

Poland

Extended Migration Profile

2010

Building Migration Partnerships (BMP)

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Poland

Extended Migration Profile



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Background

This Draft Extended Migration Profile has been prepared in the framework of the “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative funded by the European Union’s Thematic Programme and running between January 2009 and December 2010. The overall objective of this initiative is to contribute to the implementation of the Joint Declaration agreed at the Prague Ministerial Conference "Building Migration Partnerships" (27-28 April 2009).

The “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative is jointly implemented by the Czech Republic (Ministry of the Interior), Hungary (Ministry of Interior), Poland (Ministry of Interior and Administration), Romania (Ministry of Administration and Interior), Slovakia (Ministry of Interior) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

The beneficiaries of the initiative are the migration authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan as well as Belarus (observer); also the Ministers and Heads of Departments of ministries and migration services of participating beneficiary countries holding the main responsibilities in migration management, as well as officials of these ministries at senior working level.

This Draft Extended Migration Profile has been elaborated on the basis of a template prepared by the European Commission. It contains different statistical and analytical information, which aims to evaluate the overall migration situation in any given country. The objective is to facilitate co-operation between countries in the field of migration management: on the one hand by providing information on the migration situation in a country, and on the other by providing a sound empirical and statistical basis for policy planning and policy development.

Part A of this Draft Extended Migration Profile aims to outline how migration has evolved during the last years. It also gives a brief summary of key migration trends and issues over the last decade. Part B of the Profile provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions in order to understand possible push/pull factors of migration in the country.

Part C on the one hand analyses migration patterns and recent trends and on the other provides an overview of existing data, such as number and types of immigrants/emigrants, irregular immigrants/emigrants as well as diasporas abroad and remittances. Part C also identifies data gaps.

Based on the information and data presented in Part A, B and C, Part D summarises the key migration trends, indicating main push and pull factors driving migration. Furthermore, the links between different demographic and socio-economic factors and their implications for migration are explored and indications on future migration developments are elaborated on.

Part E of the Profile describes the special interest and priorities of the country. Migration policies and programmes - and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges - are described in Part F. Part G aims to provide an overview of the impact of migration on socio-economic development and the effectiveness of related migration policies.

The main findings and analyses are presented in Part H of the Profile. It also indicates existing data gaps and possible strategies for improving migration statistics. Furthermore, it proposes suggestions for how to make the migration Profile updateable, and presents, for the benefit of policy makers, key recommendations for improvement.

General country information¹



Capital:	Warsaw
Area:	total: 312,685 sq km (land: 304,255 sq km, water: 8,430 sq km)
Land boundaries:	total: 3,047 km (border countries: Belarus 605 km, Czech Republic 615 km, Germany 456, Lithuania 91, Russian Federation (Kaliningrad oblast) 435, Slovakia 420 km, Ukraine 428 km)
Population:	38,482,919 (July 2010 est.)
Ethnic groups:	Polish 96.7%, German 0.4%, Belarussian 0.1%, Ukrainian 0.1%, other and unspecified 2.7%
Languages:	Polish (official) 97.8%, other and unspecified 2.2% (2001 census)
President:	Bronisław Komorowski
Head of Government:	Donald Tusk
Government type:	Republic

¹ European Union's Map, copyright is owned by the European Commission but reproduction is authorised (http://europa.eu/abc/maps/members/poland_en.htm); General country information: CIA World Fact Book (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pl.html>)

A. Introduction

A1. Recent migration patterns: a brief summary

Poland became involved in global migration processes for the first time in 1989. Political changes that were initiated resulted in the liberalization of the rules regarding foreigners' entry and residence, and within a short time Poland became both a transit country and a country of destination. This new situation brought about the need for developing legislative, systemic and organisational solutions from the very beginning. The solutions adopted during the initial period were not influenced by the experiences of other countries of destination or international organisations (IOM, UNHCR, and Council of Europe).

Changes appeared in the influx of foreigners into Poland in 1989 when a sharp rise (40% over the preceding year) in the number of short-time visitors occurred. This numerical increase has been accompanied by an expansion in the diversity of the purpose of visits and in the geographical diversity of visitors. Citizens of post-Soviet states, among others, became a visible group. It is also worth mentioning that citizens of the Commonwealth of Independent States were entitled to enter Poland without a visa provided they met additional conditions.

At the same time Poland also became a transit country for migrants heading to Western Europe. In the beginning of the 1990s transit migrants were mainly citizens of Romania and Bulgaria. Poland faced strong pressure from the western (mostly EU states), to 'tighten reins' on often irregular migrations.

In 1990 Poland registered its first cases of readmissions of asylum seekers—migrants in irregular situation to its territory² – they were initially assisted by the Polish Red Cross in provisional reception centres. Not yet having signed the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees, and in order to respond to the new circumstances, the Presidium of the Council of Ministers initiated co-operation with the UNHCR³ to determine how many readmitted foreigners fall under the scope of art.1A of the Geneva Convention (refugee status). In this period asylum seekers were geographically diversified. Many arrived from Africa and Asia, and there were also a large number from South-Eastern Europe. From 1996 to 1999 the influx of refugees stabilized at a higher level than had been recorded earlier. During those years refugees were coming mainly from Asia and the Middle East (Armenia, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Iraq). In 2000 a large group of Russian citizens, declaring Chechen nationality, arrived, initiating a new trend. Chechens became, and continue to be, the most numerous group among foreigners applying for refugee status in Poland; they comprise about 90% of all applications.

Labour migration has been another significant foreign influx. The number of work permits granted each year is steadily increasing from 3000 work in 1990 to 29340 in 2009. It is also worth mentioning that citizens of the EU and EEA are exempted from work permit requirements, which means that the number of foreigners working legally in Poland may be even higher. On the other hand, many permits are regularly renewed; between 2003 and 2005 almost 50% of permits were renewed or extended. Labour migrants come mainly from post-Soviet countries: Ukraine, Belarus, Russia (Ukrainian citizens are the most numerous among them), from Vietnam (one of the peculiarities of migration movements to Poland). The number of Chinese labour migrants has also risen recently. Current developments allow citizens of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Moldova and Georgia to work in Poland without applying for work

² First readmission was effectuated by Sweden in 1990, when around 300 foreigners from Lebanon, Angola, Ethiopia and Palestine, in possession of Polish visas, were sent back to Poland by ferry;

³ The UNHCR *liaison* office was created in Warsaw on 25 October 1992;

permits so long as they are employed for up to six months within a 12-month period, and so long as they arrange for their potential employer to submit, in advance, a declaration of intent to employ foreigners. This solution proved very attractive: in 2008 156105 declarations were registered and in 2009 – 191524. The overwhelming majority of workers employed through this procedure come from Ukraine.

In a further trend, there is an increase in the admission of foreign students.. The largest numbers of students are from Ukraine, Belarus, Norway, Sweden and USA.

Immigrants settle mainly in the largest cities: Warszawa, Łódź, Kraków, Poznań, Gdańsk, Wrocław, and Szczecin. Vietnamese immigrants rely mainly on migration networks created before 1989 and are often employed in enterprises created by other Vietnamese immigrants. Ukrainians, the most numerous group, work mainly in construction, agriculture and domestic services.

With regard to emigration, the Central Statistical Office's estimates of the total number of Poles who were staying "temporarily" abroad amounted to 2.27 million people at the end of 2007 and 2.21 million at the end of 2008 (approximately 1.5 million at the end of 2005 and 1.95 million at the end of 2006), out of which approximately 1.8 million persons resided in other EU/EEA countries.

Illegal immigrants arrive from the same countries as legal ones.

B. Analysis of socio-economic context of migration

B1. Demographic changes

- **Population volume** (by gender):

year	total	male	female
2006	38,125,479	18,426,775	19,698,704
2007	38,115,641	18,411,501	19,704,140
2008	38,135,876	18,414,926	19,720,950
2009	38,167,329	18,428,742	19,738,587

- **Population by national and/or ethnic group** (based on the results of the 2002 census):

Declared ethnicity	Total	Sex		Declared ethnicity	Total	Sex	
		M	F			M	F
Total	38 230 080	18 516 403	19 713 677	Kurdish	91	84	7
Polish	36 983 720	17 899 282	19 084 438	Lebanese	174	146	28
not Polish	471 475	234 420	237 055	Libyan	79	62	17
Afghan	111	98	13	Lithuanian	5 846	2 847	2 999
Afro-american	80	64	16	Lemko	5 863	2 971	2 892
Albanian	93	79	14	Latvian	151	49	102
Algerian	273	241	32	Macedonian	286	208	78
American	1 541	845	696	Moroccan	113	85	28
English	800	493	307	Mexican	59	38	21
Arabic	459	386	73	Mongolian	176	89	87
Australian	224	128	96	Dutch	540	335	205
Austrian	346	192	154	German	152 897	74 514	78 383
Azeri	85	56	29	Norwegian	166	97	69
Belgian	245	146	99	Armenian	1 082	595	487
Belarusian	48 737	23 380	25 357	Palestinian	229	199	30
Brazilian	66	34	32	Peruvian	80	58	22
Bulgarian	1 112	679	433	Romany	12 855	6 457	6 398
Chinese	212	118	94	Russian	6 103	1 418	4 685
Croatian	336	207	129	Romanian	328	150	178
Czech	831	355	476	Ruthenian	62	37	25
Danish	154	98	56	Serbian	442	297	145
Egyptian	132	112	20	Slovak	2 001	1 005	996
Estonian	54	18	36	Slovenian	84	50	34
Finnish	72	35	37	Syrian	312	274	38
French	1 633	888	745	Swedish	258	145	113
Frisian	109	83	26	Tatar	495	219	276
Greek	1 404	852	552	Tunisian	102	85	17
Georgian	141	66	75	Turkish	232	192	40
Hindu	234	174	60	Ukrainian	30 957	14 160	16 797
Spanish	242	131	111	Uzbek	51	20	31
Iranian	186	164	22	Hungarian	579	258	321
Irish	77	54	23	Vietnamese	1 808	1 072	736
Japanese	149	82	67	Italian	1 367	749	618

Canadian	513	261	252	Zulu	92	61	31
Kazakh	80	32	48	Jewish	1 133	644	489
Colombian	54	44	10	Other	179 185	91 912	87 263
Korean	91	57	34	Not Polish - not established	4 227	2 105	2 122
Cuban	94	71	23	Not established	774 885	382 701	392 184

- Internally Displaced Persons

NOT APPLICABLE

- Population age distribution (by gender)

Age (years)	31 December 2006			31 December 2007			31 December 2008		
	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female
Total	38125479	18426775	19698704	38115641	18411501	19704140	38135876	18414926	19720950
0-4	1789721	920418	869303	1823446	937383	886063	1888342	970420	917922
5-9	1916603	982661	933942	1860557	954675	905882	1816833	932390	884443
10-14	2316036	1183731	1132305	2216875	1133650	1083225	2124265	1087185	1037080
15-19	2788120	1426063	1362057	2708279	1384048	1324231	2620293	1339448	1280845
20-24	3286045	1671365	1614680	3199455	1626334	1573121	3076737	1564661	1512076
25-29	3118350	1580804	1537546	3167759	1606025	1561734	3235993	1640115	1595878
30-34	2848700	1442255	1406445	2917552	1477135	1440417	2979069	1508249	1470820
35-39	2416039	1220931	1195108	2477916	1252412	1225504	2549502	1288160	1261342
40-44	2431224	1221202	1210022	2383482	1197456	1186026	2348640	1180900	1167740
45-49	2895621	1431490	1464131	2763545	1368044	1395501	2638943	1307883	1331060
50-54	3011548	1460799	1550749	3025271	1468742	1556529	3023035	1469078	1553957
55-59	2604139	1231346	1372793	2692941	1273194	1419747	2755210	1302953	1452257
60-64	1586823	720091	866732	1747187	796106	951081	1932727	883282	1049445
65-69	1503698	644559	859139	1453753	623780	829973	1412937	607856	805081
70-74	1388098	556608	831490	1377657	552652	825005	1375706	551162	824544
75-79	1136793	414627	722166	1159727	425276	734451	1157442	426090	731352
80-84	709565	216979	492586	727288	224505	502783	751181	235446	515735
85 +	378356	100846	277510	412951	110084	302867	449021	119648	329373

- Population density:

Urbanisation rate (by gender)⁴:

Year	Total	Male	Female
2006	61.3	60.2	62.4
2007	61.2	60.0	62.3
2008	61.1	59.9	62.2
2009	61.0	59.8	62.1

⁴ Urbanisation rate by age groups is presented in the Annex II, Table 1

- **Population growth rate:**

Fertility rate⁵:

year	Fertility rate*
2006	38,1
2007	39,8
2008	42,9
2009	43,6

Mortality rate (by gender):

Year	total	males	females
2006	9,7	10,8	8,7
2007	9,9	11,0	8,9
2008	10,0	11,0	9,0
2009	10,1	11,1	9,2

Net migration⁶:

year	2006	2007	2008	2009
immigration	10802	14995	15275	-
emigration	46936	35480	30140	-
Net migration	-36134	-20485	-14865	-

Naturalisations:

year	2006	2007	2008	2009
naturalisations (total)	1060	1542	1802	-

⁵ Data concern live births per 1000 women between the ages 15-49

⁶ Data concern only persons registered for permanent residence in Poland in indicated year

B2. Economy and economic climate

- Main macroeconomic indicators⁷:

Real GDP (level, growth rate)

year	Real GDP (level in mln PLN)	Real GDP (level in mln USD*)	Real GDP (growth rate)
2006	1,060,031	341,670	106,2
2007	1,176,737	425,322	106,8
2008	1,275,432	529,401	105,1
2009	1,344,037	431,306	101,8

GDP per capita (level in US Dollars, growth rate)

year	GDP per capita (level in USD*)	GDP per capita (growth rate)
2006	8960	106,3
2007	11159	106,8
2008	13889	105,1
2009	11305	101,7

Sectors growth rate

Sectors	Current prices (mln of PLN), Gross Value Added			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Gross Value Added (total)	931,179	1,029,442	1,116,476	1,194,516
A+B	39,930	44,553	41,698	43,291
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	39,712	44,377	41,556	43,130
B. Fishing	218	176	142	161
C+D+E	229,903	252,226	271,035	272,717
C. Mining and quarrying	22,485	23,171	26,806	29,433
D. Manufacturing	174,906	194,763	208,030	199,913
E. Electricity, gas and water supply	32,512	34,292	36,199	43,371
F. Construction	59,777	73,459	81,074	84,725
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	175,761	188,743	201,936	217,287
H. Hotels and restaurants	11,055	11,920	13,595	14,603
I. Transport, storage and communication	68,481	72,188	76,807	89,574
J. Financial intermediation	42,025	54,162	58,522	65,069
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	128,552	141,646	158,773	180,272
L. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	55,292	59,624	66,445	73,232
M. Education	45,932	49,464	52,970	57,009
N. Health and social work	34,488	37,776	42,902	44,128
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	34,717	38,019	44,625	46,336
P. Household activities	5,266	5,662	6,094	6,273

⁷ Central statistical Office

Inflation rate:

Year	Inflatio rate
2006	101,0
2007	102,5
2008	104,2
2009	103,5

Public debt (level in US Dollars, growth rate):

Year	Public debt (level in USD*)	Public debt (growth rate)
2006	163106	109,3
2007	191336	104,6
2008	249389	113,5
2009	219615	113'9

- Investment climate⁸:

Investments:

year	Gross fixed capital formation	Foreign Direct Investments (in mln EUR)
2006	208308	15741
2007	253729	16674
2008	283906	10970
2009	293704	8251

- Informal economy⁹:

Assessment of size and significance of the informal economy

year	Share of non-observed economy in GDP excluding illegal activities
2006	13,7
2007	12,8
2008	x
2009	x ¹⁰

- Trade¹¹:

Trade balance

year	Trade balance
2006	-19151
2007	-33819
2008	-50634
2009	821

⁸ Central Statistical Office

⁹ Ibis

¹⁰ Data is not yet available

¹¹ Central Statistical Office

Imports of goods and services (total, to EU 27 and to others)

Import of goods and services			
year	total	EU27	other
2006	446927	284125	162802
2007	513425	378063	135362
2008	559521	405303	154218
2009	522593	x	x

Exports of goods and services (total, to EU 27 and to others)

Exports of goods and service			
year	total	EU27	other
2006	427776	331094	96682
2007	479606	374796	104810
2008	508887	392225	116662
2009	523414	x	x

B3. Labour market analysis

- **Recent developments on the labour market**

Polish labour market policy aims at the activation and improvement of professional qualifications. Several measures were introduced to achieve this goal:

- programmes specifically for disadvantaged groups identified in local labour markets
- assistance for employers, including assistance towards the professional development of both employers and employees
- the creation of centres for professional activation; specialised units for public labour services, assisting people seeking employment in an active way
- the possibility for co-operation between local job centres and local authorities
- an obligation to draw up individual action plans for those who have been registered as unemployed for more than 180 days
- the introduction of measures for the vocational training of adults
- scholarships for unemployed people participating in vocational training and other forms of education
- a new form of unemployment benefit, with decreasing amounts received by the unemployed, and for shorter payment periods
- the introduction of measures aiming at decreasing employment costs
- subventions for employers
- more flexible working hours

Main features of the Polish labour market:

- high unemployment of young people
- structural incompatibility of labour demand and supply
- long-term character of unemployment
- regional differences in levels of unemployment
- low level of mobility and flexibility of Polish workers
- high level of professional passivity because of, among other things, early retirement.

The Polish labour market is characterised by a high level of unemployment amongst young people (aged 18-24). Despite a positive trend observed over a decade, the number of unemployed of young people remains high. Currently about 25% of unemployed people belong to this age group, while during the years 1991-2000 two thirds of all unemployed people were in this category. A considerable number of unemployed people remain without work for more than a year (long-term unemployment). The Polish labour market also has a low level of worker mobility and flexibility and a high level of professional passivity (lower than the EU average). This phenomenon concerns more women than men. The level of unemployment in Poland is regionally diversified.

An increase in unemployment was registered in 2009 for the first time in some years (11,9% at the end of 2009 which is 2,4% more than at the end of 2008). This increase was registered in all *voivodeships*.

Despite this, Poland no longer has the highest unemployment level in the EU, but is now below the EU average (8,3% in Poland in 2009, while average unemployment rate for EU-27 is 9%). Amongst positive changes in the Polish labour market one should notice a decrease in the number of long-term unemployed people (50% of unemployed people in the years 2003-2006 and 25% at the end of 2009).

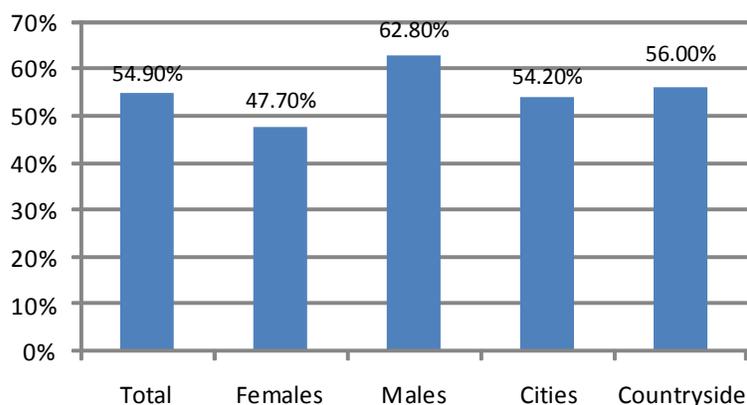
System of social security benefits

A new pensions system is being implemented, launched in 1999. As the problems related to demographic changes and growing financial instability become more and more visible, new measures are discussed. Possible changes in the pensions system for the agricultural sector are also being discussed.

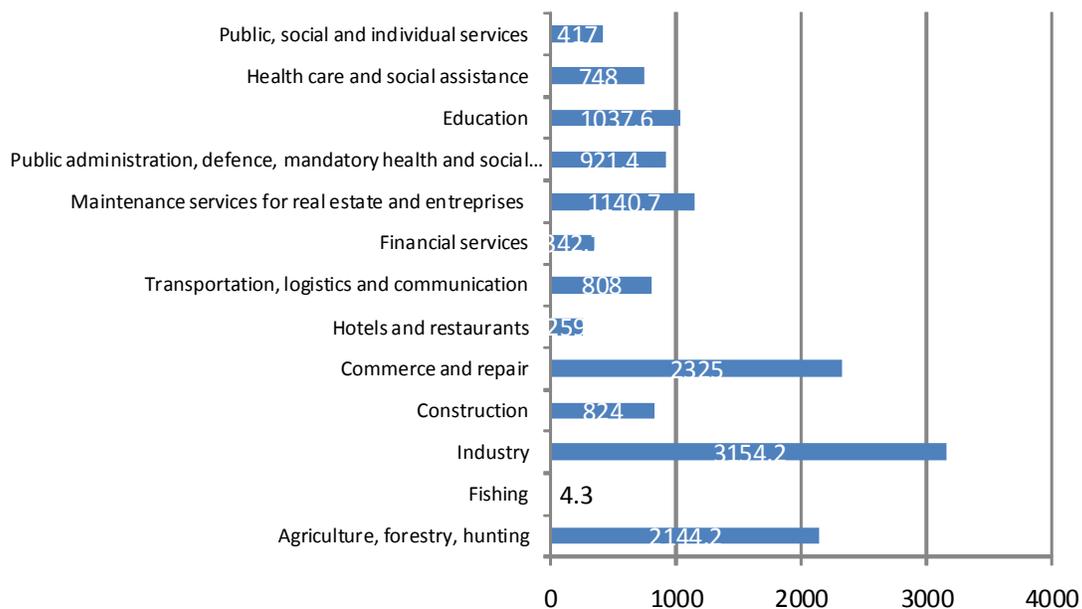
The new pensions system is based on defined contributions: any future pension depends on the amount of money saved in the system, which constitutes of two pillars: Social Insurance Institution and Open Pension Fund. This system encourages an s extended period of professional activity.

- **Employment rate¹²**

Rate of professional activity by gender and residence (in %):



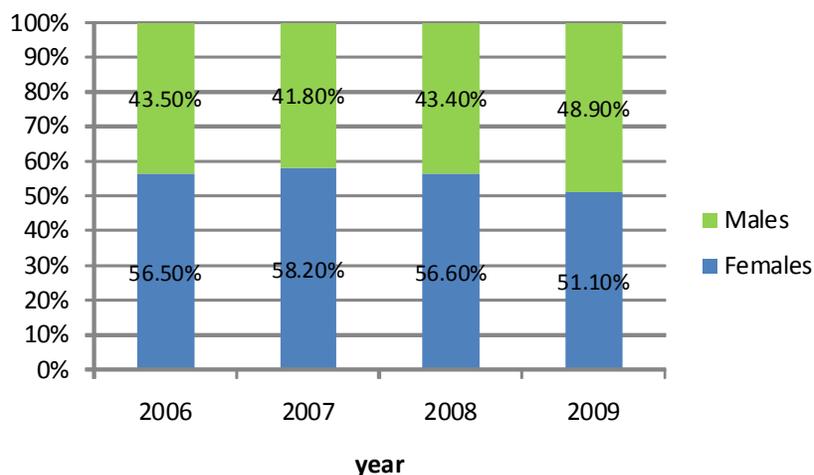
Employment by sections at the end of December 2008 (in thousands):



¹² Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Central Statistical Office

- **Unemployment rate¹³**

Structure of unemployment in the years 2006-2009 by gender (in %)



- **Level of income¹⁴:**

Level of income by gender (in PLN by year):

	2006	2007
males	14946	16281
females	14861	16059
total	14902	16166

Level of income by age (in PLN by year):

	2006	2007
0-15	13430	14693
16-24	13213	14565
25-54	15782	17035
55-64	16013	17717
65+	14908	15630
total	14902	16166

Level of income by level of education (in PLN by year):

	2006	2007
incomplete elementary	11229	12335
elementary	11728	12514
lower secondary	12556	13645
technical	12317	13552
upper secondary	16032	17142
higher	25796	27361
total	15106	16167

¹³ Ibis

¹⁴ Central Statistical Office; Data comes from the study EU-SILC, data for 2008 and 2009 is not available yet

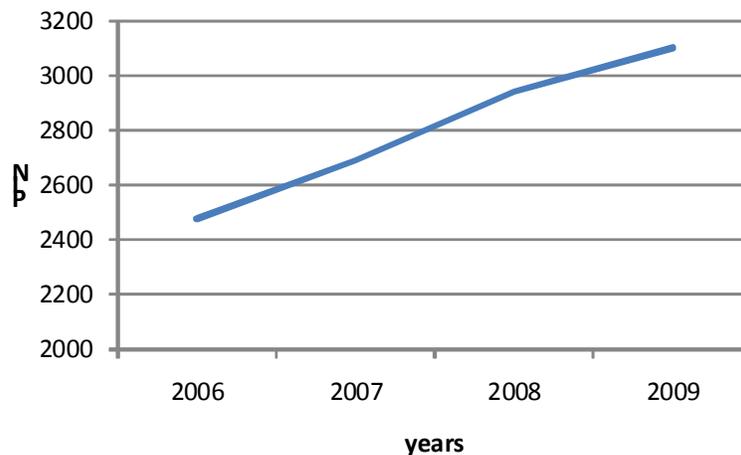
Level of income by region (in PLN by year):

	2006	2007
PL1 (central)	17041	18461
PL2 (south)	15644	16670
PL3 (east)	12720	13687
PL4 (north-west)	14200	15923
PL5 (south-west)	15712	16763
PL6 (north)	13755	15163
total	14902	16166

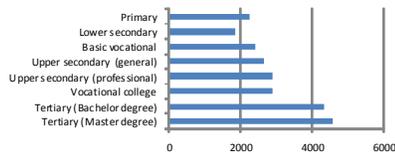
Level of income by sector (in PLN by year):

	2006	2007
primary	10143	11022
secondary	16765	17846
tertiary	19304	20362

Average monthly remuneration in the years 2006-2009 (in PLN)¹⁵:



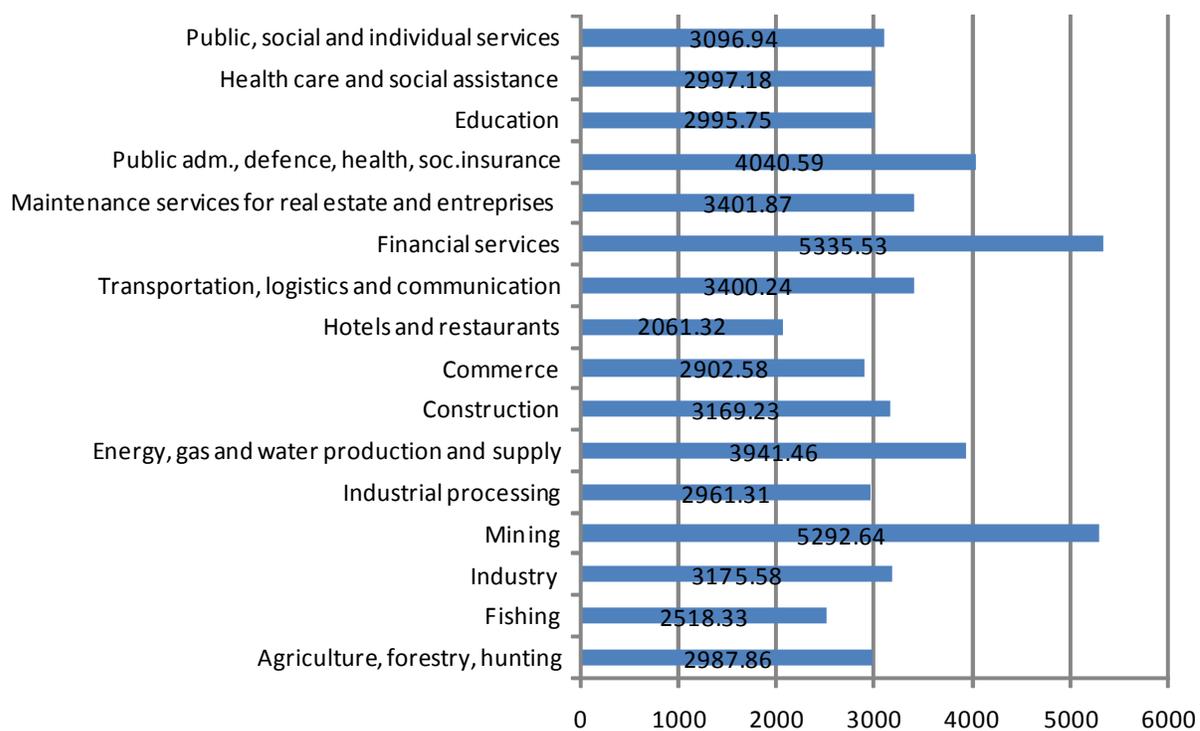
Average monthly gross remuneration by level of education in October 2008 (in PLN)¹⁶:



¹⁵ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Central Statistical Office

¹⁶ Ibis

Average monthly gross remuneration by section in October 2008 (in PLN)¹⁷:



B4. Human Capital

- Levels of education¹⁸:

Net enrolment ratio in primary education (by gender and age):

year	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
index total	98,1	97,6	96,8	96,6	-
males	98,2	97,7	96,9	96,6	-
females	98,1	97,35	96,7	96,5	-
age group	7-12	7-12	7-12	7-12	-

Net enrolment ratio in secondary education (by gender and age):

year	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010
index total	95,8	95,6	95,3	94,8	-
males	95,3	95,2	94,9	94,3	-
females	96,3	96,1	95,8	95,2	-
age group	13-15	13-15	13-15	13-15	13-15

- Opportunity to access educational system

The educational system should provide a fulfilment of the right of each citizen in the Republic of Poland to learn and the right of children and young people to be educated and cared for; support provided by schools to back up the educational role of the family; the potential for various entities to establish and run schools and institutions; the adjustment of the contents, methods and organisation of education to pupils' psycho-physical abilities, and the potential to avail oneself of psychological assistance and of special forms of didactic work; and the possibility for disabled and maladjusted children and young people to learn at all types of schools and general access to secondary schools.

Full-time compulsory education lasts 10 years and covers education in the "0" grade, in the 6-years primary schools and in the 3-year lower secondary school. The "0" grade is a year of preparation for primary education, obligatory for all 6-year-old children. At primary school level, full time compulsory education starts during the calendar year in which the child reaches 7 years of age. Full-time compulsory education normally continues until the pupil is 16 years of age (i.e. the age of the completion of the gymnasium), but in no case beyond the age of 18 years. Compulsory education in public schools is free of charge for all pupils.

Upper secondary schools are non-compulsory; public ones are free of charge.

Access to first-cycle courses in tertiary education institutions, leading to Bachelor's degree and long-cycle courses leading to a Master's degree is open to holders of a Matura certificate (certificate proving that the person concerned completed upper secondary education and passed all final examinations). Since the introduction of a new Matura examination in 2005, admission to first-cycle and long-cycle degree courses must be based on results of this examination. Access to second-cycle courses, leading to a Master's degree, is open to holders of a Bachelor's degree or those Master's degree holders who wish to obtain a second Master's degree. Access to doctoral programmes, which are provided by university-type higher education institutions and research institutions, is open to applicants who hold a Master's degree and fulfill admission conditions laid down by any given institution.

¹⁸ Central Statistical Office

The Constitution of the Republic of Poland guarantees that higher education, as full-time day courses, is free of charge in public sector institutions. .

According to article 94a of the Education System Act of September 1991¹⁹, children that are not Polish citizens can benefit from compulsory education on the same conditions as Polish children. They can also benefit from secondary education until they are 18 years of age or until they finish secondary school. If their knowledge of the Polish language is not sufficient, they can benefit from additional Polish language lessons that are free of charge. Such pupils can also benefit from help provided by a person speaking their language of origin, employed by the school they attend. This kind of support can be provided for a period not longer than 12 months.

There is also the possibility of creating international sections in Polish schools. This requires permission by the minister in charge of education. International sections can implement curricula of foreign educational institutions. In international sections teaching can be conducted in foreign languages, except for certain subjects for Polish pupils: the Polish language and the history and geography of Poland. Pupils in international sections that are not Polish citizens are provided with Polish language lessons taught as a foreign language.

Article 43 of the Law on Higher Education of 27 July 2005²⁰ establishes conditions on which foreign students can undertake studies in Polish tertiary educational institutions, including exemptions from tuition fees.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Poland national and ethnic minorities can create their own educational institutions.

- **Identified skill shortages by sector, profession and region**

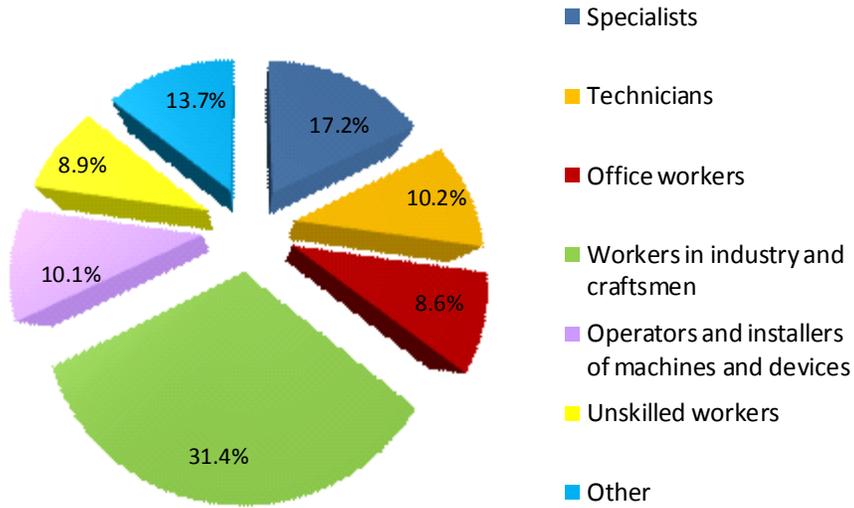
Recent studies conducted by Central Statistical Office among Polish enterprises employing a minimum of one person indicate a continuous downward trend (starting from 2007) in employment figures.

Amongst employers affected by labour shortages in the last three years, dominated those in the industrial processing sector, automotive repair services, and trade and construction were the most affected.

¹⁹ Journal of Laws 2004, No 256, item. 2572, with further amendments

²⁰ Journal of Laws 2005, No 164, item. 1356, with further amendments

Unfilled vacancies by chosen professional groups at the end of 2008 (in %)²¹:



²¹ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy

C. Analysis of the migration situation in the country

C1. Immigrants

The Polish legal system does not include a definition of “immigration”, although customarily the term immigration for permanent residence and immigration for temporary stay above 3 months is used (Act on Registration of Population and Identity Cards).

Data on immigration is obtained directly from the population register PESEL which is held by the Minister of Interior and Administration.

Data on immigration include:

- persons who have registered for permanent residence in Poland in the reference year. Despite no time criterion being indicated we may assume that it will be of at least 12 months residence;
- persons who have registered for temporary stay in Poland and have declared a period of stay of at least 12 months;
- persons who have reported in 2008 a return from a temporary stay abroad for at least 12 months, or persons for whom a declared period of temporary stay abroad for at least 12 months has expired.

Data on immigration comes also from the system “Pobyt”, run by the Office for Foreigners. In this system all applications for refugee status and residence permits, as well as all decisions made, are registered. This system contains important data about the number of valid residence cards.

C1.1 Total number of immigrants

- **Total number: 0,126% (2008)**
- **By country of birth:**
 1. Ukraine – 0,007%
 2. United Kingdom – 0,004%
 3. Germany – 0,003%
- **As percentage of active population:**
Total: **0,163% (2008)**

C1.2 Type of immigrants

- **Persons granted protection in Poland²²**

Number of persons, granted refugee status, 2006 – 2009:

Year	Citizenship	Females						Males					Total
		0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	Total	
2006	AZERBAIJAN	4	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1	7
	BELARUS	4	1	2	3	-	10	-	-	4	4	8	18
	ETHIOPIA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	IRAQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1

²² Office for Foreigners

	CONGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	RUSSIA	100	9	61	29	-	199	95	6	56	28	185	384
	SOMALIA	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
	TURKEY	-	3	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	6
	UKRAINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
	UZBEKISTAN	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Total	110	13	66	34	-	223	98	6	63	33	200	423
2007	ARMENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
	BELARUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3
	IRAQ	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	3	5
	CAMEROON	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	RUSSIA	25	-	16	8	1	50	32	1	18	3	54	104
	SOMALIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	Total	26	-	17	9	1	53	34	1	22	6	63	116
2008	AFGHANISTAN	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
	ARMENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
	BHUTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	BELARUS	1	-	2	3	-	6	1	-	5	2	8	14
	ETHIOPIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
	IRAQ	4	1	2	3	-	10	7	2	5	4	18	28
	CUBA	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
	RUSSIA	30	3	21	8	-	62	39	3	14	11	67	129
	RUANDA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	SOMALIA	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	4	6
	SRI LANKA	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	37	4	28	15	-	84	50	5	29	18	102	186
2009	BELARUS	2	1	1	4	-	8	5	-	4	3	12	20
	IRAQ	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	IRAN	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	2	4
	PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	RUSSIA	27	4	16	7	-	54	23	7	9	9	48	102
	SOMALIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
	VIETNAM	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	31	5	18	12	-	66	29	7	15	14	65	131
Total	204	22	129	70	1	426	211	19	129	71	430	856	

Number of persons granted subsidiary protection, 2006-2009:

Year	Citizenship	Females						Males						Total
		0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
2008	AFGHANISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	BELARUS	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
	IRAQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	3
	KAZAKHSTAN	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	UNKNOWN	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	RUSSIA	244	19	151	61	2	477	282	29	182	86	-	579	1056

	SRI LANKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	8	8	
	UKRAINE	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	Total	246	19	153	61	2	481	285	29	192	87	590	1074	
2009	AFGHANISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3	
	STATELESS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	
	IRAQ	5	1	3	1	-	10	3	-	5	4	-	12	22
	NEPAL	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	RUSSIA	527	47	319	176	2	1071	648	52	324	164	2	1190	2261
	SENEGAL	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	SOMALIA	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	3	6
	SRI LANKA	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	1	-	15	16
	SUDAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
	Total	537	48	324	177	2	1088	653	52	350	171	2	1228	2316
	Total	783	67	477	238	4	1569	938	81	542	258	2	1818	3390

Number of persons granted tolerated stay, 2006-2009:

Year	Citizenship	Females						Males						Total
		0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
2006	AFGHANISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3
	ARMENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	BANGLADESH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
	BELARUS	2	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	2	5
	CHINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
	INDIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	IRAQ	3	-	2	-	-	5	2	-	1	1	-	4	9
	KAZAKHSTAN	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	NEPAL	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	RUSSIA	467	44	306	166	4	987	467	46	365	148	2	1028	2015
	SENEGAL	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	SRI LANKA	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	3	4
	SYRIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	TOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Total	474	44	310	167	4	999	470	46	378	153	2	1049	2048	
2007	ARMENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	STATELESS	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	BELARUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	ERITREA	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	GEORGIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	IRAQ	2	-	2	1	-	5	4	-	4	5	-	13	18
	CONGO	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	MOLDOVA	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	RUSSIA	697	69	425	236	5	1432	765	76	356	202	3	1402	2834
	SOMALIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	SRI LANKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	9	9
TURKEY	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	3	4	

	VIETNAM	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	Total	699	69	431	239	5	1443	769	76	376	209	3	1433	2876
2008	ARMENIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	4
	BELARUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2
	CHINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	IRAQ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	UNKNOWN	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	NIGERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	RUSSIA	384	31	204	134	2	755	434	45	168	83	1	731	1486
	SRI LANKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5
	SUDAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	UKRAINE	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	UZBEKISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Total	385	31	204	135	2	757	434	46	181	87	2	750	1507	
2009	ARMENIA	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	4	6
	STATELESS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	BELARUS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	PHILIPPINES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	INDIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	MONGOLIA	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
	RUSSIA	7	1	12	-	1	21	14	-	3	8	-	25	46
	UKRAINE	-	-	1	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
	VIETNAM	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total	7	2	16	4	1	30	16	-	6	13	-	35	65	
Total		1565	146	961	545	12	3229	1689	168	941	462	7	3267	6486

- **Labour migrants²³:**

Information about the scale of employment of foreigners in Poland is derivable on the basis of the number of work permits issued by voivods. Such data is collected by Central Statistical Office and disaggregated among others by countries of origin, sex, sector of economy, regions.

There are many categories of foreigners entitled to perform work in Poland without a work permit, such as:

- foreigners residing in Poland on the basis of a permission to settle;
- refugees;
- foreigners granted subsidiary protection,
- foreigners granted tolerated stay,
- foreigners granted temporary protection,
- long-term resident's EC resident permit,
- EU citizens, citizens of other countries of the European economic Area (EEA), Switzerland and their family members.

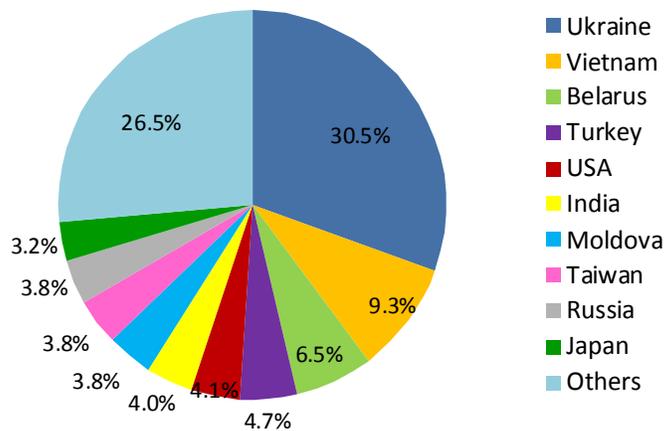
²³ Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Central Statistical Office

The above cases are not covered by the statistics on work permits; therefore the full scale of the phenomenon is hard to estimate.

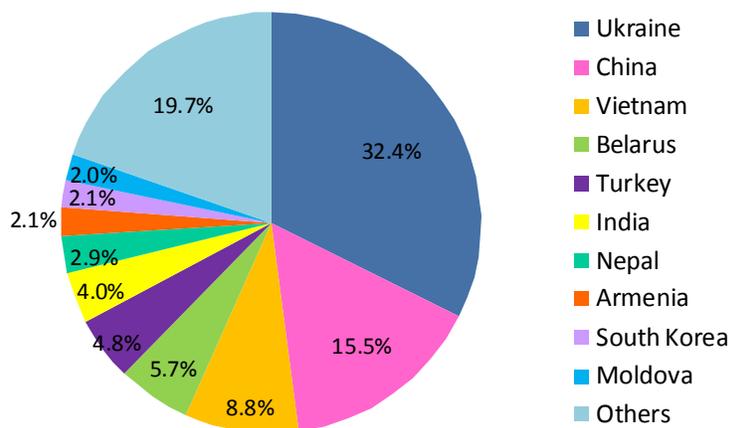
Work permits²⁴ issued in the years 2006-2009 by leading countries of origin:

Year	Total of work permits	Ukraine	Belarus	Russia	Moldova	China	Vietnam	Turkey	India
2006	10,754	3,275	704	405	414	405	999	503	427
2007	12,153	3,851	855	419	971	801	1,064	570	434
2008	18,022	5,400	1,325	420	1,218	2,040	1,200	941	733
2009	29,340	9,504	1,669	540	601	4,536	2,577	1,422	1,164

Structure of work permits in 2006 by country of permanent residence (in %):

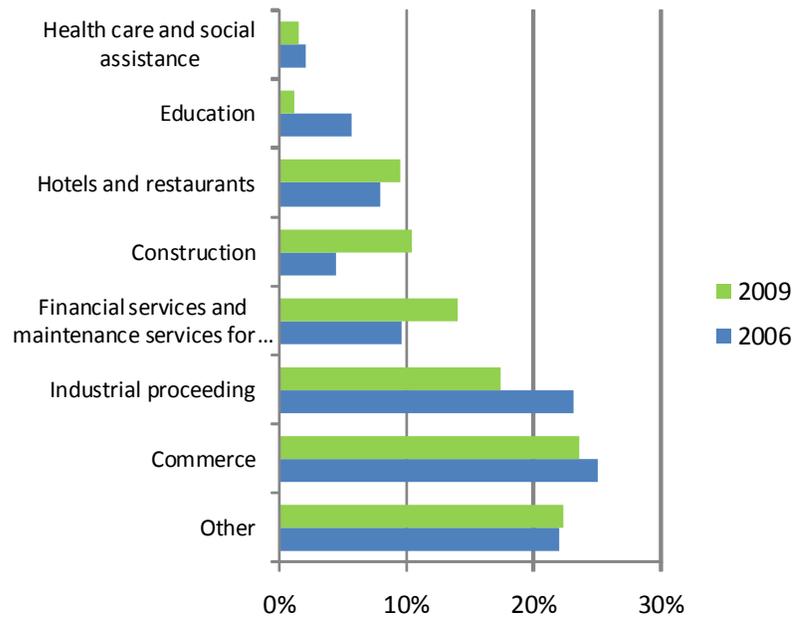


Structure of work permits in 2009 by country of permanent residence (in %):

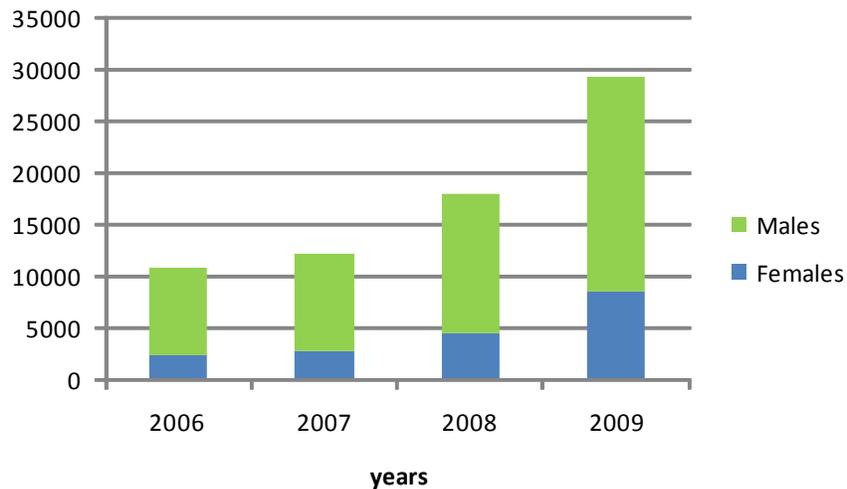


²⁴ Detailed information on working permits is provided in the Annex II, Table 2 - 5

Structure of work permits by sections in 2006 and 2009



Work permits in the years 2006-2009 by gender



Number of registered declarations of intention to employ in 2008 and 2009

Country	2008	2009
Moldova	-	2,645
Russia	1,147	637
Belarus	11,998	4,961
Ukraine	142,960	183,281

- Students²⁵

Number of students, PhD students, long-term interns²⁶:

Citizenship	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Students	students and long-term	Total	Students	students and long-term	Total	Students	students and long-term	Total	Students	students and long-term	Total
Europe	5524	791	6315	5594	612	6206	6407	600	7007	8163	727	8890
Asia	1789	268	2057	1921	202	2123	2003	173	2176	3019	254	3273
Africa	467	50	517	487	40	527	510	33	543	559	38	597
Americas	815	17	832	719	17	736	622	19	641	1788	29	1817
Australia and Oceania	13	0	13	15	0	15	5	0	5	25	0	25
Total	8608	1126	9734	8736	871	9607	9547	825	10372	13554	1048	14602

- Tourists and visitors²⁷:

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	52 129 778	61 917 759	64 606 085	65 114 865	66 207 767	59 935 000	53 840 000
AFRICA	9 538	11 114	13 217	14 914	16 861	0	0
East Africa	1 104	1 214	1 375	1 724	1 868	0	0
Central Africa	819	885	917	1 027	1 161	0	0
North Africa	3 248	3 540	4 232	4 753	5 211	0	0
Southern Africa	2 733	3 429	4 391	4 515	4 755	0	0
West Africa	1 634	2 046	2 302	2 895	3 866	0	0
AMERICAS	294 313	345 181	439 417	466 299	452 903	370 000	308 000
Caribbean	1 289	1 036	1 629	1 463	1 614	0	0
Central America	1 153	1 106	1 424	1 680	1 656	0	0
North America	279 012	327 904	413 872	438 018	420 931	350 000	298 000
South America	12 859	15 135	22 492	25 138	28 702	20 000	10 000
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	88 693	123 114	163 414	193 899	228 844	173 000	137 000
North-East Asia	61 069	80 607	101 840	123 290	146 571	128 000	100 000
South-East Asia	11 730	15 550	19 204	20 853	27 313	0	0
Australasia	15 451	26 914	42 325	49 712	54 886	45 000	37 000
Melanesia	411	19	19	26	28	0	0
Micronesia	12	13	9	6	9	0	0
Polynesia	20	11	17	12	37	0	0
EUROPE	51 691 151	61 385 787	63 926 773	64 366 590	65 373 132	59 107 000	53 071 000
Central/Eastern Europe	24 300 596	25 143 967	24 114 672	24 400 713	24 118 947	21 515 000	24 170 000
Northern Europe	705 253	762 202	865 215	1 068 036	1 270 505	1 212 000	1 085 000
Southern Europe	378 443	398 802	453 696	512 474	633 583	540 000	551 000

²⁵ Bureau for Academic Recognition and International Exchange

²⁶ Additional information about students is provided in the Annex II, table 6 - 11

²⁷ Ministry of Sport and Tourism, Institute of Tourism; additional information about tourists and visitors is provided in the Annex II, table 12

Western Europe	26 233 378	34 996 549	38 390 565	38 277 735	39 219 920	35 720 000	27 145 000
East Mediterranean Europe	73 481	84 267	102 625	107 632	130 177	120 000	120 000
MIDDLE EAST	6 065	6 471	7 636	8 265	9 507	0	0
SOUTH ASIA	9 483	11 710	13 219	15 246	19 721	15 000	10 000
NOT SPECIFIED	30 535	34 382	42 409	49 652	106 799	270 000	314 000
Other countries of the World	30 535	34 382	42 409	49 652	106 799	270 000	314 000

- **Family reunification²⁸:**

Number of persons granted residence permits for a fixed period for the purpose of family reunification in 2009²⁹:

Citizenship	Females						Males						Total
	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
ALBANIA									1	1		2	2
ALGERIA									1			1	1
ANGOLA	1		2	1		4		1	1			2	6
ARGENTINA			1			1							1
ARMENIA	50	20	25	35	4	134	50	28	1	13	5	97	231
AUSTRALIA	1			1		2	3		1	1		5	7
AZERBAIJAN	4	1	3	2		10	3					3	13
STATELESS							2			1		3	3
BELARUS	25	10	22	24	11	92	22	16	4	10	2	54	146
BRAZIL	2			1		3		1				1	4
CHILE			1	1		2							2
CHINA	16		10	17	1	44	11	2		1	1	15	59
CROATIA				1		1	2			2		4	5
EGYPT	2					2	2					2	4
ECUADOR	1					1			1			1	2
ETHIOPIA				2		2				1		1	3
PHILIPPINES	2	1	1	3		7	2					2	9
GEORGIA	4	2	1	1		8	1		1	1		3	11
INDIA	16	1	29	10	1	57	19	2	2		1	24	81
INDONESIA			1			1			1			1	2
IRAQ	5		2	2		9	6	1		2		9	18
ISRAEL	10			2		12	4	1		1		6	18
JAPAN	7	1	2	13		23	8				1	9	32
YEMEN	1		2			3	2	1				3	6
JORDAN			1	1	1	3				1	1	2	5
CAMBODIA			1			1							1
CANADA	3		1			4	3					3	7
KAZAKHSTAN	1		2		2	5	2					2	7
KENYA									1			1	1
KYRGYZSTAN							1					1	1

²⁸ Office for Foreigners

²⁹ Information on Family reunification in 2006 – 2008 is provided in the Annex II, table 13 - 15

COLOMBIA	2					2							2
CONGO			1	1		2			1			1	3
SOUTH KOREA	21	4	5	13		43	19	5		4		28	71
NORTH KOREA				1		1							1
LAOS							1					1	1
LEBANON			1			1							1
LIBYA	1					1				1		1	2
MALAYSIA				1		1	1	1				2	3
MOROCCO										1		1	1
MOLDOVA	2	1	2	4	1	10	4			2		6	16
MONGOLIA	21	2	4	2		29	13	3	2	8		26	55
NEPAL			3			3	2					2	5
UNKNOWN							2					2	2
NIGERIA	1		2			3	6		3	1		10	13
PAKISTAN									1			1	1
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	2			1		3							3
CAPE VERDE										1		1	1
RUSSIA	33	8	18	36	19	114	36	17	3	11	4	71	185
SERBIA		1	2	2		5	1			1		2	7
SOMALIA	1		1			2	2					2	4
USA	27	8	2	11	1	49	19	5	2	1	1	28	77
SUDAN				1		1							1
SYRIA	1	1	1	1		4	2		1			3	7
TAJIKISTAN				1		1		1				1	2
TAIWAN	1		2			3							3
TUNISIA	1			1		2	1					1	3
TURKEY	22	3	19	8		52	26	4	2	1		33	85
UKRAINE	236	93	115	128	27	599	182	94	30	48	6	360	959
UZBEKISTAN	1		2	2		5	1	1				2	7
VIETNAM	91	19	66	28	3	207	100	26	7	15	1	149	356
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	1		2		1	4	1			1		2	6
ZIMBABWE	2		2			4	2					2	6
Total	618	176	357	359	72	1582	564	210	67	131	23	995	2577

C1.3 Irregular immigrants

- **Estimates of total number of foreigners with irregular status**

No data is available

- **Number of foreigners apprehended inland³⁰**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2,371	1,778	2,035	2,339

In recent years (2006-2009) the numbers of foreigners apprehended inland remained stable. The main countries of origin for foreigners apprehended inland in 2009 were Ukraine (1,228 persons or 52.5% of the total number), Vietnam (256 persons or 10.9%), Russia (110 persons or 4.7%), and China (102 persons or 4.4%).

- **Number of foreigners refused entry/apprehended at border**

Number of foreigners apprehended at border³¹:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	4,003	2,949	3,815	2,225

In recent years (2006-2009) the highest number of foreigners apprehended at the border was observed in 2006. The main countries of origin for foreigners apprehended at the border in 2009 were Ukraine (1,196 persons or 53.7% of the total number), Russia (223 persons or 10%), Vietnam (94 persons or 4.2%), Georgia (92 persons or 4.1%), and Belarus (82 persons or 3.7%).

Number of foreigners refused entry³²:

	2007	2008	2009
Total	32,204	16,852	26,888

The main countries of origin for foreigners refused entry in 2009 were Ukraine (12,802 persons or 47.6% of the total number), Georgia (5,686 persons or 21.1%), Belarus (4,203 persons or 15.6%), and Russia (3,348 persons or 12.4%). The number of Georgian nationals refused entry increased dramatically in 2009 in comparison with 2007 (80 persons were refused, which constituted only 0.2% of the total number in 2007) and 2008 (39 persons or 0.2%).

- **Number of foreigners removed³³:**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	3,789	3,030	5,779	2,165

In recent years (2006-2009) the highest number of foreigners removed was observed in 2008 and the lowest – in 2009. In 2009 the majority of foreigners removed from the country were citizens of Ukraine (705 persons or 32.6% of the total number), Georgia (271 persons or 12.5%), Russia (265 persons or 12.2%), Vietnam (245 persons or 11.3%), and Armenia (93 persons or 4.3%). Removal of Georgian nationals showed an increase from 59 persons in 2008 (1%), 51 persons in 2007 (1.7%), and 69 persons in 2006 (1.8%).

³⁰ Border Guard; detailed information is provided in the Annex II, table 16

³¹ Border Guard; detailed information is provided in the Annex II, table 17

³² Border Guard; detailed information is provided in the Annex II, table 18

³³ Border Guard; detailed information is provided in the Annex II, table 19

- Number of foreigners victims of human trafficking /smuggling (VoT) identified

Results of preliminary proceedings³⁴:

Year	Number of proceedings completed	Number of proceedings completed with charges drawn up	Number of cases without issue		Number of persons charged	Number of persons injured
			Due to unknown perpetrator	Due to lack of offence		
1995	20	18	-	2	43	205
1996	33	26	1	6	59	232
1997	37	31	1	5	58	163
1998	41	25	2	14	64	109
1999	17	14	-	3	24	109
2000	43	38	1	4	119	172
2001	49	35	6	8	71	93
2002	19	11	4	4	40	167
2003	45	30	4	11	134	261
2004	25	18	2	5	39	98
2005	31	19	2	10	42	99
2006	26	17	-	9	36	126
2007	48	28	1	19	62	1021
2008	53	28	4	21	78	315
Total, 1995-2008	487	338	28	121	869	3170

Number of foreign victims of human trafficking³⁵:

Nationality	In the years 1995-2006	2007	2008	In the years 1995-2008
Ukraine	174	24	65	263
Belarus	230	15	10	255
Bulgaria	28	-	12	40
Romania	18	-	4	22
Moldova	17	-	-	17
Russia	12	-	2	14
Latvia	8	-	-	8
Vietnam	7	-	-	7
Lithuania	5	-	1	6
Sri Lanka	4	-	-	4
Mongolia	3	-	-	3
Costa Rica	2	-	-	2
Senegal	-	1	-	1
Kenya	-	1	-	1
Total	508	41	94	643

³⁴ National Public Prosecutor's Office

³⁵ Ibis

- **Number of foreigners voluntary returning back home**

Number of participants in assisted voluntary return programmes from 2004 to 2009 (on the basis of the Agreement of 2005 and other projects on voluntary return)³⁶:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total number	2	86	412	740	962	1,565

The largest number of persons voluntarily returned to the country of origin in 2009 were citizens of the Russian Federation (1,189 persons or 76%) and Georgia (216 persons or 13.8%).

It is difficult to estimate the number of irregular economic immigrants. One of the rare sources of information on the irregular employment of foreigners are the reports of the National Labour Inspectorate. Since July 2007 the National Labour Inspectorate has been in charge of inspecting employment legality and foreign work performance. In the years 2007-2009 inspections were conducted in companies from industry, commerce, services, hotels and restaurants.

In 2007, 770 inspections concerning legality and performance of work by foreigners were conducted. According to the results, irregular work performance concerned 20% of foreigners included in these inspections, mainly citizens of Ukraine, Russia and Belarus (62% of revealed cases). There were also citizens of Malaysia, Vietnam, South Korea and China. In 2008 the largest group (173 persons, 50%) were citizens of Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus and Russia. There were also citizens of Asian countries: mainly Vietnam, China, South Korea, and Taiwan (108 persons, 31% of whom were working irregularly). In 2008 the number of citizens of neighbouring countries working illegally decreased, while the number of citizens of Moldova in the same situation increased (6 revealed cases in 2007 and 50 cases in 2008). Inspections performed by the National Labour Inspectorate give only a partial depiction of the irregular employment of foreigners. It is observed, however, that the main countries of origin for immigrants working illegally are the same as those for foreigners working with work permits.

³⁶ Study of the Migration Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration based on data provided by IOM; additional information is provided in the Annex II, table 20

C2. Emigrants

C2.1 Total number of emigrants

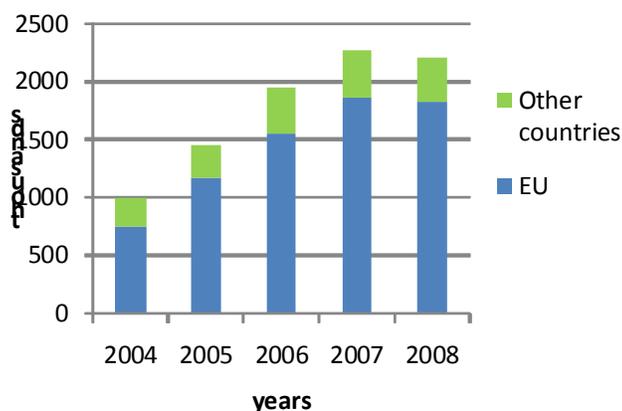
- Total number: 0,196% (2008)

By country of destination:

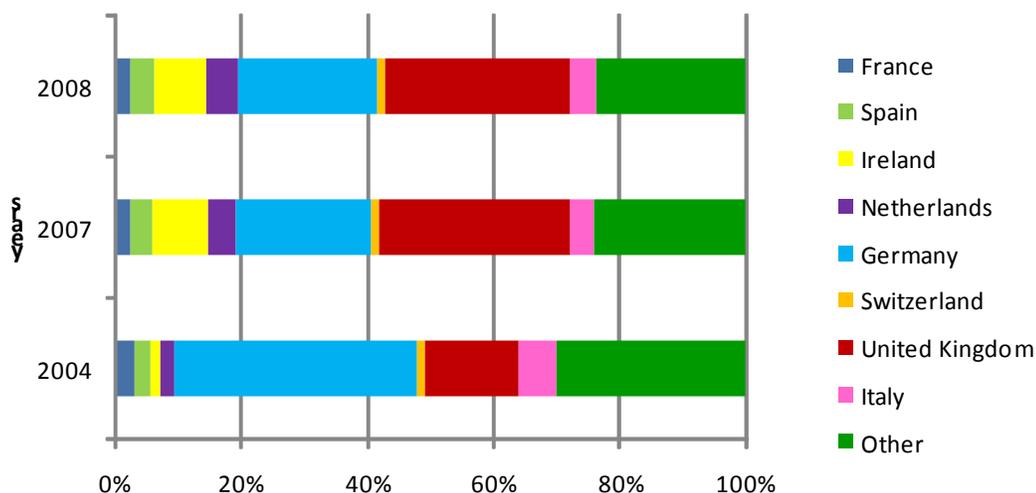
1. United Kingdom – 0,059%
2. Germany – 0,047%
3. United States – 0,013%

C2.2 Type of emigrants

Temporary emigration from Poland in the years 2004-2008 (in thousands)³⁷:



Emigration from Poland to chosen countries in 2004, 2007, 2008³⁸:



³⁷ Estimations of the Central Statistical Office

³⁸ Ibis

Number of Polish tourists travelling abroad, in thousands – estimates³⁹:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	45,262	46,417	49,016	38,142
EU-27	37,761	39,409	41,355	33,779
Extra EU-27	7,501	7,008	7,661	4,363

C2.3 Irregular emigrants

N/A

According to research, Polish emigrants in Italy, Belgium and Germany work irregularly more often than emigrants in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Irregular employment concerns women rather than men (employment in domestic services) and older people.

C3. Diasporas abroad

Polish diaspora in the world⁴⁰:

Country	Number in 2009	
	Polish diaspora	Economic migration after 1 May 2004
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Estimates by diplomatic posts
Canada	1 000 000	Lack of data
USA	10 000 000	Lack of data
Argentina	500 000	Lack of data
Brazil	1 550 400	Lack of data
Chile	500	100
Colombia	1 700	Lack of data
Cuba	300	Lack of data
Mexico	3 000	Lack of data
Peru	2 300	Lack of data
Venezuela	3 500	Lack of data
Albania	18	Lack of data
Bosnia and Herzegovina	320	14
Bulgaria	3 000	20
Cyprus	500	7 000
Croatia	2 300	70
Montenegro	96	Lack of data
Greece	40 000	Lack of data
FYROM	650	Lack of data
Czech Republic	75 000	25 200
Romania	6 000	530
Serbia	700	Lack of data
Slovakia	8 400	Lack of data

³⁹ Ministry of Sport and Tourism, Institute of Tourism, additional information about tourists is provided in the Annex II, table 21

⁴⁰ Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Slovenia	350	200
Turkey	1 050	3
Hungary	6 000	Lack of data
Australia	150 000	Lack of data
New Zealand	5 200	Lack of data
Algeria	470	Lack of data
Angola	200	Lack of data
Egypt	500	245
Ethiopia		
Kenya	500	25
Libya	200	100
Morocco	400	Lack of data
Nigeria	500	Lack of data
Tunisia	600	50
Republic of South Africa	30 000	Lack of data

Polish minority in European post-Soviet countries⁴¹

Country	Polish minority	
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data
	2006-2009	
Lithuania		235 000
Latvia		53 177
Estonia	600	
Belarus	about 1.100 thousands	396 000
Ukraine	about 370 000	144 000
Moldova	about 4 000	2383

Polish diaspora in Western Europe⁴²:

Country	Polish diaspora	
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data
	2006-2009	
Austria	60000	-
Belgium	90000-100000	-
Denmark	25000-30000	22000
Finland	4500	-
France	500000-1200000	-
Spain	130000-150000	18293
Ireland	250	331282
Iceland	2000	-
Luxemburg	2500-3000	-
Netherlands	20000	-
Germany	1500000	-

⁴¹ Ibis

⁴² Ibis, additional data is provided in the Annex II, table 22 - 27

Norway	180000	-
Portugal	450	-
Sweden	100000	-
Switzerland	15000-16000	10.200
United Kingdom	100000-120000	-
Italy	75000	-

Polish diaspora in non-European post-Soviet countries⁴³

Country	Polish diaspora	
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data
	2006-2009	
Armenia	250	
Azerbaijan	200	
Georgia	1200	870
Kazakhstan	50000	42000
Kyrgyzstan		
Russia	300000-400000	73000
Tajikistan		
Turkmenistan	80-90	Lack of data
Uzbekistan	about 3000	

Polish diaspora in Asia⁴⁴:

Country	Polish diaspora	
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data
	2006-2009	
China		
India	200	Lack of data
Indonesia		
Japan	1000	
South Korea	100	
Malaysia		
Pakistan	43	
Thailand		
Vietnam	120	

Polish diaspora in the Middle East⁴⁵:

Country	Polish diaspora	
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data
	2006-2009	
Saudi Arabia	50	

⁴³ Ibis, additional information is provided in the Annex II

⁴⁴ Ibis, additional information is provided in the Annex II

⁴⁵ Ibis, additional information is provided in the Annex II

Iraq	35	
Iran	100	
Israel	300 - 350	
Yemen	120	
Jordan	100	
Qatar	150	
Kuwait		
Lebanon	830	
Oman	20	
Syria	400	
United Arab Emirates		

C4. Remittances of nationals living abroad

Estimates of remittances (in mln USD) ⁴⁶:

		Year			
		2006	2007	2008	2009
Resources transferred to Poland		5 673	7 300	7 590	6 346
of which	EU countries	4 809	6 342	6 596	5 375
	Ireland	1 096	1 670	1 740	1 187
	Germany	1 340	1 448	1 555	1 561
	UK	1 312	1 829	1 606	1 034

The National Bank of Poland only estimates the financial transfers of Poles working abroad. They are registered as remunerations (income) of people working abroad for less than a year and transfers of income (private transfers) of people working abroad for more than a year. Estimates include also income taxes paid by Polish citizens in other countries and expenses of seasonal and short-term workers connected to their staying abroad.

⁴⁶ National Bank of Poland

D. Analysis of the factors driving migration in the country

D1. Main characteristics of current migration trends

Immigration to Poland for permanent residence is much lower than emigration. This results in Poland's negative international migration balance.

Predominantly, the immigration flows were comprised of returning Poles who had previously left the country (de-registered from permanent residence in Poland). The overwhelming majority of these immigrants came from Germany and the United Kingdom, e.g. from the countries which had been the main destination countries for emigrants originating from Poland. Among these immigrants, as well as the ones coming from Italy and France, the greater number had Polish citizenship. Compared to 2006, in 2007 over 40% more immigrants moved to Poland from the United Kingdom. It might be presumed that the intensified return of former emigrants to Poland is a result of increased emigration of Poles to the United Kingdom after 1 May 2004.

The large number of immigrants originating from Ukraine can be explained by the fact that many of these initially registered for permanent residence, but only stayed temporarily in Poland. The vast majority of these people are citizens of Ukraine.

The origin of immigrants to Poland registered for 'permanent residence' was different from the origin of immigrants registered for 'temporary stay for above 3 months'. In this group nationals of Ukraine are dominant.

The main countries of origin of asylum-seekers in Poland significantly changed in 2009 in comparison with trends observed over previous years, when the main country of origin of applicants in Poland was the Russian Federation (over 90% of all applicants) and within this group, the vast majority declared Chechen nationality.

In 2009 foreigners submitted 10,590 applications for the granting of refugee status in Poland – 5,726 applications (54% of all asylum applications) have been submitted by nationals of the Russian Federation, but in 4,217 cases (39.8%) asylum applications have been submitted by nationals of Georgia.

A sharp increase in the number of applications submitted by Georgians was observed between April and September 2009, with the peak in July and August.

In addition, leading foreign groups among asylum seekers during the referred period were the nationals of Armenia – 147 (1.4%), Viet Nam – 67 (0.6%), Ukraine - 36 (0.3%), Belarus – 37 (0.3%), Nigeria – 23 (0.2%), Iraq – 21 (0.2%), Uzbekistan – 19 (0.2%), Mongolia, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Sri Lanka.

As for decisions, in 2009, the Head of the Office for Foreigners issued 2,992 positive decisions: 131 positive decisions granting refugee status (102 of them for nationals of Russian Federation, 20 – Belarus, none for nationals of Georgia), 2,317 positive decisions granting subsidiary protection, mostly for the nationals of Russian Federation – 2,261 decisions, 23 decisions for nationals of Iraq, 16 – Sri Lanka and, again, none for the nationals of Georgia) and 65 positive decisions granting the status of 'tolerated stay' (national protection status): in addition to 46 for nationals of Russian Federation.

Referring to rejected applicants for refugee status in 2009, the number of negative decisions issued by the Head of the Office for Foreigners has amounted 4,048 – in 2,144 cases for nationals of Russian Federation, 1,482 – Georgia, 65 – Viet Nam, 58 – Armenia, 29 – Ukraine, 25 – Belarus, 19 – Mongolia, 19 – Turkey, 17 – Pakistan, 17 – India, 13 – Nigeria.

Most of the procedures for granting refugee status have been discontinued, or applications have not been examined, due to the fact that applicants did not follow through further procedures or had left Poland before the procedure could be completed. In 2009 the numbers for this kind of decision amounted to 8,861 – when 5,928 decisions concerned nationals of Russian Federation, 2,577 – Georgia, 71 – Armenia, 23 – Uzbekistan, 22 – Sri Lanka, 22 – Iraq, 25 – Belarus, 13 – Azerbaijan, 14 – Ukraine, 11 – India, 10 – Algeria.

The influx of labour immigrants has only been on a small scale. After Slovakia, Poland is the country with the lowest participation of foreigners in the labour market among all OECD countries (0,3%, while an OECD average is 12%). According to statistics, the employment of foreigners in Poland is rising. Particularly in 2009, despite the international economic crisis, the number of work permits issued increased by 63% in comparison to 2008 (18,022 permits issued in 2008 and 29,340 in 2009). This change may be partly due to the liberalization of the provisions of the Act on the promotion of employment and labour market institutions. There is also an increase in the number of foreigners employed on the basis of employers' declarations of intention to employ foreigners. The number of registered declarations increased by more than 20% in 2009 in comparison to 2008.

Work permits issued in recent years concerned mainly Mazowieckie *voivodeship*. Foreigners work mainly in the larger cities: Warszawa, Wrocław, Kraków and Łódź. Immigrants from EU and other developed countries are working mainly in professions requiring high qualifications, while migrants from post-Soviet countries usually perform low skilled jobs.

Ukrainians are the largest group of foreigners working in Poland. Vietnamese immigrants are also worth attention, as their economic activities concentrate on commerce and catering. They arrive with the intention to settle and their immigration is based on networks created before 1989. In 2008 and 2009 an increase in the number of work permits for Chinese citizens was observed. In the above period nationals of China outnumbered any other non-European third country citizens employed in Poland. In 2009 an increase in the number of work permits issued to citizens of some Asian countries, like Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand and Philippines, was observed. This resulted in increased numbers of residence permits for a fixed period issued for foreigners intending to perform work (8,541 permits issued in 2008 and 10,254 in 2009).

There is a growing interest in the employment of foreigners within the framework of the simplified system introduced in 2006. According to the rules, citizens of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Moldova and Georgia are allowed to work in Poland without applying for work permits if they are employed for up to six months within 12-month period and if they arrange for their potential employer to submit, in advance, a declaration of intent to employ foreign workers. Workers employed under the above scheme come mainly from Ukraine (about 90%).

A comparison of the numbers of registered declarations of intent to employ, and of work permits issued, shows a dominance of seasonal migration to Poland.

The presence of foreigners in the Polish labour market is of a complementary character. Due to the low participation of the foreign labour force within the national labour market, their role in alleviating labour shortages in Poland is very limited.

Immigration to Poland is still lower than emigration. The main destination countries for Polish emigrants are Germany, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium and Italy. Since 2004 there has been less interest in emigration to the United States. The highest number of emigrants in recent years was observed in 2006. In 2008 the number of Polish emigrants in EU countries was 100% higher than at the beginning of Polish membership to the EU. In 2007 the United Kingdom was the most popular destination, while in 2009 it was Germany and those countries that opened their labour markets in 2007. Polish emigration is

dominated by men, and by people from 22-40 years of age, including young people just entering the labour market; also by people from the countryside and small towns. According to research, people with tertiary education constitute about 30% of emigrants, which is greater than the participation by this group in the entire Polish population. Emigrants work mainly in construction, hotels and domestic services. Emigrants with the highest level of human capital choose the United Kingdom and Ireland, while those with lower level of human capital choose Germany, Belgium and Italy.

The economic crisis did not cause the mass return of Polish emigrants.

D2. Identifying the key push and pull factors of migration

Pull factors

- for citizens of Ukraine, the largest group among labour immigrants, the main factors are geographical proximity, low travel costs, and close cultural connections
- established networks in the case of Vietnamese and Ukrainian immigrants
- demand for foreigners in the labour market
- relatively low living costs
- liberalization of legislation
- possibility of receiving an EU tertiary education institution diploma

Push factors

- the situation in the Polish labour market: imbalance between demand and supply in the context of qualifications acquired through the Polish education system
- high level of unemployment amongst young people
- the high number of long-term unemployed for whom emigration is the most attractive choice
- low salaries
- lack of professional opportunity or potential
- active recruitment by foreign companies
- recognition of Polish diplomas and qualifications in other EU countries
- established migration networks

D3. Possible future trends in migration

According to demographic prognoses, the average age within the Polish population will increase in coming years. This trend should be particularly visible after 2015. In 2030 for example, the share of persons of working age should decrease by 12,5% in comparison to 2007, and in 2060 - by 39,5%. Due to this prognosis it is necessary for Poland to face the problem of sustainability of the pension system and growing shortages in the labour market. In this context it may become inevitable to fill shortages with immigrants. Poland would then become a country of immigration.

, It is generally expected that in the future the demand for a foreign workforce will increase. According to experts Poland will face a growing influx of posted workers, which is connected to the preparation to EURO 2012. It is possible that countries like Belarus, Romania and China will become more important as countries of origin for immigrants coming to Poland than Ukraine, which is now the leading country.

It is predicted that the demand for a labour force in Poland will increase.. The majority of foreigners should find employment in construction, which means that immigration will consist of men rather than women. There will also be a demand for foreigners in domestic services and transportation, particularly in the main cities, as well as in less developed regions benefiting from European funds and lacking qualified workers. In the long-term perspective, a demand for foreigners may appear in health services and technology.

It may be that, in the future, third country workers will be concentrated in sectors of economy specifically reserved for them (segmentation of the labour market).

As for labour emigration trends, it is being predicted that Polish emigrants will continue to work in professions requiring low or medium qualifications. It is also predicted that when Germany opens its labour market in 2011 it will become a very attractive destination for Polish emigrants.

E. Country specific Module, following the issue of special interest

N/A

F. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges

F1. Overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration

F1.1 An overview of recent migration policy developments

In 2009 consultations on a possible new act on Aliens were launched by the Minister of Interior and Administration. The various “actors” involved in the field of migration and asylum, e.g. governmental institutions, research institutes, non-governmental organisations and immigrants associations, were asked for their opinions on the existing provisions, whether they should be improved or developed, and for their proposals on new regulations concerning specified needs of various groups of foreigners.

The topics raised include inter alia:

- admission conditions;
- procedures related to the legalization of stay for some categories of foreigners, e.g. unaccompanied minors, family members and other groups with particular needs;
- conditions for granting residence permits, including terms of validity, and the possible introduction of diversification measures related to certain categories of foreigners;
- the possible requirements for additional information into a residence card, e.g. on the purpose of any stay in Poland and/or title for active employment; contingent links between the granting of a long-term residence permit and the degree of a foreigner’s integration within Polish society (knowledge of language, culture, etc);
- the possible regularization for those foreigners who stay in Poland illegally.

Work on a new act will be continued in 2010.

In February 2009 the Inter-ministerial Committee for Migration came to a decision on appointing the Working Group for developing a Migration Strategy of Poland. Its work should result in an elaboration of the proposals, including the description of the legal, factual and institutional situation in the area of migration, the foundations of the state migration policy, short- and long-term activities, as well as the monitoring of the policy implementation.

F1.2 An overview of key domestic legislation

The main legal acts regulating migration and asylum matters:

- Polish Constitution of 2 April 1997⁴⁷
- Act of 13 June 2003 on foreigners⁴⁸ (entry, admission, residence, return and registers of foreigners);

⁴⁷ Journal of Laws 1997, No 78, item 483, with further amendments (OJ dated 2006.200.1471) [<http://www.sejm.gov.pl/prawo/konst/angielski/kon1.htm>];

- Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland⁴⁹

Residence permit for a fixed period

The residence permit for a fixed period is granted to a foreigner who proves that there are circumstances that justify his/her residence in Poland for a period longer than 3 months. The permit is granted whenever there is a period necessary for the fulfillment of the purpose of the residence. However, this is not longer than for two years (with certain exceptions). In the case of a continuation of circumstances justifying a longer stay in Poland, he/she can apply for another residence permit for a fixed period.

Decisions on residence permits for a fixed period, as well as on the residence card, are issued upon application by the foreigner by the *voivod* competent regarding the applicant's place of stay⁵⁰ (or intended stay in the case of a foreigner remaining abroad who submits the application through the consul⁵¹). The foreigner staying in Poland is obliged to submit the application at least 45 days before the expiry of the residence period indicated in their visa, or before the expiry of the previous permit. For the period of these proceedings, the *voivod* issues the foreigner with a national visa,⁵² and cancels it after issuing the final decision on the residence permit for a fixed period.

When submitting the application the foreigner is obliged to present a valid travel document (or, if not available, another document confirming his/her identity) and to attach any additionally required documents. Unless the provisions of the Act state otherwise, the applicant seeking a residence permit for a fixed period is also obliged to be in possession of:

- health insurance in the sense determined according to the regulations on the health care services financed from the public resources, or a proof of the means to cover the costs of medical treatment on the territory of Poland by the insurance company;
- a stable and regular source of income sufficient for covering the foreigner's costs of living, as well as that of financially depended family members,⁵³ or sufficient financial means to cover living costs (and studies, if the applicant resides in Poland due to his/her studies) and the return costs.

⁴⁸ Journal of Laws 2006, No 234, item 1694, with further amendments (Dz.U.2007.120.818, Dz.U.2007.165.1170, Dz.U.2008.70.416, Dz.U.2008.180.1112, Dz.U.2008.216.1367, Dz. U. 2008.227.1505, Dz. U. 2008.234.1570, Dz. U. 2009.6.33, Dz.U.2009.31.206, Dz.U.2009.95.790);

⁴⁹ Journal of Laws 2006, No 234, item. 1695, with further amendments (Dz.U.2007.120.818, Dz.U.2008.70.416, Dz.U.2008.216.1367; Dz.U.2009.95.790);

⁵⁰ The application for a residence permit may also include the foreigner's children or other persons under his/her guardianship;

⁵¹ In such a case the consul attaches to the application any information concerning the entry and stay of the foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Poland, and whether this constitutes a threat to the state defence or security or to the protection of public safety and order;

⁵² If this period is not met the foreigner does not receive the visa and is obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Poland before expiry of the period indicated in the visa or in the residence permit for a fixed period, in case the proceedings of granting the residence permit for a fixed period were not completed before the expiry of this period of stay.

⁵³ This condition is fulfilled also in cases when the costs of living of the foreigner are covered by a family member obliged to cover his/her subsistence, who resides on the territory of the Republic of Poland. The above-mentioned income, after deducting the costs of accommodation, on each financially depended family member of the foreigner, or the foreigner himself/herself if he/she is a single person, must be higher than the amount of income entitling them to financial benefits from the social assistance on the basis of the act of 12 March 2004 on social assistance (J. L. No 64 item 593, with further amendments);

Before issuing a decision on granting the residence permit for a fixed period, the *voivod* submits a request to the commander of the Border Guards division, *Voivodship* Commander of the Police, Chief of the Internal Security Agency and, if needed, to the consul competent with respect to the last place of the foreigner's residence abroad or to other organs⁵⁴, to provide information on whether the entry and stay of the foreigner on the territory of the Republic of Poland constitutes a threat to the state defence or security or to the protection of public safety and order⁵⁵.

If the residence permit for a fixed period is granted within the so called family reunification procedure, the application for the permit for a family member is submitted by the foreigner who resides in Poland and who fulfils the conditions specified by the law.⁵⁶

If the provisions of the Act do not state otherwise, the foreigner shall be refused a residence permit for a fixed period, if:

- a) he/she does not fulfil the requirements related to the granting of the permit;
- b) his/her data are entered into the registry (see annex 1) or in the Schengen Information System for the entry denial⁵⁷;
- c) the circumstances of the case show that the purpose of the entry or stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland is or will be different than the declared one;
- d) the basis for the residence application is a marriage concluded solely for the purpose of abusing the appropriate regulations;
- e) it is required by the state defence or security concerns or the protection of public safety and order or the interests of the Republic of Poland;
- f) he/she has, during the proceedings, submitted documents containing false information, has testified untruthfully or has concealed truth;
- g) has been diagnosed with a disease or infection under the obligatory treatment on the basis of the Act of 6 September 2001 on contagious diseases and infections⁵⁸, or there is a suspicion of such a disease or infection, and the foreigner does not give consent for this treatment;
- h) does not comply with fiscal obligations towards the State Treasury;

⁵⁴ E.g. in the case of a foreigner who intends to continue on the territory of the Republic of Poland the studies started on the territory of another European Union member state, the voivod may ask the competent organ of this state to provide information on the stay of this foreigner on its territory.

⁵⁵ These organs are obliged to provide the information within a period of 30 days from the date of receiving the request. If the above-mentioned organs do not provide the information within the agreed deadline it is assumed that the requirement for obtaining information has been fulfilled. In particularly justified cases this deadline may be prolonged to 3 months. The organ obliged to provide information informs the voivod about any prolongation.

⁵⁶ This entitlement refers to the foreigner who resides in Poland:

- on the basis of the permit to settle
- on the basis of the long-term EC resident's residence permit;
- with a refugee status;
- in relation to granting subsidiary protection;
- at least 2 years on the basis of the residence permit for a fixed period, including immediately prior to submitting the application for the residence permit for a fixed period for a family member – on the basis of a permit issued for a period of stay of not shorter than a year;
- on the basis of the residence permit for a fixed period referred to in art. 53 item 1 point 17 and 18 (a scientist).

⁵⁷ If the foreigners data are registered in the Schengen Information System for the entry refusal, then there are serious reasons for granting the residence permit for a fixed period, referred to in art. 57 item 5a, the voivod requests the opinion referred to in art. 25 item 1 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, through the Commander-in-Chief of the Police.

⁵⁸ J. L. No 126, item 1384, with further amendments.

- i) did not return the costs of expulsion covered from the state budget
- j) stays illegally on the territory of the Republic of Poland.

In the case of any of the circumstances described above by the letters c-j, and also in the situation where the foreigner left the territory of Poland permanently, or the purpose for which the permit was granted is no longer valid, the competent voivod shall withdraw the residence permit for a fixed period.

Permit to settle and the long-term resident's EC residence permit

The decision on granting the permit to settle or long-term resident's EC residence permit, as well as an appropriate residence card, are issued by the *voivod* competent with respect to the foreigner's place of stay.⁵⁹ Both types of permits are granted for an indefinite period of time. Similarly, as in the case of the residence permit for a fixed period, before granting the permit to settle or the long-term resident's EC residence permit, the *voivod* submits a request to the Commanding Officer of the Border Guards division, the *Voivodship* Commander of the Police and the Chief of the Internal Security Agency, and if the need be also to other organs, to send any information on whether the entry and stay of the foreigner on the territory of Poland poses a threat to the state defence or security or to the protection of the public safety and order⁶⁰.

The permit to settle is granted to a foreigner who:

- is an underage child of a foreigner who holds the permit to settle, born on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
- is married with a Polish citizen and has been for at least 3 years before submitting the application, and immediately before submitting the application has resided continuously on the territory of the Republic of Poland for at least 2 years on the basis of a residence permit for a fixed period;
- immediately before submitting the application resided continuously on the territory of Poland for a period not shorter than 10 years on the basis of the tolerated stay status or for a period of 5 years after being granted a refugee status or subsidiary protection status⁶¹;

⁵⁹ For the period of the proceedings, in cases where the foreigner submitted the application during his/her authorised residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland (i.e. before the expiry of the validity of the hitherto permit/visa), and the proceedings regarding granting the permit to settle/the long-term resident's EC residence permit were not completed before the expiry of the residence period, the voivod issues a national visa to the foreigner and cancels it upon issuing a final decision. If this period is not met, the foreigner is obliged to leave the territory of the Republic of Poland before the expiry on the residence period indicated in his/her visa or on the basis of the residence permit for a fixed period.

⁶⁰ These organs are obliged to provide information within 30 days from the date of the receipt of the application on whether the entry and stay of the foreigner on the territory of Poland poses a threat to the state defence or security or to the protection of the public safety and order. In cases where these organs do not provide the information within the period of 30 days from the date of the receipt of the request, the requirement for obtaining information is considered to be fulfilled. In particularly justified cases the above-mentioned period may be extended to 3 months, and the organ obliged to pass the information notifies the voivod about this fact.

⁶¹ In the case of the foreigner remaining on the territory of the Republic of Poland on the basis of refugee status, subsidiary protection status or tolerated stay status granted in relation to the examination of the refugee status application for the period of stay during the proceedings, even if the foreigner was placed during this period in a guarded centre, or placed under the arrest with the purpose of expulsion, shall be included in "continuous residence" referred to in point 3. The stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland is considered to be continuous if no part of the break was longer than 6 months and did not amount to 10 months in total, unless the break was caused by:

1. performing work obligations or performing work out of the territory of the Republic of Poland on the basis of a contract concluded with an employer whose seat is located on the territory of the Republic of Poland;

- is a child of a Polish citizen and stays under his/her parental care.

The permit to settle expires by legal effect on the day on which the foreigner received the long-term resident's EC residence permit.

A long-term resident's EC residence permit shall be granted to a foreigner residing legally and continuously in the territory of the Republic of Poland for a period of at least 5 years directly prior to submitting the application, and who possesses:

- a stable and regular source of income sufficient for covering their costs of living, as well as those of any family members financially dependent on him/her;
- health insurance in the sense appropriate to the provisions on the public health insurance or the confirmation of the coverage of the costs of medical treatment on the territory of the Republic of Poland by the insurance company.

The foreigner is refused the permit to settle, if:

- he/she does not fulfil the above-mentioned requirements related to granting the permit;
- his/her data are in the registry (see annex 1) or in the Schengen Information System for the purpose of entry denial⁶²;
- it is required by the state defence or security considerations or by the protection of the public safety and order or the interests of the Republic of Poland;
- the application is submitted on the fact of a marriage concluded solely for the purpose of abusing the relevant provisions;
- he/she has submitted during the procedure documents containing false information or has testified untruthfully or has concealed the truth;
- he/she does not fulfil his/her fiscal obligations towards the State Treasury;
- he/she did not return the costs of expulsion financed from the state budget.

The foreigner is refused the long-term resident's EC residence permit, if:

- he/she does not fulfil the above-mentioned requirements related to granting the permit;
- it is required by the state defence or security considerations or by the protection of the public safety and order.

The permit to settle shall be cancelled in the case of any of the above-mentioned circumstances justifying the refusal of the permit come to light after a positive decision was issued, or if the foreigner receives for a wilful crime a sentence in Poland of at least 3 years of imprisonment, or left the territory of the Republic of Poland permanently. Similarly, the long-term resident's EC residence permit is withdrawn – if its acquisition was unlawful; when the foreigner left the territory of the Republic of Poland for a period exceeding 6 years or if the foreigner left the territory of the European Union for 12 consecutive months, or if he/she obtained a long-term resident's EC residence permit on the territory of another member state of the European Union, and also when the foreigner poses a real and serious threat to the state defence or security or to the protection of public safety and order.

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2. accompanying a spouse who is performing the work obligations or performing work in the circumstances referred to in point 1;
 3. medical treatment.

⁶² If the foreigner's data are in the Schengen Information System for the purpose of entry denial, and there are serious reasons for granting the permit to settle (particularly of a humanitarian nature or resulting from international obligations taking into account the interests of the state which made the entry into the Schengen Information) before issuing the long-term resident's EC residence permit the voivod requests the opinion referred to in art. 25 paragraph 1 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement through the Commander-in-Chief of the Police.

Any decision on the withdrawal of the permit to settle, or the long-term resident's EC residence permit, is issued by the *voivod* competent with respect to the foreigner's place of stay, *ex officio* or at the request of the Minister of National Defence, Chief of the Internal Security Agency, Commanding Officer of the Border Guards division or the *Voivodship* Commander of the Police.

In cases where the foreigner's permit to settle is withdrawn because:

- it is required by the state defence or security considerations or by the protection of public safety and order or the interest of the Republic of Poland,
- the application for the permit and/or any documents attached to it contained false personal data or false information,
- during the procedure of granting the permit to settle the foreigner testified untruthfully or has concealed truth, or has forged or altered a document or used such a document as an authentic one,
- the applicant has been sentenced in Poland for a willful crime for at least 3 years of imprisonment.

The decision on the withdrawal of the permit to settle orders also the expulsion of the foreigner.

Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Poland⁶³

A foreigner may be granted protection on the territory of the Republic of Poland through:

- 1) **refugee status** (granted according to the wording of the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967 related to the Status of Refugees).

In any decision refusing refugee status the Head of the Office for Foreigners (or the Refugee Board in the second instance) may take a decision on granting:

- 2) **subsidiary protection** – in case the foreigner does not fulfil the conditions necessary for granting refugee status. However, the return to his/her country of origin might constitute a real threat or serious harm, from a prison sentence to the death penalty; torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; serious and personal threat to life or health resulting from widespread use of violence against civilians in situations of the international or internal armed conflict⁶⁴;
- 3) **tolerated stay status** – i.e. national protection status granted in situations when the expulsion of the foreigner could result in going back to a country where his/her right to life, freedom and personal security would be jeopardised, where he/she would become a victim of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or where he/she would be forced to work or denied the right to fair trial or be punished without legal grounds in the light of the wording of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed at Rome on 4 November 1950; when the expulsion would breach the right to family life in the wording of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, or would constitute a breach of the rights of a child, as specified in the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1989, to a degree seriously endangering its

⁶³ Journal of Laws 2006, No 234, item. 1695, with further amendments (Dz.U.2007.120.818, Dz.U.2008.70.416, Dz.U.2008.216.1367; Dz.U.2009.95.790);

⁶⁴ Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted - OJ L 304 of 30.9.2004, page 2-12;

psychological and physical development; also when the expulsion cannot be executed due to reasons beyond the powers of the organ taking the decision on the expulsion or of the foreigner.

This status may be also granted to a foreigner who could be expelled only to a country where extradition is inadmissible on the basis of the court's judgment or the decision of the Minister of Justice on refusing to extradite the foreigner.

Other forms of protection granted to foreigners in the Republic of Poland are:

- 4) **granting asylum** – i.e. national protection status specified in the Polish Constitution and granted in situations where it is necessary to safeguard the protection of the foreigner and when it is in the vital interest of the Republic of Poland;
- 5) **granting temporary protection** – in the case of foreigners arriving to the Republic of Poland on a mass scale, who left their country of origin or a specific geographic area as a result of foreign invasion, war, civil war, ethnic conflicts or grave human rights violations. Temporary protection is granted on the basis and across the scope specified by the decision of the Council of the European Union for a period specified individually for each decision⁶⁵. So far, there are no cases of this form of protection being granted, either in Poland or in the EU.

Other important Laws:

Act of 9 November 2000 on Repatriation⁶⁶

A repatriate is a person of Polish origin who arrived in the Republic of Poland on the basis of a repatriation visa and with the intention of taking up permanent residence. A person arriving in the Republic of Poland on the basis of a repatriation visa shall acquire Polish citizenship by virtue of the law from the day of crossing the border of the Republic of Poland.

In the meaning of this act, a person of Polish origin is defined as a person declaring Polish nationality and fulfilling the following conditions: having at least one parent or grandparent or two great grandparent who are/were of Polish nationality; able to demonstrate links with Polish provenance, in particular by cultivating the Polish language, traditions and customs; having previously held Polish citizenship or having at least one parent or grandparent, or two great grandparents, who hold or have held Polish citizenship and who fulfil the conditions specified above; so shall they also be deemed persons of Polish origin. The condition stipulated above shall be deemed met if at least one parent or grandparent or two great grandparents of the applicant confirmed their belonging to the Polish Nation by, in particular, cultivating Polish traditions and customs.

A repatriation visa may not be issued to a person who: lost Polish nationality acquired by way of repatriation on the basis of this act, or repatriated from the territory of the Republic of Poland or the Polish People's Republic on the basis of repatriation agreements concluded in the years 1944 - 1957 by the Republic of Poland or the Polish People's Republic with the Belarussian Socialist Soviet Republic, Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, Lithuanian Socialist Soviet Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to one of the states being a party to these agreements, or during any stay outside the

⁶⁵ Council Directive 2001/55/EC of 20 July 2001 on minimum standards for giving temporary protection in the event of a mass influx of displaced persons and on measures promoting a balance of efforts between Member States in receiving such persons and bearing the consequences thereof – OJ L 212/2 of 7.8.2001

⁶⁶ Journal of Laws 2004, No 53, item 532, with further amendments (Dz.U.2005.94.788, Dz.U.2006.249.1828, Dz.U.2007.120.818, Dz.U.2008.70.416, Dz.U.2008.216.1367);

Republic of Poland acted against the vital interests of the Republic of Poland, or participated or participates in human rights violations.

A repatriation visa may be issued to a person of Polish origin who, prior to the coming into force of the act, resided permanently in the territory of the present Republic of Armenia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Georgia, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Turkmenistan, Republic of Uzbekistan, or the Asian part of the Russian Federation.

Act of 7 September 2007 on Card of the Pole⁶⁷

Persons applying for the Card of the Pole should hold citizenship of one of the countries of the post Soviet Union and be of Polish origin.

By virtue of the aforementioned legal Act the Card of the Pole may be issued for those who submit a written application for the issuing of Card of the Pole and if they prove in writing that they belong to the Polish Nation, and also if they prove that at least one of the parents or at least one of their grandparents or two of their great-grandparents had Polish citizenship or were of Polish origin.

It is for the consul competent with respect to the place of an applicant's residence to issue 'Card of the Pole'.

A holder of the 'Card of the Pole' does not need a work permit and has a right to engage himself/herself in economic activity and be engaged in economic activity (both of those rights are equal to those rights awarded to Polish citizens). Additionally, they can undertake studies in Poland and are entitled to a 37% discount on public transport and have free of access to the national museums.

Act of 15 February 1962 on Citizenship⁶⁸

Polish citizenship may be acquired through:

- **birth** – by virtue of law a child acquires Polish citizenship where:
 - both his/her parents are Polish citizens, or
 - one of the parents is a Polish citizen, and the other parent is unknown, or his/her citizenship is not specified, or he/she does not have any citizenship,
 - he/she was born or found in Poland and both parents are unknown or their citizenship is not specified, or they do not have any citizenship,
 - one of the parents is a Polish citizen, and the other parent is a citizen of another country, and the parents have not chosen for him/her to bear the citizenship of the country that the other parent is a citizen of;
- **granting** –upon request, the President of the Republic of Poland may grant Polish citizenship to a foreigner who has lived in the territory of the Republic of Poland for at least 5 years on the basis of a permit to settle, the long-term resident's EC residence permit, or who has had the right of residence; the granting of Polish citizenship to one of the parents in specified cases also covers children; where the children are over 16 years old, their consent is required;

Polish citizenship is granted by the President of the Republic of Poland.

⁶⁷ Journal of Laws 2007, No 180, item 1280, with further amendment (Dz.U.2008.216.1367);

The Card of the Pole is a document stating adherence to the Polish Nation. The granting of the Card of the Pole does not entitle the holder to automatic acquisition of Polish citizenship, or to obtaining any legal right to settle permanently on the territory of the Republic of Poland, or to cross the Polish border without a valid visa.

⁶⁸ Journal of Laws 2000, No 28 item 353, with further amendment (Dz.U.2007.120.818);

- **recognition as a Polish citizen** – at the request of a foreigner whose citizenship is not specified or who does not hold any citizenship, if he/she has lived in Poland for at least 5 years on the basis of permit of settle, or the long-term resident’s EC residence permit;

Decisions on the recognition of Polish citizens are issued by the voivod.

- **acquisition (declaration)** – the possibility to acquire Polish citizenship by a foreigner who has been married for at least 3 years to a person holding Polish citizenship, if he/she lives in the territory of Poland on the basis of a permit to settle, the long-term resident’s EC residence permit or has the right of residence, and within a specified time submits a declaration of will in respect of the acquisition of Polish citizenship in front of a competent voivode or consul, and the authority issues a decision accepting the declaration.

In the case of citizens of another state, the granting of Polish citizenship may depend upon submission of a proof of loss or waiver of citizenship of that state. No other integration conditions are required.

Additionally, a foreigner who enters Poland on the basis of a repatriation visa⁶⁹ automatically gains Polish citizenship at the moment of crossing the Polish state border.

Act of 20 April 2004 on promotion of employment and labour market institutions⁷⁰

The employment of a foreigner or any other form of his/her economic performance in Poland is subject to specific legal regulations in two fields - immigration and access to the labour market. As a rule, a foreigner should have a work permit arranged by his/her employer. The foreigner is also obliged to have an appropriate visa or residence status. There are numerous detailed requirements in both of these fields.

This information aims to provide a general overview of the applicable laws and procedures in the field of access to the labour market or other possibilities of performing professional activities in Poland.

As a rule, a work permit is necessary when a foreigner works in Poland. However, there are several exceptions, based on citizenship (for instance EU-citizens), specific residence status or situation - please check section V.

The legal form of the contract may be different and range between employment and civil law contracts. Employees of foreign companies, posted to Poland, as well as members of the boards of companies that are registered in Poland, may also need a work permit. Generally, work should be of a profitable character - voluntary, unpaid services are not subject to work permit regulations.

Various situations where a work permit is required are reflected in the types of work permits:

Type A: Issued to a foreigner who works on the basis of a contract with an entity (employer) who is based within the territory of the Republic of Poland;

Type B: Issued to a foreigner who is a member of a board of a legal entity which is registered as an entrepreneur in the National Court Register (KRS) and remains in the Republic of Poland longer than 6 months in any 12 consecutive months;

⁶⁹ i.e. visa granted in cases of persons with the status of repatriate (see annex 2). In the case of Poland, repatriation means a return on special conditions of the persons of Polish origin, who remained in the East, and in particular in the Asian part of the former Soviet Union, and who as a result of deportations, exiles and other nationality-based or political persecutions could never settle in Poland;

⁷⁰ Journal of Laws 2008, No 69, item 415, with further amendments;

Type C: Issued to a foreigner who works for a foreign employer and is posted to the territory of the Republic of Poland for a period of no longer than 30 days during any calendar year to a branch of the organisation or to the related Polish entity (intra-corporate transfers);

Type D: Issued to a foreigner who works for a foreign employer who does not operate a branch or other form of organised activity within the territory of the Republic of Poland, and is posted to the territory of the Republic of Poland for the purpose of providing services that are temporary and occasional (export of services);

Type E: Issued to a foreigner who works for a foreign employer and is posted to the territory of the Republic of Poland for a period exceeding 3 months within any 6 consecutive months for a purpose other than those indicated in the types B, C or D.

Work permits are issued by the *voivods* (regional authorities) at the request of the employer. Employers based abroad (in cases of several different types of employee postings) may apply directly or through their branch or representative.

The application is to be submitted on a form, which is available from *voivods'* offices and on the internet. There are several documents which have to be enclosed - they differ in regard to the type of work permit required. Detailed information is given on the respective form.

Procedure and criteria for granting a work permit differ in regard to the type of permit required.

In cases of the A-type permit:

With the exception of some positions or occupations listed on the regional shortage occupations lists (published by the *voivods*), an employer needs to obtain local market information confirming that it was not possible to fill the vacancy by unemployed persons or other work-seekers registered with the local labour office. For this purpose it is necessary to submit a vacancy notice to the labour office. Such notices should not include requirements higher than normally required for any particular position (for instance, knowledge of a foreign language when it is not essential for the position). In cases where there are no registered unemployed or job-seekers, the labour office issues instantly (not later than 7 days after the notice is registered) the appropriate information. When there are interested applicants, the labour office arranges for a recruitment process, and information on filling the vacancy or vacancies is issued within 2 weeks. Information from the labour office includes opinions about remuneration offered by the employer regarding comparability with the local market salary level.

Regardless of the local market situation, it is required that the foreign worker receives a salary not inferior to that of local workers in comparable occupations or positions.

A-type permit may be issued for a period of up to 3 years. However, for people with no previous employment history in Poland it may be shortened according to the criteria set out in the regional regulations.

In cases of the B-type permit:

If a company wants to employ foreigner as a member of the board, they are required to demonstrate through appropriate documents that the business is profitable (annual profit levels should exceed the average annual salary) and creates stable employment (for at least two persons who do not require a work permit) - or at least has the potential to achieve those goals, or contribute to the import of new technologies and/or innovations.

B-type permits are issued for the standard period (up to three years), but members of the board of larger companies (employing over 25 persons) may be granted a work permit for up to 5 years.

In case of the C, D and E-type permits:

Intra-corporate transferees (and all posted workers) should enjoy terms of employment of the standard stipulated by the Polish labour legislation regarding aspects such as working times, overtime, minimum wage, health and safety regulations, parental rights etc. A detailed description of these requirements is available from the National Labour Inspectorate (see: sources of information).

Additionally, third-country nationals posted to Poland should receive wages not lower than 70 percent of the average for the region of Poland where they are expected to perform their duties.

The foreign employer is required to nominate a representative in Poland who keeps basic documents related to employment, and which makes it possible to check if the above-mentioned conditions are being met (time-sheets, contracts, evidence of the wage payments etc.).

For export services (D-type permit) the applicant must provide detailed information about the contract.

The foreign employer may submit an application for a work permit directly or through a branch or nominated representative.

Extensions:

Extensions of all work permits may be made upon application, which should be submitted not later than 1 month before expiry of the work permit. In case of A-type permits, local labour market information is no longer necessary if the position/occupation of the employee remains unchanged.

In all cases:

- A work permit will not be granted if the employer was repeatedly found guilty of the illegal employment of foreigners or was sentenced for trafficking in human beings, as well as serious offences against the rules on the employment of foreigners.
- A work permit will not be granted if the foreigner's name is found on the visa blacklist.

Issues of note:

- The posting of workers within the framework of the export of services is possible only if those services are of incidental character and the foreign employer does not have an organised branch or other form of commercial presence in Poland. In cases where activities performed by the foreign company are on a larger scale or have a more organised rather than incidental character, it is necessary to establish a formal commercial presence in Poland, for instance through establishing a branch. In such a case, employees of the foreign company posted to such a branch would fall under intra-corporate transferees' category (C-type permit).
- If the contract falls under the category of hiring out workers to a user entity in Poland, it is necessary for the foreign employer to establish a branch and to obtain an appropriate license for a temporary work agency.

Work permit application fees (per person):

Work permit for less than 3 months:	50 PLN
Work permit for more than 3 months:	100 PLN
Work permit for posted workers involved in the provision of services (D-type):	200 PLN
Extension of a permit:	50% of the work permit application fee.

The employment of a foreigner is contingent with several duties and compliance with them is an essential part of compliance with work permit regulations.

Every worker, regardless of his/her citizenship, must be treated at the workplace without any discrimination.

The employer is obliged, inter alia, to:

- include work permit conditions (for instance, regarding wages) in the contract;
- provide a written contract and ensure that the foreign worker receives a copy in the language understandable to him/her;
- give one copy of the work permit to the worker;
- inform the worker about all steps taken in the work permit application procedure;
- inform the work permit issuing authority (the voivod) immediately about all relevant changes in the employment relationship which affect work permit conditions.

Non-compliance may result in the withdrawal of the work permit.

Not all foreigners need a work permit in Poland. There are two basic groups of exceptions from the work permit requirement.

The first is based on the foreigner: his or her citizenship or special status.

There is no work permit requirement for:

- citizens of the European Union (EU), other countries of the European Economic Area (EEA), Switzerland and their family members;
- foreigners with a permit to settle;
- foreigners granted a long-term resident's EC residence permit in Poland;
- foreigners granted a long-term resident's EC residence permit in another EU country, with a residence permit for a fixed period in Poland, issued on the basis of the intent of employment/economic activity;
- refugees and/or aliens granted subsidiary protection, aliens granted tolerated stay status, aliens granted temporary protection.

The second group of exceptions focuses on a specific situation or form of employment and includes:

1. Foreign language teachers in schools;
2. Foreigners conducting training on professional internships, counselling or supervising within the framework of EU activities or international programmes;
3. People who give occasional lectures and presentations (not exceeding 30 days a year), if they have permanent residence abroad;
4. Students on internships arranged by international student associations;
5. Students on paid internships;
6. Students studying in the Republic of Poland (with appropriate residence status);
7. Graduates of Polish universities and other schools above the secondary level;
8. Members of armed forces or civilian staff performing work in international military structures within the territory of the Republic of Poland;
9. Permanent media representatives;
10. Foreigners performing artistic services for no longer than 30 days in a calendar year;
11. Athletes performing occasional work for an entity whose headquarters are within the territory of the Republic of Poland;

12. Foreigners posted to work in cultural institutions of other countries, according to agreements with the Republic of Poland;
13. Turkish citizens (after a 4-year period of legal employment in Poland);
14. Persons posted by their foreign employers (provided that they have permanent residence abroad), for a period not exceeding 3 months, for the purpose of:
 - a) assembly, maintenance or repairs of machinery, equipment etc., if the foreign employer is a manufacturer thereof;
 - b) receipt of goods produced by a Polish company;
 - c) assembly and disassembly of exhibition stands.
15. Persons posted by an EU employer to provide services in Poland;
16. Scientists in research and development institutions;
17. Citizens of neighbouring countries, for a period not exceeding 6 months within any 12 consecutive months (the employer's declaration being registered with the labour office).

Issues of note:

- Specific conditions or restrictions apply to general categories mentioned above;
- Although the above-mentioned categories of non-EEA nationals do not require a work permit, they must have a visa for the purpose of work, issued by a Polish consulate. In this case, a foreigner who applies for a visa is obliged to attach an employer's written declaration on the intention to employ the specified foreigner.

Acts on particular sectors (social assistance, education, etc.);

Binding international instruments and *acquis communautaire*⁷¹

⁷¹ See: N-Lex portal – a common gateway to national law – <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/n-lex/pays.html?lang=en> ;

F1.3 A brief description of key institutional actors involved in migration management and diaspora

The following actors constitute the 'core' of the institutional framework of migration and asylum in Poland: the Ministry of Interior and Administration with two authorities supervised by the Minister of Interior and Administration: the Head of the Office for Foreigners and the Border Guards; the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy; the National Labour Inspectorate; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs supervising Polish diplomatic and consular posts; the Refugee Board; 16 *voivods'* (local administration) office and administrative courts (16 *Voivodship* Administrative Courts and the Supreme Administrative Court). An important role is also played by the inter-ministerial Committee for Migration, set up as the advisory body to the Prime Minister.

Ministry of Interior and Administration (www.mswia.gov.pl)

The minister of Interior and Administration managing the 'interior' section is the minister competent i.a. with respect to⁷²:

- protection of state borders,
- supervision of the border traffic and of foreigners,
- co-ordination of all activities related to state migration policy
- issues of citizenship and repatriation⁷³.

As a consequence, the Minister of Interior and Administration supervises the activities of:

- Border Guards (described below);
- Head of the Office for Foreigners (described below);
- Police and the National Centre for Criminal Information⁷⁴.

Issues related to the co-ordination of activities within state migration policy belonging to the competence of the Minister of Interior and Administration (including the development and presentation of the guidelines to state migration policy to the Council of Ministers; gathering information and analysing the migration situation in the country; initiating, analysing and issuing opinions on the normative acts, as well as other documents related to the migration policy of the state; co-ordination of the domestic and international co-operation in the area of migration policy etc.) are carried out by the MIA's Migration Policy Department.

Moreover, the Ministry of Interior and Administration is responsible for implementing the policy for counteracting trafficking in human beings. The Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Interior and Administration is the Chair of the Interministerial Committee for Combating and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings, composed of the representatives of the state administration institutions, as well as invited non-governmental organizations. The Committee is an advisory and consultative body to the Prime Minister. The Committee assesses the implementation of the documents constituting the schedules of actions undertaken by the designated institutions. Monitoring of the works related to the

⁷² According to art. Art. 29. para 1. point 2 and para 4 of the act of 4 September 1997 on the governmental administration division (Journal of Laws 1999, No 82, item 928, with amendments);

⁷³ According to Polish legal framework the term "repatriation" means the return on special conditions of persons of Polish origin who remained in the East, in particular in the Asian part of the former Soviet Union and who due to deportations, exile and other forms of national or political persecutions were never allowed to resettle in Poland;

⁷⁴ The Police controls e.g. the legality of the foreigner's residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland, submit the motions to issue the decision on expulsion, on withdrawal of the decision on settlement, on long-term residence of the EC resident, issue decisions imposing on the foreigner the obligation to leave the territory of the Republic of Poland (see section 'Return')

implementation of tasks defined in these documents, and their development in the coming years is within the competence of the Unit for Trafficking in Human Beings of the MIA's Migration Policy Department. The issues related to Polish naturalisation policy and also towards the repatriation of foreigners of Polish origin belong to the MIA's Department for Citizenship and Repatriation.

The organs supervised by the Minister of Interior and Administration:

a) **Office for Foreigners – UdSC** (www.udsc.gov.pl): The Head of the Office for Foreigners (hereinafter referred to as the Head of the Office) is the central governmental authority competent with regard to, *inter alia*:

- The admission, transit, residence and departure of foreigners from the territory of Poland. The Head of the Office co-ordinates, as a higher instance organ, activities related to the residence of foreigners carried out by the **voivods** (governors of 16 provinces, the I instance in residence and expulsion proceedings, see annex 4). In cases of appeals against decisions of voivods,, the Head of the Office acts as the II instance authority (key unit within the Office: Department for Legalization of Stay and Foreigner's Register);
- The granting and withdrawing of refugee and subsidiary protection status, tolerated stay status (national protection measure) and national asylum status. All determination procedures are carried out in the Office [I instance]), including co-operation under Dublin II Regulation⁷⁵ (key unit: Department for Refugee and Asylum Proceedings);
- The organization and management of reception centres for asylum seekers (key unit: Bureau for Organization of Centres for Foreigners Applying for Refugee Status);
- The management of the central information system on foreigners 'POBYT' ['Residence'], which contains data on procedures undertaken in relation to foreigners, with regard to: refugee proceedings; residence proceedings (including the register of foreigners whose presence on the territory of the Republic of Poland is undesirable – further called the 'Register' (see ANNEX 1), and return / expulsions proceedings in Poland. On this basis, the Head of the Office serves also as a Central Visa Authority in the framework of the Schengen co-operation (key unit: IT and Foreigners Registers Bureau and Department for Legalization of Stay and Foreigners' Register in relation CVA activity).

b) **Border Guards** (www.strazgraniczna.pl – Headquarters and 12 regional divisions) have very broad competences in the area of migration and asylum procedures in Poland, especially regarding migration phases in question. These competences refer to:

Entry / Admission: Control of the legality of entry at the borders and of issuing the appropriate decisions (refusal of entry, defining the period of stay, issuing visas in specific cases, annulment of visa, etc.), in international protection procedures - receiving and initial checking of refugee status applications (more: sections 'Entry Procedures' and 'Admission Conditions');

Residence: Carrying out monitoring over the legality of the foreigners' stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland and counteracting illegal migration – in co-operation with the Police, Customs Offices, the Office for Foreigners, *voivods* and non-governmental organisations (see section 'Legal Residence') as well as control over the legality of the foreigners' employment within the territory of Poland – in co-operation with the National Labour Inspectorate (www.pip.gov.pl);

⁷⁵Council Regulation 343/2003/EC of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the member state responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the member states by a third-country national (Official Journal L 50 of 25 February 2003);

Return: Initiating proceedings and/or enforcing decisions related to the foreigner's return, expulsion of foreigners (including conveying tasks), issuing decisions that oblige the foreigner to leave the territory of Poland (see section 'Return')⁷⁶.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy – MPiPS (www.mpips.gov.pl) has its statutory competency in the field of labour, family and social security. Respectively, MPiPS covers the field of labour migration to Poland and access of foreign workers to the Polish labour market, including the co-creation of strategies and policies to attract a foreign labour force. Moreover, the Minister of Labour and Social Policy acts as the second instance authority in procedures related to the issuing of work permits to foreigners (with *voivods* – local authorities – as the first instance). In addition, the Ministry is responsible for the integration of foreigners into Polish society, including the co-ordination of assistance provided within the framework of annual integration programmes (implemented as a social security task) targeting recognised refugees and persons granted subsidiary protection. The aforementioned tasks are carried out by 4 departments of the MPiPS: The Department for Migration; The Department for Social Assistance and Integration; The Department for International Co-operation and The Department for the Labour Market.

National Labour Inspectorate – PIP (www.pip.gov.pl) - is an authority established to execute supervision and inspection of the labour law observance. It is subordinate to Sejm (the lower chamber of Parliament). The National Labour Inspectorate's supervision and inspection covers all employers and entrepreneurs who are not employers, but who have natural persons working for their benefit, irrespective of the grounds of such work. From 1st July 2007 the National Labour Inspectorate's supervision also covers persons conducting economic activity on their own account (the so-called self-employed). By virtue of the Act of 13 April 2007, the scope of the National Labour Inspectorate's activity was extended by issues related to the inspection of employment legality and the performance of work by foreigners.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - MFA (www.msz.gov.pl): the Minister of Foreign Affairs supervises the work of Polish diplomatic and consular posts, i.e. in the area of issuing visa and implementing visa policy⁷⁷. Consuls are also competent to accept applications for granting residence permits for a fixed period submitted by foreigners residing outside the territory of the Republic of Poland, and conveying them to the official of *voivods* for examination (see section 'Admission Conditions'). While processing visa applications the consul is obliged to verify the foreigner's data in the national and international information systems (SIS), and in cases where it is obligatory or necessary in the consul's opinion, conducts so called visa consultations (in the country and abroad)⁷⁸. MFA runs a database of visa applications submitted to the Polish consular offices, the decisions issued on them as well as visas granted – which constitutes the Central Consular Visa Registry in Poland. The Minister of Foreign Affairs

⁷⁶ The issues in the competence of the Commander – in – Chief of the Border Guards, resulting from international agreements and community law of the UE in the area of migration/asylum policy are implemented by the Board for Foreigners of the Border Guards Headquarters; migration and asylum analysis are carried out by the Strategic Analysis Office of the Border Guards Headquarters;

⁷⁷ Including: preparation (in co-ordination with other Ministries) of bilateral agreements on the exemption from the visa obligation for holders of the diplomatic and service passports as well as establishing the amount of consular fees, including visa fees. When Poland acceded to the Schengen zone and started to apply all the provisions of the Schengen aquis these competences in relation to uniform visas were limited by the EU decisions which specify uniform fee for issuing uniform visa ('Schengen visa'), that all EU Member States should apply.

⁷⁸ See p. 33.

also carries out, through consuls, activities for strengthening ties between Polonia abroad and Poland, including tasks originating from the Act of 7 September 2007 on the Card of the Pole⁷⁹.

The Refugee Board (<http://www.rada-ds-uchodzcow.gov.pl>) functions as the second instance authority in the refugee status proceedings. The Board examines the appeals from decisions and complaints against rulings made by the Head of the Office and is a competent organ for reopening proceedings, reversal, change or declaring invalid the decisions or rulings issued by the head of the Office. The Board is comprised of 12 members appointed by the Prime Minister for a five-year term of office from amongst people with outstanding knowledge and/or practical experience in refugee-related issues⁸⁰. The administrative and office service of the Board is provided by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister. The Councils' decisions may be appealed against to the appropriate *Voivodship* Administrative Court and the revocation complaint against the judgment of the *Voivodship* Administrative Court may be lodged to the Supreme Administrative Court (www.nsa.gov.pl) (see section 'Admission Conditions');

The **Voivods** are the first instance authority in the administrative proceedings related to foreigners as far as legalisation of their stay and work permits are concerned. Additionally, the *voivods* carry out tasks related to the procedures for Polish citizenship, so long as they not reserved for other organs – first of all for the President of the Republic of Poland. The *voivod* competent regarding the place of residence of the foreigner or the place of disclosure of the appropriate fact or event⁸¹ also issues the decision on the expulsion of the foreigner from the territory of the Republic of Poland. The *voivod* also issues decisions regarding penalties for the carriers who bring foreigners into the territory of the Republic of Poland who do not comply with the entry conditions.

The role of non-governmental actors and international organizations in migration policy issues

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration are working in Poland. It is worth mentioning that IOM plays an important role in the programme of voluntary returns.

There are several NGOs active in the field of migration. They provide different kinds of help, including legal help, to immigrants and refugees.

⁷⁹Journal of Laws 2007, No 180, item 1280, with amendments (Dz.U.08.216.1367). Holding the Card of the Pole – the document confirming belonging to the Polish Nation – authorises to:

- granting long-term residence visas free of charge, authorising crossing of the borders of the Republic of Poland;
- undertaking employment on the territory of Republic of Poland without work permit obligations;
- benefiting from the education system free of charge;
- carrying out economic activity in Poland on the same conditions as Polish citizens;
- benefiting from free medical services in emergencies;
- exemption from payments for visiting state museums;
- priority treatment in applying for financial means from the state budget or from the local government budgets allocated for supporting the Poles abroad.

⁸⁰ The Prime Minister appoints to the Board 4 persons from among candidates presented by the minister competent with respect to foreign affairs and the Minister of Justice – each of the ministers presents 8 candidates (in justified cases the composition of the Board may be broadened). The Board makes decisions in 3-member composition, apart from the manifestly unfounded applications (1-member composition);

⁸¹ *Ex officio* or on the motion from the Minister of National Defense, Head of the Internal Security Agency, Head of the Foreign Intelligence Agency, Commander-in-Chief of the Border Guards, Commander-in-Chief of the Police, Commander of the Border Guards division, Voivodship Commander of the Police, Commander of the Border Guards division or the Customs Service organ;

F2. An analysis of policy coherence issues

- **Policy co-ordination:**

The **Inter-ministerial Committee for Migration** acts as a subsidiary organ (consultative and advisory) to the Prime Minister⁸². The committee is chaired by the Minister of Interior and Administration. The results of the works of the Committee are notified to the Prime Minister who may decide to present them to the Council of Ministers. The tasks of the Committee for Migration Policy include:

- initiating the directions of the legislative and institutional changes in migration-related issues and recommending them to the Council of Ministers in order to adopt the Council's position;
- the development of proposals related to modification of the competences in the area of migration;
- issuing opinions on multiannual and annual national programmes of the European Fund for the Integration of Third Country Nationals;
- proposing directions for activities related to the integration of foreigners into Polish society;
- the exchange of information as well as the monitoring of works conducted in the EU in the area of migration;
- co-operation with state and self-government administrative organs as well as non-governmental organisations in the field of migration.

The Committee is composed of the Secretaries or Undersecretaries of State representing the Ministry of Interior and Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Health as well as the President of the Central Statistical Office⁸³, Head of the Office for Foreigners, Chief of the Internal Security Agency, Chief Commanders of: the Police and Border Guards as well as the representatives of the Chancellery of the Prime Minister on the level of Secretary of Undersecretary of State and the Secretary of the European Integration Committee. Additionally, the representatives of the non-governmental organizations or academic circles may be invited to the sessions of the Committee. The substantive and technical service to the Committee is provided by the Migration Policy Department of the Ministry of Interior and Administration.

The following working groups operate within the Committee:

- Working group on economic immigration
- Working group on economic migration from Poland
- Working group on combating illegal immigration
- Working group on integration of foreigners
- Working group on gathering and exchange of statistical data
- Working group on re-emigration
- Working group on resettlement
- Working group on the elaboration of Polish Migration Strategy

⁸² Another advisory organ to the Prime Minister - Governmental Population Council – is also important in the migration context due to its tasks related to demography and population policy, including forecasting the demographic development of the country;

⁸³ **Central Statistical Office** (Department of Demographic Studies, Migration Studies Division) gathers and analyses statistics in the area of migration, both internal mobility within the country and international migration, i.e. the departure of Polish citizens from Poland as well as arrivals of foreigners to Poland – acts as one of the official national data provider to EUROSTAT (www.stat.gov.pl);

Mainstreaming migration into development plans

“Poland 2030. Development challenges” lists 10 key challenges to be faced by Poland over the next two decades – growth and competitive economic edge, demographic developments, high professional activity and adaptability of labour resources, adequate infrastructural potential, energy and climatic safety, knowledge-based economy and development of intellectual capital, solidarity and regional cohesion, enhancement of social cohesion, an efficiently run state, and an increase in the social capital. The response to those challenges will drive the country’s development, the pace of economic growth, the status of Poles and the position of Poland on the economic and social map of Europe.

The report features an analysis of the current position of Poland in those areas and suggests guidelines for state policy in meeting development challenges – to evade threats and fully capitalise on its emerging prospects and opportunities. It also identifies a path for the sustainable development of Poland aligned to the polarisation diffusion model.

The document lists five key drivers which may facilitate in meeting these challenges: the development of conditions for a swift increase in investments, growth in professional activity and a greater mobility of Poles, a boost in productivity and innovations, and effective diffusion on the regional and social level as well as reinforcement of the social capital and efficiency of the state.

Referring to migrations, the report states that the experience of developed countries shows that immigration is not a long-term response to demographic problems. The influx of immigrants will not change demographic trends, though it can however change the ethnic structure of society with consequences, among others, to its social cohesion. The report states that Poland needs a migration policy as a way to prepare for becoming an immigration country.

F3. Regional and International Co-operation

- **International:**

The Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 and the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967 related to the status of Refugee

- **Regional:**

Council of Europe:

European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications

European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities

Protocol to the European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities

European Convention on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study

European Agreement on continued Payment of Scholarships to students studying abroad

Convention on the Recognition of Qualifications concerning Higher Education in the European Region

European Convention on Extradition

Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition

Second Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Extradition

European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees

European Agreement on the Transfer of Responsibility for Refugees

European Convention on the Adoption of Children

- **Bilateral Agreements**

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the

Republic of Belarus on the mutual employment of workers (signed on 27 September, 1995); - Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of Ukraine on the mutual employment of workers (signed on 16 February, 1994);

- Agreement on the co-ordination of the social insurance system with Ukraine is currently under negotiation (advanced stage of negotiations);
- Launching of the negotiations on the co-ordination of the social insurance system with the Republic of Moldova.

Readmission agreements with: Belgium, Germany, France, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, FYROM, Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Ukraine, Hungary, Vietnam

Poland also implements readmission agreements between EU and Hong Kong, Macau, Sri Lanka, Albania, Russia, Ukraine, Montenegro, FYROM, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Moldova

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 28 March 2008 on local border traffic – Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 22 December 2008 on changes to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on local border traffic of 28 March 2008; entered into force on 1 July 2009

Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the government of Belarus of 12 February 2010 on local border traffic – not entered into force yet

- **Migration Partnerships**

- Joint Declaration on a Mobility Partnership between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, signed on 5 June 2008

Activities suggested by Poland: facilitation of access to the Polish labour market (since February 2009 Moldovan citizens can work in Poland without applying for work permits if they are employed for up to six months within any 12-month period and if they arrange for their potential employer to submit, in advance, a declaration of intent to employ foreigners), and activities pursuant to information about the possibilities of any legal stay and employment in Poland, about its conditions of life, and the consequences of illegal stay and employment; also training for migration and public employment services.

- Joint Declaration on a Mobility Partnership between the European Union and the Republic of Georgia, signed on 30 November 2009

Activities suggested by Poland: facilitation of access to the Polish labour market (since November 2009 Georgian citizens can work in Poland without applying for work permits if they are employed for up to six months within any 12-month period and if they arrange for their potential employer to submit, in advance, a declaration of intent to employ foreigners), and activities pursuant to information about the possibilities of any legal stay and employment in Poland, about its conditions of life, and the consequences of illegal stay and employment; also training for migration services.

F4. Overall assessment of the migration policy context

N/A

G. Evaluating the impact of migration and migration policy on socio-economic development

Due to the insignificant scale of labour immigration into Poland it is difficult to discuss its impact on Polish economy. However, immigrants do fill some shortages in the Polish labour market, for example in agriculture. The facilitated access to a foreign seasonal workforce in agriculture is considered a benefit to agricultural employers and encourages them to develop their activities further. .

Through establishing their own enterprises they contribute to the creation of new jobs. Employment of foreign domestic workers may also contribute to higher numbers of women on the labour market.

The presence of foreign students may be a potential source of highly qualified workers. Access to seasonal foreign workers has positive effects on Polish agriculture.

Emigration may contribute to an increase in shortages in the labour market. In the case of highly qualified emigrants the problem of a “brain drain” emerges; in the case of emigrants with little or no qualifications (or simply inadequate to labour market needs) it is possible to discuss the problem of the “export of unemployment”. Emigration in general can contribute to a decrease in unemployment.

Remittances do not play an important role in the Polish economy, but on the local level they can allow people to invest in certain goods and services that have positive social and economic effects.

The emigration of Polish citizens can have positive effects if they acquire new skills and qualifications abroad and use them later in the Polish labour market. However, if they perform low skilled jobs below their qualification level, it may have a negative effect on their employment perspectives back in Poland.

G1. The Impact of migration on the socio-economic development of the country of origin

Due to the relatively small number of immigrants it is difficult to discuss the impact of emigration on the development of their countries of origin. It is clear however that financial transfers from immigrants back to their countries are important for their families and can contribute to the development of their countries.

G2. The socio-economic development effects of migration policies and other forms of intervention targeting migration

Legislation concerning access of foreigners to the Polish labour market has been liberalized (the introduction of a one step procedure of acquiring a work permit, a new form of market test , lower costs of a work permit). One of the goals of these changes is to make the irregular employment of immigrants less attractive. A special scheme has been introduced for citizens of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine and some countries participating in Mobility Partnership. New rules, too, prevent discrimination and unfair treatment of the local work force.

As a member of the European Union, Poland is participating in works on new directives targeting migration. EU legislation is implemented in Poland.

Training is being organised for employees of local administrations dealing with migration.

An information campaign targeting Polish emigrants has been implemented, including a website, presenting the possibilities and conditions of their potential return to Poland.

Among the elements hindering the efficiency of the Polish labour migration system, identified by different groups of recipients (foreigners, employers, experts), are the following:

- lack of good quality statistics concerning labour migrations
- lack of offer (incentives) for highly qualified third-country nationals
- lack of effective channels of regularization for illegal migrants
- legal restrictions concerning, among other things, the self-employment of immigrants
- insufficient offers for immigrants from Ukraine and other post-Soviet countries, who change their migration destination for more lucrative destination EU countries
- lack of integration programmes for economic immigrants
- complicated procedures (even now) for issuing labour and residence permits.

H. Conclusions

H1. Main findings on current migration trends

Immigration to Poland for permanent residence is much lower than emigration from Poland. This results in the country's negative international migration balance.

Predominantly, the immigration flows were comprised of returning Poles who had left the country previously (de-registered from permanent residence in Poland). The overwhelming majority of immigrants came from Germany and the United Kingdom, that is, from the countries which had been main destinations for emigrants leaving from Poland. Among these immigrants, in addition to those coming from Italy and France, the greater number had Polish citizenship. Compared to 2006, in 2007 over 40% more immigrants moved to Poland from the United Kingdom. It might be assumed that the intensified return of former emigrants to Poland was a result of the increased emigration of Poles to the United Kingdom after 1 May 2004.

A large number of immigrants originating from Ukraine can be explained by the fact that many of them only stayed temporarily in Poland in order to register for permanent residence. The vast majority of these people are the citizens of Ukraine.

The origin of immigrants to Poland registered for 'permanent residence' was different from the origin of immigrants registered for 'temporary stay for above 3 months'. In this group nationals of Ukraine are dominant.

The pattern of originating countries of asylum-seekers in Poland significantly changed in 2009 in comparison with trends observed during previous years, when the main country of origin was the Russian Federation (over 90% of all applicants), and within this group, the vast majority declared Chechen nationality.

In 2009, foreigners submitted 10,590 applications for refugee status in Poland – 5,726 applications (54% of all asylum applications) have been submitted by nationals of the Russian Federation, but in 4,217 cases (39.8%) asylum applications have been submitted by nationals of Georgia.

A sharp increase in the number of applications submitted by Georgians was also observed between April and September 2009, with the peak in July and August.

In addition to this, two leading groups of foreigners among asylum seekers in the referred period were the nationals of Armenia – 147 (1.4%), Viet Nam – 67 (0.6%), Ukraine - 36 (0.3%), Belarus – 37 (0.3%), Nigeria – 23 (0.2%), Iraq – 21 (0.2%), Uzbekistan – 19 (0.2%), Mongolia, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey, Sri Lanka.

As for decisions, in 2009 the Head of the Office for Foreigners issued 2,992 positive decisions: 131 positive decisions granting refugee status (102 of them for nationals of the Russian Federation, 20 – Belarus, and none for nationals of Georgia), 2,317 positive decisions granting subsidiary protection, mostly for nationals of the Russian Federation – 2,261 decisions, 23 decisions for nationals of Iraq, 16 – Sri Lanka, and again none for the nationals of Georgia), with 65 positive decisions granting the status of 'tolerated stay'(national protection status): 46 for Russians.

Referring to rejected applicants for refugee status, the number of negative decisions issued by the Head of the Office for Foreigners has amounted 4,048 – in 2,144 cases for nationals of the Russian Federation,

1,482 – Georgia, 65 – Viet Nam, 58 – Armenia, 29 – Ukraine, 25 – Belarus, 19 – Mongolia, 19 – Turkey, 17 – Pakistan, 17 – India, 13 – Nigeria.

Most procedures for granting refugee status have been discontinued, or applications have not been examined due to the fact that applicants did not follow up on further procedures or had left Poland before the procedure could be completed. The number of decisions of this kind amounted to 8,861 – when 5,928 decisions concerned nationals of the Russian Federation, 2,577 – Georgia, 71 – Armenia, 23 – Uzbekistan, 22 – Sri Lanka, 22 – Iraq, 25 – Belarus, 13 – Azerbaijan, 14 – Ukraine, 11 – India, 10 – Algeria.

The influx of labour immigrants has only been on a small scale. Beside Slovakia, Poland is the country with the lowest number of foreigners in the labour market among all OECD countries (0.3%, while an OECD average is 12%). According to statistics, the employment of foreigners in Poland is rising. In 2009 especially, despite the international economic crisis, the number of work permits issued increased by 63% in comparison to 2008 (18,022 permits issued in 2008 and 29,340 in 2009). This change may be partly due to the liberalization of the Act on the promotion of employment and labour market institutions. There is also an increase in the number of foreigners employed on the basis of employers' declarations of intention to employ. The number of such registered declarations increased by more than 20% in 2009 in comparison to 2008.

Work permits issued in recent years concerned mainly Mazowieckie *voivodeship*. Foreigners work mainly in Warszawa, Wrocław, Kraków and Łódź. Immigrants from EU and other developed countries work mainly in professions requiring high qualifications, while migrants from post-Soviet countries usually perform low skilled jobs.

Ukrainians are the largest group of foreigners working in Poland. Vietnamese immigrants are another group worth attention, as their economic activities concentrate on commerce and catering. They arrive with full intention to settle and their immigration is based on networks created before 1989. In 2008 and 2009 an increase in the number of work permits for Chinese citizens was observed. In 2009 an increase in the number of work permits issued to citizens of some Asian countries, like Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand and Philippines, was observed. This resulted in an increase in the number of residence permits for a fixed period issued for foreigners intending to work (8,541 permits issued in 2008 and 10,254 in 2009).

There is a growing interest in the employment of foreigners in the simplified system introduced in 2007. In this system citizens of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia, Moldova and Georgia are allowed to work in Poland without applying for work permits so long as they are employed for up to six months within any 12-month period, and so long as they arrange for their potential employer to submit, in advance, a declaration of intent to employ foreigners. Workers employed through this system come mainly from Ukraine (about 90%).

Comparison of the numbers of registered declarations of intent to employ and work permits issued shows a dominance of seasonal migration to Poland.

Foreigners usually fill shortages in the Polish labour market.

Immigration into Poland is still lower than emigration from Poland. Main destination countries for Polish emigrants are Germany, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium and Italy. Since 2004 there has been less interest in emigration to the United States. The highest number of emigrants in recent years was observed in 2006. In 2008 the number of Polish emigrants in EU countries was higher by 100% than at the beginning of Polish membership in the EU. In 2007 the United Kingdom was the most popular destination, in 2009 it was Germany, and also countries that opened their labour markets in 2007. Polish

emigration is dominated by men and people of 22-40 years of age, including young people just entering the labour market, and people from the countryside and small towns. According to research, people with tertiary education constitute about 30% of emigrants, which is greater than the participation of this category of people in the entire Polish population. Emigrants work mainly in construction, hotels and domestic services. Emigrants with the highest level of human capital are choosing the United Kingdom and Ireland, while those with lower level of human capital are choosing Germany, Belgium, Italy.

The economic crisis did not cause the return of Polish emigrants.

H2. Improvement of migration statistics

There are particular problems with the collection of statistical data about emigrants, mainly due to the fact that emigrants do not deregister from permanent residence in Poland.

There is for instance a problem with the category “country of birth” in statistics. Statistical data about immigrants in Poland comes mainly from administrative sources. From the administrative point of view “citizenship” is a more important and useful category than “country of birth” which means that in the case of data that is not required by Regulation 862/2007, information about “country of birth” is rarely accessible.

H3. Recommendations regarding migration management

In February 2009 the Inter-ministerial Committee for Migration came to a decision on appointing the Working Group for developing the Migration Strategy of Poland. Its work should result in elaboration of the proposals, including a description of the legal, factual and institutional situation in migration, the foundations of state migration policy, short- and long-term activities, as well as the monitoring of the policy implementation.

ANNEXES

I - SOURCES and VARIABLES used for data collection

Data was provided by the following bodies:

Central Statistical Office
Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
Ministry of Interior and Administration
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Sport and Tourism
National Bank of Poland
Office for Foreigners
Border Guard
Bureau for Academic Recognition and International Exchange
Institute of Tourism

The following studies were consulted:

Annual Policy Report of the Polish Contact Point of the European Migration Network, 2008
Annual Policy Report of the Polish Contact Point of the European Migration Network, 2009
The organization of asylum and migration policies in Poland, EMN PL NCP, 2009
National Action Plan for Employment 2009-2011, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, April 2009
Labour market in Poland. 2009, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
Kaczmarczyk P., Okólski M. (eds.), *Polityka migracyjna jako instrument promocji zatrudniania i ograniczania bezrobocia*, Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Warszawa, 2008,
Kaczmarczyk P. (eds.), *Współczesne migracje zagraniczne Polaków. Aspekty lokalne i regionalne* (Contemporary international migrations of Poles. Local and regional aspects), Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Warszawa, 2008
Grabowska-Lusińska I., Żylicz A. (eds.), *Czy polska gospodarka potrzebuje cudzoziemców?* (Does Polish economy need foreigners?), Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Warszawa, 2008
Iglicka K. *Kierunki rozwoju polskiej polityki migracyjnej w ramach obszaru legalnej migracji pracowniczej na lata 2007-2012* w Biuletyn Migracyjny, nr 11, February 2007
Jaroszewicz M. w *Skutki rozszerzenia obszaru Schengen dla wschodnich sąsiadów Unii Europejskiej* (Consequences of the Schengen area enlargement for the EU's Eastern European Neighbours), Centre for Eastern Studies, Warszawa 2007
Polish Background Report for OECD National Urban Policy Reviews in Poland
The System of Education in Poland - prepared by the Polish EURYDICE Unit in consultation with the experts from Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and Refernet (Co-operation Fund Foundation)

II - STATISTICAL ANNEX for additional tables and figures

B1. Demographic changes

Table 1: Urbanisation rate in 2006-2009⁸⁴

Age	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female									
Total	61,3	60,2	62,4	61,2	60,0	62,3	61,1	59,9	62,2	61,0	59,8	62,1
0-4 years	57,4	57,4	57,3	57,8	57,8	57,8	58,0	58,0	58,0	58,3	58,3	58,3
5-9	54,4	54,4	54,4	54,7	54,8	54,6	55,1	55,2	55,1	55,7	55,7	55,7
10-14	53,7	53,8	53,7	53,5	53,5	53,5	53,4	53,4	53,4	53,3	53,3	53,3
15-19	57,2	56,9	57,5	56,5	56,2	56,8	55,8	55,6	56,1	55,3	55,0	55,6
20-24	61,1	60,6	61,7	60,3	59,9	60,7	59,5	59,1	60,0	58,7	58,3	59,2
25-29	63,9	62,9	65,0	63,5	62,4	64,6	62,8	61,9	63,8	62,1	61,2	63,0
30-34	63,4	62,7	64,1	63,7	62,9	64,6	64,0	63,1	64,9	64,1	63,1	65,1
35-39	60,4	59,6	61,3	60,7	60,0	61,4	61,1	60,5	61,7	61,5	60,9	62,1
40-44	59,9	58,0	61,7	59,5	57,9	61,2	59,3	57,9	60,8	59,2	58,0	60,5
45-49	62,8	60,1	65,4	61,7	59,2	64,2	60,8	58,4	63,2	60,2	58,0	62,4
50-54	66,2	63,5	68,8	65,6	62,8	68,2	64,9	62,1	67,5	64,0	61,2	66,6
55-59	67,1	65,1	69,0	66,9	64,6	68,9	66,6	64,2	68,8	66,4	63,8	68,7
60-64	66,3	65,1	67,2	66,6	65,3	67,7	66,7	65,2	68,0	66,9	65,1	68,3
65-69	63,6	62,3	64,7	64,1	62,8	65,1	64,6	63,4	65,6	65,1	63,9	66,0
70-74	61,9	61,1	62,4	62,3	61,4	63,0	62,7	61,6	63,5	63,1	61,9	63,9
75-79	59,2	59,1	59,3	59,9	59,8	60,0	60,5	60,3	60,6	61,1	60,9	61,2
80-84	58,3	57,2	58,7	58,5	57,7	58,8	58,7	58,3	58,9	59,1	58,9	59,1
85 +	58,2	54,8	59,4	58,5	55,5	59,6	58,8	56,3	59,7	59,3	57,1	60,1

C1. Immigrants

Table 2: Number of persons issued residence permits for a fixed period with the purpose of performing work in 2006⁸⁵

Citizenship	Females				Males				Total
	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
ALBANIA	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	4
ALGERIA	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	6	7
ANGOLA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
ARGENTINA	-	2	-	2	1	3	-	4	6
ARMENIA	23	59	1	83	43	82	1	126	209
AUSTRALIA	3	1	-	4	12	9	-	21	25
AZERBAIJAN	1	-	-	1	4	6	-	10	11
FYROM	1	-	-	1	8	2	-	10	11
BANGLADESH	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4
STATELESS	-	1	-	1	3	3	-	6	7
BELARUS	48	40	-	88	44	89	5	138	226
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	-	1	-	1	9	3	-	12	13
BRAZIL	1	2	-	3	16	3	-	19	22
BULGARIA	11	17	-	28	22	18	-	40	68
BURKINA FASO	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4

⁸⁴ Central Statistical Office

⁸⁵ Office for Foreigners

CHILE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
CHINA	25	20	-	45	50	59	2	111	156
CROATIA	3	-	-	3	11	5	1	17	20
MONTENEGRO	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
EGYPT	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3
ECUADOR	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
ETHIOPIA	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
PHILIPPINES	2	5	-	7	5	11	-	16	23
GAMBIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
GHANA	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
GEORGIA	6	4	-	10	3	4	1	8	18
GUATEMALA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
GUINEA	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
INDIA	7	-	-	7	147	89	-	236	243
INDONESIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
IRAQ	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	9	9
IRAN	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	4
ISRAEL	1	1	-	2	9	17	-	26	28
JAPAN	4	7	-	11	44	134	1	179	190
YEMEN	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
JORDAN	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	5	6
CAMEROON	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3
CANADA	8	6	-	14	17	15	1	33	47
KAZAKHSTAN	2	1	-	3	4	1	-	5	8
KENYA	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	3
KYRGYZSTAN	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
COLOMBIA	2	-	-	2	3	2	-	5	7
CONGO	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5
SOUTH KOREA	13	9	-	22	49	119	-	168	190
NORTH KOREA	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	20
CUBA	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3
LEBANON	2	1	-	3	7	3	-	10	13
LIBERIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
LIBYA	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
MALAYSIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
MALI	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
MOROCCO	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	5	6
MEXICO	2	1	-	3	7	4	-	11	14
MOLDOVA	29	15	-	44	17	17	-	34	78
MONGOLIA	13	36	-	49	5	19	-	24	73
NEPAL	1	-	-	1	14	8	-	22	23
NIGERIA	-	3	-	3	20	5	-	25	28
NEW ZEALAND	-	1	-	1	2	5	-	7	8
PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	9	9
PERU	2	-	-	2	1	2	-	3	5
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	5	6	-	11	5	-	-	5	16
RUSSIA	36	64	2	102	51	118	10	179	281
ROMANIA	9	6	-	15	16	7	-	23	38
SENEGAL	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
SERBIA	1	-	-	1	2	5	-	7	8
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	1	2	-	3	8	7	-	15	18
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
SINGAPORE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
USA	22	16	-	38	60	90	5	155	193
SUDAN	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	3

SYRIA	1	1	-	2	20	13	-	33	35
TAJIKISTAN	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
THAILAND	4	8	-	12	5	4	-	9	21
TAIWAN	3	3	-	6	3	4	-	7	13
TANZANIA	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
TUNISIA	1	-	-	1	3	3	-	6	7
TURKEY	5	3	-	8	181	61	-	242	250
UGANDA	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
UKRAINE	309	289	4	602	225	381	13	619	1221
URUGUAY	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
UZBEKISTAN	2	1	-	3	4	1	-	5	8
VENEZUELA	2	1	-	3	2	1	-	3	6
VIETNAM	109	132	-	241	261	297	-	558	799
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4
Total	727	768	7	1502	1484	1791	41	3316	4818

Table 3: Number of persons issued residence permits for a fixed period with the purpose of performing work in 2007⁸⁶

Citizenship	Females				Males				Total
	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
ALBANIA	5	-	-	5	3	-	-	3	8
ALGERIA	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	5
ARGENTINA	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
ARMENIA	26	94	2	122	25	99	-	124	246
AUSTRALIA	3	1	-	4	8	4	-	12	16
AZERBAIJAN	1	-	-	1	1	8	-	9	10
FYROM	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	4	6
BANGLADESH	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
STATELESS	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	5	5
BELARUS	68	51	-	119	39	54	2	95	214
BOLIVIA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
BRAZIL	10	-	-	10	4	3	-	7	17
BULGARIA	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
BURKINA FASO	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
CHILE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
CHINA	86	45	-	131	74	61	-	135	266
CROATIA	4	2	-	6	1	3	-	4	10
MONTENEGRO	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
EGYPT	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	8	8
ECUADOR	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
ETHIOPIA	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
PHILIPPINES	2	4	-	6	1	5	-	6	12
GEORGIA	6	6	-	12	-	3	-	3	15
GUINEA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
INDIA	7	3	-	10	51	22	-	73	83
INDONESIA	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
IRAQ	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
IRAN	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	3
ISRAEL	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	19	19
JAMAICA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
JAPAN	12	10	-	22	13	60	-	73	95

⁸⁶ Office for Foreigners

YEMEN	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
JORDAN	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3
CAMEROON	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
CANADA	8	4	-	12	9	10	-	19	31
KAZAKHSTAN	9	2	-	11	1	2	-	3	14
KENYA	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2
KYRGYZSTAN	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	3
COLOMBIA	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4
CONGO	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
SOUTH KOREA	31	24	-	55	34	66	1	101	156
NORTH KOREA	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	14
COSTA RICA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
CUBA	3	-	-	3	1	2	-	3	6
LAOS	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
LEBANON	1	-	-	1	2	2	1	5	6
LIBYA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
MALAYSIA	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
MOROCCO	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
MAURITIUS	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
MEXICO	-	2	-	2	3	2	-	5	7
MOLDOVA	34	19	-	53	26	28	-	54	107
MONGOLIA	13	31	-	44	4	10	-	14	58
MOZAMBIQUE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
NEPAL	2	2	-	4	4	1	-	5	9
NIGERIA	-	1	-	1	13	-	-	13	14
NEW ZEALAND	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	4
PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	9	9
PERU	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	4
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	3	3	-	6	-	2	-	2	8
RUSSIA	40	57	2	99	28	49	2	79	178
SERBIA	4	5	1	10	3	3	-	6	16
SEYCHELLES	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
SIERRA LEONE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
SIGAPORE	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
USA	20	19	-	39	29	48	2	79	118
SUDAN	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
SYRIA	-	1	-	1	14	9	-	23	24
TAJKISTAN	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
THAOLAND	3	8	-	11	6	3	-	9	20
TAIWAN	1	2	-	3	1	3	-	4	7
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
TUNISIA	1	-	-	1	6	4	-	10	11
TURKEY	3	7	-	10	100	35	-	135	145
UKRAINE	351	416	9	776	179	252	8	439	1215
UZBEKISTAN	4	1	-	5	2	3	-	5	10
VENEZUELA	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	3
VIETNAM	131	159	-	290	131	191	1	323	613
IVORY COAST	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
Total	904	987	14	1905	873	1113	17	2003	3908

Table 4: Number of persons issued residence permits for a fixed period with the purpose of performing work in 2008⁸⁷

Citizenship	Females				Males				Total
	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
ALBANIA	3	-	-	3	6	3	-	9	12
ALGERIA	1	-	-	1	6	3	-	9	10
ARGENTYNA	1	-	-	1	7	3	-	10	11
ARMENIA	39	155	2	196	48	89	1	138	334
AUSTRALIA	1	1	-	2	11	13	1	25	27
AZERBAIJAN	-	3	-	3	4	5	-	9	12
FYROM	4	1	-	5	6	5	-	11	16
BANGLADESH	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	5	6
STATELESS	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
BELARUS	114	56	-	170	167	205	5	377	547
BOLIVIA	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	5
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	-	1	-	1	15	14	-	29	30
BRAZIL	6	-	-	6	21	2	-	23	29
BURKINA FASO	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4
CHILE	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4
CHINA	162	114	-	276	268	247	-	515	791
CROATIA	2	1	-	3	6	9	-	15	18
CHAD	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
MONTENEGRO	2	-	-	2	6	4	-	10	12
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
EGYPT	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	18	18
ECUADOR	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	3
ETHIOPIA	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	3
PHILIPPINES	7	6	-	13	4	10	-	14	27
GAMBIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
GHANA	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3
GEORGIA	7	10	-	17	6	4	1	11	28
GUATEMALA	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
GUINEA	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3
INDIA	17	3	-	20	201	100	-	301	321
INDONESIA	8	1	-	9	10	1	-	11	20
IRAQ	1	1	-	2	11	5	-	16	18
IRAN	2	-	-	2	2	1	-	3	5
ISRAEL	2	4	-	6	8	29	1	38	44
JAPAN	12	13	-	25	77	220	1	298	323
YEMEN	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
JORDAN	-	1	-	1	5	1	-	6	7
CAMEROON	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
CANADA	9	5	-	14	12	11	1	24	38
KAZAKHSTAN	5	3	-	8	4	2	-	6	14
KENYA	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	5
KYRGYZSTAN	2	2	-	4	4	1	-	5	9
COLOMBIA	1	-	-	1	8	-	-	8	9
CONGO	3	-	-	3	4	-	-	4	7
SOUTH KOREA	30	29	-	59	139	248	-	387	446
NORTH KOREA	-	-	-	-	2	42	-	44	44
KOSOVO	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
COSTA RICA	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2

⁸⁷ Office for Foreigners

CUBA	4	-	-	4	2	1	-	3	7
LEBANON	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	11	11
LIBERIA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
LIBYA	1	-	-	1	3	1	-	4	5
MALAYSIA	1	1	-	2	2	2	-	4	6
MALI	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
MOROCCO	2	-	-	2	16	3	-	19	21
MAURITIUS	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
MEXICO	2	2	-	4	10	6	-	16	20
MOLDOVA	57	30	-	87	138	125	-	263	350
MONGOLIA	20	37	-	57	15	24	-	39	96
NEPAL	13	3	-	16	16	9	-	25	41
UNKNOWN	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
NIGERIA	1	1	-	2	41	2	-	43	45
NEW ZEALAND	1	1	-	2	4	4	-	8	10
PAKISTAN	-	-	-	-	11	6	-	17	17
PANAMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
PARAGUAY	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
PERU	2	1	-	3	4	4	-	8	11
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	2	3	-	5	4	4	-	8	13
RUSSIA	84	58	2	144	69	99	4	172	316
EL SALVADOR	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
SENEGAL	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5
SERBIA	7	1	-	8	19	6	-	25	33
SRI LANKA	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
USA	25	21	-	46	56	105	5	166	212
SUDAN	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	3
SYRIA	2	3	-	5	34	9	-	43	48
TAJKISTAN	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	6	6
THAILAND	12	9	-	21	17	18	-	35	56
TAIWAN	8	2	-	10	7	8	-	15	25
TANZANIA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
TUNISIA	-	-	-	-	26	7	-	33	33
TURKEY	10	9	-	19	286	90	-	376	395
UGANDA	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
UKRAINE	471	616	10	1097	467	635	11	1113	2210
UZBEKISTAN	6	1	-	7	44	45	-	89	96
VENEZUELA	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	3
VIETNAM	186	269	-	455	297	392	1	690	1145
IVORY COAST	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	8
ZIMBABWE	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
Total	1368	1483	14	2865	2720	2923	33	5676	8541

Table 5: Number of persons issued residence permits for a fixed period with the purpose of performing work in 2009⁸⁸

Citizenship	Females				Males				Total
	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
ALBANIA	2	-	-	2	5	1	-	6	8
ALGERIA	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	5	5
ARGENTINA	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	4
ARMENIA	49	123	2	174	58	114	2	174	348

⁸⁸ Office for Foreigners

AUSTRALIA	5	2	-	7	13	7	-	20	27
AZERBAIJAN	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	14	14
FYROM	5	1	-	6	2	3	-	5	11
BANGLADESH	-	-	-	-	15	8	-	23	23
STATELESS	1	-	-	1	4	2	-	6	7
BELARUS	110	61	-	171	165	195	2	362	533
BOLIVIA	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	-	1	-	1	36	30	-	66	67
BRAZIL	4	3	-	7	35	12	-	47	54
BURKINA FASO	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	4
CHILE	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
CHINA	257	120	-	377	490	386	-	876	1253
CROATIA	3	4	-	7	11	12	-	23	30
CHAD	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
MONTENEGRO	1	-	-	1	10	2	-	12	13
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
EGYPT	-	-	-	-	41	8	-	49	49
ECUADOR	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
ETHIOPIA	1	1	-	2	2	2	-	4	6
PHILIPPINES	9	8	-	17	12	25	-	37	54
GHANA	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	4	4
GEORGIA	6	5	-	11	13	12	-	25	36
GUATEMALA	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3
GUINEA	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	5
HONGKONG	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
INDIA	21	1	-	22	305	118	-	423	445
INDONESIA	7	1	-	8	9	1	-	10	18
IRAQ	3	-	-	3	6	4	-	10	13
IRAN	1	1	-	2	2	1	-	3	5
ISRAEL	4	4	-	8	9	19	1	29	37
JAPAN	13	9	-	22	59	230	2	291	313
YEMEN	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
JORDAN	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	6	6
CAMEROON	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	7	8
CANADA	8	6	-	14	19	19	-	38	52
KAZAKHSTAN	12	2	-	14	4	4	-	8	22
KENYA	3	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
KYRGYZSTAN	3	-	-	3	3	1	-	4	7
COLOMBIA	1	-	-	1	7	1	-	8	9
CONGO	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3
SOUTH KOREA	39	24	-	63	117	235	1	353	416
NORTH KOREA	12	7	-	19	9	112	-	121	140
KOSOVO	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
COSTA RICA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
CUBA	2	2	-	4	1	3	-	4	8
LEBANON	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	7	7
LIBYA	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	4	5
MALAYSIA	3	1	-	4	7	2	-	9	13
MALI	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3
MOROCCO	-	-	-	-	16	4	-	20	20
MAURITIUS	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
MEXICO	2	1	-	3	12	12	-	24	27
MOLDOVA	42	41	-	83	92	87	-	179	262
MONGOLIA	30	33	-	63	41	22	-	63	126
MYANMAR	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2

NEPAL	16	1	-	17	94	30	-	124	141
NIGERIA	-	1	-	1	33	2	-	35	36
NEW ZEALAND	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	5	6
PAKISTAN	1	-	-	1	17	6	-	23	24
PARAGUAY	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
PERU	1	-	-	1	3	2	-	5	6
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	2	1	-	3	4	6	-	10	13
RUSSIA	73	49	-	122	69	95	7	171	293
EL SALVADOR	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
AMERICAN SAMOA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
SENEGAL	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	9	9
SERBIA	9	4	1	14	19	13	-	32	46
SINGAPORE	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
SRI LANKA	-	1	-	1	8	3	-	11	12
USA	29	13	2	44	57	94	5	156	200
SUDAN	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	3	4
SYRIA	-	1	-	1	38	16	-	54	55
TAJIKISTAN	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	11	11
THAILAND	22	22	-	44	76	82	-	158	202
TAIWAN	9	7	-	16	9	16	-	25	41
TANZANIA	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
TUNISIA	2	-	-	2	33	6	-	39	41
TURKEY	20	7	-	27	334	92	-	426	453
UKRAINE	543	646	12	1201	567	755	12	1334	2535
UZBEKISTAN	6	2	-	8	35	36	-	71	79
VENEZUELA	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	4
VIETNAM	278	296	-	574	430	467	1	898	1472
IVORY COAST	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	7	7
ZIMBABWE	2	-	-	2	8	1	-	9	11
Total	1681	1523	17	3221	3539	3461	33	7033	10254

Table 6: Number of postgraduate and PhD students⁸⁹

country of origin	2005/2006				2006/2007				2007/2008				2008/2009															
	Postgraduate students		PhD students		Postgraduate students		PhD students		Postgraduate students		PhD students		Postgraduate students		PhD students													
	total	females	total	females	total	females	total	females	total	females	total	females	total	females	total	females												
TOTAL	317	160	942	449	383	174	79	34	886	431	46	29	427	195	65	35	843	411	47	29	317	168	61	32	777	377	66	41
Europe	240	134	776	389	296	148	50	29	727	376	37	23	320	174	47	34	691	361	41	25	235	145	46	29	631	332	56	37

⁸⁹ Central Statistical Office

Albania	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-		
Austria	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Belgium	2	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	-		
Bosnia and Herzegovina															1	1	-	-										
Bulgaria	3	2	7	5	2	-	-	7	6	-	-	1	1	-	7	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	4	-	-		
Belarus	54	28	124	50	117	44	1	1	119	59	10	6	99	39	8	7	147	78	12	7	33	23	14	12	139	68	16	11
Croatia	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Cyprus	1	-	-	-									1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Czech Republic	7	2	12	5	5	3	-	-	14	6	1	1	2	1	-	-	19	4	2	-	5	1	2	-	21	5	1	1
Danemark	1	-	1	-																				1	-	-	-	
Estonia	1	-	3	3	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Finland								1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	
France	11	6	2	-	13	4	5	3	3	1	-	-	8	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	14	3	-	-	5	1	-	-
Germany	11	4	10	3	12	6	4	3	10	5	2	1	13	3	2	-	14	5	1	1	7	2	1	-	14	5	1	1
Greece	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hungary	3	2	5	4	1	-	-	-	8	6	2	1	1	1	-	-	5	3	-	-	3	1	1	-	3	1	-	-
Ireland	1	1	-	-																								
Italy	8	2	7	2	5	1	1	-	8	3	-	-	8	1	1	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	
Latvia	3	1	8	6	3	2	-	-	6	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	3	-	-	5	2	1	-	7	5	-	-
Lithuania	5	5	65	41	8	7	3	1	39	22	1	-	52	47	4	4	28	18	1	1	13	12	-	-	29	17	4	2
Moldova	1	1	6	4	2	2	1	1	12	9	-	-	3	2	3	2	7	5	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	4	1	1
Netherlands	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Norway													2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Romania	1	-	16	12	3	3	-	-	15	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	-
Russia	14	10	49	29	14	9	5	4	47	31	3	2	20	13	7	7	51	32	4	3	24	18	4	2	50	36	6	5
Slovakia	5	1	38	4	6	3	-	-	35	3	-	-	6	2	1	-	29	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	14	6	1	1
Slovenia	4	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	2	1	1	1	-	-
Spain	4	1	2	-	10	6	3	2	2	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Sweden	1	-	3	2	2	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
Switzerland								2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Turkey	4	-	2	1	4	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	4	1	-	-
Ukraine	89	65	404	213	73	49	18	12	375	197	15	10	79	53	18	13	328	183	18	12	92	65	16	11	287	165	22	14
FYROM	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
United Kingdom	1	1	1	-	4	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	4	3	1	1	-
Asia	47	17	113	50	46	20	7	4	111	44	7	4	46	8	10	1	109	43	6	4	35	11	9	3	107	39	9	4
Afghanistan													1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
Armenia	3	2	4	2	2	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-
Bangladesh	2	-	-	-									3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	1	-	8	4	2	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	5	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	4	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Georgia	1	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	5	4	1	1	3	-	1	-	6	4	1	1	3	-	-	-	6	3	1	1
West Bank and Gaza Strip	1	-	6	-	13	5	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
India	7	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	5	3	-	-
Indonesia																	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Iran	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
Iraq	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	1	-
Israel	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	3	1	6	4	3	2	-	-	5	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	6	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	6	3	15	11	5	4	-	-	13	10	2	2	3	1	1	1	18	13	2	2	2	1	1	-	17	12	1	1
Jordan	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-

Kyrgyzstan	-	-	6	5	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	2	-	-		
Kuwait	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Laos	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Lebanon	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-		
Mongolia	1	1	5	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	-	-	5	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	
Nepal	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-		
Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Vietnam	6	4	23	6	3	1	2	1	15	3	-	-	4	1	1	-	14	2	-	-	2	1	1	1	14	3	1	1	
Syria	3	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	
Tajikistan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Thailand	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Uzbekistan	1	1	1	1	5	2	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	5	3	-		
Yemen	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
North and Central America	5	2	9	3	10	3	4	1	10	3	1	1	21	6	4	-	12	3	-	-	23	8	4	-	7	2	-	-	
Canada	2	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	
Mexico	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
USA	3	1	6	3	7	1	4	1	6	2	1	1	15	4	4	-	8	3	-	-	17	4	4	-	3	1	-	-	
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South America	5	4	5	-	4	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	7	1	-	-	6	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	
Argentina	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bolivia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Brazil	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	
Colombia	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Venezuela	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Africa	20	3	39	7	27	1	17	-	34	8	1	1	30	3	2	-	24	3	-	-	17	3	2	-	27	3	1	-	
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Angola	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	
Congo	3	-	3	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ethiopia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Ghana	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Guinea	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Libya	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
Morocco	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Liberia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Niger	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nigeria	5	1	4	1	11	1	8	-	4	1	-	-	16	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Senegal	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sudan	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tunisia	1	-	1	1	9	-	7	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Egypt	1	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Tanzania	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Australia and Oceania	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7: Number of students, PhD students, long-term interns⁹⁰

Citizenship	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010		
	Students	Phd students and long-term interns	Total	Students	Phd students and long-term interns	Total	Students	Phd students and long-term interns	Total	Students	Phd students and long-term interns	Total
Albania	132	1	133	149	7	156	146	8	154	108	11	119
Austria	14	0	14	25	1	26	30	1	31	39	3	42
Belgium	4	5	9	3	2	5	6	1	7	7	2	9
Belarus	1475	158	1633	1357	95	1452	1554	103	1657	1806	140	1946
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1
Bulgaria	97	6	103	80	4	84	76	6	82	65	4	69
Croatia	23	1	24	4	4	8	7	2	9	7	2	9
Cyprus	10	0	10	12	0	12	9	0	9	11	0	11
Montenegro	6	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3
Czech Republic	129	12	141	109	13	122	137	15	152	155	13	168
Danmark	8	0	8	9	0	9	18	1	19	28	1	29
Estonia	9	6	15	10	4	14	7	1	8	2	2	4
Finland	3	1	4	5	0	5	14	2	16	19	2	21
France	32	7	39	27	5	32	32	8	40	49	11	60
Greece	17	3	20	13	1	14	18	0	18	21	2	23
Spain	10	3	13	9	3	12	15	1	16	34	14	48
Netherlands	3	2	5	6	0	6	5	1	6	8	11	19
Ireland	7	0	7	10	0	10	6	0	6	15	0	15
Iceland	3	0	3	5	0	5	6	0	6	6	0	6
Lithuania	331	58	389	338	39	377	502	33	535	646	32	678
Latvia	50	6	56	38	4	42	36	9	45	41	8	49
FYROM	21	3	24	19	2	21	18	5	23	17	2	19
Moldova	79	11	90	63	4	67	79	3	82	73	8	81
Germany	266	19	285	284	20	304	313	19	332	439	25	464
Norway	661	0	661	717	0	717	677	0	677	1480	1	1481
Portugal	4	1	5	5	0	5	4	0	4	16	3	19
Russia	291	44	335	283	37	320	346	51	397	307	54	361
Romania	39	11	50	34	5	39	32	2	34	38	8	46
Serbia	22	4	26	34	6	40	24	2	26	20	3	23
Slovakia	66	36	102	45	28	73	52	14	66	50	14	64
Slovenia	5	4	9	5	3	8	3	3	6	9	1	10
Switzerland	5	1	6	6	1	7	3	1	4	8	1	9
Sweden	281	3	284	414	0	414	628	3	631	747	1	748
Ukraine	1334	371	1705	1357	311	1668	1488	297	1785	1710	327	2037
Hungary	40	9	49	39	5	44	42	3	45	45	6	51
United Kingdom	35	2	37	59	3	62	54	2	56	106	3	109
Italy	10	3	13	18	5	23	14	3	17	27	12	39
Europe	5524	791	6315	5594	612	6206	6407	600	7007	8163	727	8890

⁹⁰ Bureau for Academic Recognition and International Exchange

Abkhazia	10	0	10	10	0	10	9	0	9	3	0	3
Afghanistan	17	0	17	17	0	17	5	1	6	10	2	12
Saudi Arabia	8	1	9	10	1	11	10	0	10	120	2	122
Armenia	55	0	55	58	2	60	41	2	43	51	1	52
Azerbaijan	3	2	5	9	2	11	11	3	14	15	1	16
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bangladesh	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
China	42	42	84	95	15	110	246	11	257	284	22	306
Philippines	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Georgia	33	3	36	41	3	44	61	5	66	68	2	70
India	81	3	84	79	2	81	62	6	68	220	8	228
Indonesia	3	0	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	5	1	6
Iraq	31	7	38	39	0	39	26	16	42	66	29	95
Iran	17	8	25	17	5	22	24	6	30	35	7	42
Israel	20	1	21	16	0	16	19	0	19	27	1	28
Japan	18	43	61	20	30	50	20	22	42	25	36	61
Yemen	2	8	10	13	0	13	11	3	14	14	2	16
Jordan	22	3	25	15	0	15	31	0	31	18	3	21
Kazakhstan	554	20	574	522	24	546	590	21	611	609	31	640
Kyrgyzstan	23	2	25	84	3	87	28	5	33	23	3	26
North Korea	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
South Korea	37	20	57	45	16	61	30	23	53	40	21	61
Kuwait	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Laos	9	3	12	8	3	11	4	1	5	1	0	1
Lebanon	22	3	25	18	1	19	19	2	21	23	0	23
Malaysia	1	0	1	0	0	0	9	2	11	103	0	103
Mongolia	82	6	88	101	10	111	129	11	140	130	10	140
Nepal	2	1	3	3	0	3	2	1	3	4	1	5
Oman	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	10	0	10	10	0	10	6	0	6	31	2	33
West Bank and Gaza Strip	30	8	38	33	7	40	35	7	42	40	5	45
Singapore	1	0	1	21	0	21	0	0	0	7	0	7
Sri Lanka	2	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	5	0	5
Syria	48	10	58	27	9	36	45	3	48	33	5	38
Tajikistan	2	2	4	3	2	5	4	2	6	3	0	3
Thailand	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Taiwan	230	6	236	205	4	209	80	3	83	627	4	631
Turkey	20	3	23	39	0	39	40	5	45	48	2	50
Turkmenistan	33	0	33	31	0	31	39	0	39	32	1	33
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3
Uzbekistan	103	0	103	106	1	107	105	2	107	61	5	66
Vietnam	214	61	275	236	61	297	252	9	261	210	44	254
Asia	1789	268	2057	1921	202	2123	2003	173	2176	3019	254	3273
Algeria	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	1	3	6	1	7
Angola	36	1	37	45	2	47	53	2	55	58	2	60
Benin	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	3	0	3

Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Egypt	4	5	9	10	4	14	4	3	7	6	2	8
Ethiopia	4	2	6	4	1	5	7	2	9	7	2	9
Gabon	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ghana	7	0	7	9	0	9	14	0	14	25	0	25
Guinea	4	1	5	2	1	3	4	0	4	3	0	3
Guinea Bissau	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	4
Cameroon	46	0	46	48	1	49	61	2	63	64	6	70
Kenya	61	2	63	59	2	61	53	1	54	61	3	64
Congo, Democratic Republic	35	3	38	35	1	36	36	1	37	32	0	32
Congo	4	0	4	9	0	9	8	0	8	6	0	6
Libya	14	20	34	9	14	23	8	13	21	8	14	22
Madagascar	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mali	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	15	2	17	28	1	29	17	0	17	16	1	17
Mauritius	2	0	2	4	0	4	5	0	5	5	0	5
Nigeria	102	9	111	92	3	95	122	4	126	133	1	134
Republic of South Africa	7	0	7	7	0	7	4	0	4	12	0	12
Ruanda	6	1	7	6	0	6	5	0	5	7	1	8
Senegal	11	0	11	11	0	11	16	0	16	13	0	13
Sudan	13	1	14	7	4	11	6	2	8	5	2	7
Tanzania	31	0	31	32	0	32	22	0	22	28	0	28
Togo	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	3
Tunisia	23	0	23	29	3	32	26	1	27	26	1	27
Uganda	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	0	2
Ivory Coast	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	4	0	4	7	0	7	9	0	9	6	0	6
Zimbabwe	20	0	20	14	1	15	13	1	14	17	1	18
Africa	467	50	517	487	40	527	510	33	543	559	38	597
Argentina	1	1	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	4	2	6
Bolivia	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	4
Brazil	31	3	34	34	3	37	30	1	30	32	3	35
Chile	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1
Dominican Republic	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ecuador	17	0	17	18	1	19	14	3	17	16	1	17
Canada	235	1	236	200	1	201	223	4	227	435	9	444
Colombia	4	1	5	3	2	5	7	1	8	7	1	8
Cuba	3	0	3	6	1	7	6	0	6	4	0	4
Guyana	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mexico	6	1	7	10	2	12	15	1	16	19	4	23
Nicaragua	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Peru	3	0	3	3	1	4	4	0	4	2	1	3
El Salvador	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Uruguay	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
USA	511	9	520	435	3	438	316	8	324	1255	7	1262
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1
Americas	815	17	832	719	17	736	622	19	641	1788	29	1817
New Zealand	10	0	10	8	0	8	1	0	1	12	0	12
Australia	3	0	3	7	0	7	4	0	4	13	0	13
Australia and Oceania	13	0	13	15	0	15	5	0	5	25	0	25
Total	8608	1126	9734	8736	871	9607	9547	825	10372	13554	1048	14602

Table 8: Number of persons issued residence permits for a fixed period with the purpose of undertaking studies in 2006⁹¹

Citizenship	Females				Males				Total
	[14-17]	[18-34]	[35-64]	Total	[14-17]	[18-34]	[35-64]	Total	
AFGHANISTAN		5		5		12		12	17
ALBANIA		14		14		28		28	42
ALGERIA						2	1	3	3
ANGOLA		7		7		14		14	21
SAUDI ARABIA						15		15	15
ARGENTINA						2		2	2
ARMENIA		38	6	44		25	6	31	75
AUSTRALIA		1		1		2		2	3
AZERBAIJAN		1		1		4		4	5
FYROM		2		2		3		3	5
BANGLADESH		2		2		27		27	29
STATELESS		1		1		1	1	2	3
BELARUS	4	302	3	309	3	171		174	483
BOLIVIA						1		1	1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA						1		1	1
BRAZIL		6		6		13		13	19
BULGARIA		9		9		7	1	8	17
CHINA	1	40	1	42	2	45	6	53	95
CROATIA						2		2	2
MONTENEGRO		1		1					1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC						1		1	1
EGYPT						3	3	6	6
ECUADOR						3		3	3
ETHIOPIA						3	1	4	4
PHILIPPINES		4		4		1	1	2	6
GAMBIA						1		1	1
GHANA		2		2		1		1	3
GEORGIA		4		4		11		11	15
GUINEA		2		2		6		6	8
GUINEA BISSAU		2		2					2
HONDURAS						1	1	2	2
INDIA		11		11		78	1	79	90
INDONESIA		1		1		1		1	2

⁹¹ Tables 8-11: Office for Foreigners

IRAQ		2		2		13	3	16	18
IRAN		5	1	6	2	15	2	19	25
ISRAEL			1	1		8		8	9
JAPAN		27	1	28		5	1	6	34
YEMEN							5	5	5
JORDAN						12	2	14	14
CAMBODIA						1		1	1
CAMEROON		6		6		31	1	32	38
CANADA		8	1	9		14	1	15	24
KAZAKHSTAN		140		140		68		68	208
KENYA		24	2	26	2	30		32	58
KYRGYZSTAN		6		6		3		3	9
COLOMBIA						5		5	5
CONGO		4		4		19	3	22	26
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC		2		2		11		11	13
SOUTH KOREA		4	1	5		11		11	16
CUBA		2		2					2
LAOS		1		1		6		6	7
LEBANON						10	2	12	12
LIBYA		2	1	3		13	19	32	35
MALAYSIA		1		1					1
MALI						1		1	1
MOROCCO						13		13	13
MEXICO			1	1		1	1	2	3
MOLDOVA		35	1	36		23	1	24	60
MONGOLIA		49	5	54		35	1	36	90
NEPAL		2		3		52	2	54	57
NIGER							1	1	1
NIGERIA	1	25		26		70	4	74	100
NEW ZEALAND		3		3		4		4	7
PAKISTAN		3		3		13		13	16
PERU		3		3		2	1	3	6
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						1		1	1
RUSSIA	5	131	7	143	5	96		101	244
ROMANIA		17		17		7		7	24
RUANDA		2		2		4		4	6
SENEGAL		3		3		5	1	6	9
SERBIA							1	1	1
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO		8	1	9		1		1	10
SRI LANKA		1		1		13	1	14	15
USA		9	2	11		35	5	40	51
SUDAN		1		1		2	2	4	5
SYRIA		3		3		39		39	42
TAJKISTAN						2		2	2
THAILAND		3		3		1		1	4
TAIWAN		98	7	105	1	154	8	163	268
TANZANIA		8	1	9		17		17	26
TOGO						1		1	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO						1		1	1
TUNISIA		3		3		79		79	82
TURKEY		2		2	1	46		47	49
TURKMENISTAN	3	17		20	1	3		4	24
UGANDA		1		1		1		1	2
UKRAINE	26	783	60	869	10	410	18	438	1307
UZBEKISTAN		19		19		8		8	27
VENEZUELA		2		2		1		1	3

VIETNAM		47	1	48		83	9	92	140
IVORY COAST						2		2	2
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP		1		1		25		25	26
ZAMBIA		5		5		3		3	8
ZIMBABWE		10		10		7		7	17
Total	40	1983	105	2128	27	2021	117	2165	4293

Table 9: Number of persons issued residence permits for a fixed period with the purpose of undertaking studies in 2007

Citizenship	Females				Males				Total
	[14-17]	[18-34]	[35-64]	Total	[14-17]	[18-34]	[35-64]	Total	
AFGHANISTAN						2		2	2
ALBANIA						4		4	4
ANGOLA		3		3		4		4	7
SAUDI ARABIA						1		1	1
ARMENIA		3		3		2	1	3	6
AUSTRALIA						1		1	1
AZERBAIJAN		7		7		6		6	13
FYROM						1		1	1
BANGLADESH		1		1		13		13	14
BENIN		1		1					1
BELARUS	4	132		136	1	72		73	209
BRAZIL		1		1		3		3	4
CHINA		10	1	11	1	7	1	9	20
CROATIA						1		1	1
EGYPT						1	1	2	2
ECUADOR						1		1	1
PHILIPPINES		2		2					2
GHANA						2		2	2
GEORGIA		6		6		6		6	12
GUINEA		1		1		1		1	2
GUINEA BISSAU		1		1					1
INDIA		5		5	1	58		59	64
INDONESIA						1		1	1
IRAQ		1		1		3	3	6	7
IRAN		2		2		4	1	5	7
JAPAN		2		2			1	1	3
JORDAN						5	1	6	6
CAMEROON		2		2		9		9	11
CANADA		8	1	9		16		16	25
KAZAKHSTAN		73		73		28		28	101
KENYA		10		10		17		17	27
KYRGYZSTAN		2		2					2
COLOMBIA						1		1	1
CONGO		3		3		3	1	4	7
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC		1		1		7		7	8
SOUTH KOREA		3		3		2		2	5
LAOS						2		2	2
LIBYA						1	2	3	3
MALAYSIA						1		1	1
MOROCCO		1		1		6		6	7
MEXICO						2		2	2
MOLDOVA		13		13		8		8	21
MONGOLIA		5		5		3		3	8

NEPAL						5		5	5
NIGERIA	1	14	1	16	1	38	2	41	57
NEW ZEALAND		1		1		3		3	4
PAKISTAN		2		2		9		9	11
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						1		1	1
RUSSIA	2	42		44	2	28	1	31	75
RUANDA						1		1	1
SENEGAL						1		1	1
SERBIA		2		2					2
SRI LANKA						1		1	1
USA		3	2	5		17	4	21	26
SYRIA		1		1		17		17	18
TAIWAN		47	4	51	1	73	4	78	129
TANZANIA		1		1		8		8	9
TUNISIA						10		10	10
TURKEY						15		15	15
TURKMENISTAN		6		6		1		1	7
UGANDA						1		1	1
UKRAINE	22	199	3	224	19	113	3	135	359
UZBEKISTAN		2		2		3		3	5
VIETNAM		14		14	1	26		27	41
IVORY COAST						1		1	1
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP						8		8	8
ZAMBIA		5		5					5
ZIMBABWE		2		2		1		1	3
Total	29	640	12	681	27	686	26	739	1420

Table 10: Number of persons issued residence permits for a fixed period with the purpose of undertaking studies in 2008

Citizenship	Females				Males				Total
	[14-17]	[18-34]	[35-64]	Total	[14-17]	[18-34]	[35-64]	Total	
AFGHANISTAN		3		3		10		10	13
ALBANIA		23		23		36		36	59
ALGERIA						1		1	1
ANGOLA		21		21		16		16	37
SAUDI ARABIA		3		3		32		32	35
ARMENIA		12	1	13	1	8	2	11	24
AUSTRALIA		3	1	4		3		3	7
AZERBAIJAN		9		9		11		11	20
FYROM						1		1	1
BANGLADESH						34	1	35	35
BENIN		1		1		2		2	3
STATELESS		2		2		2		2	4
BELARUS	5	468	6	479		292	2	294	773
BOLIVIA						1		1	1
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA		1		1		1		1	2
BRAZIL		5		5		10		10	15
CHINA		80	2	82		103	4	107	189
MONTENEGRO		3		3					3
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		1		1		2		2	3
EGYPT						2	4	6	6
ECUADOR						1		1	1
ETHIOPIA		3		3		3	1	4	7
PHILIPPINES		3		3		2		2	5

GAMBIA						5		5	5
GHANA		3		3		10		10	13
GEORGIA		11		11		10		10	21
GUINEA		1		1		2		2	3
GUINEA BISSAU		2		2					2
INDIA		21	1	22	1	183	1	185	207
INDONESIA		1		1		4		4	5
IRAQ		7	1	8		35	6	41	49
IRAN		4		4		17	3	20	24
ISRAEL		1		1		5		5	6
JAMAICA		1		1					1
JAPAN		8		8		7		7	15
YEMEN							1	1	1
JORDAN		1		1		9	1	10	11
CAMBODIA						1		1	1
CAMEROON		6		6		24	1	25	31
CANADA		22		22		27	2	29	51
KAZAKHSTAN		180	1	181	2	74		76	257
KENYA		10	1	11		16		16	27
KYRGYZSTAN	1	9		10					10
KIRIBATI						1		1	1
COLOMBIA		1		1		3		3	4
CONGO		6		6		13		13	19
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC		4		4		10		10	14
SOUTH KOREA		10		10		4	1	5	15
CUBA		1		1					1
LAOS						1		1	1
LEBANON						2		2	2
LIBYA						6	5	11	11
MALAYSIA		21		21		11		11	32
MOROCCO		1		1		13		13	14
MAURITIUS						1		1	1
MEXICO						4	1	5	5
MOLDOVA		40		40		20		20	60
MONGOLIA	2	45	1	48	1	23		24	72
NAMIBIA		1		1					1
NEPAL		4		4		84	4	88	92
NIGERIA	1	55		56		130	3	133	189
NICARAGUA						1		1	1
NOWA ZELANDIA		4		4		9		9	13
PAKISTAN		1		1		25	1	26	27
PERU		3		3		4		4	7
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						1		1	1
RUSSIA	3	130	2	135	3	65		68	203
RUANDA		1		1		3		3	4
SENEGAL		2		2		3		3	5
SERBIA		2		2		1		1	3
SRI LANKA		1		1		2		2	3
USA		16	1	17		23	7	30	47
SUDAN						3	1	4	4
SYRIA		2		2		29		29	31
THAILAND						2	1	3	3
TAIWAN		159	5	164		197	10	207	371
TANZANIA		2		2		9		9	11
TOGO						3		3	3

TUNISIA						19		19	19
TURKEY		10		10		39		39	49
TURKMENISTAN		13		13	1	4		5	18
UKRAINE	62	602	13	677	37	360	8	405	1082
UZBEKISTAN		10		10		8		8	18
VENEZUELA						1		1	1
VIETNAM		34		34		60	2	62	96
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP		1		1		15	1	16	17
ZAMBIA		4		4		2		2	6
ZIMBABWE		7		7		3		3	10
TOTAL	74	2122	36	2232	46	2219	74	2339	4571

Table 11: Number of persons issued residence permits for a fixed period with the purpose of undertaking studies in 2009

Citizenship	Females				Males				Total
	[14-17]	[18-34]	[35-64]	Total	[14-17]	[18-34]	[35-64]	Total	
AFGHANISTAN		4		4		11		11	15
ALBANIA		29		29		32		32	61
ALGERIA						1		1	1
ANGOLA		20		20		23		23	43
SAUDI ARABIA		10		10		49		49	59
ARGENTINA		1		1		1		1	2
ARMENIA		20	4	24		9	3	12	36
AUSTRALIA		1		1		4		4	5
AZERBAIJAN		3		3		13		13	16
FYROM						2		2	2
BANGLADESH		2		2		20		20	22
BENIN		2		2		1		1	3
STATELESS		2		2		1		1	3
BEARLUS	8	537	4	549	6	357	3	366	915
BRAZIL		3		3		8	1	9	12
CHILE		1		1					1
CHINA		147	3	150		213		213	363
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		1		1		1		1	2
EGYPT						2	1	3	3
ECUADOR						2		2	2
ETHIOPIA		3		3		4		4	7
PHILIPPINES		3	1	4		1		1	5
GAMBIA						18		18	18
GHANA		4		4		18	1	19	23
GEORGIA		19	1	20		12		12	32
GUINEA		3		3	1	7		8	11
GUINEA BISSAU		3		3					3
INDIA		27		27		103		103	130
INDONESIA		1	1	2		3		3	5
IRAQ		12	4	16		31	10	41	57
IRAN		2	1	3		22	2	24	27
ISRAEL		1		1		3		3	4
JAMAICA		1		1					1
JAPAN		5		5		6		6	11
YEMEN						4	1	5	5
JORDAN						9	1	10	10
CAMBODIA		1		1					1
CAMEROON		12		12		45	1	46	58

CANADA		24		24		40		40	64
KAZAKHSTAN		169	1	170	2	82		84	254
KENYA		18		18		22	1	23	41
KYRGYZSTAN	1	9		10		5		5	15
COLOMBIA		1		1		2		2	3
CONGO		7		7		21		21	28
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC		2		2		13		13	15
SOUTH KOREA		2		2		3	2	5	7
NORTH KOREA						2	1	3	3
COSTA RICA		1		1					1
LEBANON		1		1		4	1	5	6
LIBYA						7	5	12	12
MALAYSIA		40		40		19		19	59
MOROCCO		2		2		17		17	19
MEXICO		3		3		10		10	13
MOLDOVA		25	1	26		12	1	13	39
MONGOLIA		39	2	41		31	1	32	73
NEPAL		2		2		34		34	36
NIGERIA		67		67	1	134	7	142	209
NEW ZEALAND		8		8		10		10	18
PAKISTAN		2		2		27		27	29
PARAGUAY		1		1					1
PERU		2		2		2		2	4
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA						2		2	2
RUSSIA	2	132	2	136	3	74	1	78	214
RUANDA		2		2		4		4	6
AMERICAN SAMOA						1		1	1
SENEGAL		3		3		4		4	7
SERBIA		2		2		2		2	4
SIERRA LEONE						1		1	1
SINGAPORE						1		1	1
SRI LANKA		1		1		4		4	5
USA		24		24		40	6	46	70
SYRIA		3		3		18	1	19	22
TAJIKISTAN		2		2		1		1	3
THAILAND		1		1			1	1	2
TAIWAN	1	226	4	231	1	329	7	337	568
TANZANIA		3		3		19		19	22
TOGO						1		1	1
TUNISIA						13		13	13
TURKEY		12		12		37		37	49
TURKMENISTAN		13		13	1	8		9	22
UGANDA						1		1	1
UKRAINE	71	663	10	744	51	405	11	467	1211
UZBEKISTAN		14		14		9		9	23
VENEZUELA						2		2	2
VIETNAM		29		29		48	1	49	78
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP						15	1	16	16
ZAMBIA		4		4					4
ZIMBABWE		7		7		5		5	12
Total	83	2446	39	2568	66	2577	72	2715	5283

Table 12: Arrivals of non-resident visitors at national borders, by nationality - estimates⁹²

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
TOTAL	52 129 778	61 917 759	64 606 085	65 114 865	66 207 767	59 935 000	53 840 000
AFRICA	9 538	11 114	13 217	14 914	16 861	0	0
East Africa	1 104	1 214	1 375	1 724	1 868	0	0
British Indian Ocean Territory	2					0	0
Burundi	10	16	19	17	10	0	0
Comoros	2	5	2	3	6	0	0
Ethiopia	57	58	60	91	119	0	0
Eritrea	24	20	30	15	19	0	0
Djibouti	5	7		1	1	0	0
Kenya	366	438	472	518	472	0	0
Madagascar	63	46	81	58	94	0	0
Malawi	2	15	6	14	20	0	0
Mauritius	102	152	177	274	350	0	0
Mozambique	147	93	127	145	91	0	0
Reunion	5	11	18	7	3	0	0
Rwanda	31	28	23	28	40	0	0
Seychelles	9	11	7	26	21	0	0
Somalia		21	8	21	18	0	0
Zimbabwe	98	118	139	183	231	0	0
Uganda	34	43	48	98	111	0	0
United Republic of Tanzania	117	84	106	168	153	0	0
Zambia	30	48	52	57	109	0	0
Central Africa	819	885	917	1 027	1 161	0	0
Angola	222	179	159	222	225	0	0
Cameroon	272	304	361	407	465	0	0
Central African Republic	12	5	6	6	16	0	0
Chad	12	8	12	6	6	0	0
Congo	228	347	317	342	405	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	54	25	29			0	0
Equatorial Guinea	2	1	4	1	6	0	0
Gabon	15	12	23	43	32	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	2	4	6		6	0	0
North Africa	3 248	3 540	4 232	4 753	5 211	0	0
Algeria	1 117	1 234	1 325	1 326	1 468	0	0
Morocco	790	973	1 258	1 472	1 532	0	0
Western Sahara	1	1				0	0
Sudan	89	79	91	97	113	0	0
Tunisia	1 251	1 253	1 558	1 858	2 098	0	0
Southern Africa	2 733	3 429	4 391	4 515	4 755	0	0
Botswana	11	10	17	10	21	0	0
Lesotho	1	6		9	2	0	0
Namibia	33	33	50	54	48	0	0
South Africa	2 680	3 374	4 320	4 439	4 671	0	0
Swaziland	8	6	4	3	13	0	0
West Africa	1 634	2 046	2 302	2 895	3 866	0	0
Cape Verde	22	41	51	47	116	0	0
Benin	51	45	57	62	52	0	0
Gambia	25	26	34	51	57	0	0
Ghana	230	273	279	345	378	0	0

⁹² Ministry of Sport and Tourism, Institute of Tourism

Guinea	81	92	70	71	159	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	76	54	114	77	142	0	0
Liberia	26	18	6	18	15	0	0
Mali	60	61	58	75	98	0	0
Mauritania	17	10	17	14	20	0	0
Niger	5	15	16	17	21	0	0
Nigeria	790	1 041	1 300	1 700	2 391	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	6	9	8	25	23	0	0
Saint Helena		1	1	1	1	0	0
Senegal	119	171	141	185	199	0	0
Sierra Leone	32	52	44	51	50	0	0
Togo	60	86	65	83	101	0	0
Burkina Faso	34	51	41	73	43	0	0
AMERICAS	294 313	345 181	439 417	466 299	452 903	370 000	308 000
Caribbean	1 289	1 036	1 629	1 463	1 614	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	7	2	3	1	9	0	0
Bahamas	8	4	10	24	8	0	0
Barbados	31	18	21	21	54	0	0
Bermuda	23	5	12	6	6	0	0
Cayman Islands	6	2	2	6		0	0
Cuba	658	647	846	790	889	0	0
Dominica	41	20	14	15	19	0	0
Dominican Republic	97	70	278	143	159	0	0
Grenada	2	16	10	12	8	0	0
Guadeloupe			2		1	0	0
Haiti	7	13	24	60	70	0	0
Jamaica	95	114	189	212	241	0	0
Martinique	1					0	0
Montserrat						0	0
Netherlands Antilles	87	6	13	2	1	0	0
Aruba	2					0	0
Puerto Rico	1	1	13	9	2	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1		1	1	6	0	0
Anguilla	1	1				0	0
Saint Lucia	100	10	5	5	10	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	3	12	9	11	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	119	100	166	140	119	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands		3	6	2		0	0
United States Virgin Islands		1	2	5	1	0	0
Central America	1 153	1 106	1 424	1 680	1 656	0	0
Belize	8	6	18	12	19	0	0
Costa Rica	368	420	447	504	568	0	0
El Salvador	66	73	149	227	129	0	0
Guatemala	145	151	263	388	288	0	0
Honduras	147	82	116	153	153	0	0
Nicaragua	190	170	149	141	185	0	0
Panama	229	204	282	255	314	0	0
North America	279 012	327 904	413 872	438 018	420 931	350 000	298 000
Canada	20 848	38 431	62 790	72 349	77 994	80 000	68 000
Greenland		1			1	0	0
Mexico	7 962	8 714	11 363	12 178	11 957	0	0
United States of America	250 202	280 758	339 719	353 491	330 979	270 000	230 000
South America	12 859	15 135	22 492	25 138	28 702	20 000	10 000
Argentina	2 337	2 642	3 443	3 941	4 381	0	0

Bolivia	475	482	818	687	428	0	0
Brazil	5 068	6 296	11 367	12 906	15 387	20 000	10 000
Chile	1 874	2 035	2 331	2 410	2 527	0	0
Colombia	730	875	1 034	1 459	1 667	0	0
Ecuador	758	795	693	569	586	0	0
Falkland Islands, Malvinas	1	2			1	0	0
French Guiana	6	1	2	3	5	0	0
Guyana	21	23	19	13	23	0	0
Paraguay	48	37	104	116	221	0	0
Peru	629	664	874	991	1 207	0	0
Suriname	42	19	23	20	15	0	0
Uruguay	356	527	510	516	657	0	0
Venezuela	514	737	1 274	1 507	1 597	0	0
EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	88 693	123 114	163 414	193 899	228 844	173 000	137 000
North-East Asia	61 069	80 607	101 840	123 290	146 571	128 000	100 000
China	5 077	7 660	11 345	15 133	18 313	20 000	25 000
Taiwan, Province of China	2 250	3 898	4 596	4 926	5 214	0	0
Hong Kong, China	1 087	1 648	2 800	2 980	4 038	3 000	5 000
Japan	27 686	32 490	39 457	40 926	47 532	42 000	35 000
Korea, Dem. People's Republic of	458	331	256	172	494	0	0
Korea, Republic of	22 033	31 300	39 402	53 202	63 810	63 000	35 000
Macao, China	47	41	34	14	21	0	0
Mongolia	2 431	3 239	3 950	5 937	7 149	0	0
South-East Asia	11 730	15 550	19 204	20 853	27 313	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	13	8	37	36	15	0	0
Myanmar	68	12	35	28	128	0	0
Cambodia	16	17	30	55	56	0	0
Indonesia	1 157	1 381	1 133	1 162	1 475	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	42	35	60	91	42	0	0
Malaysia	2 059	2 517	3 150	3 459	4 902	0	0
Philippines	1 365	1 439	1 840	2 071	3 313	0	0
Singapore	1 765	2 277	2 836	3 142	4 072	0	0
Viet Nam	3 986	5 971	8 007	8 880	10 885	0	0
Thailand	1 259	1 893	2 076	1 929	2 425	0	0
Australasia	15 451	26 914	42 325	49 712	54 886	45 000	37 000
Australia	13 019	22 131	35 387	41 904	47 153	45 000	37 000
New Zealand	2 432	4 783	6 938	7 808	7 733	0	0
Melanesia	411	19	19	26	28	0	0
Solomon Islands				1		0	0
Fiji	17	9	4	18	17	0	0
New Caledonia	388	3	1	1	1	0	0
Vanuatu	1		5		6	0	0
Norfolk Island	4					0	0
Papua New Guinea	1	7	9	6	4	0	0
Micronesia	12	13	9	6	9	0	0
Christmas Island, Australia						0	0
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	3	3	8	4		0	0
Kiribati	5	5	1	1	8	0	0
Guam		2				0	0
Nauru	2	3		1	1	0	0
Marshall Islands						0	0
Palau	2					0	0
Polynesia	20	11	17	12	37	0	0

American Samoa	1		1	2	2	0	0
French Polynesia	6		3	2		0	0
Niue			1	2		0	0
Pitcairn		2	1	1		0	0
Tokelau	6	2	1	1	8	0	0
Tonga	6	4	3	1	4	0	0
Tuvalu	1	1	1		19	0	0
Samoa		2	6	3	4	0	0
EUROPE	51 691 151	61 385 787	63 926 773	64 366 590	65 373 132	59 107 000	53 071 000
Central/Eastern Europe	24 300 596	25 143 967	24 114 672	24 400 713	24 118 947	21 515 000	24 170 000
Azerbaijan	2 728	3 730	3 529	3 422	4 093	0	0
Armenia	2 692	4 324	5 391	5 786	5 910	0	0
Bulgaria	55 235	53 454	61 194	65 616	73 055	95 000	85 000
Belarus	3 830 074	3 522 795	3 650 801	3 911 768	3 861 442	2 130 000	2 360 000
Czech Republic	8 826 943	9 285 762	7 855 432	7 101 529	7 292 127	7 820 000	8 180 000
Estonia	194 442	165 646	156 098	185 566	236 071	185 000	130 000
Georgia	2 127	2 645	3 316	3 693	4 322	0	0
Hungary	169 931	214 059	248 698	268 061	272 959	255 000	225 000
Kazakhstan	48 578	48 885	45 074	42 148	42 831	35 000	0
Kyrgyzstan	6 232	6 736	5 150	5 169	5 667	0	0
Latvia	421 767	391 688	344 996	409 685	484 639	540 000	390 000
Lithuania	1 365 823	1 336 031	1 344 205	1 459 386	1 391 659	1 930 000	2 640 000
Republic of Moldova	46 537	47 370	53 148	54 622	61 205	55 000	0
Romania	64 106	66 440	78 198	94 951	98 942	120 000	90 000
Russian Federation	1 534 054	1 420 438	1 598 840	1 722 214	1 626 424	1 290 000	1 210 000
Slovakia	2 896 310	4 047 745	3 378 091	3 421 869	3 209 857	3 740 000	5 040 000
Tajikistan	474	449	477	426	581	0	0
Turkmenistan	162	148	215	237	216	0	0
Ukraine	4 829 789	4 523 010	5 278 924	5 641 930	5 443 755	3 320 000	3 820 000
Uzbekistan	2 592	2 612	2 895	2 635	3 192	0	0
Northern Europe	705 253	762 202	865 215	1 068 036	1 270 505	1 212 000	1 085 000
Denmark	148 600	118 219	112 408	134 413	149 897	130 000	120 000
Faeroe Islands	6	3		1		0	0
Finland	55 935	72 168	68 103	76 695	81 750	80 000	75 000
Iceland	2 874	5 334	5 034	6 368	7 568	2 000	0
Ireland	20 499	26 893	39 715	69 298	118 847	90 000	80 000
Norway	68 696	78 744	81 168	101 868	142 375	145 000	120 000
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands						0	0
Sweden	197 997	213 765	213 717	224 010	221 963	210 000	190 000
United Kingdom	210 646	247 076	345 070	455 383	548 105	555 000	500 000
Southern Europe	378 443	398 802	453 696	512 474	633 583	540 000	551 000
Albania	1 014	1 188	1 428	1 513	1 884	0	0
Andorra	61	43	95	61	36	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 261	2 433	2 427	2 538	3 470	0	0
Croatia	31 494	28 737	35 250	35 604	37 670	35 000	30 000
Gibraltar			2			0	0
Greece	27 094	25 187	28 819	30 551	25 377	30 000	45 000
Holy See	151	124	87	62	42	0	0
Italy	215 204	221 648	247 024	276 176	326 749	275 000	255 000
Malta	933	1 264	1 886	1 158	904	0	1 000
Montenegro						0	0
Portugal	19 060	26 888	27 305	36 652	70 925	70 000	70 000
San Marino	133	64	63	99	109	0	0
Serbia						0	0
Slovenia	20 117	21 803	22 437	22 628	24 775	20 000	20 000

Spain	48 561	57 055	72 559	88 946	118 549	110 000	130 000
TFYR of Macedonia	3 451	3 116	3 686	3 742	5 112	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	8 909	9 252	10 628	12 744	17 981	0	0
Western Europe	26 233 378	34 996 549	38 390 565	38 277 735	39 219 920	35 720 000	27 145 000
Austria	265 682	288 340	282 197	303 962	317 817	320 000	325 000
Belgium	65 230	74 509	71 889	91 432	115 245	110 000	110 000
France	179 815	194 781	219 561	229 919	257 958	240 000	240 000
Germany	25 456 531	34 122 107	37 436 338	37 192 093	38 102 725	34 630 000	26 070 000
Liechtenstein	201	145	174	160	93	0	0
Luxembourg	2 612	4 407	3 289	3 014	4 515	0	5 000
Monaco	53	39	40	48	40	0	0
Netherlands	224 991	263 423	334 702	409 909	362 850	355 000	335 000
Switzerland	38 263	48 798	42 375	47 198	58 677	65 000	60 000
East Mediterranean Europe	73 481	84 267	102 625	107 632	130 177	120 000	120 000
Cyprus	2 301	1 675	2 395	2 107	1 441	0	5 000
Israel	48 422	54 731	65 849	66 260	78 184	65 000	60 000
Turkey	22 758	27 861	34 381	39 265	50 552	55 000	55 000
MIDDLE EAST	6 065	6 471	7 636	8 265	9 507	0	0
Bahrain	74	34	48	51	53	0	0
Iraq	192	480	719	884	780	0	0
Jordan	510	619	673	702	867	0	0
Kuwait	533	431	470	553	535	0	0
Lebanon	1 020	1 094	1 545	1 380	1 513	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	921	810	768	768	681	0	0
Oman	21	22	27	33	53	0	0
Qatar	56	63	55	88	94	0	0
Saudi Arabia	376	405	437	432	1 019	0	0
Democratic Yemen (former)						0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	634	762	866	904	1 207	0	0
United Arab Emirates	148	133	144	177	225	0	0
Egypt	1 456	1 492	1 797	2 171	2 331	0	0
Yemen	124	126	87	122	149	0	0
SOUTH ASIA	9 483	11 710	13 219	15 246	19 721	15 000	10 000
Afghanistan	366	301	338	464	549	0	0
Bangladesh	132	209	299	550	661	0	0
Bhutan	4	10	7	10	11	0	0
Sri Lanka	226	331	496	526	652	0	0
India	6 092	7 875	8 702	9 893	13 449	15 000	10 000
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 393	1 540	1 578	1 721	1 766	0	0
Maldives	1	1	3	8	6	0	0
Nepal	97	133	185	335	423	0	0
Pakistan	1 172	1 310	1 611	1 739	2 204	0	0
NOT SPECIFIED	30 535	34 382	42 409	49 652	106 799	270 000	314 000
Other countries of the World	30 535	34 382	42 409	49 652	106 799	270 000	314 000

Table 13: Number of persons issued residence permit for a fixed period for the purpose of family reunification in 2006

Citizenship	Females						Males						Total
	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
ALBANIA			2			2	1					1	3
ALGERIA										1		1	1
ANGOLA		1				1							1
ARMENIA	22	13	20	30		85	22	14	4	6		46	131
AUSTRALIA							1					1	1

AZERBAIJAN	2	1	3	1		7							7
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	2		2			4							4
BELARUS	20	11	17	11	2	61	7	6	5			18	79
BRAZIL	1		1			2	1					1	3
BULGARIA	5		4	3		12	1		1			2	14
CHINA	6	3	10	10		29	1	6		2		9	38
EGYPT	4		4			8	2			1		3	11
PHILIPPINES	4		4	2		10	3					3	13
GEORGIA	1	1	2	1		5	1					1	6
INDIA	26	2	50	13		91	19	1				20	111
IRAN			1			1							1
ISRAEL	6		2	5		13	3					3	16
JAMAICA							1					1	1
JAPAN	8		5	9		22	8					8	30
YEMEN	2		2			4	2	1				3	7
JORDAN	2					2							2
CANADA	1			5		6				1		1	7
KAZAKHSTAN	3	1				4	1					1	5
KENYA		1				1	1					1	2
COLOMBIA				1		1	1					1	2
SOUTH KOREA	19		11	14		44	17	2				19	63
NORTH KOREA				4		4	1	1				2	6
LEBANON							1					1	1
LIBYA	6	1	1	4		12	4	1				5	17
MOROCCO							1					1	1
MOLDOVA	2	5	2	2		11							11
MONGOLIA	7	3	4	9		23	8	5	1	6		20	43
NAMIBIA	1					1							1
NEW ZEALAND	4			2		6							6
PERU	2					2							2
RUSSIA	32	15	27	30	5	109	26	13	8	7		54	163
ROMANIA				2		2	1					1	3
SERBIA	2		2			4							4
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	6	1		1		8	1	1		1		3	11
USA	40	10	1	22		73	15	5				20	93
SYRIA	5		2	3		10	2	1		2		5	15
TAIWAN	2			3		5		1	1			2	7
TUNISIA	3	2		1		6	1					1	7
TURKEY	14		23	4		41	11	1				12	53
UKRAINE	144	63	74	59	2	342	94	42	17	35	1	189	531
UZBEKISTAN		1	1	1		3	2	3				5	8
VIETNAM	33	7	47	16		103	14	3	17	9		43	146
ZIMBABWE							1					1	1
Total	437	142	324	268	9	1180	276	107	54	71	1	509	1689

Table 14: Number of persons issued residence permit for a fixed period for the purpose of family reunification in 2007

Citizenship	Females						Males						Total
	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	
AFGHANISTAN			2			2							2
ALBANIA									1			1	1
ANGOLA	1				2	3		2				2	5

ARMENIA	40	20	21	27	2	110	21	11		5		37	147
AZERBAIJAN	2		2	2		6	1					1	7
STATELESS	2					2	2			1		3	5
BELARUS	22	5	13	24	2	66	20	6	3	3		32	98
BRAZIL			1	1		2	1					1	3
BULGARIA		2				2							2
CHINA	7		19	15	1	42	3	2		1	1	7	49
ETHIOPIA				1		1				1		1	2
PHILIPPINES	4		2	2		8	2					2	10
GHANA									1			1	1
GEORGIA	3	1				4							4
INDIA	21	3	32	13		69	16					16	85
IRAQ	2		1	2		5	2					2	7
IRAN			1			1							1
ISRAEL				1		1	3			3		6	7
JAPAN	8	1	1	11		21	3					3	24
YEMEN			1			1	2					2	3
CANADA	5	2	1			8	3					3	11
KAZAKHSTAN			1			1				2	1	3	4
SOUTH KOREA	17		4	15		36	6					6	42
NORTH KOREA				1		1							1
LEBANON			1			1	1					1	2
LIBYA			1	1		2							2
MALAYSIA	3	3	1	6		13	9	3				12	25
MALI	1					1	1					1	2
MOROCCO										1		1	1
MEXICO			1			1							1
MOLDOVA	1	2	4	6		13	2			1		3	16
MONGOLIA	18	2	1		1	22	4	2		5		11	33
NEPAL			4			4							4
UNKNOWN							1					1	1
NIGERIA				1		1			2			2	3
PERU					1	1							1
RUSSIA	18	11	17	30	8	84	7	4	3	4	1	19	103
SERBIA		2		3		5	1	1				2	7
SRI LANKA				2		2		1				1	3
USA	16	2	1	5	1	25	10					10	35
SYRIA	1		1	1		3	1	1		1		3	6
THAILAND			1			1							1
TAIWAN			1			1							1
TUNISIA	1	1		1		3	2			1		3	6
TURKEY	14	4	17	9		44	7	2	1			10	54
UKRAINE	211	69	78	82	9	449	93	43	13	22	2	173	622
UZBEKISTAN			1			1	1	1				2	3
VIETNAM	40	20	78	33	1	172	36	11	12	14		73	245
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP			2			2							2
ZIMBABWE			2			2	1					1	3
Total	458	150	314	297	26	1245	262	90	37	64	5	458	1703

Table 15: Number of persons issued residence permit for a fixed period for the purpose of family reunification in 2008

Citizenship	Females						Males						Total
	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-13	14-17	18-34	35-64	65+	Total	

Period / 2010

ALBANIA			1			1	1		1	1		3	4
ALGERIA										2		2	2
ANGOLA	1					1							1
ARMENIA	32	14	41	23	3	113	43	23	5	10		81	194
AUSTRALIA							1			1		2	2
AZERBAIJAN	2	1	1	2		6	2	1				3	9
FYROM				2		2							2
BANGLADESH					1	1							1
STATELESS	1			1		2							2
BELARUS	23	5	16	31	7	82	26	23	10			59	141
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA			1			1				1		1	2
CHILE							1			1		2	2
CHINA	7	4	7	10	1	29	10	4		2		16	45
CROATIA	1			1		2							2
EGYPT	2		1			3							3
ECUADOR									1			1	1
PHILIPPINES	2			2		4	1		1			2	6
GEORGIA	3		1	3	1	8			1			1	9
INDIA	18	2	29	14		63	26	1				27	90
IRAQ	1		2	1		4	6			1		7	11
IRAN			1			1			1			1	2
ISRAEL	8	1	6	3	1	19	7	1				8	27
JAPAN	18	2	11	18		49	12	3				15	64
YEMEN	10	1	4			15	3	1				4	19
CANADA				1		1	2					2	3
KAZAKHSTAN		2	4	2	2	10	1		1			2	12
KENYA		1				1	1					1	2
SOUTH KOREA	26		8	13		47	22	2				24	71
NORTH KOREA				1		1	1					1	2
LEBANON							1					1	1
LIBYA	2		1			3	3					3	6
MOROCCO							1					1	1
MAURITIUS			1			1							1
MEXICO							1			2		3	3
MOLDOVA	3	1	2	2		8	3	2	2			7	15
MONGOLIA	15	2	5	2		24	11	5	4	7		27	51
NAMIBIA		1				1							1
NEPAL	1		1			2	2					2	4
NIGERIA	2			1		3	4					4	7
NEW ZEALAND										1		1	1
PAKISTAN	1			1		2	1	1				2	4
PERU	1			3		4			1		1	2	6
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA							1					1	1
RUSSIA	33	16	14	34	19	116	40	16	11	4	2	73	189
SERBIA	6	1	2			9		1	1			2	11
SOMALIA			2			2							2
SRI LANKA			1			1		1				1	2
USA	15	3		8	2	28	9	6	2	4	1	22	50
SYRIA	4	1	4	2		11	1			1		2	13
TAJIKISTAN								1				1	1
TAIWAN			2			2							2
TUNISIA	6			2		8			1			1	9
TURKEY	14	2	30	6		52	18	1	2	3		24	76

UKRAINE	200	87	99	109	19	514	180	85	34	72	5	376	890
UZBEKISTAN			1	1		2	1	3				4	6
VIETNAM	68	20	60	19	1	168	73	26	16	17	1	133	301
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP				1	1	2	1				1	2	4
Total	526	167	359	319	58	1429	517	207	95	130	11	960	2389

Table 16: Number of foreigners apprehended in Poland⁹³

Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009
UKRAINE	781	864	762	1228	BRAZIL	0	1	2	1
BULGARIA	413	0	1	1	FRANCE	0	1	0	0
VIETNAM	327	243	446	256	IRAN	0	1	0	4
BEALARUS	227	167	50	38	JORDAN	0	1	0	1
ARMENIA	226	161	74	69	LIBYA	0	1	2	5
ROMANIA	125	0	5	0	SENEGAL	0	1	4	1
MONGOLIA	40	41	64	37	SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	0	1	4	26
RUSSIA	40	86	136	110	SUDAN	0	1	1	3
MOLDOVA	31	15	51	46	TAIWAN	0	0	6	3
PAKISTAN	26	4	11	17	PHILIPPINES	0	0	5	11
CHINA	22	24	124	102	CAMEROON	0	0	5	7
INDIA	18	12	29	24	LEBANON	0	0	5	8
GEORGIA	13	13	18	39	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0	0	4	0
TUNISIA	13	1	9	11	TANZANIA	0	0	4	1
IRAQ	12	3	13	15	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0	0	3	1
BANGLADESH	6	5	1	5	KYRGYZSTAN	0	0	3	0
TURKEY	5	10	42	42	ZIMBABWE	0	0	3	1
ALGERIA	4	0	7	5	BURKINA FASO	0	0	2	0
STATELESS	3	4	11	8	CHILE	0	0	2	1
EGYPT	3	1	5	5	SIERRA LEONE	0	0	2	1
ERITREA	3	0	0	0	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1	4
NIGERIA	3	12	29	52	CAPE VERDE	0	0	1	0
ANGOLA	2	0	0	1	GUINEA	0	0	1	2
ECUADOR	2	2	1	1	INDONESIA	0	0	1	0
GHANA	2	1	0	3	JAPAN	0	0	1	0
CONGO	2	0	5	0	CANADA	0	0	1	1
KOREA	2	7	1	3	MALI	0	0	1	0
CUBA	2	0	0	1	MAURITANIA	0	0	1	0
PERU	2	0	2	1	MEXICO	0	0	1	6
SRI LANKA	2	14	10	3	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	1	2
UZBEKISTAN	2	15	8	28	PARAGUAY	0	0	1	0
ALBANIA	1	0	4	2	SURINAM	0	0	1	0
AZERBAIJAN	1	0	0	7	ZAMBIA	0	0	1	0
BHUTAN	1	1	0	0	THAILAND	0	0	0	23
ISRAEL	1	3	1	0	MACAU	0	0	0	4
KENYA	1	1	3	3	DJIBOUTI	0	0	0	2
MOROCCO	1	1	4	7	COLOMBIA	0	0	0	2
NEPAL	1	7	8	13	UNKNOWN	0	0	0	2
PALAU	1	0	0	0	RUANDA	0	0	0	2
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	1	0	0	1	BENIN	0	0	0	1
SYRIA	1	5	8	2	GUINEA BISSAU	0	0	0	1

⁹³ Tables 16 – 19: Border Guard

TAJIKISTAN	1	0	0	1	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	0	0	1
TOGO	1	0	2	0	NORTH KOREA	0	0	0	1
MALAYSIA	0	37	1	0	LIBERIA	0	0	0	1
KAZAKHSTAN	0	4	5	7	MAURITIUS	0	0	0	1
FYROM	0	2	2	4	MONACO	0	0	0	1
USA	0	2	4	6	TURKMENISTAN	0	0	0	1
AFGHANISTAN	0	1	8	2					
BOLIVIA	0	1	0	0	Total	2371	1778	2035	2339

Table 17: Number of foreigners apprehended at the Polish border

Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009
UKRAINE	1952	1586	2316	1196	JORDAN	1	0	3	4
BEARUS	397	335	281	82	KOREA	1	0	1	0
MOLDOVA	380	123	273	69	CUBA	1	0	2	2
RUSSIA	236	253	369	223	LIBERIA	1	2	1	0
VIETNAM	174	65	86	94	FYROM	1	4	1	2
BULGARIA	172	0	0	0	MALI	1	0	1	1
ARMENIA	130	117	68	60	MEXICO	1	0	0	0
CHINA	105	82	56	52	NIGER	1	0	0	0
MONGOLIA	76	34	91	13	USA	1	0	1	5
ROMANIA	53	0	1	0	THAILAND	1	0	4	0
GEORGIA	42	27	35	92	UGANDA	1	3	0	0
PAKISTAN	31	15	9	7	SRI LANKA	0	19	11	6
IRAQ	27	22	11	9	SERBIA	0	6	5	10
TUNISIA	23	7	7	9	CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	0	4	0	0
INDIA	20	40	15	17	BRAZIL	0	3	2	6
TURKEY	16	38	26	54	ERITREA	0	3	0	0
BANGLADESH	15	10	3	2	GUINEA	0	3	1	3
STATELESS	15	13	5	8	PERU	0	3	1	1
NIGERIA	12	10	14	54	BHUTAN	0	2	0	0
MOROCCO	11	3	2	6	BOLIVIA	0	2	0	1
EGYPT	9	7	7	3	CROATIA	0	2	0	1
UZBEKISTAN	9	21	19	12	COMOROS	0	2	0	0
ALGERIA	8	4	6	9	CHILE	0	1	0	0
KAZAKHSTAN	7	11	19	15	ECUADOR	0	1	0	1
COLOMBIA	6	2	0	2	SYRIA	0	1	4	6
NEPAL	6	3	0	7	VENEZUELA	0	1	0	0
ALBANIA	5	4	1	4	TAJIKISTAN	0	0	13	5
CAMEROON	4	5	4	6	AUSTRALIA	0	0	2	4
CONGO	4	6	3	1	ISRAEL	0	0	2	2
PALAU	4	0	0	0	LIBYA	0	0	2	0
SERBIA AND MONTENEGOR	4	0	0	0	SPAIN	0	0	1	0
AFGHANISTAN	3	15	3	10	YEMEN	0	0	1	0
GHANA	3	1	0	1	KIRIBATI	0	0	1	0
IRAN	3	3	0	6	LITHUANIA	0	0	1	0
LATVIA	3	0	1	0	BENIN	0	0	0	2
UNKNOWN	3	2	2	0	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	0	0	2
SOMALIA	3	1	0	1	INDONESIA	0	0	0	2
ANGOLA	2	0	1	0	VANUATU	0	0	0	2
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	2	1	1	2	ZIMBABWE	0	0	0	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2	0	0	0	BURKINA FASO	0	0	0	1
PHILIPPINES	2	0	1	4	GAMBIA	0	0	0	1

KYRGYZSTAN	2	2	11	1	GUINEA BISSAU	0	0	0	1
LEBANON	2	0	2	5	JAMAICA	0	0	0	1
SENEGAL	2	4	2	0	CANADA	0	0	0	1
SUDAN	2	3	0	1	KENYA	0	0	0	1
TOGO	2	0	0	2	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	0	0	0	1
AZERBAIJAN	1	11	3	4	SIERRA LEONE	0	0	0	1
BURUNDI	1	1	0	2	TAIWAN	0	0	0	1
ETHIOPIA	1	0	0	0	TUVALU	0	0	0	1
Total						4003	2949	3815	2225

Table 18: Number of foreigners refused entry to Poland

Citizenship	2007	2008	2009	Citizenship	2007	2008	2009
UKRAINE	15334	9446	12802	TAIWAN	4	1	1
BELARUS	9630	3349	4203	SAUDI ARABIA	3	0	0
RUSSIA	4410	3236	3348	BURKINA FASO	3	0	0
MOLDOVA	330	177	125	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3	4	2
CHINA	237	36	9	GREECE	3	0	0
KAZAKHSTAN	180	91	50	JAMAICA	3	0	0
TURKEY	170	51	37	SAINT LUCIA	3	0	0
INDIA	162	10	13	IVORY COAST	3	0	2
NIGERIA	153	21	39	ZIMBABWE	3	0	3
VIETNAM	109	3	3	BENIN	2	0	0
STATELESS	92	59	54	BERMUDA	2	0	0
SRI LANKA	92	5	1	CROATIA	2	0	0
GEORGIA	80	39	5686	DOMINICA	2	0	0
MOROCCO	74	5	0	GAMBIA	2	0	0
SERBIA	71	3	3	HAITI	2	1	0
COLOMBIA	69	2	2	HONGKONG	2	0	0
TAJIKISTAN	66	8	24	CANADA	2	1	1
KYRGYZSTAN	64	29	12	QUATAR	2	0	1
ARMENIA	55	19	222	MONACO	2	0	0
MONGOLIA	47	21	32	NETHERLANDS	2	0	0
EGYPT	44	10	9	GERMANY	2	0	0
MALAYSIA	44	1	0	PARAGUAY	2	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	42	10	21	SLOVAKIA	2	0	0
UZBEKISTAN	39	41	25	SURINAM	2	0	0
PAKISTAN	33	9	7	TANZANIA	2	0	1
ALBANIA	32	1	2	ANGOLA	1	0	0
ALGERIA	30	2	6	BOTSWANA	1	1	0
GHANA	28	1	1	BRAZIL	1	2	0
BANGLADESH	27	0	3	ERITREA	1	0	2
CUBA	25	7	0	GUYANA	1	0	0
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	24	2	1	YEMEN	1	8	0
IRAQ	24	10	14	COMOROS	1	0	0
CAMEROON	23	5	11	LIBERIA	1	0	0
PERU	19	1	1	LITHUANIA	1	0	0
SYRIA	19	3	2	MADAGASCAR	1	0	0
TUNISIA	19	5	1	MAURITANIA	1	0	0

ECUADOR	18	0	2	MYANMAR	1	0	0
BOLIVIA	17	0	0	UNKNOWN	1	0	1
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	15	2	7	WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP	1	1	0
FYROM	13	2	3	PUERTO RICO	1	0	0
THAILAND	13	0	0	CAPE VERDE	1	0	3
USA	12	0	1	EL SALVADOR	1	0	0
PHILIPPINES	11	3	10	SUDAN	1	0	2
NORTH KOREA	11	3	0	SWEDEN	1	0	0
IRAN	10	20	7	VENEZUELA	1	0	0
LEBANON	10	3	5	ITALY	1	0	0
GUINEA	9	2	8	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0	0	3
CONGO	9	4	15	OMAN	0	2	1
SENEGAL	9	3	1	BAHAMAS	0	1	0
AFGHANISTAN	8	4	4	FIJI	0	1	0
JORDAN	7	3	3	MALEDIVES	0	1	0
TOGO	7	4	2	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0	1	1
ISRAEL	6	8	5	KENYA	0	0	9
ETHIOPIA	5	3	0	AUSTRALIA	0	0	2
SOUTH KOREA	5	0	1	TUVALU	0	0	2
MAURITIUS	5	4	1	BARBADOS	0	0	1
NEPAL	5	5	0	GABON	0	0	1
SOMALIA	5	0	1	IRELAND	0	0	1
INDONESIA	4	0	0	KIRIBATI	0	0	1
LIBYA	4	36	0	NEW ZEALAND	0	0	0
MEXICO	4	0	0	SIERRA LEONE	0	0	1
ROMANIA	4	0	0	ZAMBIA	0	0	1
Total					32204	16852	26888

Table 19: Number of foreigners removed from Poland

Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009	Citizenship	2006	2007	2008	2009
UKRAINE	1982	1592	3430	705	SERBIA	0	7	6	20
MOLDOVA	470	183	293	62	PERU	0	6	0	1
RUSSIA	383	260	571	265	CAMEROON	0	5	2	5
VIETNAM	154	215	439	245	BANGLADESH	0	4	13	2
BELARUS	152	160	348	52	SRI LANKA	0	4	20	8
ARMENIA	149	207	117	93	USA	0	4	2	2
BULGARIA	79	2	1	0	FYROM	0	3	4	1
GEORGIA	69	51	59	271	KYRGYZSTAN	0	2	8	1
MONGOLIA	49	52	127	21	COMOROS	0	2	0	0
AFGHANISTAN	48	2	6	5	SOUTH KOREA	0	2	2	0
PAKISTAN	42	9	11	13	MACAU	0	2	0	0
ROMANIA	38	2	0	2	NEPAL	0	2	4	5
CHINA	31	55	71	70	BHUTAN	0	1	1	0
INDIA	19	29	18	20	BOLIVIA	0	1	0	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	18	1	1	0	BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0	1	3	0
LITHUANIA	11	8	2	2	BRAZIL	0	1	0	1
STATELESS	9	14	6	14	GHANA	0	1	0	0
TURKEY	8	22	42	33	CANADA	0	1	1	0
UZBEKISTAN	8	13	20	12	KENYA	0	1	2	0
IRAQ	7	18	17	18	CUBA	0	1	2	1

AZERBAIJAN	6	5	3	5	SENEGAL	0	1	3	0
TUNISIA	5	3	10	10	SYRIA	0	1	6	13
LATVIA	4	1	0	0	SWITZERLAND	0	1	0	0
GERMANY	4	4	1	9	TOGO	0	1	0	8
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	4	0	0	0	UGANDA	0	1	1	0
EGYPT	3	17	7	7	THAILAND	0	0	4	0
ETHIOPIA	3	0	0	2	SUDAN	0	0	3	1
IRAN	3	3	0	4	BURKINA FASO	0	0	2	0
KAZAKHSTAN	3	3	22	11	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1	1
MOROCCO	3	2	4	9	GAMBIA	0	0	1	1
NIGERIA	3	25	21	79	SPAIN	0	0	1	0
ALBANIA	2	2	3	3	JAPAN	0	0	1	0
ALGERIA	2	0	6	12	MYANMAR	0	0	1	0
ANGOLA	2	0	1	0	SURINAM	0	0	1	0
ECUADOR	2	0	1	0	TAIWAN	0	0	1	1
LEBANON	2	1	8	7	TANZANIA	0	0	1	0
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	2	0	0	2	PHILIPPINES	0	0	0	5
TAJIKISTAN	2	2	5	3	BURUNDI	0	0	0	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1	0	1	3	GUINEA	0	0	0	2
ISRAEL	1	2	0	1	AUSTRIA	0	0	0	1
JORDAN	1	3	1	1	CROATIA	0	0	0	1
COLOMBIA	1	4	1	1	ESTONIA	0	0	0	1
CONGO	1	2	2	0	MAURITIUS	0	0	0	1
LIBERIA	1	0	1	1	RUANDA	0	0	0	1
LIBYA	1	0	5	3	URUGUAY	0	0	0	1
TURKMENISTAN	1	0	0	1	Total	3789	3030	5779	2165

Table 20: Number of participants in assisted voluntary return programmes from 2004 to 2009 (on the basis of the Agreement of 2005 and other projects on voluntary return)⁹⁴

Foreigners' country of return <i>Including</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	2	86	412	740	962	1,565
Afghanistan				1		1
Albania					1	
Algeria						1
Argentina				4		
Armenia			4	10	13	19
Azerbaijan				3		1
Belarus				1	1	12
Burkina Faso					1	
Burundi						1
Cameroon						1
China			2	1		10
Croatia					1	
Ethiopia						2
Georgia			1	2		216
India				1		2

⁹⁴Study of the Migration Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration based on data provided by IOM

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
Foreigners' country of return <i>Including</i>	2	86	412	740	962	1,565		
Iran						1		
Iraq					5	2	4	
Kazakhstan							3	
Kenya					1		1	
Kosovo							2	
Kyrgyzstan						4		
Lebanon							3	
Libya							1	
Mauritius							1	
Moldova						2	5	
Mongolia							8	13
Nepal							1	2
Pakistan							1	
Philippines								1
Russian Federation					402	688	887	1 189
Rwanda								1
Serbia								1
Somalia					1			
Sri Lanka						3	1	2
Syria								5
Tajikistan						5		
Tanzania						1		
Togo								1
Tunisia								1
Turkey							1	1
Uganda							1	
Ukraine					1	9	30	45
Uzbekistan							3	20
Vietnam							3	2
Zimbabwe						1		

C2.Emigrants

Table 21. Number of Polish tourists travelling abroad, in thousands - estimates⁹⁵

country / entity	2006	2007	2008	2009	country / entity	2006	2007	2008	2009
World	45262	46417	49016	38142	Latvia	45	26	14	12
Belgium	120	297	236	449	Lithuania	850	945	1036	909
Luxembourg	0	6	11	27	Romania	0	14	97	17
Denmark	97	267	177	132	Bulgaria	0	138	121	62
Germany	15262	15746	17195	14787	EU-27	37761	39409	41355	33779
Greece	105	205	311	133	Extra EU-27	7501	7008	7661	4363
Spain	117	252	324	286	United States	103	56	65	36
France	222	618	464	276	Japan	0	11	10	5
Ireland	92	478	328	217	Croatia	252	262	316	284
Italy	553	372	579	751	Turkey	105	89	145	136
Netherlands	629	655	510	508	Switzerland	47	84	41	53
Austria	381	533	568	466	Canada	15	9	23	4
Portugal	32	77	27	59	Russian Fed.	1033	740	656	391

⁹⁵ Ministry of Sport and Tourism, Institute of Tourism

Finland	38	21	47	55	Ukraine	4585	4515	5034	2322
Sweden	227	325	184	279	Belarus	790	698	626	563
United Kingdom	730	1132	825	688	Brazil	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	26	China	0	32	28	14
Czech Republic	11834	11801	12424	10120	Hongkong	0	0	0	0
Hungary	210	190	228	131	India	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	21	0	8	Egypt	125	135	274	253
Poland	0	0	0	0	Israel	0	0	69	0
Slovakia	6212	5244	5598	3310	Tunisia	145	55	71	95
Slovenia	0	16	35	44	Norway	117	204	255	78
Estonia	5	30	16	27	Others	184	118	48	129

Table 22: Polish diaspora in the world⁹⁶

Country	Number in 2009	
	Polish diaspora	Economic migration after 1 May 2004
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Estimates by diplomatic posts
Canada	1 000 000	Lack of data
USA	10 000 000	Lack of data
Argentina	500 000	Lack of data
Brazil	1 550 400	Lack of data
Chile	500	100
Colombia	1 700	Lack of data
Cuba	300	Lack of data
Mexico	3 000	Lack of data
Peru	2 300	Lack of data
Venezuela	3 500	Lack of data
Albania	18	Lack of data
Bosnia and Herzegovina	320	14
Bulgaria	3 000	20
Cyprus	500	7 000
Croatia	2 300	70
Montenegro	96	Lack of data
Greece	40 000	Lack of data
FYROM	650	Lack of data
Czech Republic	75 000	25 200
Romania	6 000	530
Serbia	700	Lack of data
Slovakia	8 400	Lack of data
Slovenia	350	200
Turkey	1 050	3
Hungary	6 000	Lack of data
Australia	150 000	Lack of data
New Zealand	5 200	Lack of data
Algeria	470	Lack of data
Angola	200	Lack of data
Egypt	500	245
Ethiopia		
Kenya	500	25
Libya	200	100
Morocco	400	Lack of data
Nigeria	500	Lack of data
Tunisia	600	50

⁹⁶ Tables 22 – 27: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Republic of South Africa	30 000	Lack of data
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Table 23: Polish minority in European post-Soviet countries

Country	Polish minority	
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data
	2006-2009	
Lithuania		235 000
Latvia		53 177
Estonia	600	
Belarus	about 1.100 thousands	396 000
Ukraine	about 370 000	144 000
Moldova	about 4 000	2383

Table 24: Polish diaspora in Western Europe

Number (2006-2009)																		
Country	Polish diaspora		Economic migration after 1 May 2004															
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data	Stocks								Flows							
			Estimates by diplomatic posts				Official data				Estimates by diplomatic posts				Official data			
			2006-2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007
Austria	60000	-	30000	25000	25000	-	-	24000	15361	-	30000	30000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	90000-100000	-	60000	35000	17000-20000	4000-5000	42498	28500	13000	2900	15000	50000	-	-	-	20000	-	-
Danemark	25000-30000	22000	20000	10000	-	7353	15000	-	8681	6049	12000	10000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	4500	-	3500	3400	-	-	1887	1887	4000	-	4500	5000	-	2000	-	-	-	1000-1500
France	500000-1200000	-	55000	90000-11000	-	30000-40000	-	-	1495	10000	19200	95000	-	-	-	-	11458	-
Spain	130000-150000	18293	10000	11000	150000	10000	85809	84178	61218	48031	30000	58500	-	50000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	250	33128	20000	20000	250000	20000	13794	31700	25566	18410	2000	-	-	50000	-	-	-	-
Iceland	2000	-	6000	6000	10000-20000	-	-	11003	5210	-	3000	3000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxemburg	2500-3000	-	2000	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	20000	-	85000	75000	-	10000	68844	58853	-	55000	65000	85000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	1500000	-	60000	60000	-	-	-	-	-	-	40000	40000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	180000	-	60000	50000	120000-130000	-	48600	35987	60000	36802	12000	13000	-	-	12000	63013	-	-
Portugal	450	-	970	950	-	-	925	911	-	-	250	250	-	200	40900	-	-	-
Sweden	100000	-	20000	28008	-	10000-15000	12000	-	-	8755	10500	10.000	-	4000	-	-	-	-
Switzerland	15000-16000	10.200	-	16.000	-	-	10259	-	-	-	-	32000	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	100000-120000	-	80000	50000	800000	-	-	61300	47500	30700	36000	37000	-	13000	-	-	-	-
Italy	75000	-	10000	95000	140000	12000-15000	99389	60000	90000	73000-10000	20000	45000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 25: Polish diaspora in non-European post-Soviet countries

<i>Number (2006-2009)</i>																		
Country	Polish diaspora		Economic migration after 1 May 2004															
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data	Stocks								Flows							
			Estimates by diplomatic posts				Official data				Estimates by diplomatic posts				Official data			
			2006-2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007
Armenia	250													17*				
Azerbaijan	200		2					Lack of data						40				Lack of data
Georgia	1200	870	13					Lack of data						45				Lack of data
Kazakhstan	50000	42000	Lack of data					Lack of data						Lack of data				Lack of data
Kyrgyzstan																		
Russia	300000-400000	73000	400					Lack of data						600				Lack of data
Tajikistan																		
Turkmenistan	80-90	Lack of data	30											10				
Uzbekistan	about 3000																	

*Number of Poles with Polish citizenship

Table 26: Polish diaspora in Asia

<i>Number (2006-2009)</i>																		
Country	Polish diaspora		Economic Migration after 1 May 2004															
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data	Stocks								Flows							
			Estimates by diplomatic posts				Official data				Estimates by diplomatic posts				Official data			
			2006-2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007
China																		
India	200	Lack of data	ok.20					Lack of data						ok. 150				Lack of data
Indonesia								110										190
Japan	1000		620					510*						500				460*
South Korea	100		20											100				
Malaysia			10											90				
Pakistan	43		Lack of data											Lack of data				
Thailand			70											Lack of data				
Vietnam	120		Lack of data											Lack of data				

*the last data of the Japanese immigration office is of 31 December 2008

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Table 27: Polish diaspora in the Middle East

<i>Number (2006-2009)</i>																		
Country	Polish diaspora		Economic migration after 1 May 2004															
	Estimates by diplomatic posts	Official data	Stocks								Flows							
			Estimates by diplomatic posts				Official data				Estimates by diplomatic posts				Official data			
			2006-2009	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007	2006	2009	2008	2007
Saudi Arabia	50		50											150				
Iraq	35		0											0				
Iran	100		10											30				
Israel	300 - 350		Small number of people											Small number of people				
Yemen	120		0											0				
Jordan	100		250											10				
Qatar	150		50						50					100			60	
Kuwait																		
Lebanon	830		830											Lack of data				
Oman	20		5											40				
Syria	400		Lack of data											Lack of data				
United Arab Emirates																		

III - Overview INTERNAL MIGRATION

In the decades from 1988-1998 and 1998-2009 there was a significant change of trend in population development on a country-wide scale, both in cities and villages. In the first decade – 1988-1998, the population figures in the cities increased by 495,000 persons, and in rural areas it decreased by 102,900 persons. In the next decade – 1998-2008, population figures in the cities dropped by 298,800 persons (partly as a result of a negative natural increase in cities) and in villages they increased by 252,700 persons. It should however be remembered that the population figures dropped by 141,100 persons in the whole country due to a negative balance of international migration and a decreasing level of natural increase. This is also a result of the suburbanisation processes on metropolitan areas. Despite a significant influx of inhabitants from both major urban centres, as well as from rural areas and other Polish regions, the suburban districts maintain the administrative status of rural areas.

Many rural areas and small towns undergo depopulation processes, and central areas of major cities are affected by a population decline. On the other hand, the population is concentrated in metropolitan areas and in the eastern cities of Poland, as well as in medium-sized cities, which act as regional authorities to the surrounding rural areas and smaller towns. This strengthens the polycentric character of the country's settlement pattern, which is additionally supported by administrative functions, especially of poviats centres.

The greatest increase in population is observed in urban, urban-rural and rural districts located within the agglomeration areas of the largest cities.

In rural areas, the greatest population increase is observed in districts located within already densely populated areas of large cities.

In the group of the largest Polish cities, the greatest increase in 2003-2007 was observed in two large municipal centres – Warszawa (+36,359) and Kraków (by analogy +4,879), as well as in Wrocław. These cities have an advantage over others regarding migration exchange, which also concerns some smaller voivodeship cities, like Olsztyn, Zielona Góra and Toruń. However, the status of the capital of a voivodeship does not ensure a positive migration balance between cities; this balance is negative for Katowice, Kielce and Łódź, and in respect to Białystok, Bydgoszcz and Lublin it fluctuates at around zero. The greatest decrease in population figures was recorded in cities in which the economy was based on traditional branches of heavy industry.

Depopulation of large peripheral areas of the country constitutes a significant element of the population change in the whole country, which is also partially related to suburbanization processes. As for the whole country, the major depopulation areas cover rural areas and small towns located beyond the influence of metropolitan areas; these are the areas of east Poland, the so-called "Eastern Wall", Sudety mountains, Upper Silesia region, the greater part of the łódzkie and Świętokrzyskie voivodeships, as well as the Pomerania region.

IV - REFERENCES

Websites of bodies providing data:

Central Statistical Office: www.stat.gov.pl

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy: www.mpips.gov.pl

Ministry of Interior and Administration: www.mswia.gov.pl

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: www.msz.gov.pl

Ministry of Sport and Tourism: www.msport.gov.pl

National Bank of Poland: www.nbp.pl

Office for Foreigners: www.udsc.gov.pl

Border Guard: www.strazgraniczna.pl

Bureau for Academic Recognition and International Exchange: www.buwiwm.edu.pl

Institute of Tourism: www.intur.com.pl

Reports and studies of the European Migration Network can be found on the following website:

www.sarenet.eu