entered Greece as well in March 1991 (Misja, 1996, p.21). Statistics on the number of residence permits granted by Greece do not reflect these entries, partly because most of these migrants were ethnic Greeks, that is persons of Greek extraction. The massive arrival and apprehension of Albanians took off again in March 1997, as the pyramid investment schemes into which most of the population had deposited their life savings collapsed (University of California Davis, 1997a). Most migrants entered Greece illegally and at least 17,000 Albanians reached Italy by boat in 1997. Even though many were returned to Albania immediately or after their three-months residence permits expired, a significant number of undocumented migrants stayed in Italy (University of California Davis, 1997b).

TABLE 15. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN ALBANIA, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Greece<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>To Italy</i>	<i>From Italy</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>
1980-1984	..	..	..	0.55	..	..	..
1985-1989	..	..	..	1.19	..	..	..
1990	..	1.34	..	4.64	..	6.00	0.09
1991	..	17.86	..	4.95	..	22.71	0.49
1992	..	0.05	..	7.67	..	7.71	1.17
1993	2.40	0.05	0.07	6.65	3.33	9.10	3.41
1994	3.70	..	0.10	3.76	4.31	7.46	4.41
1995	4.20	3.58	0.17	3.46	2.19	11.23	2.36
1996	3.40	21.00	0.18	6.14	1.81	30.55	1.99
1997	4.40	15.22	0.20	7.67	1.88	27.29	2.08
1998	5.10	19.97	0.21	7.43	1.84	42.50	2.05

Sources: See sources for Greece, Italy and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Does not include ethnic Greeks. About 80 per cent of all migrants from Albania are ethnic Greeks.

<sup>b</sup> For Austria, only asylum-seekers are included from 1980 to 1996.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.



In 1996, the number of undocumented migrants from Albania was estimated to be between 200,000 and 250,000 in Italy and between 250,000 and 500,000 in Greece (University of California, Davis, 1997a). The demographic balance equation seconds these figures. Based on the recorded number of births and deaths, the Albanian population should have grown by and estimated 300,000 between 1990 and 1995 but it lost a total of 104,000 people.<sup>21</sup> While this results in a net total of more than 400,000 emigrants, receiving countries recorded less than 50,000 migrants from Albania during the period. In a population of 3.2 million in 1990, the estimated outflow would lead to an annual net migration rate of -25 per thousand in 1990-1995, the highest in the region after Bosnia and Herzegovina's, as observed in Part One, and one of the world's highest.<sup>22</sup> Recent assessments suggest a relative decline in the flow of undocumented migrants in the late 1990s. However, a study done by the International Organization for Migration in 2001 indicates that Albanian women still were 25-30 per cent of all trafficked women and children from countries with economies in transition detected by official sources of the main receiving countries in 1999 and 2000 (IOM, 2001, p.13).

To some extent, the apparent increase in the outflow of Albanians observed in the late 1990s was the result of regularization programmes implemented by the main receiving countries. For instance, as a result of the Greek regularization programme of 1998, almost 240,000 Albanians obtained a temporary white card (the first of two steps towards regularization) and an estimated 130,500 proceeded to the second stage (applying for a green card, valid for three years) (OECD, 1999). The 1998 increase in residence permits granted to Albanians in Greece reflects some of these regularizations, but it is also linked to the fact that, since 1998, Albanians of Greek extraction have been eligible to "special identity cards", granting them the right of residence. In Italy, the number of residence permits granted to Albanians increased significantly as well after the regularization programmes of 1996 and 1998 (table 16).

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF ALBANIAN NATIONALS IN ITALY  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Albanians who hold a residence permit<sup>a</sup></i>
1990	0.1
1991	0.6
1992	19.6
1993	20.1
1994	24.1
1995	28.9
1996	33.2
1997	55.7
1998	71.9
1999	93.6
2000	127.1

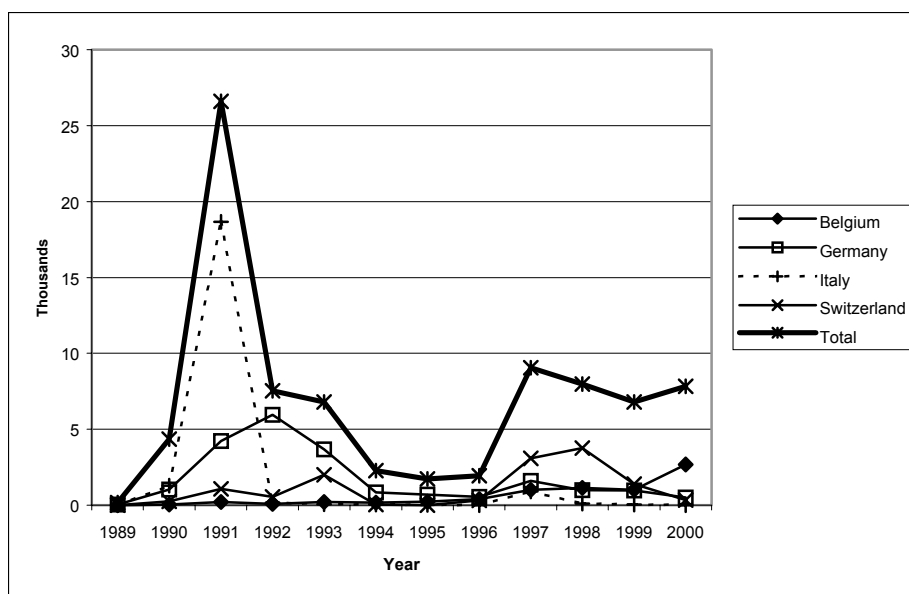
Sources: See sources for Italy in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> As of 1 January of the years indicated.

Trends in asylum applications by Albanian nationals mirror these migration flows. During the 1980s, countries with established market economies registered some 200 asylum-seekers per year. A sudden increase in the number of requests for asylum took place in 1991 (figure V). After declining in the mid-1990s, the flow of asylum-seekers rose again in 1997. Overall, these countries received almost 83,000 asylum applications by Albanians between 1990 and 2000. While Italy and Germany were the main countries of asylum for Albanian refugees in the early 1990s, the number of asylum applications received in Belgium, Switzerland and the United Kingdom increased in the late 1990s. The number of Albanian applicants granted refugee or humanitarian status increased from 480 in 1997 to 730 in 1998 and 1,030 in

1999 (UNHCR, 1998, 1999 and 2000a). One of the reasons for this recent increase is the number of applications submitted by Kosovar Albanians. Albania received some 435,000 prima-facie refugees from Kosovo in the spring of 1999; most refugees had returned to their country of origin by the end of the year, but some 20,000 remained in Albania or applied for asylum in the West (UNHCR, 2000c).

**Figure V. Asylum applications submitted by Albanian nationals, 1989-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.

## ARMENIA

Armenia has been affected by one of the most violent confrontations in the region, namely, the seven-year long conflict over the region of Nagorno-Karabakh that started in 1988. Although a cease-fire was declared in May 1994, peace talks had made little progress in finding a final settlement to the conflict by the end of 2001. According to official statistics, this confrontation and the devastating earthquake that Armenia suffered in December 1988 generated an outflow of 141,000 people between 1989 and 1990 (table 17). However, estimates from the Ministry of Social Security indicate that the earthquake alone caused the evacuation of more than 150,000 people from the disaster zone to other Soviet republics and 400,000 people were relocated to other regions of Armenia (IOM, 1997, p.12). The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict resulted in the displacement of most ethnic Armenians from Azerbaijan. At the end of 1992, there were 300,000 refugees from Azerbaijan in Armenia. Some 280,600 of these refugees remained in Armenia at the end of 2000 (UNHCR, 2001a). Peace talks over the Nagorno-Karabakh region were postponed indefinitely in June 2001. Therefore, the prospects for the return of the displaced to their previous homes in the near future are dim.

TABLE 17. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN ARMENIA, 1989-1997,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1989	101.64	87.70
1990	90.24	54.20
1991	71.27	50.24
1992	37.17	40.59
1993	28.59	37.24
1994	18.42	37.67
1995	13.29	21.10
1996	8.86	15.08
1997	2.14	9.53

*Sources:* Data provided by the Department of Statistics,  
State Registry and Analysis in December 2000.

NOTE: Includes all origins and destinations.

According to national statistics, international migration declined steadily during the 1990s. However, as in most Soviet republics, a majority of migrants no longer register when arriving or leaving since the abolition of the residence permit system. A series of surveys carried out by the Ministry of Statistics, State Register and Analysis and Eurostat in 1998 and 1999 suggest that the official statistics reflect only 15-20 per cent of the real migration volume (Armenian Ministry of Statistics, State Register and Analysis, 1999a and 1999b). The total number of Armenian migrants recorded by receiving countries is more than twice as high as the outflows reported by Armenian sources (table 18). Based on these alternative sources, Armenia's average net out-migration rate was -7.8 per thousand in 1990-1995 and -7.5 per thousand in 1995-1998. Therefore, international migration has had a significant impact in a country with a total population of 3.8 million in 2000 (United Nations, 2001).

The main destination of Armenian migrants is the Russian Federation, followed by Ukraine and the United States. Migration to the Russian Federation increased as a result of the 1988 events and declined rapidly after the 1994 cease-fire. The United States has been Armenia's main destination country outside the region. International migration has been facilitated by the existence of a well-established Armenian

TABLE 18. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN ARMENIA, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Russian Fed. <sup>a</sup>	From Russian Fed.	To Ukraine	From Ukraine	To United States	To other countries <sup>b</sup>	From other countries <sup>c</sup>	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>
1980-1984	75.31	41.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985	19.34	10.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986	21.06	12.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987	20.40	12.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988	23.10	12.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989	22.46	13.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	13.68	12.31	3.91	1.87	..	6.33	3.75	20.01	17.93
1991	12.01	7.94	4.21	1.21	..	2.21	0.77	14.22	8.71
1992	15.75	3.76	4.42	0.71	6.14	14.47	0.59	36.37	5.06
1993	29.81	1.95	6.64	0.49	6.29	27.03	1.03	63.12	3.48
1994	46.48	1.91	4.99	0.54	3.98	17.74	1.94	68.20	4.39
1995	34.11	2.84	3.38	0.54	1.19	17.89	2.32	53.99	5.69
1996	25.42	3.00	2.21	0.62	2.44	18.19	2.50	46.05	6.11
1997	19.12	2.58	1.42	0.59	2.09	13.36	3.16	34.57	6.32
1998	16.78	2.36	0.70	0.39	1.15	6.57	2.91	27.92	5.67

Sources: See sources for the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United States and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia (1992 in Ukraine), migrants from Armenia and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Only persons older than 16 required internal passports and were therefore registered systematically. Since 1997 (1992 in Ukraine), data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the states of the former USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

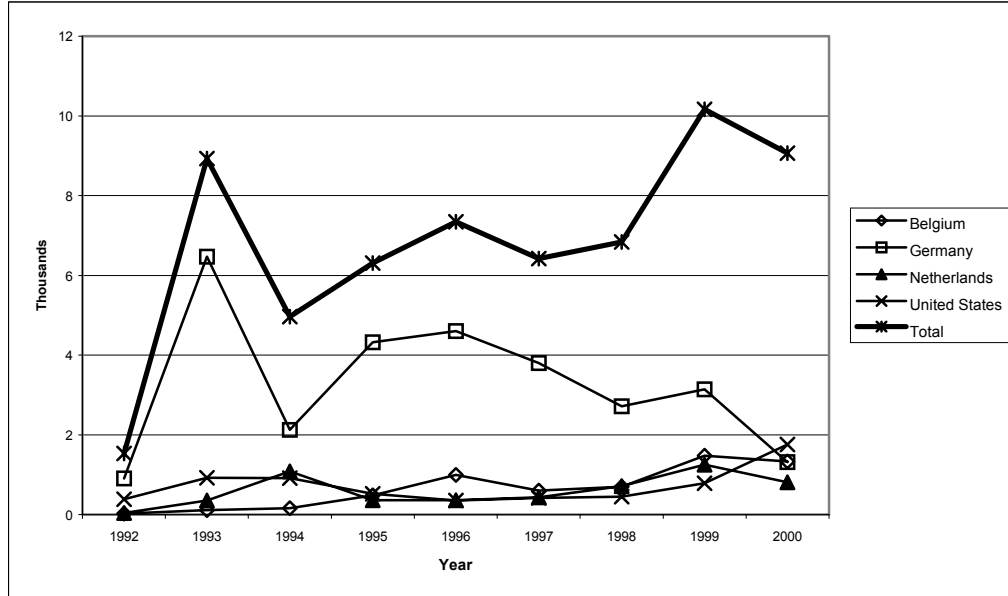
<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Diaspora abroad and a long-standing tradition of long-term and seasonal migration. In 1989, 1.5 million Armenians lived in other states of the former Soviet Union, mainly Azerbaijan, Georgia and Russia.

After a short period of relative stability, economic and political turmoil started again in Armenia in 1999 with the assassination of the premier minister, Vazgen Sarkisyan, and of several members of the parliament. While long-term migration trends do not reflect these events, the number of asylum applications increased significantly in the late 1990s (figure VI). Prompted by more restrictive migration and asylum procedures in the traditional immigration countries, destinations have diversified during the 1990s. While most applications were filed in Germany in the early 1990s, Belgium, the Netherlands, Poland and the United States became countries of asylum for Armenians at the end of the decade. The percentage of rejected or closed applications has been above 50 per cent since 1996; less than 10 per cent of all applicants were granted refugee or humanitarian status (UNHCR, various years).

**Figure VI. Asylum applications submitted by Armenian nationals, 1992-2000**



*Sources:* See Annex I.

## AZERBAIJAN

Azerbaijan has been affected by one of the most violent confrontations in the region, namely the seven-year long conflict over the region of Nagorno-Karabakh that started in 1988. Owing to the collapse of registration systems during the conflict, no reliable national data exist for the period before 1994 (table 19). Information gathered by other countries suggests that international migration flows from and to Azerbaijan reached a maximum in 1990 and declined rapidly after 1992 (table 20). Adding on to the reported migration flows are a number of refugees from Azerbaijan in Armenia (estimated at 300,000 in 1994) and from Armenia in Azerbaijan (estimated at 201,000 in 1994). As of late 1999, 192,000 refugees from Armenia, most of them ethnic Azeri, were still in Azerbaijan (UNHCR, 2000a). Most significant of all were the internal displacements from Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding regions. In early 1996, 622,000 persons were internally displaced. This is the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) recorded in the CIS. Some 570,000 persons remained uprooted at the end of 1999 (UNHCR, 2000a).

TABLE 19. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN AZERBAIJAN, 1994-1997,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1994	7.83	57.17
1995	5.29	50.66
1996	4.99	47.39
1997	2.23	41.53

*Source:* State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic (2000),  
Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2000. Baku.

International migration to and from Azerbaijan is very much contained within the former Soviet republics. Namely, more than 90 per cent of the flows recorded since 1989 take place within the territory of the former Soviet Union. Ethnic migration plays a significant role in all migration flows. Between 1990 and 1998, out of a net flow of 474,593 persons to the Russian Federation, 188,800 were ethnic Russians. They represented almost 50 per cent of Azerbaijan's Russian population. On the other hand, most of the 48,000 Mezkhethians who left Uzbekistan between 1989 and 1990 settled in Azerbaijan instead of migrating to their homeland, Georgia (Heleniak, 2001). In addition, according to Israeli statistics, more than 30,000 persons migrated to Israel between 1990 and 1997 (table 20).

Forced migrants had not sought refuge in countries with established market economies during the war. However, the number of asylum applications by Azerbaijani nationals increased in the late 1990s (figure VII). Some of these applicants are refugees from Armenia or internally-displaced persons. The situation of these displaced persons is of high concern to the Azerbaijani Government. By the end of 1997, only about half of them had received housing, built their own homes or were living with relatives. Many still live in tent camps or other temporary accommodations such as public buildings and displaced persons' camps (IOM 1999a; UNHCR, 2000d).

TABLE 20. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN AZERBAIJAN, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Russian Fed. <sup>a</sup>	From Russian Fed.	To Ukraine <sup>a</sup>	From Ukraine	To Israel	To other countries <sup>b</sup>	From other countries <sup>c</sup>	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>
1980-1984	179.02	99.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985	44.47	24.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986	50.29	27.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987	51.39	32.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988	60.01	35.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989	75.99	38.23	..	..	..	2.16	0.82	78.08	39.04
1990	91.44	39.41	19.98	5.94	7.83	8.57	14.56	127.82	59.91
1991	47.95	27.21	17.00	4.30	5.68	4.50	8.88	58.13	40.39
1992	69.94	19.17	12.34	2.65	2.62	7.21	6.14	92.11	27.96
1993	54.68	11.54	7.37	1.68	3.13	6.53	3.62	71.72	16.84
1994	49.49	6.12	3.64	1.14	2.28	5.30	1.51	60.71	8.77
1995	43.44	5.61	2.99	0.81	3.09	4.39	1.24	53.91	7.66
1996	40.31	4.90	2.61	0.84	2.63	5.29	1.06	50.84	6.79
1997	29.88	4.30	2.09	0.65	1.88	4.42	1.10	38.27	6.05
1998	22.21	3.91	0.92	0.49	1.10	3.14	0.93	26.81	5.33

Sources: See Annex I.

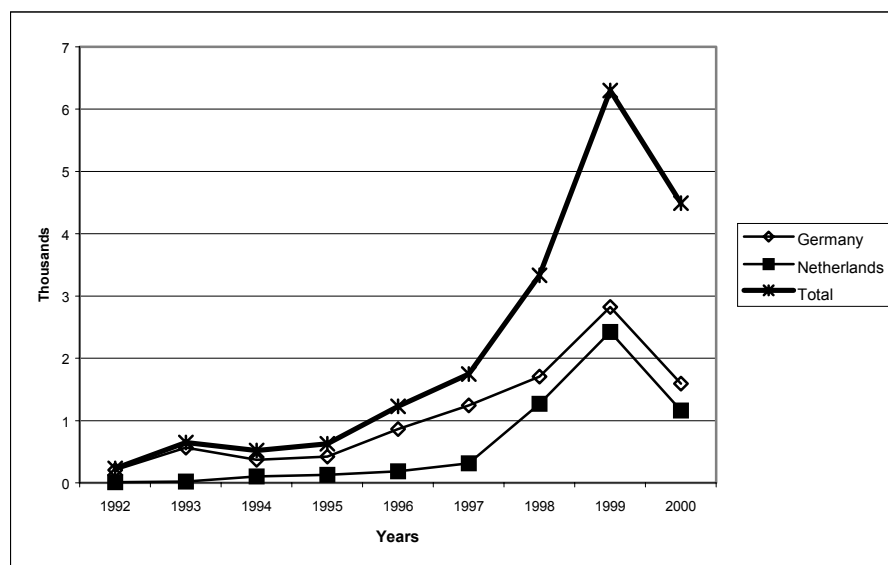
<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia (1992 in Ukraine), migrants from Armenia and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997 (1992 in Ukraine), data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data by country of origin are not available in Armenia, the main destination during the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Also, data for the states of the former USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Figure VII. Asylum applications submitted by Azerbaijani nationals, 1992-2000



Sources: See Annex I.

## BELARUS

In the 1950s and early 1960s, Belarus was a country of emigration. Aiming to provide manpower for newly developed regions, the Soviet administration had sent significant numbers of workers to Siberia, other northeastern regions and Kazakhstan (Belozor, 1996). Adding on to these planned displacements were spontaneous moves of workers to Ukraine and Southern Russia. Economic growth and higher employment led to a progressive decline in outflows during the 1960s. Since the mid-1980s, international migration in Belarus has been determined by various factors, besides the economic and political changes common to all countries with economies in transition: the high number of Belarusians living outside the country, the Chernobyl nuclear plant catastrophe, the conflicts in other states of the former USSR and Belarus' strategic geographical position, that makes it a country of transit to countries with established market economies. Due to the explosions at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, in April 1986, at least 130,000 persons from the contaminated areas near Ukraine were relocated, most of them internally (IOM, 1997, p.38). Emigration to the Russian Federation increased as well in 1986 and 1987, according to Russian statistics (table 21). Emigration peaked in 1989 and 1990, before independence.

TABLE 21. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN BELARUS, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Israel</i>	<i>To Ukraine<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Ukraine</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>
1980-1984	323.61	290.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985	59.75	58.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986	75.17	56.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987	71.18	63.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1988	60.69	66.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989	55.95	60.52	..	..	..	2.23	2.98	..	..
1990	73.22	49.90	23.36	22.04	14.49	8.90	14.92	127.52	79.30
1991	45.62	50.27	16.01	15.00	13.00	9.18	0.40	85.81	63.68
1992	36.21	57.52	3.27	12.98	13.73	9.32	29.96	61.79	101.22
1993	34.67	46.06	2.26	10.24	12.78	9.71	17.99	56.88	76.83
1994	43.38	27.75	2.91	6.45	9.03	9.87	10.50	62.61	47.29
1995	35.34	25.23	4.22	5.38	7.00	8.25	4.31	53.19	36.54
1996	23.90	21.54	4.38	4.22	7.35	8.85	5.58	41.35	34.47
1997	17.57	18.93	3.37	2.98	6.00	7.01	8.25	30.93	33.18
1998	13.76	19.03	2.26	1.90	5.54	9.13	7.08	24.80	31.65

*Sources:* See sources for the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United States and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia (1992 in Ukraine), migrants from Belarus and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Only persons older than 16 required internal passports and were therefore registered systematically. Since 1997 (1992 in Ukraine), data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the states of the former USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

According to national statistics, in table 22, Belarus received a net inflow of 55,600 in 1990-1995 and of 44,500 in 1995-1998 from, mainly, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Ukraine and the Russian Federation.<sup>23</sup> Most migrants to Belarus were ethnic Belarusians. Between 1990 and 1997, 236,800 Belarusians repatriated from other countries of the former USSR (IOM, 1999a, p.60). This figure represents roughly 50 per cent of all long-term immigrants to Belarus during these years, and more than 10 per cent of Belarusians who were living in other states of the former USSR in 1989. Repatriation flows can be attributed to the political and economic instability in other states of the former USSR, uncertainty



TABLE 22. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN BELARUS, 1989-1998,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1989	107.62	94.13
1990	99.31	139.89
1991	95.82	83.40
1992	117.70	60.42
1993	83.99	53.60
1994	50.20	54.35
1995	33.33	32.81
1996	30.07	20.12
1997	30.06	15.36
1998	31.76	12.45

*Sources:* See Annex I.

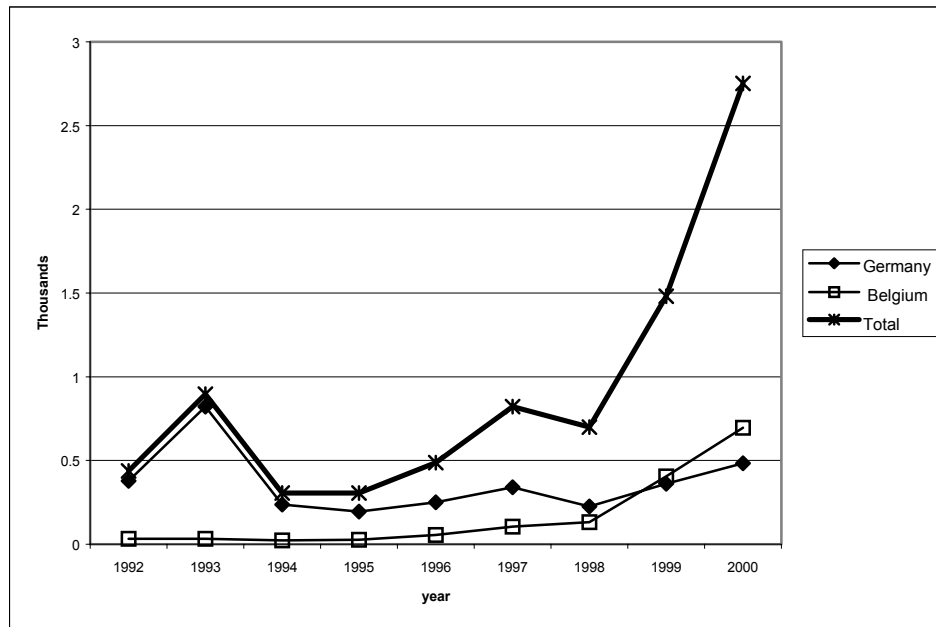
concerning the rights and status of non-nationals in these states and to the fear of being deprived of Belarusian citizenship if abroad. In the opposite direction, migration flows of Jews bound for Israel and the United States was significant, particularly in the early 1990s. Long-term migration to other countries with established market economies has been negligible.

The inflow of undocumented migrants has been strong during the 1990s, according to the Belarusian Government (IOM, 1997). Due to its strategic geographical position and to the lack of adequate border controls, Belarus became one of the transit routes to countries with established market economies in the early 1990s. The number of border detentions increased from 1,000 in 1995 to 3,000 in 1996 but declined to 707 in 1999 (IOM, 1999a, p.61).

Recent trends in the number of asylum applications have kept little relation with political events. The number of Belarusian asylum-seekers increased during the 1990s to reach a maximum in 2000 (figure VIII). The percentage of refugee status recognitions for Belarusian nationals went from more than 50 per cent in 1997 to 11 per cent in 1998 and to less than 10 per cent in 1999 (UNHCR, 1998, 1999 and 2000a). This general trend reflects the tightening of asylum policies in receiving countries, but it also suggests an increase in the number of spurious applications.

Belarus has also become an asylum country for citizens from other countries with economies in transition and from developing countries during the 1990s. According to UNHCR, Belarus received 902 asylum applications in 1998, 773 in 1999 and 471 in 2000. Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Tajikistan are the main countries of origin of these asylum-seekers. Earlier on, between 1992 and 1995, the Belarusian Government had registered 30,500 persons in refugee-like situations from other states of the former USSR, mostly Latvia and the Russian Federation (IOM, 1997). These persons cannot be considered refugees according to international standards since the Belarusian Law on Refugees came into effect only in 1995 (UNHCR, 1995). As of early 2002 the country had not yet adopted the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

**Figure VIII. Asylum applications submitted by Belarusian nationals, 1992-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Immediately after its declaration of independence from Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in March 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina plunged into civil war. The conflict lasted until December 1995 and resulted in a large number of refugees in Europe. Overall, more than half a million people fled the country between 1992 and 1995 to take up residence in countries with established market economies and other countries with economies in transition (table 23). Seeking asylum was one but not the only way to flee. Namely, only an estimated 132,000 people sought asylum during the war<sup>24</sup> (figure IX). In fact, many Bosnians were accepted in Europe as *de facto* refugees or civil-war refugees, but did not apply for asylum. Germany, for instance, hosted some 250,000 civil-war refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1996; they were recognized as a separate category of refugees and most were granted temporary protection status (UNHCR, 1997). Several sources estimate the total number of refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina in Europe to have reached 600,000 at the end of the war. Overall, 80 per cent of refugees were Bosnian Muslims, 13 per cent were Bosnian Croats and 6 per cent were Bosnian Serbs<sup>25</sup> (IOM, 2000a, p.31).

TABLE 23. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, 1992-1999, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Croatia	From Croatia	To Germany	From Germany	To other countries	From other countries <sup>a</sup>	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>b</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>b</sup>
1992	29.28	2.13	75.68	4.22	7.22	0.99	112.18	7.35
1993	45.04	2.66	107.42	10.41	47.91	0.31	200.37	13.38
1994	26.36	1.52	68.70	16.63	45.34	0.18	140.40	18.33
1995	35.63	1.18	55.47	15.80	32.07	0.35	123.17	17.33
1996	36.45	0.83	11.18	27.36	28.12	7.54	75.76	35.73
1997	42.89	0.95	6.97	84.12	23.72	6.81	73.58	91.89
1998	39.49	1.17	8.48	97.74	17.84	5.08	65.81	103.99
1999	..	..	10.46	33.46	..	..	..	..

Sources: See sources for Croatia, Germany and other countries in Annex I.

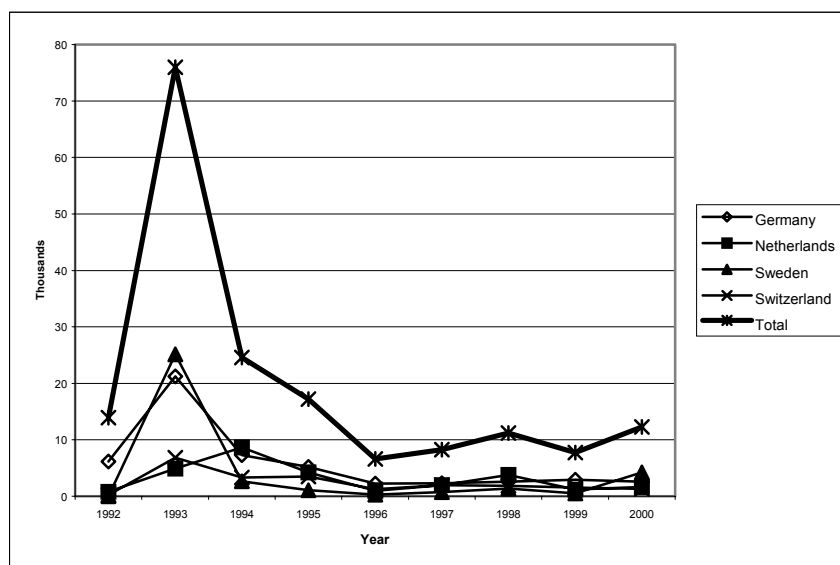
<sup>a</sup> Data for the states of the former Yugoslavia were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1994 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>b</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

However, most persons in need of protection remained within the territory of the former Yugoslavia. At the peak of the upheavals, in 1993, the number of refugees within Yugoslavia reached some 550,000; most of them fled to Croatia (287,000) and to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (200,900). Table 23 suggests that many of the refugees who fled to Croatia applied for permanent residence once in the country. Adding on to these international migrants is a high number of uprooted persons that remained in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The number internally-displaced persons reached 1.3 million in early 1994. By early 2000, 806,300 persons remained displaced (UNHCR, 1996 and 2001a).

As a result of these flows, Bosnia and Herzegovina attained one of the world's highest net out-migration rates recorded in 1990-1995. Including net flows of refugees to other states of the former Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina's average out-net migration rate was -43.2 per thousand. Demographic indicators suggest that actual out-migration was higher than recorded. The demographic balance equation results in an estimated residual annual net migration rate of -52 per thousand for 1990-1995 (see endnote 21). Based on this estimate, about 1 million people would have left in five years. The war changed the demographic characteristics of the country. The *de facto* population of Bosnia and Herzegovina declined from an estimated 4.3 million in 1990 to some 3.4 million in 1995 (United Nations,

**Figure IX. Asylum applications submitted by Bosnian nationals, 1992-2000**



*Sources:* See Annex I.

2001, p.142). The Bosnian Muslim population declined from an estimated 1.9 million to less than 1.4 million in 1995, and the Croat population was cut by more than half (IOM, 1999b, p.31).

Repatriation started right after the war, in 1996. According to the data shown in table 23, the number of returns has exceeded the number of departures since 1997, when most countries ended their temporary protection programmes for Bosnian refugees. The number of refugees in Croatia declined from 158,000 in 1996 to 25,000 in early 2000. In Germany, even though the Government's plan to return refugees gradually starting in 1996 was repeatedly delayed and constrained by persisting conflicts in the region, some 217,500 had returned by the end of 1999 (UNHCR, 2000a; Salt, 2000, p.23). Most returnees have not settled in their home areas; they have been relocated to areas in which their own ethnic group is the majority. Those who have returned to their homes are frequently members of ethnic minority groups in their own regions (IOM, 1999b). In August 2000, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees urged asylum countries not to repatriate Bosnians belonging to one of five categories of persons that it identified as still in need of international protection: persons who would be part of ethnic minorities upon return, unless strict implementation of property laws and respect for individual civil rights could be ensured upon return; humanitarian cases (war crime witnesses and those in special care); persons of mixed ethnicity or in mixed marriages; potentially stateless persons; and other specific categories, including Roma and draft evaders and deserters from the Bosnian Serb army (UNHCR, 2000d).

The impact of the conflict in Kosovo spilled over the other states of the former Yugoslavia. Bosnia and Herzegovina received some 36,000 refugees from Yugoslavia between 1998 and 1999; by the end of 2000, 13,000 remained in Bosnia (UNHCR, 2001). The number of asylum applications submitted by Bosnian nationals in other countries, mainly Sweden, increased as well in 1998 and at the end of the conflict, in 2000. Bosnia and Herzegovina is also becoming a country of transit for migrants and asylum-seekers attempting to reach Western Europe. In 2000, Bosnia and Herzegovina received 262 asylum applications, most of them from Iranian nationals. Responding to pressure from the European Union, the Bosnian Government imposed visa requirements to Iranians in December 2000.

## BULGARIA

Owing to its geographic location and ethnic composition, international migration is an established trend in Bulgaria. Nonetheless, recent migration trends can only be traced indirectly, using information gathered by other sending and receiving countries. Bulgarian statistics register arrivals and departures, no matter what the length of stay in the country or abroad is, and the statistics published are highly aggregated: flow data are grouped under tourism, personal reasons, business and employment.

Information gathered by other countries suggests that migration flows were only of small scale during the 1980s (table 24). However, these figures do not include the main migration flow from Bulgaria, namely, emigration to Turkey. Although a mass exodus of the Turkish population had followed Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman rule, in the late nineteenth century, considerable numbers of Turks remained in the country. Migration to Turkey increased during the 1980s and reached a peak of 218,000 in 1989, partly as a consequence of the Bulgarian Government's assimilation policies (Bobeva, 1996, table 4.4, p.39). From 1990 to 1992, flows to Turkey declined but still accounted for 80 per cent of all flows. Nevertheless, ethnic Turks still made for 9.7 per cent of the population in 1992 (Bobeva, 1996, table 4.1, p.38).

TABLE 24. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN BULGARIA, 1980-1999, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Germany</i>	<i>From Germany</i>	<i>To United States</i>	<i>To Greece</i>	<i>To other countries</i>	<i>From other countries<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>b</sup></i>
1980 – 1984	4.35	3.20	0.94	..	2.04	0.56	7.33	6.46
1985 – 1989	6.43	3.92	1.16	..	5.71	0.65	13.29	8.96
1990	11.19	1.96	0.43	..	4.13	1.76	15.75	3.73
1991	17.42	3.55	0.62	..	6.14	2.10	24.18	5.65
1992	31.52	10.89	1.05	..	3.83	1.01	36.40	11.90
1993	27.35	35.02	1.03	1.70	4.61	1.73	32.99	36.75
1994	10.48	18.00	0.98	0.99	3.95	1.46	15.41	19.46
1995	8.16	14.43	1.80	1.32	6.65	1.46	16.61	15.89
1996	6.43	7.07	2.07	1.58	5.97	1.16	14.47	8.23
1997	6.48	6.37	2.77	2.08	7.16	1.11	16.42	7.48
1998	6.34	4.88	3.73	..	4.85	1.22	14.92	6.10
1999	8.20	5.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Sources:* See sources for Germany, the United States, Greece and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>b</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Migration to other countries, on the contrary, increased after passport regulations were liberalized in Bulgaria, in 1990. With the political changes of October 1992, ethnic minorities, particularly Turks, tried to emigrate by seeking asylum in Germany. Emigration was also influenced by the war in Croatia, in 1991, and the confrontation that began in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992. Since 1994, countries with market economies and other countries in transition have recorded a stable number of about 15,000 entries from Bulgaria. According to table 24, Germany, followed by Greece, the United States and Italy, are the main countries of destination for Bulgarian migrants.

Those who left for Germany and Austria in the early 1990s were, for the most part, asylum-seekers (table 25). Many of those who fled to Germany in 1992 and 1993 were rejected and returned to Bulgaria (UNHCR, 1997). Asylum flows from Bulgaria declined rapidly after 1993 and rose slightly again in the late 1990s, during the recent Kosovo crisis. A significant number of recent applications were submitted in

TABLE 25. ASYLUM APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED BY BULGARIAN NATIONALS, 1980-2000  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1980-1984	0.52	-	0.54	0.02	0.70	1.77
1985-1989	1.70	0.11	0.93	0.05	6.10	8.89
1990	1.17	2.51	8.34	0.13	3.91	16.06
1991	1.37	0.63	12.06	0.37	4.81	19.24
1992	0.27	0.27	31.54	0.18	2.52	34.77
1993	0.05	0.18	22.55	0.10	4.01	26.90
1994	0.04	0.16	3.37	0.23	2.55	6.35
1995	0.04	0.13	2.17	0.48	1.31	4.13
1996	-	0.18	1.68	0.29	1.89	4.05
1997	0.04	0.19	1.24	0.54	2.31	4.34
1998	0.02	0.20	0.31	0.16	1.43	2.12
1999	0.02	0.24	0.17	0.08	1.78	2.30
2000	0.02	0.23	0.12	0.00	2.83	3.20

*Sources:* See Annex I.

Belgium. The recognition rate for Bulgarian applicants has been lower than 5 per cent since 1998 (UNHCR, 1999, 2000a and 2001).

Information on the stock of foreigners in Bulgaria, shown in table 26, suggests a moderate inflow of foreigners for permanent and long-term residence. Most permanent residents came originally from countries with economies in transition. Traditional economic and political ties with the region fostered mixed marriages and underpinned labour exchanges. Having increased continuously during the 1990s, the number of permanent migrants from this region declined in 1999. By contrast, the number of long-term permit holders from this region as well as from countries with established market economies has risen continuously. Long-term permits, valid for one year and renewable, are generally granted for employment purposes and to persons with sufficient funds to stay in the country. In recent years, Bulgaria has also become a country of asylum for nationals of Armenia, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan and Iraq (see table 27). Of the 1,750 decisions made in Bulgaria between 1995 and 1999, less than 600 resulted in the granting of refugee status and 290 in the granting of humanitarian status (UNHCR, 2000a).

Like other Eastern countries, Bulgaria has evolved from being a source of undocumented migrants to a country of transit. The number of foreigners living in Bulgaria illegally, which some estimates put at 10,000 in the late 1990s, is believed to be relatively low compared to other European countries (OECD, 2001a, p.140). However, a significant number of migrants do not stay in Bulgaria but proceed to other European countries. Between 1990 and 1998, Bulgaria received 8 million visitors per year. In average, 50 per cent of them were transit visitors (National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria, various years). The number of rejections of entry at the Bulgarian border was estimated at 22,000 in 1997; the number of migrants apprehended while attempting to cross the borders illegally has been close to 2,500 since 1995 (IOM, 1999b).

As one of the candidate countries for accession into the European Union after 2007, Bulgaria is striving to harmonize international migration policies and practices with those in the European Union and to combat illegal immigration. According to an assessment made by the European Commission in October 1999, Bulgaria had made substantial progress in implementing immigration and asylum regulations and border controls, even though its institutional capacity to manage migration remains weak (OECD, 2001b, p.124). Most regulations have been issued in the past two years. A Refugee Act was approved in August 1999. A new Foreigners Act is in force since January 2000. The new Act provides for

different types of permits and visas: transit visas, short-term residence permits (up to 90 days) and long-term residence permits (12 months). The Act lays down specific criteria for denying the extension of a residence permit and increases the penalties to be imposed on undocumented foreigners (OECD, 2001c).

TABLE 26. STOCK OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN BULGARIA, 1995-1999  
(thousands)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Permanent residents					
East .....	30.7	31.4	33.1	33.4	30.8
West <sup>a</sup> .....	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2
Middle East .....	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8
Africa .....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
America .....	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Asia .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Stateless .....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Other .....	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7
Total .....	37.3	38.8	40.6	41.4	38.7
Long-term residents					
East .....	7.3	7.6	10.3	12.8	17.7
West <sup>a</sup> .....	12.4	10.4	11.9	13.6	16.2
Middle East .....	9.3	8.3	8.8	6.4	8.5
Africa .....	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.5
America .....	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.0
Asia .....	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.1	5.7
Other .....	4.4	3.4	3.8	7.0	7.0
Total .....	43.7	40.0	45.4	51.7	63.5

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *SOPEMI: Trends in International Migration: Continuous Reporting System on Migration, Annual Reports 2000 and 2001* (Paris, 2000 and 2001).

<sup>a</sup> European Union only.

TABLE 27. ASYLUM APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED IN BULGARIA, 1995-2000  
(thousands)

	Armenia	Yugoslavia	Other East	Rest of the world	Total
1995	-	-	-	0.52	0.52
1996	-	-	0.00	0.30	0.30
1997	-	0.00	0.01	0.42	0.43
1998	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.78	0.83
1999	0.14	0.45	0.01	0.73	1.33
2000	0.42	0.00	0.03	1.30	1.75

Source: See Annex I.

## CROATIA

War ensued in Croatia in 1990, before independence. The Croatian authorities declared independence from Yugoslavia in June 1991 and a cease-fire was negotiated in January 1992. As a result of the war, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) received 167,000 refugees from Croatia. In 1992, Germany hosted some 70,000 civil-war refugees from this country (UNHCR, 1995). Adding on to these refugees was a significant number of internally-displaced persons. Some 340,000 persons were uprooted by the conflict within the territory of Croatia by 1992. Most of these displaced persons had returned to their homes or emigrated from Croatia by early 1996 (UNHCR, 1997).

The number of Croat refugees continued to grow during the war in the neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the end of the upheaval, in 1995, Yugoslavia hosted 297,000 refugees from Croatia. However, entries exceeded departures since 1992, as Croatia became a major country of asylum for Bosnian refugees and a major supporter of the Bosnian-Croat cause against Bosnian Muslims and Serbs. Croatian statistics on the number of permanent resident permits granted, shown in table 28, reflect a very small portion of all moves. In fact, Croatia received over 600,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Yugoslavia between 1992 and 1993 (UNHCR, 2000d). In addition, the country experienced an inflow of Croatian nationals returning from Germany. Following the German Government's deadline,<sup>26</sup> Croats started to repatriate in 1993. Since 1994, the number of departures from Germany and Austria has exceeded the number of entries of Croats (table 29). Besides Germany and Austria, the traditional countries of immigration, Australia, Canada and the United States, remain the main countries of destination for Croat migrants. While outflow information is not available for Canada and the United States, Australian statistics indicate that permanent and long-term arrivals have exceeded departures throughout the 1990s.

TABLE 28. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN CROATIA, 1992-1998,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1992	46.24	4.66
1993	57.30	4.73
1994	29.52	1.54
1995	41.96	2.70
1996	44.38	1.44
1997	52.13	1.57
1998	51.38	3.76

*Sources:* See Annex I.

Refugee flows to Croatia ceased after the Bosnian war, and outflows from Croatia declined considerably as well. In addition, some 140,000 Croat refugees from Bosnia and Yugoslavia naturalized in Croatia.<sup>27</sup> The number of asylum-seekers to countries with market economies, which had declined gradually since the war, increased sharply in 1998 (figure X). While Germany had been the main country of destination for asylum-seekers and refugees in the early 1990s, Norway became the main asylum country during this short-lived wave. After the change of Government, in January 2000, the number of asylum applications submitted by Croatian nationals became one of the lowest in Eastern Europe. In February 2000, the Government of Croatia declared that all refugees, including ethnic Serbs without citizenship, had a right to return to the country.



TABLE 29. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN CROATIA, 1992-1999, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

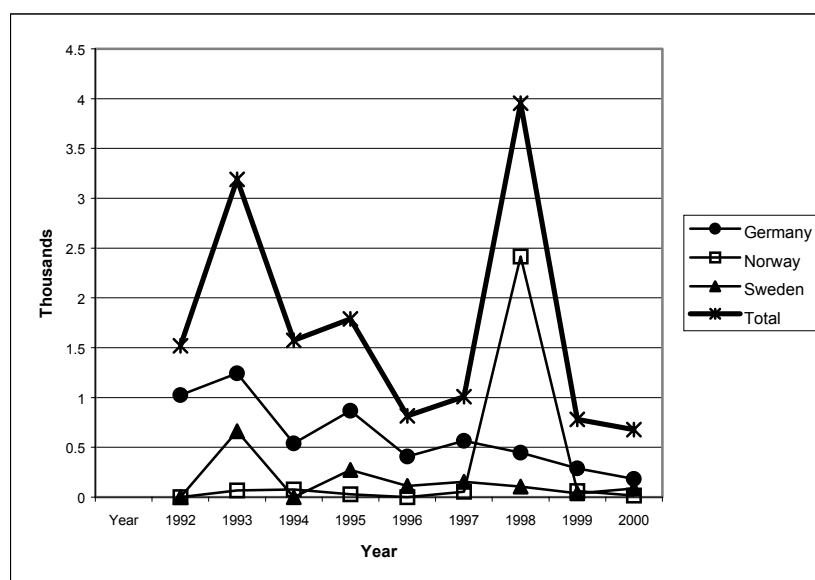
Year	To Austria	From Austria	To Germany	From Germany	To other countries <sup>a</sup>	From other countries	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>b</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>b</sup>
1992	..	..	38.84	28.71	2.96	1.06	41.80	29.76
1993	..	..	26.18	25.23	6.35	0.68	32.53	25.91
1994	..	..	16.83	28.75	9.20	1.36	26.03	30.11
1995	..	..	15.13	22.27	9.98	1.89	25.11	24.16
1996	3.71	3.83	12.49	17.50	7.80	2.81	23.99	24.14
1997	3.53	4.05	10.22	19.21	6.52	1.50	20.27	24.76
1998	3.38	3.55	10.06	19.82	5.83	0.99	19.28	24.36
1999	3.90	3.65	12.55	13.67	..	..	..	..

Sources: See sources for Austria, Germany and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Data for the states of the former Yugoslavia were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1994 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>b</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Figure X. Asylum applications submitted by nationals of Croatia, 1992-2000



Sources: See Annex I.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

The Czech Republic became an attraction pole for international migrants during the 1990s. As part of Czechoslovakia, the Czech Republic had been a country of emigration during the twentieth century and particularly since the establishment of the communist regime in 1948.<sup>28</sup> According to data from the Federal Statistical Office of the former Czechoslovakia (see Annex I), some 20,900 persons left the country legally during the 1980s. Other countries recorded more than 150,000 migrants from Czechoslovakia during the same period. The Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Canada and Greece were the main countries of destination for Czechoslovak migrants. About 15 per cent of migrants to Germany were ethnic Germans and most migrants to Greece were ethnic Greeks that had arrived in Czechoslovakia as refugees during the 1950s (Maresová, 1996).

International migration to the Czech Republic increased substantially in the early years of the transition, before the division of the former Czechoslovakia<sup>29</sup> (table 30). The relatively smooth economic transformation that took place in the Czech Republic stimulated immigration. By the late 1990s, inflows remained above their pre-transitional levels. Data from other countries, shown in table 31, suggest that the official Czech registration of migrant inflows and, particularly, outflows, is incomplete. Following the abolition of exit permits, citizens have not notified their intentions to leave. While, according to Czech statistics, the number of departures for long-term residence abroad would be below 1,000 per year since 1994, other countries have registered an annual average of 15,000 entries from the Czech Republic.

TABLE 30. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, 1988-1998, ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	Slovakia		Other CETs <sup>a</sup>		CEMEs <sup>a</sup>		Rest of World		Total	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1988	9.13	5.77	0.46	0.18	0.12	5.95	0.27	0.09	9.71	7.34
1989	8.67	5.93	0.38	0.15	0.16	6.07	0.19	0.11	9.21	7.83
1990	10.07	7.67	0.65	0.11	1.29	7.79	0.40	0.19	12.01	11.60
1991	8.33	7.32	1.28	0.09	4.08	7.41	0.40	0.15	13.70	11.07
1992	11.74	6.82	1.58	0.03	4.97	6.86	0.77	0.02	19.52	7.27
1993	7.28	7.23	1.27	0.03	3.67	7.26	0.68	0.01	13.26	7.41
1994	4.08	0.06	1.71	0.03	3.81	0.08	0.61	0.00	10.82	0.26
1995	3.84	0.14	2.41	0.03	3.36	0.17	0.93	0.00	11.35	0.54
1996	3.45	0.21	3.28	0.05	2.79	0.27	1.34	0.00	12.14	0.73
1997	3.09	0.26	4.80	0.03	2.54	0.29	2.45	0.02	11.66	0.79
1998	2.89	0.36	4.09	0.09	2.01	0.44	1.74	0.00	12.40	1.24

Source: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Even though Slovakia is still the Czech Republic's main migration partner, flows from and to this country have significantly declined since the early 1990s. According to Czech statistics, the number of migrants from Slovakia declined from 11,700 in 1992 to some 2,900 in 1998. When the Czech Republic and Slovakia were divided, in January 1993, Czech law did not allow Slovaks working on Czech territory to have double nationality. In order to obtain Czech nationality, many of them registered as permanent residents in the Czech Republic. Part of what appears in the Czech statistics as a migrant inflow from Slovakia, in 1993, is in fact the registration of Slovaks that had migrated earlier on (OECD, 1999). In addition to these flows, returns of Czech nationals from Germany, Canada, the United States and Austria have made for most entries in the Czech Republic. Namely, 95 per cent of all migrants from Germany and 85 per cent of those from Austria since 1993 were Czech citizens.

TABLE 31. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, 1988-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Slovakia <sup>a</sup>	From Slovakia	To Germany	From Germany	To other countries	From other countries	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>c</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>c</sup>
1988	5.77	9.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989	5.93	8.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	7.67	10.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991	7.32	8.33	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992	6.82	11.74	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993	7.23	7.28	1.60	14.37	2.42	1.85	21.25	23.50
1994	3.14	0.09	10.38	9.95	2.33	1.76	15.85	11.81
1995	1.48	0.18	10.83	9.60	3.07	1.37	15.38	11.15
1996	1.10	0.19	9.60	8.96	5.21	4.91	14.81	13.87
1997	0.87	0.21	8.45	8.78	3.62	3.22	12.93	12.21
1998	0.78	0.25	8.63	7.50	3.73	2.88	13.14	10.64

Sources: See sources for Slovakia, Germany and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1993, internal migration.

<sup>b</sup> Includes countries that record inflows only. Excluding these countries (Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States), inflows would amount to 14.18 thousand in 1996, 12.28 in 1997 and to 10.69 in 1998.

<sup>c</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

The Czech Republic has also received an increasing flow of migrants from developing countries and from other countries with economies in transition. In the early 1990s, migrants from developing countries, mainly Viet Nam, made for less than 5 per cent of all migrants. In 1998, their share had increased to 15 per cent. The proportion of migrants from countries in transition other than Slovakia increased from less than 5 to almost 40 per cent. Ukraine, followed by the Russian Federation, Yugoslavia and Bosnia and Herzegovina are the main countries of origin in the region. The increase in the inflow of Ukrainians holding long-term residence permits (from 172 in 1993 to 1,600 in 1998) coincided with the raise in the number of Ukrainian migrants holding business authorizations, which increased from 8,700 in 1997 to 19,500 in 1999 despite the economic crisis that started in 1997 (OECD, 2001a, p.151, table III.9). In contrast, the number of Ukrainian foreign workers (registered separately from holders of business authorizations) declined from 42,000 in 1996 to 16,700 in 1999.

As labour migration and residence regulations have tightened, migrants have increasingly turned to asylum as a way in. As shown in table 32, the number of asylum applications submitted in the Czech Republic increased five-fold between 1997 and 2000. In particular, the number of applications submitted by nationals from the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia has increased significantly since 1998. Afghanistan, India, Iraq, Sri Lanka and Vietnam are the main countries of origin for applicants from the developing world. The overall recognition rate for asylum-seekers in the Czech Republic has been below 5 per cent since 1998 (UNHCR, 1999, 2000a). Citizens from Yugoslavia have been most successful in their requests for asylum. In contrast, no applicants from the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia and India had been recognized by the end of 2000. Slovak nationals present a particular case. Applications from Slovakia were registered for the first time in 2000. The year before, several countries (Finland, Ireland, the United Kingdom) had imposed visa regimes to migrants from Slovakia due to the sudden increase in the number of applications from this country. In order to prevent further barriers to migration, in 2001, the Slovak Government issued a proposal aimed at restricting the issuance of passports to Slovak Roma.<sup>30</sup> The Czech Republic and Slovakia host some of the largest communities of Roma in the region, after Romania. In the early 1990s, the Council of Europe estimated that there were between 250,000 and 300,000 Roma in the Czech Republic and between 480,000 and 520,000 in Slovakia (Reyniers, 1995, p.19). The number of asylum applications submitted

by Czech nationals has also experienced a rise in recent years (figure XI). Canada re-imposed visa regimes to Czech migrants in 1997 in order to halt the inflow of asylum-seekers.<sup>31</sup> The United Kingdom has recurrently imposed controls at the Prague airport, allegedly to prevent the exit of ethnic Roma.<sup>32</sup>

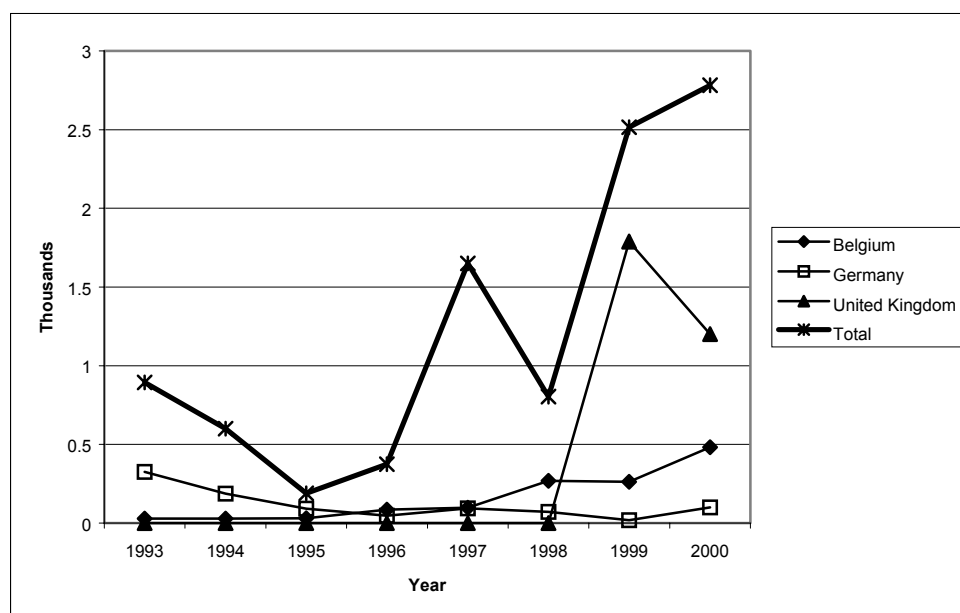
TABLE 32. ASYLUM APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC, 1993-2000  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>Romania</i>	<i>Other CETs<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Rest of the world</i>	<i>Total</i>
1993	1.12	0.06	0.86	0.15	2.19
1994	0.51	0.06	0.37	0.25	1.19
1995	0.33	0.49	0.22	0.37	1.41
1996	0.83	0.67	0.24	0.41	2.16
1997	0.72	0.16	0.33	0.89	2.11
1998	0.14	0.03	1.02	2.90	4.08
1999	0.27	0.19	1.41	6.67	8.55
2000	0.23	0.55	5.21	4.20	10.20

Sources: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition.

Figure XI. Asylum applications submitted by Czech nationals, 1993-2000



Sources: See Annex I.

Undocumented migration has been an issue of concern for the Czech Government, particularly since the accession negotiations with the European Union started. Petty-trading, health services and construction are the sectors in which the presumed numbers of irregular foreign workers from Slovakia, Ukraine and Viet Nam are highest. A number of young graduates from Western countries, frequently working as teachers or in small-scale businesses, are also in an irregular situation (Drbohlav, 2001). Its strategic geographical location has also made the Czech Republic one of the main countries of transit for migrants heading for Western Europe. From 1993 to 1999, some 200,000 migrants were apprehended while trying to cross the border illegally, most of them attempting to enter Germany. The number of apprehensions increased from 23,700 in 1996 to 44,700 in 1998 and declined to 32,300 in 1999 (Drbohlav, 2001). In average, 90 per cent of those apprehended were foreigners (OECD, 2000 and 2001). The number of rejections of entry at the border increased from 64,800 in 1995 to 98,000 in 1997 (IOM, 1999b). The increase in the number of apprehensions partly reflects an increase in transit, particularly in 1997 and 1998 due to the conflict in Kosovo, but it is also a consequence of the strengthening of border controls by the Czech authorities.

These trends must be seen against the backdrop of the country's efforts to meet the criteria for accession to the European Union. Efforts to harmonize international migration policies and practices with those in the European Union and to combat illegal immigration have triggered a revision of the country's main laws and regulations. The new Aliens Entry and Residence Act that came into force on 1 January 2000 introduces new permanent and temporary residence permits, including permanent stay with no visa, with short-term visa (less than 3 months) or with long-term visa. In the new Act, visas are mandatory for nationals from several countries with economies in transition, including Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan and Ukraine. It also reduces the possibility for visitors wishing to settle or work in the Czech Republic to change their status. A system for granting visas at the airport has also been established. Amendments to the legislation concerning asylum came into force in January 2000 as well. The objective of these amendments is to expedite the processing of asylum applications and to improve the legal protection granted to refugees in order to bring it into line with the principles of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (OECD, 2000).

## ESTONIA

In Estonia and the other two Baltic States, Latvia and Lithuania, the early-1990s emigration wave was short-lived. During the Soviet period, Estonia was one of the main destinations for internal migrants from other parts of the Soviet Union, particularly the Russian Federation. The number of ethnic Russians in Estonia, estimated at 23,000 in 1945, increased to 475,000 in 1989 (Sakkeus, 1996, p.60). Inflows to Estonia started to decline in the 1980s, continued to fall in the early 1990s and stabilized at very low levels in the late 1990s (see tables 33 and 34). In 1995-1998, the average annual net migration rate was – 2.5 per thousand, the smallest rate recorded in the countries of the former USSR after Belarus (-2.1 per thousand) and Lithuania (-1.0 per thousand).

TABLE 33. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN ESTONIA, 1990-1997,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	8.22	12.33
1991	5.17	13.22
1992	3.53	37.31
1993	2.37	16.15
1994	1.56	9.18
1995	1.60	9.78
1996	1.52	7.22
1997	1.57	4.08
1998	1.39	2.53

*Sources:* Annex I.

In the 1990s, inflows to Estonia were mostly comprised of relatives of residing foreigners (particularly Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians) and ethnic Estonians, which in 1996 made for more than 80 per cent of all entries (OECD, 2001a). The main policy concern of the Estonian Government is the regulation of the legal status of foreigners and the citizenship laws. The three Baltic states retain restrictive policies with regard to entry for permanent settlement, that is essentially limited to three categories of migrants: returning titular nationals, family of residing foreigners and persons migrating for business purposes. Estonia has established quotas to limit annual immigration to less than 0.1 per cent of its resident population. Visa requirements for temporary stays of nationals from non-CIS countries have, on the contrary, become less strict. The conditions for temporary residence and work provided by the 1993 Aliens Act are in accordance with those existing in the countries of the European Union.

Regarding emigration, return migration of Russian-speakers to Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine has been the main component of long-term migration flows from all three Baltic States. In 1996, Russian speakers accounted for almost 80 per cent of all flows (OECD, 2001a). Military personnel returning to their origin countries made for a significant proportion of departures, particularly in the early 1990s (UNECE, 1996). Despite these outflows, the share of Russians in the total population decreased only from 30.3 per cent in 1989 to 27.0 per cent in 1998 (Heleniak, 2001, table 4). Migration to countries with established market economies has not increased in absolute terms but it has gained importance as a proportion of total outflows. In 1990, outflows to countries with established market economies accounted for 9 per cent of total outflows; in 1998 they made for 30 per cent. While ethnic flows to Germany, Israel and Poland prevailed in the early 1990s, Finland has been the main country of destination since 1994. According to the Estonian Ministry of Interior, 4,911 people moved permanently to Finland between 1990 and 1998. According to the Finnish population register, 11,921 long-term permits were granted to migrants from Estonia between 1991 and 1998.

TABLE 34. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN ESTONIA, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Finland</i>	<i>From Finland</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b,c</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>e</sup></i>
1980-1984	45.95	59.11	..	..	0.09	..	..	..
1985	8.24	10.44	..	..	0.01	..	..	..
1986	8.33	10.72	..	..	0.01	..	..	..
1987	8.59	10.13	..	..	0.02	..	..	..
1988	8.39	9.19	..	..	0.28	0.23	8.67	9.43
1989	7.87	7.29	..	..	0.82	0.59	8.69	7.88
1990	8.42	5.16	..	..	8.58	1.02	16.99	6.17
1991	8.18	4.01	1.07	0.04	6.44	0.68	15.69	4.73
1992	24.44	2.60	2.64	0.13	12.53	1.15	39.61	3.88
1993	14.34	1.58	2.65	0.19	9.52	1.33	26.51	3.10
1994	11.25	1.06	1.74	0.30	6.54	1.49	19.53	2.84
1995	8.59	0.88	1.26	0.36	6.03	1.50	15.89	2.74
1996	5.87	0.82	0.87	0.37	4.58	1.42	11.32	2.61
1997	3.48	0.70	0.80	0.26	3.70	1.43	7.98	2.39
1998	1.77	0.55	0.87	0.28	1.79	1.38	4.45	2.22

*Sources:* See sources for the Russian Federation, Finland and other Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia, migrants from Estonia and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada and the United States only from 1980 to 1988.

<sup>d</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>e</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

As in other countries in the region, the number of unreported entries in and exits from Estonia is high and a significant number of foreigners over-stay their visas. After independence, Estonia became one of the main transit routes to Northern Europe and a destination itself of undocumented migrants. However, due in part to the strong support from the Nordic countries, the inflow of irregular migrants to Estonia and to Latvia was reduced to very low levels by the mid-1990s (OECD, 2001a). In April 1999, the Government introduced the Obligation to Leave and Entry Ban Act, which sets out the legal basis concerning the detention of undocumented migrants and their deportation (University of California Davis, 2000). In September 2000, the Government also set up a unilateral visa system for Russians.

Regarding forced migration, the number of asylum applications by Estonian nationals peaked at 870 in 1993 and declined once Estonia, like most Eastern countries, was declared a safe country in 1993-1994. In 2000, only 169 Estonians applied for asylum abroad. The number of asylum applications in Estonia remains very small (23 in 1998, 21 in 1999). Estonia signed the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1997 and the national Refugee Act came into force in October 1999.

## GEORGIA

The civil conflicts over the autonomous regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, which started in 1990 and 1992 respectively, have challenged the transition in Georgia. The declaration of independence by these two regions has not been recognized by Georgian authorities and conflicts continue. In Abkhazia, a cease-fire was signed in May 1994 and it held until 1998. Armed conflicts erupted again in 2001. Owing to these conflicts, Georgia experienced one of the sharpest income and production declines observed in the region. In 1995, the GDP per capita stood at 16 per cent of its 1990 value (see table 4, Part One).

Due to the difficult political and economic situation, migration statistics were not collected between 1992 and 1995 (see table 35). Although the system was restored in 1996, the abolition of residence permits has meant that most migrants no longer register. Information from other countries, shown in table 36, suggests that inflows declined at a fast pace since 1990. Outflows peaked in 1993 when about 300,000 ethnic Georgians were expelled from Abkhazia (Heleniak, 2001). These political conflicts had a small impact on asylum flows to Europe (figure XII). However, the Ossetian region being spread across two countries, with North Ossetia located in the Russian Federation, displacement spilled over to this country. The Russian Federation recorded a total of 47,800 refugees from Georgia in 1996. Some 26,000 refugees remained in the Russian Federation in 2000 (UNHCR, 1997 and 2001). Most significant of all were the internal displacements from this region. As of early 1996, 288,600 persons, 6 per cent of Georgia's population, were internally displaced. By the end of 2000, 272,100 persons remained displaced (UNHCR, 2001a).

TABLE 35. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN GEORGIA, 1990-1997,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	27.30	42.93
1991	20.90	49.85
1996	1.24	13.21
1997	0.41	0.89

*Source:* Data provided by the State Department of Statistics of Georgia.

Although the share of ethnic Russians, 6.3 per cent, was larger in Georgia than in the other two Caucasian states in 1989, only 153,000 out of the 433,000 migrants to the Russian Federation between 1989 and 1998 were ethnic Russians. Most migrants were Georgians fleeing economic struggle and political strife. As migration to the Russian Federation declined during the 1990s, destinations diversified. Israel and Germany became important destination countries. The number of migrants to Germany increased from 549 in 1992 to 4,472 in 1997.

The number of asylum applications from Georgia started to rise before hostilities broke again in Abkhazia, in 1998 (figure XII). While Germany was the main country of destination for Georgian asylum seekers throughout the 1990s, most applications were filed in Belgium in 2000.



TABLE 36. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN GEORGIA, 1980-1999, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Russian Fed. <sup>a</sup>	From Russian Fed.	To Israel	To Ukraine <sup>a</sup>	From Ukraine	To other countries <sup>b</sup>	From other countries <sup>c</sup>	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>
1980-1984	142.87	95.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	165.59	109.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	33.06	18.55	1.35	7.95	3.50	2.74	1.55	45.10	23.61
1991	42.86	14.11	1.41	9.01	2.02	3.90	1.26	57.17	17.37
1992	54.25	8.02	2.59	12.97	1.68	4.53	0.90	74.35	10.60
1993	69.93	4.92	3.75	10.26	1.18	7.26	0.93	91.20	7.03
1994	66.85	4.67	3.29	5.79	1.01	5.91	1.63	81.84	7.31
1995	51.41	4.11	2.27	3.73	0.83	7.19	1.65	64.61	6.59
1996	38.55	4.11	1.49	2.47	0.81	6.91	2.62	49.42	7.54
1997	24.52	3.29	1.11	1.43	0.58	6.14	2.87	33.19	6.73
1998	21.06	2.98	0.98	0.70	0.41	3.30	3.11	26.04	6.50
1999	19.63	2.57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: See sources for the Russian Federation, Israel, Ukraine and other Annex I.

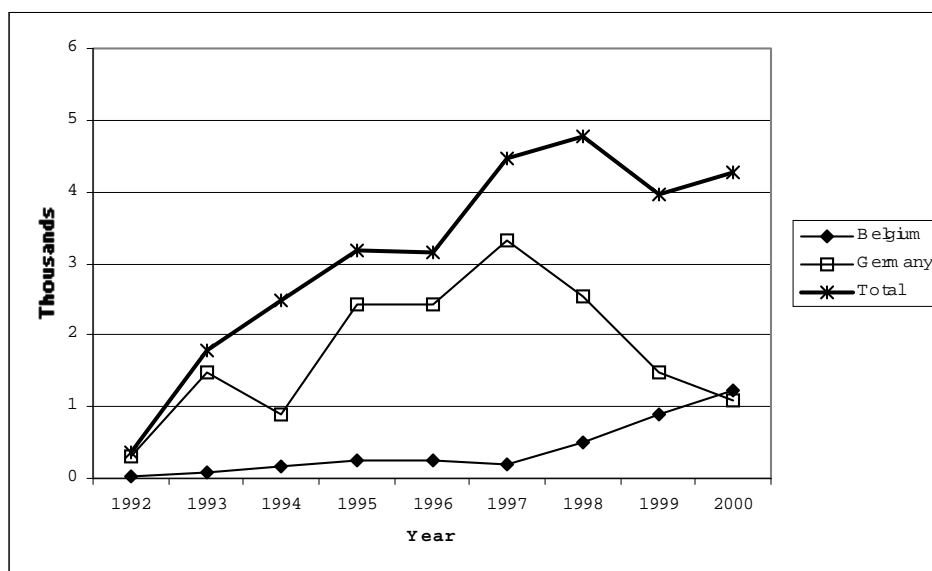
<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia (1992 in Ukraine), migrants from Georgia and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997 (1992 in Ukraine), data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Figure XII. Asylum applications submitted by Georgian nationals, 1992-2000



Sources: See Annex I.

## HUNGARY

International migration has been a major feature of Hungary's history, characterized by repeated moves in borders (four during the twentieth century<sup>33</sup>) and the resulting changes in citizenship and the country's ethnic mix. Hungary had traditionally been a country of emigration and continued to experience emigration during the communist period, even though most migrants left illegally. Between 1963 and 1979, 20,000 Hungarians settled abroad legally and an estimated 50,000 left the country illegally (Juhász, 1996, p.71). In the 1980s, the Hungarian Government softened its control over travel abroad and introduced more liberal passport regulations. Even though the number of legal emigrants did not increase dramatically, information from other countries suggests that many Hungarians took advantage of these trips abroad to remain in a foreign country. While, according to Hungarian statistics, some 25,500 people migrated permanently to countries with established market economies or other countries in transition during the 1980s (table 37), the number of Hungarian migrants recorded by receiving countries is five times higher (table 38). Immigration was also limited and tended to be restricted to inter-Governmental agreements and family reunification. A majority of the 95,000 immigrants recorded in the 1980s were in fact ethnic Hungarians, that is, people of Hungarian extraction returning from other Eastern European countries. An estimated 50,000 ethnic Hungarians arrived from Romania during the 1980s.

TABLE 37. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN HUNGARY, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	CETs <sup>a</sup>		CEMEs <sup>a</sup>		Rest of the World		Total	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1980-1984	11.35	1.44	0.81	0.18	5.98	1.37	18.15	2.99
1985-1989	59.89	20.10	4.51	3.21	12.20	5.88	76.60	30.39
1990	28.17	6.88	1.72	0.72	2.79	2.48	32.68	10.09
1991	16.54	2.56	1.80	0.74	3.86	1.56	22.19	4.85
1992	13.32	1.20	1.27	0.70	0.44	2.35	15.03	4.25
1993	6.57	1.40	1.27	0.47	8.06	0.75	15.90	2.62
1994	5.84	1.19	1.80	0.49	7.62	0.49	15.25	2.18
1995	6.09	1.00	1.85	0.43	7.07	0.34	15.01	1.76
1996	5.27	1.50	1.99	0.45	7.24	0.43	14.50	2.39
1997	4.95	1.36	2.02	0.23	2.43	0.22	9.40	1.80
1998	4.74	0.40	1.30	0.14	6.71	0.13	12.75	0.67

Source: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup>CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Inflows to Hungary peaked in 1990, when almost 33,000 people migrated to the country, according to national sources. By the late 1990s, immigration had declined but it remained significantly above its pre-transition levels. The overwhelming majority of these migrants were still ethnic Hungarians returning from other countries in transition (Romania and, to a lesser extent, Slovakia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia) and countries with established market economies. For instance, almost 98 per cent of the 173,000 emigrants recorded by Germany since 1990 are Hungarian nationals. However, Hungary has also received an increasing inflow of migrants from developing countries, mainly China. In the early 1990s, migrants from developing countries made for less than 10 per cent of all flows. In 1998, their share had increased to more than 50 per cent.

TABLE 38. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN HUNGARY, 1980-1999, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Germany</i>	<i>From Germany</i>	<i>To United States</i>	<i>To other countries</i>	<i>From other countries</i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMES<sup>a,b</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMES<sup>a,b</sup></i>
1980-1984	32.90	24.06	3.50	11.44	2.01	47.84	26.08
1985-1989	50.35	28.74	5.43	23.46	4.13	79.24	32.87
1990	16.71	8.95	1.65	3.82	1.04	22.18	9.99
1991	25.68	15.28	1.53	2.92	0.99	30.13	16.26
1992	28.65	21.68	1.30	2.89	1.35	32.84	22.98
1993	24.85	25.60	1.09	3.57	2.80	29.51	28.40
1994	19.80	22.52	0.88	4.42	3.74	25.10	26.26
1995	19.49	19.34	0.90	4.20	2.77	24.58	22.11
1996	17.33	17.60	1.18	6.19	6.91	24.71	24.52
1997	11.94	15.80	0.95	6.95	4.81	19.84	20.61
1998	14.04	12.80	0.81	6.94	4.20	20.97	17.01
1999	15.68	13.20	..	..	..	..	..

*Sources:* See sources for Germany, the United States and other countries in the East and the West in Annex I.

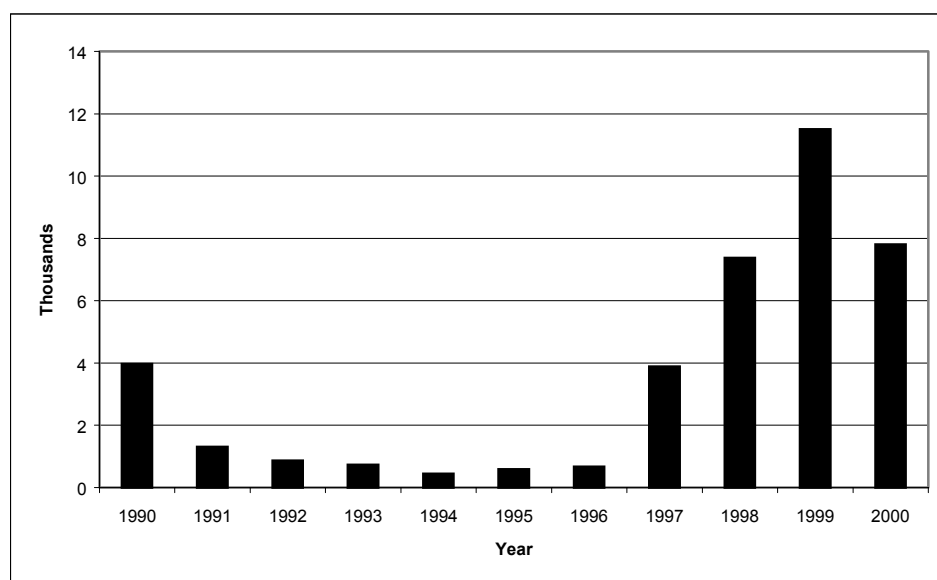
<sup>a</sup> Includes countries that record inflows only. Excluding these countries (Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States), inflows would amount to 22,601 in 1996, 18,064 in 1997 and 19,469 in 1998.

<sup>b</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Data from other countries suggest that official Hungarian statistics are still incomplete, particularly when it comes to outflows. While, according to Hungarian data, an average 2,000 persons would have left the country permanently every year since 1991, other countries have registered an average 26,000 migrants from Hungary. Romania remains the main destination country in the region, though returns to Yugoslavia became the main outflow in 1996 and 1997. Germany and the United States are the main countries of destination for Hungarians outside the region. Migration to and from Germany increased in the last years of the communist regime and peaked in the early 1990s. In 1996 and 1997, Hungary experienced net immigration from Germany, according to German sources. The tightening of migration regulations by the German Government coincided with a period of accelerating growth in the Hungarian economy; the GDP grew by 4.6 per cent in 1997 and by 5.1 per cent in 1998; registered unemployment fell from 10 per cent in 1996 to 8 per cent in 1998 (OECD, 2000, p.197). German statistics, which include both short- and long-term flows, suggest a fast turnover in migration to and from Hungary. According to the existing literature, different types of short-term migration, including commuting and other types of “incomplete” migration, prevail in Hungary. Migrants from neighbouring countries commute for petty-trading and casual work in Hungary’s informal economy, mostly in construction and services (Wallace and Stola, 2001). In 1996 and 1999, Acts on labour market access of foreigners were adopted. Foreigners who travel to Hungary with the purpose of working must obtain a work permit or an income-activity earning visa before entering, regardless of the anticipated length of stay.

Regarding forced migration, the number of asylum-seekers in Hungary increased sharply in the late 1990s, from less than 700 in 1996 to more than 11,000 in 1999 (figure XIII). In 1998 and 1999, nearly half of the asylum requests were submitted by nationals of Yugoslavia fleeing the Kosovo crisis. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran and Iraq were the main sending countries in the developing world. The percentage of refugee status recognitions remains low in Hungary, at less than 5 per cent of applications since 1996. Between 1998 and 1999, only 616 asylum-seekers were granted refugee status. However, a further 2,010, mainly Yugoslavs from Kosovo, were granted exceptional leave to remain on humanitarian grounds (UNHCR, 2000a). The Hungarian Law on Refugees came into force in March 1998. Since the

**Figure XIII. Asylum applications submitted by Hungarian nationals, 1980-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.

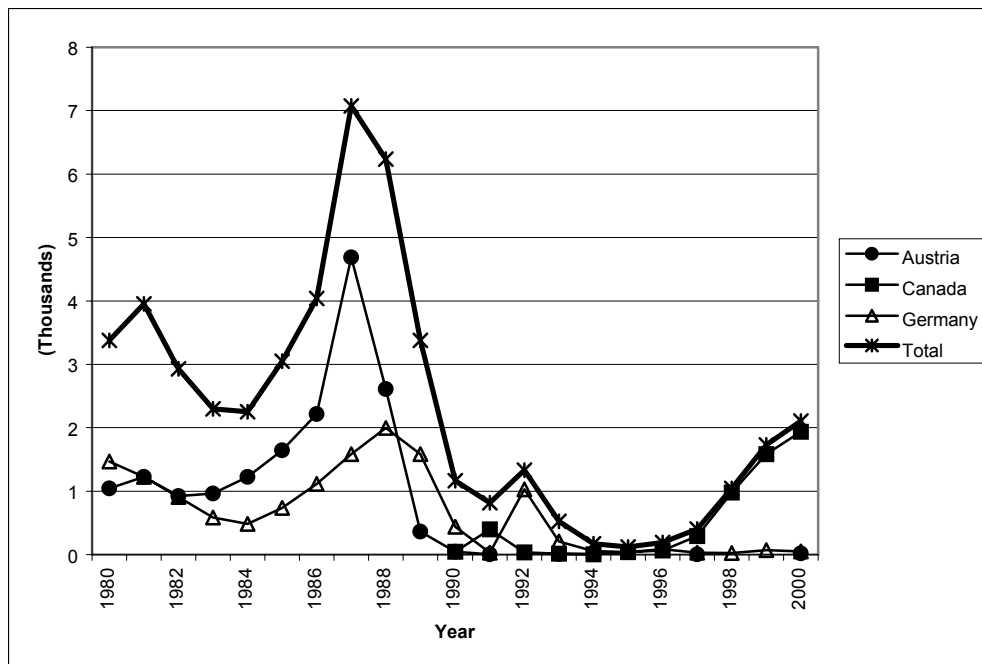
law admits refugees from outside Europe and Hungary is considered a safe third country by the main receiving countries, foreigners who have traveled to countries of the European Union to apply for refugee status through Hungary can be sent back to this country. In the second half of 1998, some 2,500 individuals apprehended in Austria were sent back to Hungary, the country through which they had transited (OECD, 2001a).

As observed in other countries of the region, the number of asylum applications by Hungarian nationals was very low in the mid-1990s and increased again at the end of the decade (figure XIV). Most applicants to Canada indicated they were members of an ethnic minority and claimed persecution in Hungary. The Roma community is the main ethnic minority in Hungary. According to estimates by the Council of Europe, there were between 550,000 and 600,000 Roma in Hungary in 1993 (Reyniers, 1995, p.17). While the average recognition rate for applicants in Canada was 60 per cent, only 15 per cent of Hungarian applicants were recognized in 1999. As a result of the increase in the number of applications considered unfounded, Canada re-introduced visa requirements for Hungarian immigrants in December 2001.

Undocumented and transit migration are issues of concern to the Hungarian Government, particularly since the accession negotiations with the European Union started. In 1991, the number of foreign citizens intercepted while trying to enter the country illegally peaked at 10,000 and a further 14,000 were caught while trying to leave. The recorded number of illegal border crossings declined to 15,000 in 1997 and increased again to 22,000 in 1998; 75 per cent of these migrants were apprehended while leaving the country for, mainly, Austria (OECD, 1999, 2000 and 2001a). Measures to strengthen border controls, imposed by the European Union, are to be introduced. Visa requirements have already been introduced for nationals of the Central Asian republics and the Caucasus and are foreseen for nationals of Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation. These measures have raised

concern among ethnic Hungarians living in neighbouring countries that will no longer be able to cross the borders freely. The majority of undocumented migrants in Hungary are ethnic Hungarians from neighbouring countries, mainly Romania, but also Ukraine and Yugoslavia, who speak the language and have relatives in the country.

**Figure XIV. Asylum applications submitted in Hungary, 1990-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.

## KAZAKHSTAN

Kazakhstan has the highest net out-migration rate recorded in the region. Since 1990, the country's positive natural growth rate, an average 8.6 per thousand per year in 1990-2000 (United Nations, 2001), has been more than offset by an average net out-migration rate of -13.9 per thousand. This large-scale migration is partly a response to the country's worsening economic and ecological conditions: industrial production fell sharply after 1990 and the GDP per capita declined by 50 per cent from 1990 to 1995. The Aral Sea lost 60 per cent of its volume between the 1970s and 1993 and its sources became strongly polluted. However, international migration has also been motivated by the country's ethnic diversity. Kazakhstan hosts the second largest community of ethnic Russians outside of the Russian Federation (6.2 million in 1989). Most of the population in the northern regions of the country is Russian. It also hosts a large number of ethnic Germans (957,000 in 1989).

National statistics, shown in table 39, match relatively well the information provided by other countries, shown in table 40. All sources indicate that inflows to Kazakhstan declined rapidly during the 1990s. Outflows reached a peak in 1994, when about half million persons left. Since then, the outflow from Kazakhstan has remained extremely high. Russian data for the 1980s suggest that migration between these neighbouring countries was also intense before the break-up of the former Soviet Union. In the 1990s, inflows of Russians to Kazakhstan declined drastically while outflows increased. The Russian-speaking population lost its once privileged social and political status, and was particularly affected by the industrial crisis of the early-1990s. Approximately one million Russians left Kazakhstan between 1989 and 1998. Flows to Germany reached a peak in 1994 but declined considerably afterwards. More than 80 per cent of migrants to Germany during the 1990s, a total of 566,655 persons, according to German statistics, were German nationals. Concerned about the massive outflow of Germans and the loss of skilled labour force, the Kazak and German Governments signed agreements to support German education in Kazakhstan as well as assistance for equipment in agriculture and health (IOM, 1997). In the opposite direction, the repatriation of ethnic Kazaks has also been significant. About half of the 112,000 migrants from Uzbekistan to Kazakhstan recorded during the 1990s were ethnic Kazaks (IOM, 1999a).

TABLE 39. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN KAZAKHSTAN, 1990-1998,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	348.99	305.17
1991	374.49	254.59
1992	297.55	366.38
1993	200.53	343.35
1994	127.85	488.96
1995	136.81	304.06
1996	104.03	228.41
1997	72.52	298.12
1998	77.55	242.36

Sources: Annex I.

TABLE 40. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN KAZAKHSTAN, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Russian Fed. <sup>a</sup>	From Russian Fed.	To Germany	From Germany	To other countries <sup>b</sup>	From other countries <sup>c</sup>	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>
1980-1984	896.03	665.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	864.73	604.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	157.40	102.83	..	..	51.75	41.35	209.15	144.18
1991	128.91	99.38	..	..	36.34	35.91	165.25	135.29
1992	183.89	87.27	86.86	0.93	38.34	20.83	309.10	109.04
1993	195.67	68.70	107.08	7.91	29.80	23.71	332.55	100.32
1994	346.36	41.86	131.47	7.32	28.50	20.33	506.33	69.52
1995	241.43	50.39	123.28	11.97	26.26	16.48	390.97	78.84
1996	172.86	38.35	98.14	14.54	19.09	10.79	290.09	63.67
1997	235.90	25.36	83.24	9.08	17.58	3.51	336.72	37.95
1998	209.88	26.67	56.13	7.50	9.89	0.21	275.94	34.38
1999	..	..	54.05	6.44	..	..	..	..

Sources: See sources for the Russian Federation, Germany and other Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia, migrants from Kazakhstan and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

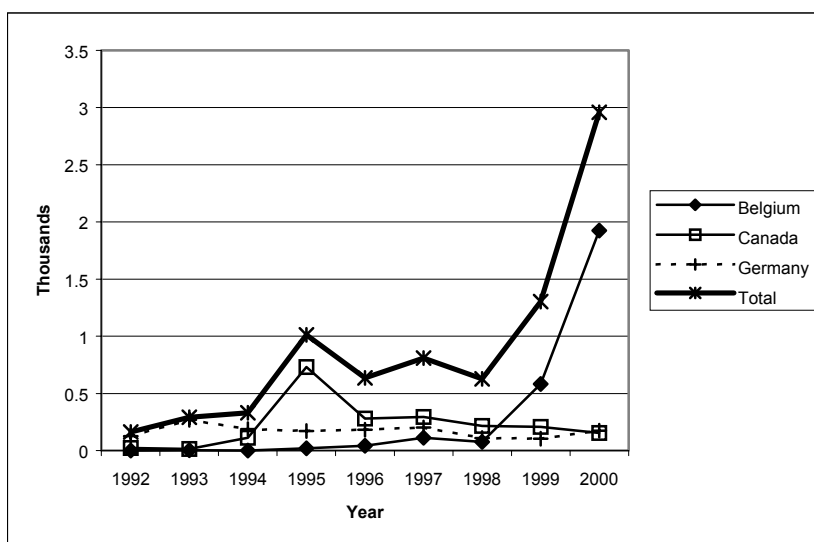
<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies

Despite the absence of major political conflicts, the number of asylum-seekers from Kazakhstan rose in the late 1990s (figure XV). While Canada and Germany were the main countries of asylum in the early 1990s, most applications were filed in Belgium in 2000.

Figure XV. Asylum applications submitted by Kazak nationals, 1992-2000



Sources: See Annex I.

## KYRGYZSTAN

Like the other Central Asian republics, Kyrgyzstan experienced high net out-migration rates during the 1990s (an average net migration rate of -12.3 per thousand in 1990-1995 and -3.3 per thousand in 1995-1998). Despite the high level of emigration, the population of Kyrgyzstan increased from 4.4 million in 1990 to 4.9 in 2000 due to the country's relatively high natural increase. Kyrgyzstan experienced a strong economic crisis after its independence with the termination of budgetary support from Moscow, the disruption of the former Soviet Union's trade system and the subsequent increases in import prices of oil and gas. From 1990 to 1995, the GDP per capita declined from 2,900 to 327 US Dollars. Kyrgyzstan is also an ethnically diverse country. In 1989, the country hosted communities of 916,600 ethnic Russians (21.5 per cent of the population), 550,000 Uzbeks (12.1 per cent) and 101,000 Germans.

According to national statistics, shown in table 41, as well as to data gathered by other countries, shown in table 42, flows to Kyrgyzstan declined rapidly during the 1990s. Outflows reached a peak in 1993 and fell markedly afterwards. Flows of Russians to Kyrgyzstan declined drastically and many ethnic Russians left during the 1990s. By 1996, the Russian population had shrunk to 700,000 and the German population to 20,900 (IOM, 1997, pp. 69-71). Concerned by the emigration of highly-skilled Russian and German personnel, the Government put in place mechanisms to promote their integration. Russian was declared official language again in the mid-1990s and a Kyrgyz-Russian (Slavic) University was established in 1994.

TABLE 41. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN KYRGYZSTAN, 1990-1999,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	40.05	82.51
1991	37.56	70.31
1992	26.27	101.73
1993	22.83	145.57
1994	19.97	72.97
1995	18.18	40.81
1996	15.88	27.30
1997	12.66	19.48
1998	10.12	15.67
1999	7.80	17.82

Source: Annex I.

The Kyrgyz economy started to recover in 1996 due to an increase in production in the agriculture and mining sectors. The Kumtor gold mine, the eighth largest gold mine in the world, started production in 1997. However, the situation remains vulnerable due to the country's cumulated debt and its high economic and political dependence on the Russian Federation and its neighbouring countries. In 1999 and then again in 2000 and 2001, the country endured cross-border attacks by the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, whose members are mostly ethnic Uzbeks living in Kyrgyzstan, and the rising of radical Kyrgyz movements. In light of the continued unrest, strengthening border management has become the Government's priority. A comprehensive Law on External Migration was adopted in June 2000.



TABLE 42. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN KYRGYZSTAN, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Germany</i>	<i>From Germany</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>
1980-1984	134.17	100.49	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	128.49	97.31	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	39.02	17.81	..	..	23.15	20.30	62.17	38.11
1991	33.71	15.86	..	..	14.18	16.18	47.88	32.15
1992	62.90	13.12	9.21	0.08	14.28	11.22	86.39	24.42
1993	96.81	10.14	10.30	0.81	14.09	7.97	121.20	18.93
1994	66.49	9.95	10.67	0.79	12.06	7.56	89.22	18.30
1995	27.80	9.55	9.76	1.19	8.32	7.94	45.88	18.68
1996	18.89	8.47	7.49	0.94	5.11	5.44	31.49	14.85
1997	13.75	6.30	4.74	0.47	2.81	5.02	21.30	11.79
1998	11.00	5.31	3.69	0.42	1.85	2.23	16.53	7.96
1999	..	..	3.55	0.40	..	..	..	..

*Sources:* See sources for the Russian Federation, Germany and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia, migrants from Kyrgyzstan and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

## LATVIA

The early 1990s out-migration wave was short-lived in Latvia and the other two Baltic States, Estonia and Lithuania. As shown in tables 43 and 44, out-migration peaked in 1992 to twice its 1990 level and declined sharply afterwards, despite the country's worsening economic conditions. Inflows to Latvia started to decline in 1989 and stabilized at low levels after 1992. In the late 1990s, migration to and from Latvia was below its pre-transition levels. Of the three Baltic States, Latvia was the hardest-hit by the economic crisis that followed the break-up of the USSR. The GDP per capita declined at an annual average rate of -13.1 per cent between 1990 and 1995 (compared to -7 per cent in Estonia and -10 per cent in Lithuania), unemployment increased and the country experienced serious banking and fiscal crises from 1993 to 1995 (World Bank, 2000).

TABLE 43. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN LATVIA, 1990-1998,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	30.15	28.24
1991	12.86	22.88
1992	6.17	53.03
1993	4.09	31.99
1994	3.04	21.84
1995	2.78	13.34
1996	2.72	9.99
1997	2.87	9.66
1998	2.93	6.28

*Source:* Annex I.

TABLE 44. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN LATVIA, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Belarus</i>	<i>From Belarus</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b, c</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>e</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>e</sup></i>
1980-1984	70.38	78.22	..	..	0.21	..	..	..
1985-1989	63.56	74.37	..	..	3.34	..	..	..
1990	12.55	8.66	2.90	1.34	2.35	3.09	17.81	11.75
1991	13.03	7.20	3.44	0.91	4.49	2.25	20.97	9.44
1992	27.27	4.09	9.56	0.54	12.86	2.72	49.69	6.82
1993	25.89	2.22	6.44	0.42	10.86	2.73	43.18	4.95
1994	26.37	1.34	2.16	0.26	6.83	2.81	35.36	4.15
1995	14.86	1.17	1.19	0.14	5.97	2.13	22.02	3.30
1996	8.23	0.86	0.94	0.13	5.93	2.40	15.11	3.25
1997	5.66	0.64	0.96	0.07	6.01	2.06	12.63	2.70
1998	3.58	0.61	0.75	0.06	4.97	2.10	9.30	2.78

*Sources:* See sources for the Russian Federation, Belarus and other Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia, migrants from Latvia and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada and the United States only from 1980 to 1988.

<sup>d</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel and Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>e</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

The strong immigration experienced during the Soviet period resulted in an ethnically diverse population in Latvia. The number of ethnic Russians increased from 147,000 in 1945 to 906,000 in 1989. In 1989, Latvia had one of the highest proportions of Russians living in non-Russian states (34 per cent) and one of the lowest proportions of titular nationals (52 per cent). The direction of flows changed in the late 1980s, when military personnel and other non-citizens began to repatriate to, mostly, the Russian Federation and Belarus. Data on the ethnic composition of Latvia's outflows indicate that 85 per cent of those who migrated to the Russian Federation between 1990 and 1998 were Russian nationals. Return migration of ethnic minorities was still the dominant component of outflows from Latvia in the late 1990s, though the proportion of returns declined from 80 per cent of all flows in 1997 to 70 per cent in 1998 (OECD 2001a). However, Latvia still hosts considerable communities of Russians and other minorities. Framing laws to regulate legal status of these foreigners is the main concern of Latvia's authorities regarding migration policy. A Naturalization Board was established in 1994 to review applications of non-citizens who wish to obtain citizenship through naturalization.

Migration to countries with established economies has not increased in absolute terms but it has gained importance as a proportion of total outflows. In 1992, 4 per cent of all emigrants moved to countries with established market economies. The proportion increased to 31 per cent in 1998. While Germany and Israel were the main destination countries in the early 1990s, flows to the Nordic countries and the United States increased by the end of the decade.

The number of asylum applications by Latvian nationals peaked at 770 in 1993 and declined once Latvia was declared a safe country by receiving countries, in 1993. While Germany was the main asylum country during the 1990s, most applications were filed in Ireland and Poland in 2000. The number of asylum applications in Latvia remains very small (58 in 1998, 19 in 1999, 4 in 2000).

## LITHUANIA

The early 1990s out-migration wave was short-lived in Latvia and the other two Baltic States, Estonia and Lithuania. According to national statistics, shown in table 45, the average annual net out-migration rate was –4.1 per thousand in 1990-1995, as compared to –8.5 per thousand in Estonia and –11.3 per thousand in Latvia during the same period. These are nevertheless very high out-migration rates for world standards. Until the late 1980s, international migration in Lithuania was stable and characterized by net immigration from the other republics of the former USSR, particularly the Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine. In 1989, the migration situation changed, with some flows even reversing direction as nationals from the other republics of the former USSR, including military personnel, began to repatriate (table 46). As in the other Baltic States, inflows started to decline before independence and continued to decline during the 1990s. Outflows declined sharply as well after reaching a peak in 1992-1993.

TABLE 45. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN LITHUANIA, 1990-1999,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1988	21.90	14.85
1989	16.75	15.44
1990	13.20	19.83
1991	11.73	20.65
1992	6.61	28.84
1993	2.85	15.98
1994	1.66	4.21
1995	2.01	3.77
1996	3.00	3.83
1997	2.52	2.46
1998	2.69	2.13
1999	2.66	1.37

Source: Annex I.

The Russian Federation, Belarus and Ukraine were still Lithuania's main migration partners during the 1990s. However, migration to countries with established market economies has gained importance (from 9 per cent of total outflows in 1992 to 32 per cent in 1998). Germany and Israel have been the main destination countries outside the former USSR. Poland was one of Lithuania's main migration partners in the early 1990s. However, according to Lithuanian statistics, the migration balance with Poland has been small (-705 from 1991 to 1998). As the other Baltic States, Lithuania retains restrictive policies with regard to entry for permanent settlement. The Government of Lithuania has established quotas to limit annual immigration to less than 0.1 per cent of its resident population.

Undocumented migration is also an issue of concern in Lithuania. After independence, in 1991, Lithuania became a country of transit for migrants going to Germany via Poland. Between 1997 and 1998, the Lithuanian authorities implemented several measures to improve border controls and to combat traffickers. The number of illegal immigrants detected at the border fell from 2,255 in 1996 to 1,500 in 1997, 550 in 1998 and to 350 in 1999 (OECD, 2001a). The majority of those apprehended came from Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and the Syrian Arab Republic. In recent years, Lithuania has also become a country of destination for irregular migrants. The majority of these migrants are petty-traders from neighbouring countries, mainly Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine (Sipaviciene, 1999). The problem of returning undocumented migrants to their countries of origin or transit is of concern to the

TABLE 46. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN LITHUANIA, 1980-1998 ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Belarus</i>	<i>From Belarus</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMES<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMES<sup>d</sup></i>
1980-1984	75.30	52.49	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	47.70	50.52	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	11.69	6.68	3.99	1.46	4.36	1.52	20.04	9.66
1991	10.04	5.66	4.20	1.26	2.68	1.26	16.93	8.18
1992	15.35	3.67	6.25	0.81	6.96	2.36	28.57	6.84
1993	19.41	2.37	3.36	0.63	8.22	2.33	30.99	5.33
1994	8.46	1.52	1.54	0.47	5.75	2.93	15.74	4.92
1995	4.13	1.37	0.57	0.33	6.03	3.11	10.72	4.81
1996	3.05	1.25	0.53	0.30	6.48	3.06	10.06	4.61
1997	1.78	1.16	0.39	0.27	5.56	2.79	7.85	4.22
1998	1.38	0.80	0.36	0.19	3.50	2.28	6.66	3.28

Sources: Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia, migrants from Latvia and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Baltic States. By the end of 1997, Lithuania had concluded readmission agreements with Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland. However, no agreements had been reached in 2000 with the principal source and transit countries, namely Belarus or the Russian Federation (OECD, 2001c).

The number of asylum applications by Lithuanian nationals, low during the 1990s, increased from 360 in 1999 to 1,010 in 2000. Most applications were filed in Ireland, Poland and Sweden in 2000. The percentage of refugee status recognitions for Lithuanian nationals was below 10 per cent in 1998 and 1999; a majority of applicants were rejected (UNHCR, various years). Lithuania received 200 asylum seekers in 2000, mainly from Afghanistan and the Russian Federation. In order to bring Lithuanian legislation on refugee matters into conformity with the European Union's regulations, a new Refugee Act came into force in September 2000.

## POLAND

In Poland, the mass exodus to countries with established market economies took place earlier than in other Eastern European countries. Political transformations did not play the main role in population mobility from Poland. Strict regulations did not prevent migration flows and their liberalization did not cause massive outflows. Neither did restrictive migration policies in receiving countries reduce the official flow of Poles. While official Polish sources display a total outflow of some 260,000 people between 1981 and 1989, reflecting authorizations granted, information from other countries suggests that the number of emigrants was around 1.8 million (see tables 47 and 48). About 1 million Poles left before 1988. International migration from Poland doubled during the political upheavals of 1981, when foreign travel regulations were temporarily liberalized. At the end of 1981, in the midst of a strong economic and political crisis, the Government declared martial law and strictly forbade international migration.

TABLE 47. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN POLAND, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	CETs <sup>a</sup>		CEMEs <sup>a</sup>		Rest of World		Total	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1980	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	..
1981	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	23.80
1982	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.90	32.10
1983	0.55	0.62	0.57	24.59	0.02	1.17	1.14	26.38
1984	0.52	0.46	0.93	16.50	0.11	0.44	1.56	17.40
1985	0.53	0.52	0.99	19.39	0.10	0.66	1.62	20.58
1986	0.58	0.69	1.16	27.53	0.13	0.79	1.88	29.01
1987	0.56	0.76	1.18	34.76	0.12	0.91	1.86	36.44
1988	0.67	0.56	1.29	35.12	0.09	0.61	2.05	36.29
1989	0.63	0.32	1.40	26.03	0.20	0.29	2.23	26.64
1990	0.53	0.27	1.77	18.06	0.33	0.10	2.63	18.44
1991	1.21	0.22	3.21	20.60	0.61	0.16	5.04	20.98
1992	1.88	0.14	4.35	17.84	0.37	0.12	6.51	18.11
1993	1.21	0.13	4.22	21.12	0.48	0.12	5.92	21.38
1994	1.52	0.13	4.81	25.65	0.58	0.12	6.91	25.90
1995	1.60	0.19	6.03	26.04	0.48	0.11	8.12	26.34
1996	1.90	0.15	5.72	21.02	0.56	0.12	8.19	21.30
1997	2.27	0.14	5.37	19.99	0.78	0.08	8.43	20.22
1998	2.17	0.13	5.93	21.92	0.82	0.12	8.92	22.18

Source: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

From an average outflow of 29,100 persons per year in 1985-1989, according to Polish statistics (254,000 according to information from other countries), emigration declined to 21,000 per year in 1990-1994 (203,000 according to other sources) and to 22,500 in 1995-1998 (121,000 according to other sources). The new developments and opportunities brought about by the political and economic transformations, particularly among young cohorts of urban professionals, have been cited as reasons for this decline (Iglicka, 2001). In addition, due to the intensity of pre-transition migration flows, Poland's migration potential was smaller than that of other countries in the region when the transition started. Immigration to Poland, in contrast, increased in the early years of the transition. While, according to Polish sources, inflows have increased continuously in the 1990s, information from other countries suggests that migration to Poland has declined since the end of the communist period.

TABLE 48. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN POLAND, 1980-1999, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Germany	From Germany	To United States	To other countries	From other countries <sup>a</sup>	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>b</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>b</sup>
1980	67.94	28.62	4.72	5.00	0.90	77.66	29.53
1981	135.28	49.98	5.01	37.64	0.71	177.93	50.69
1982	58.79	33.61	5.87	21.61	0.81	86.27	34.42
1983	55.52	35.48	6.43	13.81	1.49	75.76	36.97
1984	82.43	52.84	9.47	13.88	1.76	105.78	54.60
1985	89.69	58.09	9.46	13.50	1.82	112.65	59.91
1986	105.35	62.77	8.48	14.27	2.68	128.10	65.46
1987	158.23	71.52	7.52	16.08	3.50	181.82	75.02
1988	313.79	101.36	9.51	25.06	3.81	348.36	105.16
1989	455.07	145.90	15.10	27.08	3.33	497.25	149.23
1990	300.69	162.13	20.54	35.24	4.46	356.47	166.59
1991	145.66	118.03	19.20	32.57	4.87	197.44	122.90
1992	143.71	112.06	25.50	26.80	7.26	196.01	119.32
1993	81.74	104.79	27.85	22.90	4.37	132.48	109.16
1994	88.13	70.32	28.05	18.16	7.37	134.34	77.69
1995	99.71	77.00	13.82	18.09	4.48	131.62	81.48
1996	91.31	78.89	15.77	20.13	10.14	127.22	89.03
1997	85.61	79.06	12.04	20.18	12.35	117.83	91.41
1998	82.05	70.63	8.47	16.98	8.84	107.50	79.46
1999	90.17	69.51	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: See sources for Germany, the United States and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>b</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Like other Eastern European countries, Poland interacts mainly with countries with established market economies. In the 1980s, more than 95 per cent of all long-term migrants went to a market economy. The percentage increased to more than 98 per cent in the 1990s. Germany, followed by the United States, Austria and Canada are the main countries of destination for Polish migrants. About one third of migrants to Germany during the 1980s were German nationals. Their proportion declined to 18 per cent during the 1990s. These *Aussiedler* and their family members were not registered in Polish sources but are included in German statistics. Despite the intensity of flows to Germany, the United States hosts the largest community of Polish-born persons outside Poland. In 1990, the Polish Diaspora was officially estimated at 12 million persons, of which 5 million were in the United States, 2.5 million in the successor states of the former USSR, 1.5 million in Germany and 1 million in France (Okólski, 1996, p.104). Regarding inflows, a significant number of requests for permanent residence are made by Poles returning from countries with established market economies, mostly Germany and the United States. Namely, 90 per cent of migrants from Germany to Poland in the 1980s were Poles.

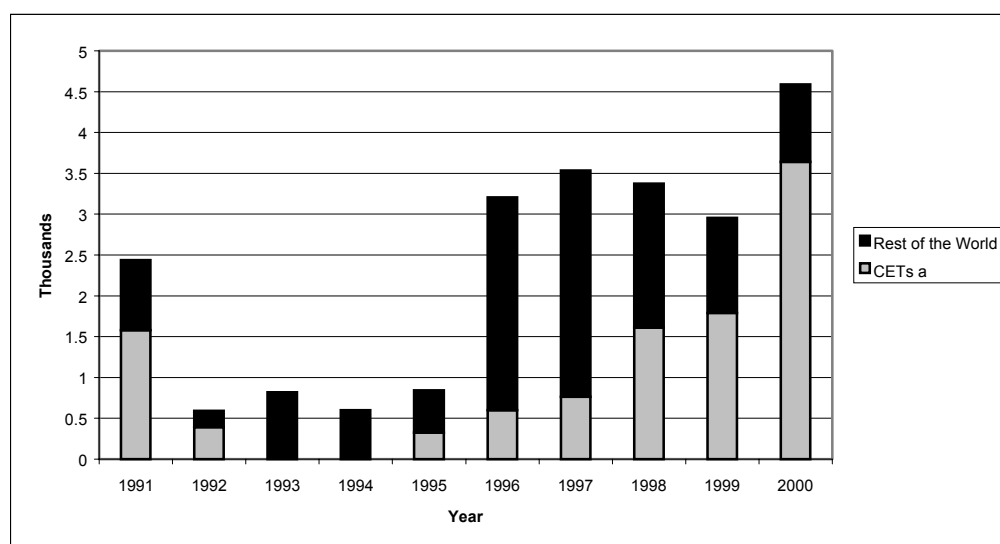
In the region, Ukraine, followed by the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan are the main countries of origin of long-term migrants to Poland. The flow of Ukrainian migrants granted permanent residence increased from 85 in 1992 to above 700 in 1998. However, these figures underestimate the extent of migration to Poland for two reasons. First, many of these Eastern European migrants are also national Poles. According to the last Soviet census, in 1989 there were 1.1 million Poles in the USSR; most of them were living in the Eastern European states of the former USSR. Second, a substantial proportion of migrants from the region are in an irregular situation.

Poland remains one of the main transit countries for migrants heading towards Western Europe. Formerly intercepted at the Eastern borders, undocumented migrants now attempt to enter Poland via the

Czech Republic or Slovakia. Border controls have been improved and there has been a drop in the number of foreigners intercepted since 1995 (OECD, 2001c). However, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy surmises that each year between 100,000 and 150,000 foreigners take up work illegally in Poland (Iglicka, 2001, p.8). A series of surveys carried out in Poland and Ukraine between 1994 and 1996, for instance, suggest that a significant proportion of the population in these countries relied on irregular short-term migration for trading or for the purposes of working abroad as one of its main sources of income (UNECE, 1998 and 1999). Okolski (2001) estimates that 3 to 5 million “incomplete migrants”, most of them from Ukraine, visited Poland each year in the early 1990s. Small traders and other temporary workers are an important source of foreign currency, and have contributed to the development of various sectors of the Polish economy.

Poland has also become one of the main asylum countries in Eastern Europe, after the Czech Republic and Hungary. As shown in figure XVI, the flow of asylum-seekers reached a peak in 2000 after having declined slightly in 1998 and 1999. This recent increase is due mainly to an increase in applications submitted by nationals of other countries with economies in transition, mainly the Russian Federation, Romania and Armenia. The number of applicants from Armenia started to decline in 1999 and is likely to diminish further as Armenians must now obtain visas to travel to Poland. The number of applications filed by nationals of developing countries, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka in particular, has declined since 1997. Some sources indicate that most of these asylum-seekers are in transit to Western Europe. Most recent applicants have applied for asylum after being intercepted at the borders, being detained by the police for not having valid papers, or being readmitted from Germany (OECD, 2001c).

**Figure XVI. Number of asylum applications submitted in Poland, 1991-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.

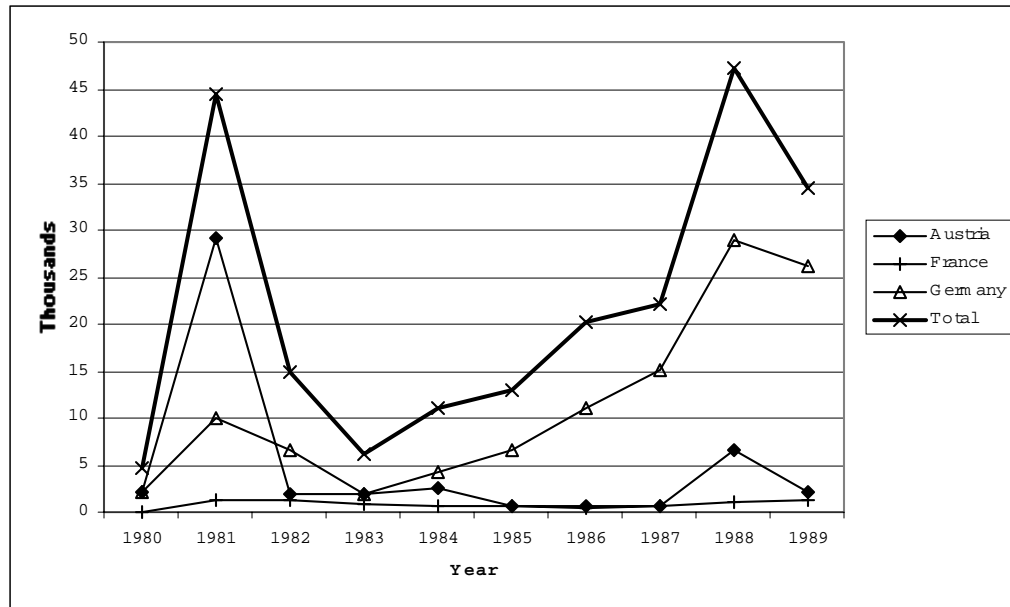
<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition.

The number of Polish asylum-seekers, shown in figure XVII, peaked after the political upheavals of 1981, which provoked a wave of almost 30,000 asylum applications in Austria, and again in 1987. Germany, Austria and, to a lesser extent, Greece, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United States, were the main countries of asylum during the 1980s. Since the mid-1990s, most applications have been filed in the United Kingdom and Ireland, two countries that have seen the overall number of asylum-seekers grow considerably in recent years. Asylum-seekers are attracted to the United Kingdom by its relatively generous

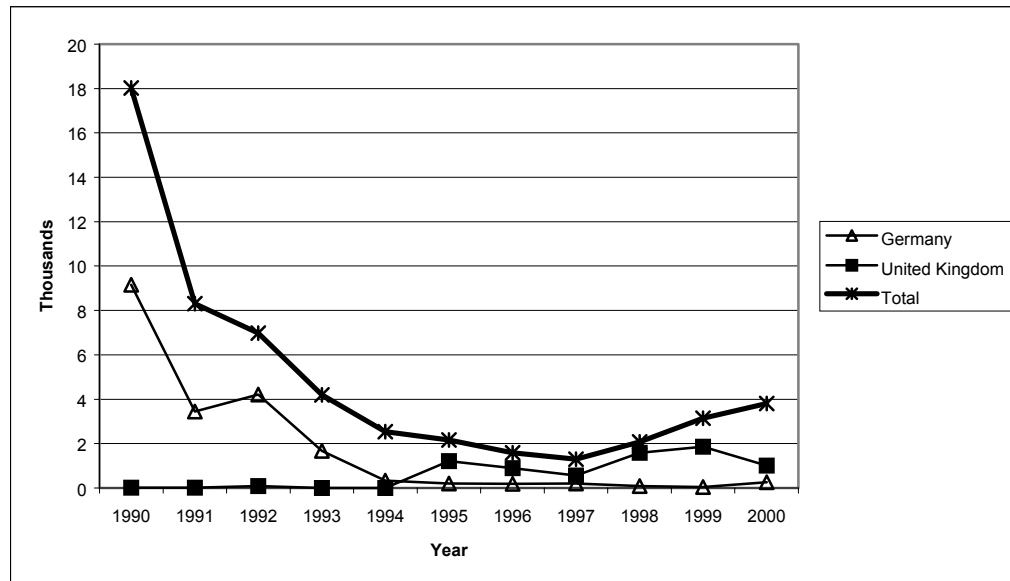


**Figure XVII. Asylum applications submitted by Polish nationals, 1980-2000**

**A. 1980-1989**



**B. 1990-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.

social security benefits and by the absence of identity documents, which renders the removal of unsuccessful applicants difficult. However, the recognition rate for Polish nationals was of less than 5 per cent in Ireland and close to 0 in the United Kingdom in 2000.

As one of the candidate countries for the next stage of the European Union's enlargement, in 2005, Poland has faced a dilemma between advancing integration with the EU and maintaining favourable conditions for entry from countries that have had historical ties with Poland and host a significant number of Poles. At last, the new Aliens Act that came into effect in 1997 reintroduced visa requirements for countries that had not signed readmission agreements with Poland, including Belarus, the Russian Federation and Armenia. Nationals of certain countries require invitations from permanent residents to visit Poland. These regulations have drastically reduced visits from Belarus and the Russian Federation and have slowed down small trade (Stola, 2001). The Polish authorities have reaffirmed their intention to facilitate the return and settlement in Poland of Polish citizens or persons of Polish origin who had been deported or forcibly displaced before the First World War and with the Soviet annexation of eastern Poland, in 1939 (OECD, 2001c).

## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The armed conflict over the trans-Dniestr region, uncertainty about the status of minorities and a sustained economic crisis, have been the main determinants of international migration in the Republic of Moldova. In 1990, when Moldovan was designated as the official language, discontent among the country's ethnic minorities grew. Shortly before the Republic of Moldova became independent, in 1992, violence flared up in the region of trans-Dniestr, which sought its autonomy from the country. This conflict resulted in the temporary displacement of more than 100,000 people, of which some 51,000 were officially registered. By October 1992, when an agreement was reached, all but less than 5 per cent of the displaced had returned to this region (IOM, 1997, p.82). As a result of these events and owing to the strong economic crisis that the country experienced after the collapse of the Soviet Union, international migration peaked between 1990 and 1992 (see tables 49 and 50)

TABLE 49. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF  
MOLDOVA, 1990-1998, ACCORDING TO  
NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	49.46	65.08
1991	40.16	61.36
1992	33.32	60.31
1993	25.72	35.77
1994	18.02	33.57
1995	15.12	32.87
1996	11.94	30.15

*Source: Annex I.*

TABLE 50. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Ukraine<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Ukraine</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>
1980-1984	30.88	28.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	34.53	28.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	32.32	31.40	22.99	15.83	14.53	2.96	69.85	50.19
1991	29.55	27.05	20.02	13.00	17.99	2.06	67.56	42.11
1992	32.32	22.42	28.50	11.37	10.32	2.37	71.16	36.16
1993	19.34	14.88	14.98	10.90	8.70	2.11	43.03	27.90
1994	21.36	9.39	8.55	8.37	7.82	2.36	37.73	20.11
1995	18.71	8.26	8.45	6.59	9.27	1.88	36.44	16.74
1996	17.85	6.89	7.73	6.10	8.78	1.92	34.36	14.91
1997	13.75	5.71	7.38	6.35	9.50	1.93	30.63	14.00
1998	10.76	4.77	3.70	4.39	11.61	1.51	26.07	10.67

*Sources: Annex I.*

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia, migrants from the Republic of Moldova and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

After 1992, migration to the Republic of Moldova declined sharply but emigration remained high. Based on information from other countries, the Republic of Moldova reached net annual out-migration rates of -5.1 per thousand in 1990-1995 and -4.1 in 1995-1998, the highest rates observed in the European states of the CIS during the period. The Republic of Moldova remains a source of irregular migrants and one of the main sources of women and children trafficked to Western Europe for sexual exploitation (IOM, 2001). However, it has also become a country of transit for undocumented migrants from the East (IOM, 2000). According to data of the Ministry of National Security, between 1992 and May 1998, 11,865 undocumented migrants were detained in the Republic of Moldova, including 3,271 in 1992, 1,797 in 1994, 1,003 in 1996 and 634 in 1997 (IOM, 1999a, p.110).

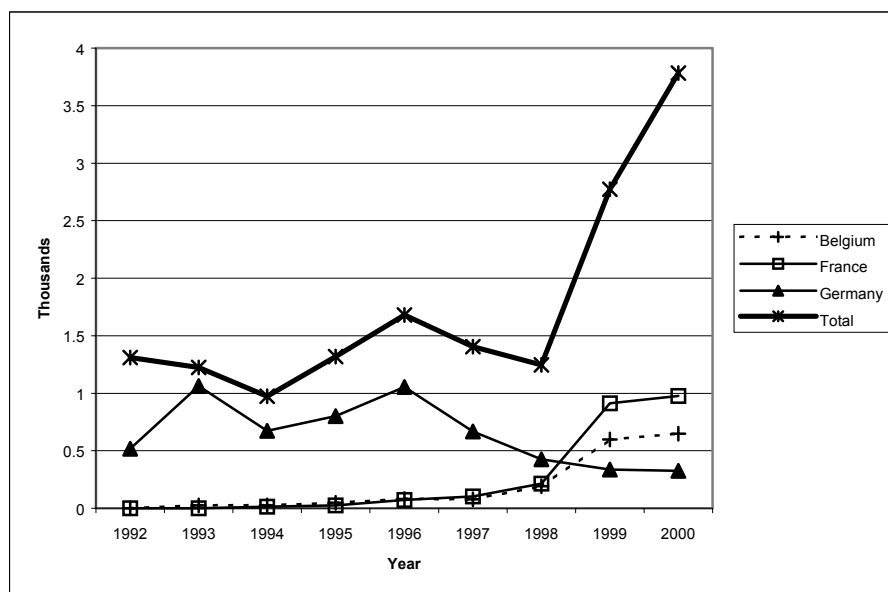
The Russian Federation and Ukraine are the Republic of Moldova's main migration partners. Between 1990 and 1998, 195,000 persons migrated to the Russian Federation and 130,000 migrated from the Russian Federation to the Republic of Moldova. Some 120,000 migrated to Ukraine and 83,000 arrived from Ukraine in the same period. These flows had little effect on the country's ethnic composition. In 1989, 600,000 Ukrainians (13.8 per cent of the population) and 562,000 Russians lived in the Republic of Moldova. By 1998, 552,000 Ukrainians and 484,000 Russians remained in the country. Outside the former Soviet Union, Romania has been one of the main destinations of Moldovan migrants. According to Romanian statistics, 8,908 persons migrated permanently from Moldova in 1998.

The Republic of Moldova exhibits the highest annual emigration rate to countries with established market economies among CIS countries (-1.65 per thousand in 1990-1998, according to statistics of receiving countries; Belarus, the second highest, had an annual emigration rate to countries with established market economies of -1.15 per thousand). Long-term migration outside the former USSR has been dominated by migration of Jews to Israel and, to a lesser extent, to the United States. As a result of the 1990 elections and the uncertainty about the status of ethnic minorities, migration to Israel peaked in 1990 and 1991 at an average of 15,000 persons per year, but declined sharply afterwards. Since 1995, Germany and the United Kingdom have been the main countries of destination for Moldovan migrants.

The number of asylum applications by Moldovan nationals has increased sharply since 1994 (figure XVIII). While Canada and Germany were the main asylum countries in the early 1990s, most applications were filed in Belgium, France and the Czech Republic in 2000. The political situation has been stable in the Republic of Moldova since 1994. Although the trans-Dniestr conflict remains unresolved, the Russian Federation agreed in 1999 to a progressive withdrawal of troops from the region. The Government recognized Russian as the country's second official language in 2001. However, the country has experienced steady declines in real output since 1992. Unlike what was observed in other former Soviet Republics, the Moldovan economy did not recover in the second half of the 1990s. The estimated GDP per capita at market rates declined from 384 US dollars in 1995 to 270 US dollars in 1999.

The Republic of Moldova is also becoming a country of asylum for citizens from other countries with economies in transition and from developing countries during the 1990s. According to UNHCR, the country received 133 asylum applications in 1998, 283 in 1999 and 335 in 2000. Afghanistan, Iraq and the Russian Federation are the main countries of origin of these asylum seekers. The Government of Moldova ratified the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in January 2002.

**Figure XVIII. Asylum applications submitted by Moldovan nationals, 1980-2000**



*Sources:* See Annex I.

## ROMANIA

Together with Poland and Yugoslavia, Romania is one of the most notable exceptions to the low migration pattern imposed during the communist period. In the early 1980s, Romania witnessed several droughts, a devastating earthquake and strong economic hardship. Emigration was only contained by the tight controls imposed by the Government. According to the Romanian Ministry of the Interior, about 265,000 persons emigrated legally between 1980 and 1989 (table 51). This figure is not much lower than the total number of immigrants recorded by receiving countries, which amounts to some 328,000 (table 52). After increasing throughout the 1980s, outflows peaked in 1990, when substantial numbers of Romanians left to settle permanently abroad, and progressively declined throughout the 1990s.

TABLE 51. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN ROMANIA, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	CETs <sup>a</sup>		CEMEs <sup>a</sup>		Rest of World		Total	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1980-1984	..	2.35	..	113.01	..	10.81	..	115.36
1985-1989	..	24.90	..	122.77	..	11.82	..	147.67
1990	0.21	10.63	2.05	82.56	0.83	3.73	3.09	93.20
1991	0.20	4.71	2.05	37.44	0.60	2.02	2.85	42.14
1992	0.25	4.75	2.09	25.24	0.73	1.16	3.08	29.99
1993	0.33	3.99	0.98	14.40	0.03	0.05	1.34	18.28
1994	0.19	2.00	0.65	14.96	0.04	0.19	0.88	16.95
1995	1.50	2.89	2.80	22.48	0.16	0.30	4.46	25.37
1996	0.62	1.78	1.50	19.29	0.07	0.45	2.05	21.07
1997	3.67	1.58	2.92	18.02	0.01	0.34	6.60	19.60
1998	10.00	1.96	1.89	14.87	0.01	0.70	11.91	16.84

Source: See Annex I.

NOTE: Inflow data were not made public in the 1980s.

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Germany, Austria and the United States have been the main countries of destination for Romanian migrants outside the region and Hungary has been the main country of destination in the region. Repatriation was an important component of all flows. According to German statistics, about two thirds of all migrants to Germany during the 1980s were ethnic Germans. While the 1977 census counted 359,100 Germans living in Romania, only 119,400 remained by the time of the 1992 census. Similarly, a majority of migrants to Hungary were ethnic Hungarians (Ciutacu, 1996). Although Romanian Jews had emigrated earlier on, during and after World War II, some 15,000 persons moved to Israel during the 1980s. Migration to Israel declined to less than 5,000 during the 1990s, and the proportion of ethnic Germans over all migrants to Germany declined to less than 25 per cent. Long-term migration to Hungary increased in the last years of the communist regime and ostensibly declined during the transition. In contrast, flows to Italy and Canada have increased during the 1990s. In 1998, Italy was the main destination country for Romanian migrants after Germany.

Regarding immigration, returns made for most inflows to Romania in the 1990s. About 98 per cent of all migrants from Germany during the 1990s, for instance, were Romanian citizens. Whereas the number of Romanians returning from Germany is steadily declining (from over 9,000 in 1997 to 4,500 in 1999), the number of returns from Hungary increased to reach 8,000 in 1999. Adding on to those who departed voluntarily, approximately 140,000 Romanian citizens were expelled from Germany and other Western European countries between 1993 and 1999 (OECD, 2001a, p.234). Overall, having increased

TABLE 52. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN ROMANIA, 1980-1999, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Germany	From Germany	To Hungary	From Hungary	To other countries	From other countries <sup>a</sup>	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>b</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>b</sup>
1980-1984	87.96	11.18	1.18	0.03	30.70	0.43	119.84	11.64
1985-1989	104.11	14.42	43.94	9.61	59.89	0.58	207.95	24.60
1990	174.39	16.14	25.27	4.95	28.13	0.20	227.79	21.29
1991	84.16	30.71	11.02	1.95	26.02	0.35	121.20	33.01
1992	121.29	52.37	6.59	0.73	18.57	0.53	146.45	53.63
1993	86.56	102.51	5.99	1.02	16.43	1.53	108.98	105.05
1994	34.57	44.89	5.48	0.47	16.42	1.06	56.47	46.42
1995	27.22	25.71	5.68	0.33	16.29	0.85	49.19	26.89
1996	19.26	17.11	4.89	0.76	23.42	3.68	47.57	21.56
1997	18.51	14.08	4.63	0.67	23.63	2.12	46.77	16.87
1998	18.49	14.00	4.59	0.16	20.59	1.89	43.67	16.06
1999	20.15	14.98	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: See sources for Hungary, Germany and other countries in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

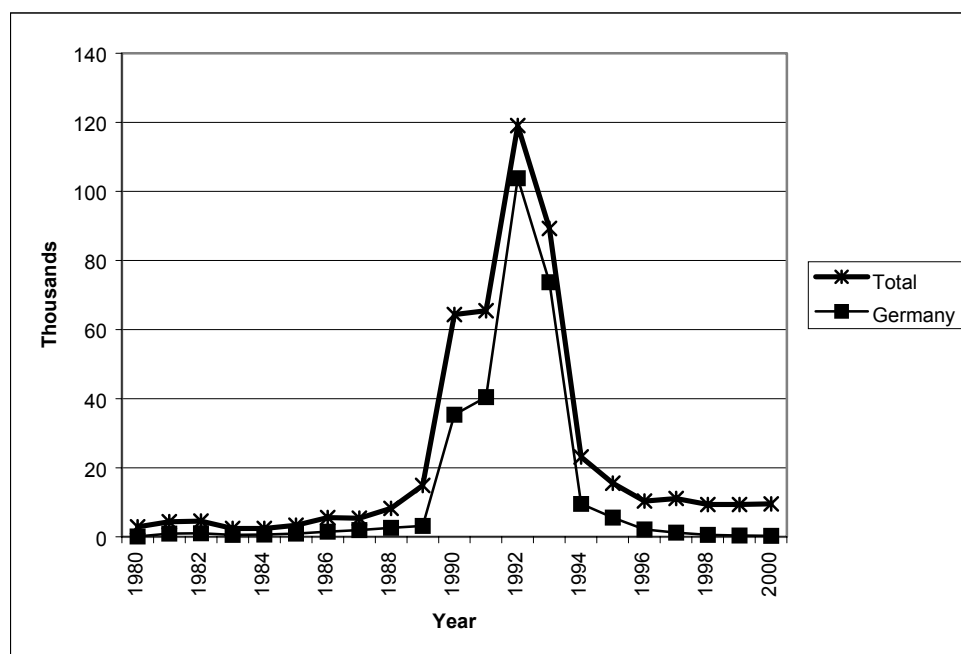
<sup>b</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

steadily through the mid-1990s, the number of applications for repatriation declined for the first time in 1999. This decline was due to a fall in the number of returns from all countries but the Republic of Moldova.

In addition to these flows, Romania has been one of the main sources of asylum-seekers in the region, together with Yugoslavia (figure XIX). During the communist period, Romanian citizens filed less asylum requests than citizens of other Eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia, Hungary or Poland. The number of asylum-seekers rose significantly during the transition, and particularly in 1992. A majority of Romanian migrants to Germany were asylum-seekers. Even though UNHCR declared Romania a safe country in 1997, the number of asylum applications remains high. The recognition rate for Romanian nationals, however, has been below 5 per cent all through the 1990s, suggesting that the motivating factor behind many claims is not political (UNHCR, various years). Germany, followed by Austria, Belgium and France, have been the major countries of asylum for Romanians. Whereas the number of applications filed in Austria, Germany and Italy has declined, Ireland and the United Kingdom became the main countries of asylum in the late 1990s. In recent years, Romania has also become a country of asylum for nationals from, mainly, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Iraq. The number of applications submitted in Romania increased from 1,236 in 1998 to 1,667 in 1999 and declined to 1,366 in 2000. Of the 1,750 decisions made in 1999 less than 600 were positive; most recognitions were granted to citizens from Yugoslavia.

The estimated stock of undocumented migrants and the number of persons caught attempting to cross the borders illegally increased in the early 1990s but has remained stable since 1997. The number of foreign citizens found to be in irregular situation during controls carried out within the country increased from less than 18,000 in 1993 to 36,000 in 1997, but declined to less than 7,300 in 1999 (OECD, 2001a, p.235). Since the negotiations for accession to the European Union started, in 1997, the Romanian authorities have tightened border controls. Also, passports complying with the criteria of the Schengen area were introduced in early 2001. Readmission agreements have been signed with all European Union states and negotiations have started for such agreements to be signed by the main sending countries, namely Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, China, Estonia, the former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, Mexico and Sri Lanka.

**Figure XIX. Asylum applications submitted by Romanian nationals, 1980-2000**



*Sources:* See Annex I.



## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation has been the main country of destination for migrants from other states of the former Soviet Union. During the 1960s, Russia was a net sender to other Soviet Republics that were urbanizing and experiencing industrial growth. The direction of migration flows changed in the early 1970s due to the growing mobility of the rural population in these republics, the increasing availability of skilled workers and the rise of national consciousness (Zayonchkovskaya, 1996). In the early 1980s, the Russian Federation received a stable inflow of about 880,000 persons per year (table 53).

TABLE 53. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	Ukraine		Rest of former USSR		Other countries		Total	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1980	371.80	361.08	504.30	412.52	0.20	6.23	876.26	779.83
1981	397.82	340.32	489.48	406.62	0.17	6.36	887.43	753.30
1982	384.45	329.24	491.89	390.27	0.17	2.74	876.48	722.25
1983	375.36	330.98	516.94	386.75	0.17	1.98	892.45	719.71
1984	373.31	328.87	524.97	377.29	0.15	1.64	898.40	707.80
1985	351.38	325.28	525.43	376.72	0.18	1.98	876.95	703.97
1986	387.34	322.71	569.73	396.27	0.23	1.75	957.26	720.74
1987	348.81	332.00	544.85	432.13	0.20	8.65	893.81	772.78
1988	332.62	330.61	541.22	440.45	0.17	19.81	873.95	790.86
1989	301.19	299.14	553.11	392.54	0.12	46.62	854.39	738.30
1990	270.45	274.58	642.55	351.20	0.07	102.60	913.05	728.37
1991	210.12	276.20	481.94	310.95	0.08	87.97	692.12	675.25
1992	199.36	309.34	726.38	260.69	0.08	102.64	925.77	672.77
1993	189.41	172.13	733.48	196.98	0.18	113.36	922.99	482.46
1994	247.35	108.37	899.00	123.38	0.09	105.06	1 146.38	336.75
1995	188.44	99.42	653.06	129.87	0.11	109.96	841.58	339.25
1996	170.93	83.81	460.25	107.57	0.08	96.39	631.23	287.69
1997	138.23	69.12	444.60	80.35	0.11	84.46	582.91	233.86
1998	111.93	57.32	382.89	75.70	0.09	82.73	494.88	215.79

*Sources:* See sources for the Russian Federation in Annex I.

NOTE: Until 1997, migrants from other states of the former USSR were registered if they changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months. Migrants from other countries were included only if they changed place of permanent residence. Since 1997, data include only those that change place of permanent residence, regardless of origin.

A different pattern emerged in the years prior to the collapse of the former USSR. Inflows to the Russian Federation increased in the late 1980s, mostly due to the Chernobyl disaster that affected Ukraine and Belarus. Since then, inflows evolved unevenly, reacting to the conflicts that surrounded the country. Namely, in 1990, ethnic clashes in Dushanbe (Tajikistan), the Fergana Valley (Uzbekistan), Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan led to an increase in flows from these countries. Immigration declined again in 1991 and increased after independence, to peak in 1994 due to an increase in flows from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia (in 1993) and Kazakhstan. Since the war in Chechnya started, in 1995, migration to the Russian Federation has declined considerably. In 1998, recorded flows to the Russian Federation were half their 1980s levels. The war in Chechnya has also caused a significant amount of internal displacements. In early 1996, 314,000 persons, most of them from Chechnya, were displaced within the Russian Federation. The hostilities that broke out in late 1999 raised the number of internally displaced to 496,000. Most IDPs came from urban centers like Grozny, which were badly damaged after months of intense fighting. At the end of 2000, 72,000 persons had returned to their homes (UNHCR, 2001a). Flows from the Russian Federation to other states of the former Soviet Union started to decline in the early 1990s and pursued a rapid decline after independence. As a result of these trends, Russia's positive migration balance

increased in the early 1990s, from 286,776 in 1990 to 914,054 in 1994. In 1998, the country's migration balance (360,838) was still higher than it had been before independence.

Kazakhstan and Ukraine have been the main sources of migrants to the Russian Federation. While flows from Ukraine started to decline before independence, flows from Kazakhstan and other CIS countries increased until 1994. All states of the former Soviet Union but Belarus are still net senders to the Russian Federation. Ethnic migration constitutes the bulk of these long-term flows. At the time of the 1989 census, some 25.3 million ethnic Russians lived in other republics of the former Soviet Union. Ukraine hosted the largest community of Russians, 11.4 million, followed by Kazakhstan, with 6.2 million, Uzbekistan, with 1.7 million and Belarus, with 1.3 million. Although the Russian Diaspora started to shrink in the mid-1970s, the rate of departures increased after 1989. From 1989 to 1998, the Russian Federation received a net inflow of 2.9 million Russians, mostly from the Central Asian and Caucasian republics. More than 1 million Russians arrived from Kazakhstan. The community of Russians declined by 62 per cent in Armenia, 48 per cent in Azerbaijan, 45 per cent in Georgia, 57 per cent in Tajikistan and 26 per cent in Uzbekistan between 1989 and 1998 (Heleniak, 2001, table 4). In contrast, the propensity of Russians to leave the other Slavic states, mainly Belarus and Ukraine, was low. In fact, some ethnic Russians migrated to these states from conflict zones during the period (Zayonchkovskaya, 1996). Fearing a loss of status or the chance to return to their homelands, some ethnic minorities started to leave the Russian Federation in 1990. However, many returned to the Russian Federation as the political and economic situation deteriorated in their homelands. As result, the Russian Federation experienced a positive migration balance of 700,000 persons from other ethnic groups between 1989 and 1998.

In contrast, the country experienced a net outflow to countries outside the former Soviet Union during the 1990s (table 54). According to Russian statistics, permanent migration outside the former Soviet Union during the 1980s was limited to ethnic flows to Israel, Germany and, to a lesser extent, Bulgaria and Poland. Outflows increased from 8,089 in 1987 to 102,097 in 1990, as the Government loosened restrictions to emigration. Flows to Israel peaked in 1990 and declined afterwards. However, the overall proportion of migrants outside the former Soviet Union, mostly Germany, increased from 15 per cent in 1992 to 40 per cent in 1998. About 65 per cent of migrants to Germany during the 1990s were ethnic Germans.

TABLE 54. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF RUSSIANS OUTSIDE THE  
TERRITORY OF THE FORMER USSR, 1992-1999,  
ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

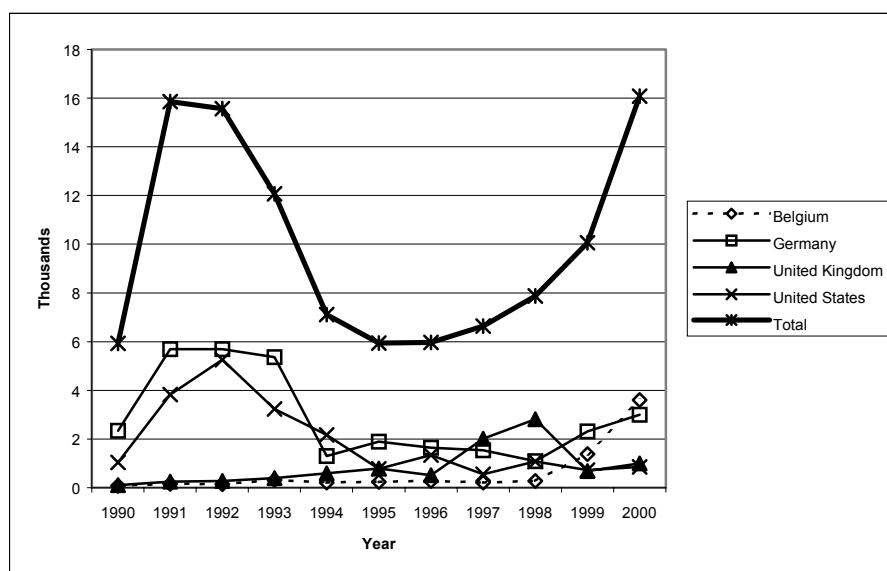
Year	Germany		Other countries (outside former USSR)	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1992	84.51	6.65	44.59	0.69
1993	85.45	11.38	54.22	1.08
1994	103.41	15.36	55.17	2.74
1995	107.38	17.20	46.82	3.46
1996	83.38	15.14	56.37	2.86
1997	67.18	12.90	48.81	2.79
1998	58.63	11.69	27.25	1.59
1999	67.73	11.37	..	..

Sources: See sources for Germany and other countries outside the former USSR in Annex I.

Adding on to these flows are those of undocumented migrants. Estimates of the number of undocumented migrants in the Russian Federation are abundant and diverse, ranging from 700,000 to more than 4 million<sup>34</sup> (Krassinets, 1998). Foreigners from non-CIS countries with valid tourist documents but performing activities other than those allowed by their visas (petty-trading and other), labour migrants from other CIS countries, persons intending to request asylum or having been denied asylum and stateless persons make for most undocumented migrants in the Russian Federation (UNECE, 2001). Although, starting in 1997, the Government introduced new migration legislation and strengthened border controls, long sections of the country's border remain poorly guarded (IOM, 1999b).

Asylum applications submitted by Russian nationals soared in the late 1990s (figure XX), the years of economic crisis and the second upheaval in Chechnya. The tightening of policies in the traditional asylum countries has driven asylum-seekers to other destinations, namely Belgium, the Netherlands and Poland. The Russian Federation, at its turn, has hosted refugees from other states of the former Soviet Union since 1992. By the end of 1996, there were 235,000 refugees in the Russian Federation, including 35,300 refugees from Azerbaijan, 47,800 from Georgia, 39,800 from Kazakhstan, 17,100 from Kyrgyzstan, 54,000 from Tajikistan and 33,800 from Uzbekistan according to UNHCR.<sup>35</sup> By the end of 1999, the number of refugees had decreased to 76,000 (UNHCR, 2000). The country also received some 5,000 asylum applications in 1998, 2,300 in 1999 and 1,500 in 2000, mostly by Afghan nationals.

**Figure XX. Asylum applications submitted by Russian nationals, 1990-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.

## SLOVAKIA

International migration increased substantially in Slovakia in the early years of the transition (see table 55). Inflows peaked in 1992, right before the division of the former Czechoslovakia. By the late 1990s, long-term migration had declined significantly. Data from other countries, shown in table 56, suggest that the official Slovak registration is incomplete, particularly when it comes to outflows. Following the abolition of exit permits, citizens have not notified their intentions to leave. While, according to official data, Slovakia experienced net immigration since its independence, information from other countries suggests that net migration remains negative, though low for regional standards. The intensity of the economic recession in Slovakia in the late 1990s and the resulting growth in unemployment have kept the levels of immigration lower than in other Eastern European countries.<sup>36</sup>

TABLE 55. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SLOVAKIA, 1989-1998, ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	Czech Republic		Other CETs and CEMEs <sup>a</sup>		Rest of the World	
	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow
1988	5.77	9.13	0.36	0.57	0.06	0.00
1989	5.93	8.67	0.48	0.57	0.07	0.00
1990	7.67	10.07	0.83	0.86	0.11	0.01
1991	7.32	8.33	1.58	0.43	0.17	0.09
1992	6.82	11.74	1.95	0.09	0.16	0.04
1993	7.23	7.28	1.94	0.06	0.07	0.02
1994	3.14	0.09	1.72	0.04	0.06	0.02
1995	1.48	0.18	1.22	0.09	0.35	0.02
1996	1.10	0.19	1.20	0.10	0.33	0.02
1997	0.87	0.21	1.10	0.27	0.34	0.09
1998	0.78	0.25	1.11	0.48	0.16	0.01

Source: See Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Although the Czech Republic continues to be one of Slovakia's main migration partners, flows to this country declined after the division of Czechoslovakia, in 1993. Many Slovaks who were already in the Czech Republic at that time registered as permanent residents in 1993 in order to obtain the Czech nationality (OECD, 1999). In contrast, flows to Germany and Austria have increased. Regarding inflows, Slovakia experienced a significant number of returns in the early 1990s. Namely, Slovak nationals make for 98 per cent of all migrants from Germany and 95 per cent of migrants from Austria since 1993.

The inflow of asylum-seekers has also been lower in Slovakia than in the Czech Republic but it is growing rapidly. The number of applications submitted in Slovakia increased from 506 in 1998 to 1,320 in 1999 and to 1,556 in 2000. Most applications were filed by Afghan and Indian nationals. Less than 5 per cent of all applicants were granted refugee status in 2000. The number of asylum applications submitted by Slovak nationals, in its turn, experienced a boom in the late 1990s (figure XXI). As a result of the alleged inflow of ethnic Roma seeking asylum, the United Kingdom and Ireland re-imposed visa regimes to migrants from Slovakia (OECD, 2001a). The same measure was adopted temporarily by Finland in 1999. In 2001, Belgium tightened its asylum conditions, ended the provision of financial assistance to asylum-seekers and was considering suspending the free movement agreement with Slovakia.

TABLE 56. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SLOVAKIA, 1988-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Czech Rep. <sup>a</sup>	From Czech Rep.	To Germany	From Germany	To other countries	From other countries	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>c</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>c</sup>
1988	9.13	5.77	..	..	..	..	..	..
1989	8.67	5.93	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	10.08	7.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
1991	8.33	7.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
1992	11.74	6.82	..	..	..	..	..	..
1993	7.28	7.23	6.95	7.16	4.55	0.36	18.78	14.76
1994	4.08	0.06	6.69	4.58	4.31	0.51	15.08	5.15
1995	3.84	0.14	7.83	7.23	4.85	0.61	16.52	7.98
1996	3.45	0.21	6.59	6.25	4.22	2.21	14.26	8.68
1997	3.10	0.26	7.00	6.19	5.71	3.70	15.80	10.15
1998	2.89	0.36	6.58	5.98	5.87	1.97	15.34	8.30
1999	..	..	9.13	6.82	..	..	..	..

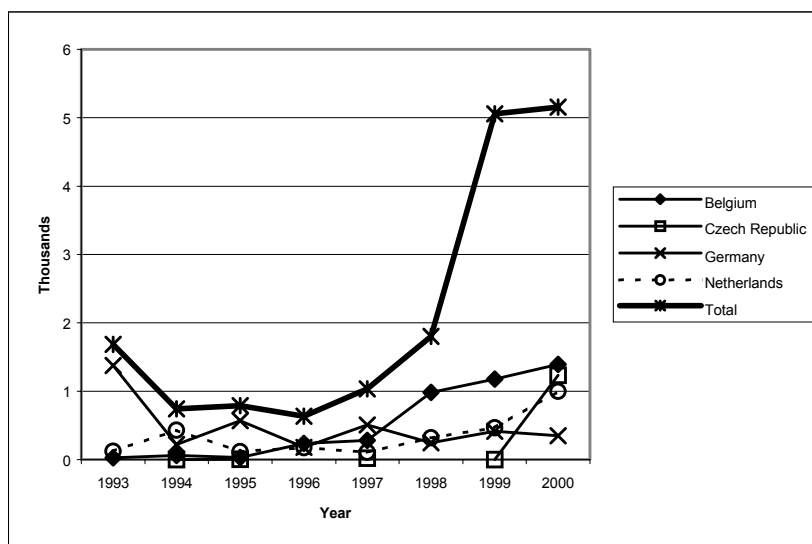
Sources: See sources for the Czech Republic, Germany and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1993, internal migration.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding countries that register entries only (Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States), inflows from Slovakia would amount to 14.70 thousand in 1997 and to 14.36 thousand in 1998.

<sup>c</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

Figure XXI. Asylum applications submitted by Slovak nationals, 1990-2000



Sources: See Annex I.

Slovakia's strategic location has made it a country of transit to Western Europe. Migrants usually enter via the borders with Hungary or Ukraine and then try to reach the Czech Republic or Austria (Lubyova, 2001). The Slovak police intensified border controls in 1997 and adopted sterner measures towards undocumented foreigners. In 1998, some 2,000 irregular migrants were apprehended while trying to enter the country and 6,300 when trying to leave, three times the number apprehended in previous years (OECD, 1999, p.250). In 1999, the number of apprehensions was 2,700 and 5,100 respectively (OECD, 2001a, p.260). Since visas became mandatory for citizens from Ukraine, in 1999, the number of illegal crossings at the Ukrainian border experienced a substantial increase (from 99 in 1997 to 1,589 in 1999).

A number of measures to manage international migration flows have been implemented since 1997. A new Act concerning the employment of foreigners in Slovakia and of Slovak nationals abroad took effect on 1 January 1997. A series of bilateral agreements providing for the reciprocal hosting of a fixed number of workers for limited periods have been signed with a number of countries, including the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Vietnam, Switzerland and Austria. Other agreements concerning free movement to and from France, Indonesia and the Philippines are in course of preparation (OECD, 2001c).

## SLOVENIA

Slovenia declared its independence from Yugoslavia in June 1991. A short conflict with the Yugoslav army ended with victory for the Slovene army in 1991. Slovenia, ethnically more homogeneous than the other states of the former Yugoslavia and united for independence, escaped the bloodshed that engulfed the rest of the country. However, as a result of the conflict, some 30,000 Slovene Serbs out of the 46,000 counted in the 1991 census of the former Yugoslavia sought refugee in Yugoslavia (UNHCR, 2000d). Most of these refugees returned to Slovenia after 1995; only 3,200 remained in Yugoslavia by 2000.

Slovenian statistics, shown in table 57, indicate a declining number of long-term arrivals and departures, despite the inclusion of foreigners in migration statistics since 1995. Information from other countries, shown in table 58, suggests that inflows and outflows were constant throughout the 1990s. Germany, followed by Austria and Italy, were the main countries of destination for Slovene migrants. While the states of the former Yugoslavia were the main senders of migrants and refugees to Slovenia in the early 1990s, returns of Slovene nationals from Germany made for most arrivals in 1999.

TABLE 57. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SLOVENIA, 1990-1999,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	6.86	4.77
1991	5.78	8.93
1992	2.88	3.30
1993	2.29	0.77
1994	1.49	0.47
1995	1.81	0.38
1996	1.10	0.43
1997	0.77	0.41
1998	0.53	0.35
1999	0.77	0.32

*Sources:* See Annex I.

NOTE: Until 1992, Slovenian data include migration of citizens of all states of the former Yugoslavia. Between 1992 and 1994, data include migration of Slovene citizens only.

Data on arrivals and departures of foreigners are available only since 1995. From 1999 on data include also temporary migration of Slovene citizens.

Slovenia became an asylum country in the late 1990s and particularly in 2000, once the conflict in Kosovo ended and entry restrictions to nationals of other states of the former Yugoslavia were eased. The number of asylum requests submitted in Slovenia multiplied by more than 10 between 1999 and 2000 (see table 59). More than half of these asylum-seekers originated in Iran, with substantial numbers also coming from Turkey, Yugoslavia and Bangladesh. By September 2001, Slovenian authorities had recognized only 9 persons as refugees for humanitarian reasons out of a total 10,171 pending cases, but had not granted refugee status to any applicant and had rejected 60 claims. Another 9,371 cases had been closed on procedural grounds or refused on “safe third-country” grounds (UNHCR, 2001b).

Slovenia is likely to experience increased migration pressure from the region and from developing countries. With a GDP per capita of 10,052 in 1999 (see table 4, Part One), Slovenia is the richest country in transition and the only candidate to European Union’s accession whose starting position ahead of accession is comparable to that of other Southern European countries before they joined the European

TABLE 58. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN SLOVENIA, 1992-1999, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Germany</i>	<i>From Germany</i>	<i>To other countries</i>	<i>From other countries</i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>a</sup></i>
1992	2.86	1.67	0.64	0.18	3.50	1.85
1993	2.96	2.32	1.29	0.31	4.25	2.63
1994	2.53	2.90	1.13	0.26	3.67	3.15
1995	2.59	2.60	1.28	0.44	3.87	3.05
1996	2.25	2.57	2.17	1.64	4.43	4.22
1997	1.91	2.42	2.25	1.25	4.16	3.68
1998	2.10	2.31	1.92	1.23	4.02	3.54
1999	2.00	2.06	..	..	..	..

*Sources:* See sources for Germany and other countries in the East and the West in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

TABLE 59. ASYLUM APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED IN SLOVENIA, 1998-2000  
(thousands)

<i>Country of origin</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
Bosnia and Herzegovina .	0.10	0.06	0.05
Iran.....	0.02	0.09	5.92
Turkey .....	0.01	0.06	1.12
Yugoslavia .....	0.29	0.40	0.40
Other .....	0.08	0.26	1.76
Total.....	0.50	0.87	9.24

*Sources:* See Annex I.

Union. As a candidate to the first wave of accessions, in 2005, and aware of its relatively high living standards, Slovenia is striving to harmonize international migration policies and practices with those in the European Union. An Aliens Act adopted in July 1999 sets up entry, short- and long-term residence conditions and defines measures for the integration of aliens. It also allows those refugees in Slovenia without status to apply for permanent residence. During 2000, the Government granted about 8,000 permanent residence permits out of almost 13,000 applications for regularization.<sup>37</sup> A Law on Refugees was also adopted in August 1999. This legislation defines the right to asylum, refugee status and clarifies the procedural process. It also declares most countries in the East, including Croatia, “safe third countries”. According to the assessment made by the European Union in October 1999, Slovenia had made substantial progress in improving border controls (OECD, 2001b).



## TAJIKISTAN

Shortly after becoming independent from the Soviet Union in 1992, Tajikistan plunged into civil war. Although a new Government was established at the end of 1992, fighting on a smaller scale continued until a Peace Agreement was signed in June 1997. According to official data, these events generated an outflow of some 184,000 people between 1992 and 1993 (table 60). Data from other countries suggest that at least 217,000 people emigrated (table 61). In a country with a population of 5.3 million in 1990, such levels of emigration led to one of the highest net annual out-migration rates in the region, an estimated -10.15 per thousand in 1990-1998. Most significant of all were internal displacements. By mid-1993 some 520,000 persons were displaced from the south-western regions of the country<sup>38</sup> (UNHCR, 1995). Also, some 60,000 sought refuge in northern Afghanistan and some 20,000 in Kyrgyzstan (UNHCR, 2000d). By mid-1994 only 16,000 persons remained internally displaced and 19,000 refugees remained in Afghanistan. The impact of this conflict on asylum flows to the West, was, on the contrary, insignificant. The number of applications peaked at a mere 200 in 1993.

TABLE 60. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN TAJIKISTAN, 1990-1995,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	21.88	83.74
1991	19.81	48.63
1992	11.58	102.67
1993	13.90	80.68
1994	7.32	54.80
1995	5.42	46.10

*Sources:* see Annex I.

The main destination of Tajik migrants is the Russian Federation (see table 61), followed by Uzbekistan, Ukraine, which received some 36,000 migrants between 1990 and 1998, Kazakhstan (17,333 since 1990), Germany (13,939 since 1992), and Israel (10,300 since 1990). The migration balance with the Russian Federation, that had been positive during the 1970s, changed sign during the 1980s due to the completion of major construction and industrial projects in Tajikistan (IOM, 1997). In 1998, 220,000 out of the 388,500 Russians that were living in Tajikistan in 1989 had left the country. Most Russians left after the ethnic clashes that took place in Dushanbe in February 1990 and during the civil war. The Ukrainian, German and Jewish communities practically disappeared from the country as well. The brain drain and the ensuing shortage of skilled labour in the health care, education, science, engineering and metallurgy sectors caused by these outflows seriously affected the Tajik economy (IOM, 1999a).

Tajikistan has also become the main transit country for Afghans going to other former Soviet republics and to Europe. The Ministry of Internal Affairs estimated the number of undocumented Afghans in Tajikistan to be more than 20,000 in 1997 (IOM, 1999a). Some 10,000 Afghan refugees huddled at the Afghan-Tajik border in October 2001 as a result of the conflicts in Afghanistan. According to UNHCR, many of these refugees had returned to Afghanistan by mid-November 2001.<sup>39</sup>

TABLE 61. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN TAJIKISTAN, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Uzbekistan<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Uzbekistan</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>
1980-1984	91.61	66.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	98.38	67.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	50.81	10.53	7.59	5.93	14.43	4.18	72.83	20.64
1991	27.81	10.25	7.53	5.23	15.63	3.16	50.97	18.64
1992	72.56	5.89	17.37	3.30	22.66	2.21	112.59	11.40
1993	68.76	5.90	13.93	4.20	21.65	2.25	104.34	12.34
1994	45.64	3.68	7.22	1.83	9.71	1.54	62.58	7.05
1995	41.80	3.29	7.26	1.23	8.28	1.14	57.34	5.66
1996	32.51	2.61	2.06	0.38	6.47	0.70	41.04	3.69
1997	23.05	2.47	1.80	0.22	4.42	0.88	28.27	3.58
1998	18.40	1.98	..	..	1.57	0.55	19.97	2.52

Sources: Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997 in Russia, migrants from Tajikistan and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

## THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

When war broke out in Croatia and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1991, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reached an agreement with Yugoslavia for the withdrawal of the federal army. Independence was declared in September 1991. Despite the conflicts in neighbouring states, migration to and from TFYR Macedonia was contained in the early 1990s (tables 62 and 63). After some 29,000 refugees arrived from Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1993, the Macedonian Government decided to stop providing refuge to Bosnian arrivals (UNHCR, 2000d). Returns from Europe, mostly Germany, peaked in the mid-1990s and declined afterwards due to the mounting inter-ethnic tensions in TFYR of Macedonia, where ethnic Albanians made for 23 per cent of the total population in 1994.<sup>40</sup> Immigration increased again during the crisis in the neighbouring Kosovo, which spilled over to TFYR of Macedonia. In the course of 1999, the country received 355,000 Kosovar Albanian and Roma refugees from Kosovo. Most departed from TFYR of Macedonia during the same year. At the end of 1999, 21,200 refugees remained in the country (UNHCR, 2000a). All but 9,000 had returned to Kosovo by the end of 2000 (UNHCR, 2001a).

TABLE 62. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN TFYR OF MACEDONIA, 1994-1998,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1994	1.63	0.40
1995	1.13	0.35
1996	1.53	0.24
1998	1.05	0.24

Sources: See Annex I.

NOTE: Nationals only before 1996.

TABLE 63. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN TFYR OF MACEDONIA, 1993-1999,  
ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Germany</i>		<i>Other countries in CETs and CEMEs<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>Total CETs and CEMEs<sup>a</sup></i>	
	<i>Inflow</i>	<i>Outflow</i>	<i>Inflow</i>	<i>Outflow</i>	<i>Inflow</i>	<i>Outflow</i>
1993	1.37	1.32	0.50	0.13	1.87	1.46
1994	3.30	5.28	6.31	0.40	9.61	5.68
1995	4.03	5.57	6.73	1.08	10.76	6.65
1996	2.87	3.80	7.56	2.04	10.43	5.84
1997	3.08	3.03	6.64	1.82	9.72	4.86
1998	3.09	2.58	7.49	1.42	10.58	4.00
1999	3.55	2.53	..	..	..	..

Sources: See sources for Germany and other in Annex I.

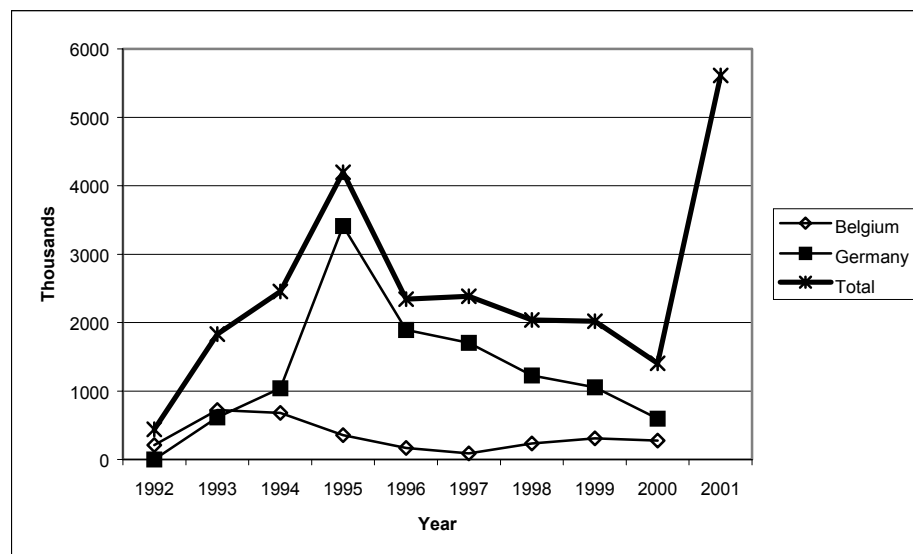
<sup>a</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

As shown in table 63, emigration from TFYR Macedonia started to increase in 1994, after Greece imposed a trade blockade on TFYR of Macedonia following a diplomatic dispute between the two countries. In October 2000, ethnic unrest arose in the country as the Macedonian National Liberation

Army attacked the Macedonian security forces. A peace agreement between the main ethnic Albanian and Macedonian political parties was signed in August 2001 (Economic Intelligence Unit, 2001). Due to this conflict, the number of asylum-seekers from TFYR of Macedonia in 26 industrialized countries<sup>41</sup> increased from less than 2,000 in 1999 to 5,611 in 2001 (figure XXII). In 1999, 880 Macedonian asylum-seekers were rejected by receiving countries and 890 cases were closed for substantive reasons. Only 50 Macedonians were granted refugee status and 20 were granted humanitarian status in the West (UNHCR, 2000a).

An Act on Movement and Residence of Aliens was adopted in TFYR of Macedonia in June 1992. Based on this Act, visas are required for any foreigner wishing to stay in the country for less than three months. Asylum laws are still lacking. Legislators introduced a draft asylum law for consideration, but no asylum legislation had been passed by the end of 2000.<sup>42</sup>

**Figure XXII. Asylum applications submitted by Macedonian nationals, 1993-2001**



Sources: See Annex I.

## TURKMENISTAN

In comparison with the rest of Central Asian states of the CIS, Turkmenistan exhibits moderate migration flows during the 1990s (table 64). The country's relative stability and political isolation have contributed to the relatively low levels of emigration. A number of economic and administrative barriers prevent a majority of the population from moving. For instance, exit visas are still required to leave the country. Owing to the moderate out-migration rate and to the country's high fertility (a total fertility rate of 4.03 in 1990-1995 and 3.60 in 1995-2000), Turkmenistan has experienced the highest population growth observed in the region during the 1990s (see table 14, Part One).

TABLE 64. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN TURKMENISTAN, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

Year	To Russian Fed. <sup>a</sup>	From Russian Fed.	To Kazakhstan <sup>a</sup>	From Kazakhstan	To other countries <sup>b</sup>	From other countries <sup>c</sup>	Total to CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>	Total from CETs and CEMEs <sup>d</sup>
1980-1984	71.50	49.61	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	83.81	57.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	14.99	9.86	4.29	1.33	7.76	6.47	27.04	17.67
1991	13.11	8.62	4.32	1.10	4.57	1.39	22.01	11.11
1992	19.03	7.07	6.42	0.98	5.95	1.55	31.41	9.60
1993	12.99	6.16	3.08	1.08	4.56	3.43	20.63	10.67
1994	20.19	2.82	1.88	0.74	4.98	3.81	27.05	7.36
1995	19.13	1.93	4.29	0.42	4.17	3.15	27.58	5.50
1996	22.84	1.38	4.31	0.37	3.59	1.54	30.74	3.30
1997	16.50	1.53	3.01	0.44	2.88	1.46	22.39	3.43
1998	10.51	1.54	1.78	0.42	1.28	0.23	13.57	2.19

Sources: Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997, migrants from Turkmenistan and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

International migration trends differ from those observed in most countries of the former Soviet Union. Instead of peaking in the early 1990s, emigration from Turkmenistan increased until 1996. The smoothness of the transition prevented the exodus experienced by other countries in the early 1990s. In addition, Turkmenistan is the only CIS country in Central Asia that allows dual citizenship and that maintained the status of Russian as official language after its independence, thereby preventing the exodus of Russians (IOM, 1999a). The importance of Russians to the Turkmen gas industry created further incentives for them to stay. As industrial production slowed, after 1993, the outflow of Russian skilled workers increased. Concurrently, inflows to Turkmenistan fell, leading to rapidly declining net migration rates. The average annual net migration outflow to the Russian Federation increased from 9,150 in 1990-1994 to 15,650 in 1995-1998.

Turkmenistan also experienced a net outflow to Kazakhstan and Ukraine during the 1990s, but it received migrants from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The repatriation of ethnic Turkmen from the neighbouring Central Asian states, in particular from Tajikistan, has been a significant component of all flows during the 1990s. Between 1992 and 1997, 21,171 Turkmen returned to Turkmenistan (55 per cent of all inflows) and about 8,000 left (IOM, 1997 and 1999a). International migration to other countries is marginal. Germany, the main destination country in Europe, received 3,600 migrants from Turkmenistan between 1992 and 1998; 70 per cent of these migrants were German nationals.

## UKRAINE

The repatriation of titular nationals and formerly-deported peoples, displacements due to environmental catastrophes and undocumented migration in a context of deep economic crisis and political transformations have characterized international migration in Ukraine during the period. In the 1970s and early 1980s, Ukraine maintained a net migration inflow from the other Soviet Republics. In 1986, the Chernobyl catastrophe brought about a significant amount of internal displacement. About 160,000 people left the Chernobyl zone independently or through the State evacuation programme (UNECE, 1999). Migration to other states of the former USSR, in contrast, was scarcely affected by the disaster. Namely, the number of entries in the Russian Federation increased from 351,380 in 1985 to 387,344 in 1986 (table 65). While migration to the Russian Federation declined after 1986, information from the Department of Visas and Registrations suggests that permanent migration to countries with established market economies increased to reach a peak in 1990 (UNECE, 1999, table 1.2, p.5).

TABLE 65. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN UKRAINE, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Israel</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>
1980-1984	1 902.34	1 690.49	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	1 721.35	1 609.43	..	..	..	..	..
1990	270.45	274.58	58.94	66.14	125.08	395.53	399.65
1991	210.12	276.20	39.77	45.74	85.50	295.63	361.70
1992	199.36	309.34	13.15	62.40	75.68	274.90	385.02
1993	189.41	172.13	12.83	68.77	81.90	271.01	254.03
1994	247.35	108.37	22.73	61.82	84.94	331.90	193.31
1995	188.44	99.42	23.56	55.72	79.67	267.72	179.09
1996	170.93	83.81	23.45	65.36	88.81	259.73	172.62
1997	138.23	69.12	24.10	49.55	74.02	211.89	143.13
1998	111.93	57.32	23.80	30.94	31.21	159.44	88.53

Sources: Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997, migrants from Turkmenistan and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

With the coming into effect, in October 1991, of the Law on Citizenship, repatriation to Ukraine increased. As a result, Ukraine experienced net immigration from 1990 to 1993 but has since then been a country of emigration (see table 66). Even though emigration is not high for regional standards, it has contributed to the country's strong population decline. Namely, due to its low fertility, Ukraine exhibited one of the lowest natural growth rates in the region in 1995-2000 (-5.8 per thousand). Net migration pushed the total population growth rate down to -7.8 per thousand.

Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation have been Ukraine's main migration partners. The 1991 Ukrainian Law on Citizenship was rather inclusive, as it granted Ukrainian citizenship to all citizens of the former USSR who were residing in Ukraine when the law was passed. As a result, the emigration of Russian-speakers was not as strong as in other states of the former USSR. The percentage of Russians in the total population of Ukraine barely declined during the 1990s, from 22.0 in 1989 to 21.5 per cent in 1998 (Heleniak, 2001, table 4). In contrast, the repatriation of Ukrainians as well as the return

TABLE 66. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN UKRAINE, 1990-1998,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	475.09	403.20
1991	480.39	350.54
1992	504.58	261.48
1993	337.05	286.30
1994	183.84	322.55
1995	163.04	251.52
1996	126.22	242.90
1997	104.98	186.58
1998	65.70	141.40

*Source:* Annex I.

of Crimean Tartars and other groups deported by Stalin's regime between 1941 and 1944 have made for a significant proportion of all flows to Ukraine. Between 1991 and 1997, about 1.5 million Ukrainians moved back to Ukraine. Crimean Tartars and other ethnic minorities started to return after the Declaration "On Restoring the Rights of Deported Peoples" was issued in 1989. By early 1999, some 260,000 Crimean Tartars and about 12,000 Bulgarians and Greeks returned to Crimea from, mainly, Uzbekistan, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan (UNHCR, 2000d).

After peaking in 1991-1992, long-term migration to countries outside the former USSR has been stable at about 45,000 departures per year (60,000, according to statistics of receiving countries). The main destination of Ukrainians outside the former USSR has been Israel, followed by the United States and Germany. The proportion of migrants going to Israel declined from more than 75 per cent in the early 1990s to 40 per cent in 1998, while migration to Germany and Canada increased.

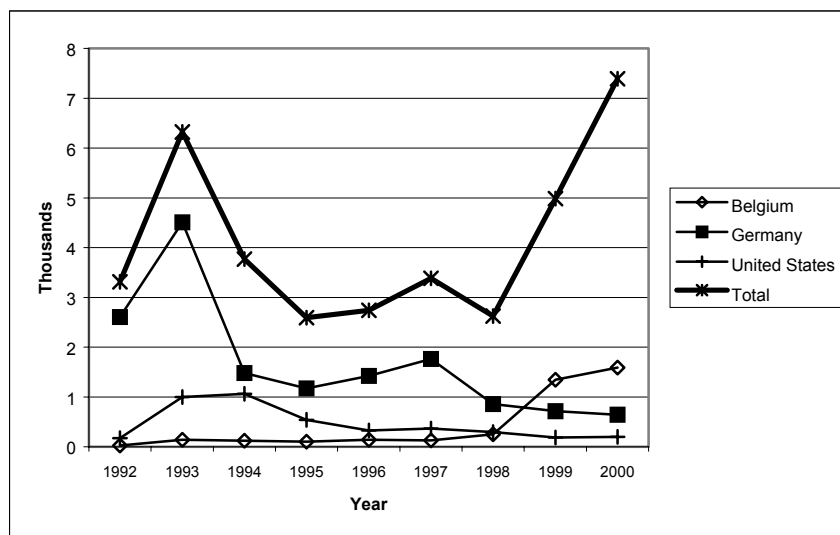
As in other countries with economies in transition, long-term migration makes for a small part of all population movement. Temporary migration to neighbouring countries has been widespread during the period. Up to 1992, the Department of Visas and Registration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs recorded most of these trips. The number of visas issued for temporary trips abroad, mostly to Poland, increased from 85,000 in 1987 to 2.2 million in 1992. Polish sources recorded 5 million border crossings annually in the late 1990s (Okolski, 2001). A survey conducted by the National Institute for Strategic Studies in Kiev in conjunction with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe at the end of 1994 suggests that shuttle migration for petty-trading was the main form of migration to neighbouring countries (UNECE, 1999). In the late 1990s, temporary migration for work, rather than trade, intensified. The local authority administration of the Tran Carpathian region estimates that, in the mid-1990s, 120,000 to 150,000 men left annually to work seasonally in the Czech Republic (Bedzir, 2001, p. 283).

Due to its position at the "crossroads" between countries with economies in transition and Western Europe, Ukraine has become a country of transit and destination for undocumented migrants. Estimates of the total number of undocumented migrants in Ukraine range from 70,000 to 500,000 (Bedzir, 2001, p.288). Three of the five main trafficking pathways in the region go through Ukraine (see Part One). Between 1991 and 1996, 30,042 migrants were apprehended while trying to cross the border illegally (IOM, 1997, p.135). The number of apprehensions increased to 28,025 in 1997 alone; 15,477 persons were intercepted while entering and 12,548 while leaving (IOM, 1999a, p.166). Active measures aimed at strengthening the North-eastern border controls, promoting collaboration with border guard services of

neighbouring countries and intensifying control over the visa issuance process were taken between 1999 and 2000. The number of persons detained at the border declined to 14,600 in 1999 and to 5,400 in 2000. A survey conducted in 1997 suggests that a majority of these undocumented migrants are trafficked (IOM, 2000). The Laws adopted in 2001 “On Refugees” and “On Immigration” will allow some foreigners in the country to obtain refugee status or permanent residence. However, the laws do not establish regulations for the registration or deportation of undocumented migrants.

The number of asylum applications by Ukrainian nationals increased in the late 1990s and particularly in 2000 (figure XXIII). While Germany and the United States were the main countries of asylum in the early 1990s, most applications were filed in Belgium, the Czech Republic and France in 2000. Adding on to Ukraine’s frail economic situation in the late 1990s is the country’s ethnic diversity and the fragile situation of the formerly deported Crimean Tartars. In early 1999, about 23,000 persons in this group were still *de jure* stateless persons (UNHCR, 2000c). Ukraine has also become a country of asylum for citizens from other countries in the region and developing countries during the 1990s. In 1992, 60,000 persons in refugee-like situations from the trans-Dniestr region of the Republic of Moldova sought asylum in Ukraine (IOM, 1997). The number of asylum-seekers grew in the late 1990s from 1,571 in 1998 to 1,739 in 1999 and to 1,893 in 2000. A majority of asylum-seekers came from Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iraq and the Russian Federation. Despite these trends, Ukraine had not implemented national refugee legislation or acceded to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees by the end of 2001.

**Figure XXIII. Asylum applications submitted by Ukrainian nationals, 1992-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.



## UZBEKISTAN

Like other Central Asian republics, Uzbekistan experienced large-scale emigration during the 1990s. These intense migration flows were partly a response to the worsening economic and ecological conditions (namely, the contamination of the Aral Sea area). However, migration has also been stirred by the country's ethnic diversity. In 1989, Uzbekistan hosted the third largest community of Russians outside of the Russian Federation (about 1.7 million ethnic Russians, 8.3 per cent of the population). It also hosted large communities of Tajiks (933,000), Kazaks (808,000), Crimean Tartars (188,800) non-Crimean Ukrainians (150,000) and Meskhetian Turks (106,300).

The incomplete national statistics (shown in table 67) suggest that both immigration and emigration declined during the 1990s. Data from other countries corroborate this trend (table 68). The repatriation of ethnic Uzbeks, a significant component of all flows to Uzbekistan, started to increase in the late 1980s (IOM, 1997). Ethnic tensions have been growing in Uzbekistan since the 1980s. In 1990, ethnic tensions in Kyrgyzstan between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks prompted repatriation flows from Kyrgyzstan. Emigration of ethnic minorities and formerly deported peoples also increased following ethnic clashes in the Fergana valley in 1989 and again in 1992.

TABLE 67. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN UZBEKISTAN, 1990 AND 1994-1997,  
ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1990	73.85	196.33
1994	32.59	164.70
1995	31.77	103.22
1996	15.34	51.06
1997	4.22	41.97

Sources: Annex I.

NOTE: From 1994 to 1997, migration flows from and to other states of the former USSR only.

The main countries of origin for migrants to Uzbekistan, besides the Russian Federation, are Kazakhstan (75,000 immigrants since 1990, according to Kazak statistics) and Tajikistan (61,000 from 1990 to 1995, according to Tajik statistics). The main countries of destination are the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Kazakhstan (112,600). Uzbekistan has a negative migration balance with all these countries but Tajikistan. According to Russian data, migration to the Russian Federation started to increase in the late 1980s and peaked in the early 1990s. Between 1990 and 1997, 385,000 Russians, 22 per cent of Uzbekistan's Russian population, went back to the Russian Federation. In addition, an estimated 70,000 Crimean Tartars and 60,000 Meskhetians left Uzbekistan between 1989 and 1996 (IOM, 1997, p.147). A majority of Crimean Tartars moved back to Crimea (Ukraine). Most Meskhetians sought refuge in Azerbaijan instead of migrating to their homeland, Georgia (Heleniak, 2001). As of early 2000, 33,200 of these refugees remained in Azerbaijan (UNHCR, 2001a).

TABLE 68. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IN UZBEKISTAN, 1980-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Russian Fed.<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Russian Fed.</i>	<i>To Ukraine<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>From Ukraine</i>	<i>To other countries<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>From other countries<sup>c</sup></i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>d</sup></i>
1980-1984	278.72	227.83	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-1989	336.28	232.92	..	..	..	..	..	..
1990	103.95	38.09	51.21	6.40	58.30	3.03	213.46	76.51
1991	69.15	33.28	40.00	5.50	46.87	21.16	156.02	59.93
1992	112.44	26.08	35.45	4.09	36.95	29.31	184.84	59.94
1993	91.16	20.54	24.50	3.49	38.13	34.66	153.80	58.69
1994	146.67	11.32	11.43	2.05	28.95	22.08	187.05	35.45
1995	112.31	15.23	13.67	1.74	28.35	19.33	154.34	36.31
1996	49.97	13.38	8.71	1.87	23.17	9.71	81.85	24.97
1997	39.62	7.37	6.05	1.19	16.96	9.40	62.63	17.96
1998	41.80	5.23	3.15	0.75	12.62	3.10	57.57	9.09

*Sources:* See Sources for the Russian Federation, Ukraine and other in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Until 1997, migrants from Uzbekistan and other states of the USSR that changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months were registered. Since 1997, data include only those that changed permanent residence.

<sup>b</sup> Data for the former states of the USSR were first published in 1998 in Belgium, in 1997 in Denmark and in 1995 in Italy. Austrian data are available only from 1996 on.

<sup>c</sup> Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States do not collect outflow data.

<sup>d</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

The ethnic conflicts that affected Uzbekistan in the early 1990s had little impact on the number of asylum-seekers to countries with established market economies. However, between 1998 and 2000, the number of asylum applications by Uzbek nationals increased (table 69). This rise coincides with the bombing of Tashkent, in February 1999, and the renewed incursions of the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in 2000. With 509 applications in 1999 and 887 in 2000, Belgium has become the country of asylum for Uzbek asylum-seekers.

TABLE 69. NUMBER OF ASYLUM APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED BY UZBEK NATIONALS, 1992-2000  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1992	0.04	0.02	0.06
1993	0.11	0.03	0.15
1994	0.05	0.08	0.12
1995	0.05	0.04	0.09
1996	0.04	0.04	0.09
1997	0.04	0.08	0.12
1998	0.03	0.15	0.18
1999	0.02	0.63	0.66
2000	0.06	1.38	1.45

*Source:* See Annex I.

## YUGOSLAVIA

In contrast with most Eastern European countries, the former Yugoslavia was a country of immigration in the early 1980s. Returns of Yugoslav citizens exceeded departures until 1985, according to information from other countries (see table 70). The Yugoslav Constitution was the first one in the communist block to recognize the right of citizens to emigrate, in 1963. Like other Southern European countries, the former Yugoslavia became a major source of labour for industrialized countries in Europe. During the 1960s, at least 500,000 labour migrants from the former Yugoslavia and their families migrated to the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. These flows leveled off by the mid-1970s as a result of the economic recession and due to the restrictive policies imposed by Western European Governments. In 1973, an estimated 860,000 Yugoslavs were working in foreign countries, mostly in the Federal Republic of Germany (Meznaric and Caci-Kumpes, 1993, p.339). After 1973, migration from the former Yugoslavia to countries with established market economies was mostly limited to family reunification. The number of returns to Yugoslavia increased. In the early 1980s, returns amounted to more than 40,000 per year. The migration balance became negative again in 1985 as austerity measures were imposed to respond to the economic crisis, unemployment grew and political instability developed.

TABLE 70. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA<sup>a</sup> 1980-1991, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>To Germany</i>	<i>From Germany</i>	<i>To Switzerland</i>	<i>From Switzerland</i>	<i>To other countries</i>	<i>From other countries</i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>b</sup></i>
1980	42.41	41.65	..	..	11.57	3.81	53.98	45.46
1981	34.43	40.57	..	..	12.12	3.53	46.55	44.09
1982	22.66	41.81	..	..	11.97	3.80	34.62	45.61
1983	17.70	36.83	7.21	3.86	9.65	4.31	34.56	45.01
1984	19.97	34.28	7.77	3.80	10.96	3.28	38.70	41.36
1985	23.01	31.08	9.20	4.01	11.73	3.31	43.94	38.40
1986	26.73	26.87	11.12	4.27	11.95	2.93	49.80	34.06
1987	34.63	24.78	13.64	4.62	15.40	3.19	63.67	32.59
1988	56.48	26.48	16.48	4.76	16.24	3.27	89.19	34.51
1989	63.44	36.56	19.56	5.29	17.11	2.61	100.11	44.46
1990	66.48	38.85	27.60	5.86	24.95	3.86	119.03	48.57
1991	222.82	53.57	34.10	6.56	34.97	2.96	291.89	63.09

*Sources:* See sources for Germany, Switzerland and other countries in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, Macedonia and Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

<sup>b</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

The conflicts generated by the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia, namely the war in Croatia in 1991, the confrontation in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995 and the war in Kosovo in 1998-1999 have been the main causes of rising numbers of refugees in Europe. Overall, outflows from the states of the former Yugoslavia increased to more than 400,000 between 1992 and 1994 (table 71). The main exodus took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a state that by 1992 had become independent from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.<sup>43</sup> Even though the new Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) did not attain the record-high emigration rates recorded in Bosnia and Herzegovina, more than half million people left the country between 1992 and 1993 to take up residence in other countries (table 72). A significant number of these migrants sought asylum in the destination countries. Namely, some 50 per cent of all migrants to Germany were asylum-seekers (figure XXIV). Sweden registered some 6,000 long-term migrants from Yugoslavia in these two years, but received more than 70,000 asylum-seekers. In contrast, only 15 per cent of migrants to Switzerland were classified as asylum-seekers.

TABLE 71. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA<sup>a</sup>, 1992-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inflows</i>	<i>Outflows</i>
1992	470.95	141.24
1993	441.93	128.74
1994	313.47	130.59
1995	261.21	102.27
1996	164.14	116.18
1997	132.36	183.17
1998	164.88	191.94

*Sources:* See sources for Eastern and Western countries in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, TFYR of Macedonia and Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

TABLE 72. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS IN YUGOSLAVIA<sup>a</sup>, 1992-1998, ACCORDING TO FOREIGN STATISTICS  
(thousands)

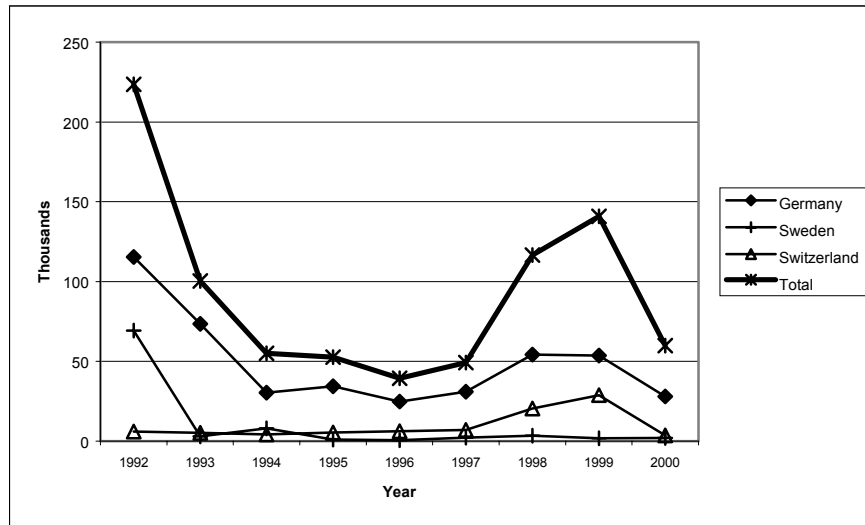
<i>Year</i>	<i>To Germany</i>	<i>From Germany</i>	<i>To Switzerland</i>	<i>From Switzerland</i>	<i>To other countries</i>	<i>From other countries</i>	<i>Total to CETs and CEMEs<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Total from CETs and CEMEs<sup>b</sup></i>
1992	267.00	95.72	39.47	..	24.41	4.20	330.87	99.92
1993	141.92	73.76	33.73	6.69	34.95	4.22	210.60	84.66
1994	63.48	62.56	26.40	7.43	42.58	3.54	132.47	73.53
1995	54.42	40.62	18.12	5.71	39.69	3.13	112.23	49.46
1996	43.15	34.47	11.83	4.56	33.12	8.91	88.10	47.94
1997	31.42	44.69	8.84	3.65	28.04	9.16	68.31	57.50
1998	60.14	45.28	8.02	3.15	32.35	9.26	100.52	57.69
1999	88.17	48.48	8.63	2.22	..	..	..	..

*Sources:* See sources for Germany, Switzerland and other countries in Annex I.

<sup>a</sup> Serbia and Montenegro.

<sup>b</sup> CETs = countries with economies in transition; CEMEs = countries with established market economies.

**Figure XXIV. Asylum applications submitted by Yugoslav nationals, 1992-2000**



Sources: See Annex I.

As the situation created by the war was protracted, some countries eased entrance and stay requirements for nationals of the former Yugoslavia. France, Italy and Sweden rescinded visa requirements for all citizens of the states of the former Yugoslavia. Switzerland, however, only eased visa requirements for persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia (OECD, 1993, p.45). Despite these measures, outflows from Yugoslavia started to decline during the last years of war and continued declining after December 1995 while the number of returns increased. As a result of the flows observed in 1990-1995, nationals from Yugoslavia constituted one of the largest immigrant groups in countries with established market economies after nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Germany and Switzerland alone hosted some 1 million nationals from Yugoslavia at the end of 1995. The average net migration rate to countries with established market economies attained a record –15 per thousand between 1992 and 1995.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was also a receiving country during these conflicts. At the peak of the upheavals, by the end of 1992, the number of refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia in Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) soared to more than half a million (table 73). The significant declines reported after 1993 are largely the result of a statistical redefinition of the persons involved, who instead of being called refugees were identified as internally-displaced persons or war-affected persons in need of assistance. After the Peace Agreement<sup>44</sup> between Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed, in December 1995, the number of refugees peaked at 551,000. Most of these refugees remained in Yugoslavia by early 2000. In addition, 210,000 persons were internally displaced by early 1996. As regards Yugoslav refugees, some 332,000 nationals from Yugoslavia that sought refuge in Croatia during 1992 had returned to Yugoslavia by the end of the year. Adding on these flows of refugees to the migration flows recorded by other countries results in an average net migration rate of only –3.5 per thousand for Yugoslavia. However, other demographic indicators suggest that inflows to Yugoslavia were higher than recorded during the war. Namely, the average net migration rate estimated as a residual of the demographic balance equation for 1990-1995 is positive, at 4 per thousand (see table 14 in Part One).

TABLE 73. MAJOR REFUGEE POPULATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA, 1992-2000  
(thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	<i>Croatia</i>	<i>Slovenia</i>
1992	349.3	166.9	-
1993	200.9	147.8	28.4
1994	98.2	72.1	14.8
1995	84.7	232.7	12.8
1996	250.7	297.1	3.2
1997	241.4	293.2	3.2
1998	200.9	296.6	3.2
1999	198.2	298.0	3.2
2000	198.0	299.0	3.2

*Sources:* See Annex I.

Starting in 1998, the conflict in Kosovo generated a second exodus from Yugoslavia. Between 1998 and 2000, more than 300,000 people requested asylum in countries with established market economies and other countries in transition, as shown in figure XXIV. During the spring of 1999, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) launched air strikes against Yugoslavia and the Serbian forces greatly intensified their attack to Kosovo. As a result, an estimated 435,000 Kosovar Albanians fled or were expelled to Albania and some 220,000 non-Albanians, mostly Serb and Roma, were displaced from Kosovo into other parts of Yugoslavia. All but some 20,000 Kosovar Albanians had returned to Kosovo by the end of 2000. However, a total of 230,000 persons remained internally displaced (UNHCR, 2000d, pp.379-401). In Europe, 20 per cent of those asylum-seekers that arrived in 1998 or 1999 were granted temporary protection for humanitarian reasons, 5 per cent were granted refugee status and 45 per cent were rejected. Repatriation of persons under temporary protection to Kosovo started in 2000, but was hindered by the remaining inter-ethnic tensions in the region. Germany is still the main country of asylum. However, the proportion of asylum-seekers to Belgium (24,000 between 1998 and 2000), the United Kingdom (13,000 in 1999-2000) and Switzerland increased in the late 1990s.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, the United States and Uzbekistan, as well as the former Czechoslovakia and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

<sup>2</sup> However, in Canada and the United States, data include persons already in the country who changed status or who regularized their situation.

<sup>3</sup> Exceptionally, the Netherlands defines immigrants as persons intending to stay for more than 120 days (four months) or to leave for more than 8 months. Norway and Spain define immigrants as persons holding a residence permit and wishing to stay for more than 6 months.

<sup>4</sup> In Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, all those asylum-seekers who are registered in (de-registered from) the local aliens register are included in the immigration (emigration) statistics. Countries such as France, Greece, Italy and Spain include only asylum-seekers who are granted permission to stay on humanitarian grounds.

<sup>5</sup> The geographical dimensions of the region are not comparable over time. D. Kirk (1946) provides the most extensive information for the period before the Second World War. Data for Finland, for instance, are included in overseas migration from Eastern Europe and Austria is grouped with Hungary and Czechoslovakia before the First World War, as these countries were part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Similarly, Greece was considered part of Eastern and Central Europe before the Second World War, but has since been excluded, as it was not one of the centrally-planned economies.

<sup>6</sup> Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

<sup>7</sup> Including countries that only record inflows (Canada, France, Greece, Israel, Portugal and the United States). The annual average net flow to those 15 countries that record both inflows and outflows would be of 740,000 migrants.

<sup>8</sup> The size of these flows should be interpreted with caution. Until 1992, internal migrants within the USSR were registered if they changed place of residence for more than 1.5 months.

<sup>9</sup> The size of flows in Germany merits qualification. As indicated in Chapter I, Germany's population registers include both short and long-term migrants as well as asylum-seekers, which made for 20 per cent of all flows from the East in 1990-1995.

<sup>10</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *World News*, story dates: 1 January to 30 November 2001, <http://www.unhcr.ch>, News. Accessed on 30 November 2001.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, *World News*, from Agence France Press, story date: 15 March 2001, <http://www.unhcr.ch>, News. Accessed on 30 November 2001. According to this source, 10 Eastern European Roma were granted refugee status between January and March 2001 based on claims of racial attacks in the country of flight.

<sup>12</sup> Estimate of the Federal Migration Service at the end of 1997 (IOM, 1999a).

<sup>13</sup> Estimate of the State Committee of the Russian Federation in Statistics (UNECE, 2001).

<sup>14</sup> Information provided to IOM by the State Border Security Committee of Ukraine.

<sup>15</sup> Information provided to IOM by the Federal Border Service of the Russian Federation.

<sup>16</sup> Includes the net flow of refugees to other states of the former Yugoslavia.

<sup>17</sup> Estimate based on foreign stock data provided by 13 European countries. Breakdown by citizenship is not available in Austria or Ireland. In Austria, the total stock of foreigners increased from 720,000 to 739,000 from 1995 to 1999.

<sup>18</sup> The PHARE programme (Poland/Hungary: Assistance for Reconstruction of the Economy), which is the financial instrument of the reinforced pre-accession strategy, provides financial aid to the 10 Eastern European candidates to, among other, strengthen frontier controls and assist in the integration of ethnic minorities (mostly Roma) in their countries of residence.

<sup>19</sup> *Summary of the Strategic Oral Presentation for Europe and South-Eastern Europe*, Standing Committee 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting, 25-27 June 2001. In [www.unhcr.ch](http://www.unhcr.ch). Consulted in October 2001.

<sup>20</sup> Although, for the sake of comparison, information from receiving countries is presented in one single table and aggregated, differences in definitions and classification criteria must be kept in mind.

<sup>21</sup> Calculations based on estimates from United Nations, *World Population Prospects. The 2000 Revision. Volume I: Comprehensive Tables*. (United Nations Publication, 2001, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8).

<sup>22</sup> See United Nations (1998). *World Population Monitoring 1997. International Migration and Development. United Nations, New York.* (Sales no. E.98.XIII.4). for a global perspective on migration trends and levels. Table 5 (p.18) presents net out-migration rates for selected countries in 1990-1995.

<sup>23</sup> According to Russian statistics, the net migration flow would be slightly negative for Belarus (-7,400 from 1990 to 1998). According to Belarusian statistics, Belarus has a positive flow of 68,300 from Russia.

<sup>24</sup> See Chapter I for definitions and measurement issues. Some receiving countries in the West include all asylum-seekers or selected groups of persons in need of protection in their migration statistics while others do not. This hinders the measurement of total migration flows.

<sup>25</sup> According to the 1991 census, 44 per cent of the Bosnian population were Bosnian Muslims, 31 per cent were Bosnian Serbs, 17 percent were Bosnian Croats and the rest belonged to other minorities before the war (IOM, 1999b, p.31).

<sup>26</sup> In 1993, the German Government established April 1994 as the deadline for Croat refugees to leave the country. Persons who could not be returned because their homes were in Serbian controlled areas were allowed to stay until June 1995 (University of California Davis, 1994).

<sup>27</sup> US Committee for Refugees, Croatia Country Report 2001. At: <http://www.refugees.org>. Worldwide Refugee Information. Accessed in December 2001.

<sup>28</sup> Migrants left in two main waves. The first one took place right after the coup of 1948. The second one took place during the summer of 1968, after the "Prague spring". Between 1968 and 1969, some 160,000 Czechs and Slovaks left for Australia, Austria and Germany (Horáková, 2000).

<sup>29</sup> Even though migration from Slovakia was considered internal migration until the break-up of the former Czechoslovakia, on 1 January 1993, flows from and to Slovakia since the late 1980s are included in the analysis.

<sup>30</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World News, from BBC Monitoring International Reports, story date: 30 May 2001, At <http://www.unhcr.ch>, News. Accessed on 30 November 2001.

<sup>31</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World News, from BBC Monitoring International Reports, story dates: January to May 2001, At <http://www.unhcr.ch>, News. Accessed on 30 November 2001.



<sup>32</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World News, from BBC Monitoring International Reports and Czech News Agency, story dates: January to December 2001, At <http://www.unhcr.ch>, News. Accessed in December 2001.

<sup>33</sup> Borders moved inwards in 1918, when Hungary lost two thirds of its former territory and in the early 1940s, when the historical borders with Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were restored. The borders were moved inwards again by the Peace Agreement of 1945, back to where they had been before 1938 (Hárs et al., 2001).

<sup>34</sup> The figure of 4 million is an estimate issued by the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics (Goskomstat) in 1998. The Goskomstat also estimated that between 3.5 and 3.8 million of these migrants were illegally employed (UNECE, 2001).

<sup>35</sup> The Russian legislation recognizes another category of persons in refugee-like situations: forced migrants. The forced migrant status is open to involuntary migrants from the states of the former USSR with Russian citizenship or who could obtain it by virtue of being former Soviet citizens, as well as to internally displaced persons. According to the Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation, the total number of forced migrants was of 956,874 in 1998 (IOM, 1999a).

<sup>36</sup> GDP growth declined from 6.7 per cent in 1997 to 1.9 per cent in 1999. Unemployment increased from 12 per cent in 1997 to 18.6 per cent in 2000 (OECD, 2001, p.259).

<sup>37</sup> US Committee for Refugees, Slovenia Country Report 2001. At: <http://www.refugees.org>. Worldwide Refugee Information. Accessed in December 2001.

<sup>38</sup> The number was 697,000 according to the Central Department on Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IOM, 1997, p.112).

<sup>39</sup> United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World News, from Agence France Press, story date: 22 November 2001, <http://www.unhcr.ch>, News. Accessed on 30 November 2001.

<sup>40</sup> Results from the 1994 Census of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (State Statistical Office of TFYR of Macedonia, 2000, see Annex I). Ethnic Albanian authorities have contested this result and maintain that Albanians represent more than one third of the population (Economic Intelligence Unit, 2001).

<sup>41</sup> All Western countries but Greece, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, plus Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

<sup>42</sup> United States Committee for Refugees, Macedonia Country Report 2001. At: <http://www.refugees.org>. Worldwide Refugee Information. Accessed in December 2001.

<sup>43</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia declared independence from Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in 1991. The 1991 Census resulted in a *de jure* population of 23.5 million for the former Yugoslavia. The *de facto* population was estimated at 22.6 million (UN, 2001). Of these, there were 4.2 million in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 4.6 million in Croatia, 1.9 million in Slovenia, 1.9 million in the former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia and 10.0 million in Yugoslavia, i.e. Serbia and Montenegro. The migration rates mentioned in the report are calculated based on the population of Serbia and Montenegro from 1991 on.

<sup>44</sup> See document A/50/790-S/1995/999; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1995*, document S/1995/1999.

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## ANNEX I

### SOURCES OF DATA

The data presented come from two types of sources: national statistical publications and international statistical publications and databases. Among the latter, the United Nations Statistics Division Demographic Database, with data provided by national statistical offices for publication in the UN Demographic Yearbooks, has been a major source of information.

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#### 16. Hungary

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