

Distr.
GENERAL

3 December 2007
ENGLISH AND
RUSSIAN ONLY

Working paper 1

**UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION and
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE
CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS**

Regional Workshop on international migration statistics
Geneva, 4-6 December 2007

**COMPARABILITY AND EXCHANGE OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS
IN CIS COUNTRIES**

Invited paper prepared by Olga Chudinovskikh*
(Draft version)

1.	Background.....	2
2.	Questions to be answered.....	4
3.	Data availability.....	4
4.	Sources.....	6
5.	Definitions.....	7
6.	Variables.....	10
7.	Population balance and migration statistics.....	11
8.	Comparison of flows of immigrants and emigrants : between receiving and sending countries.....	13
9.	Citizenship of emigrants and immigrants: comparison of data on flows.....	19
10.	Comparison of data on migration with information on citizenship acquisition.....	23
11.	Stocks of foreign and foreign born population and citizenship acquisition.....	27
12.	An experience of compilation of data from different sources.....	29
13.	Concluding remarks.....	33
14.	Annexes.....	34

Executive summary

This report describes the analysis of statistical data and sources on international migration of 11 countries from CIS¹. Data on migration flows and stocks were collected with the objective to explore availability of data on international migration in participating countries and to compare data on migration as provided, respectively, by receiving and sending countries. A regional approach to study international migration in the CIS countries appears as particularly appropriate since these countries represent a ‘migration system’: as a matter of fact a big portion of migration flows of these countries occur between them, with some notable exceptions such as Moldova and Ukraine that also have migration exchange outside the region.

* Moscow State Lomonosov University, Russian Federation.

¹ The following countries provided requested data and information on sources: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

From collected data and information it appears that administrative and legislative regulations have a strong impact on definitions used and statistics produced. In some cases it becomes the main reason of underestimation of certain categories of flows of international migrants. The relatively low figures on migration flows suggest that the migration regime of this region, often based on visa-free agreements, has an impact on statistical data derived from registration systems.

In terms of data availability, almost all CIS countries regularly produce figures on migration flows. Such data are mainly based on procedures of registration of population in the 'place of residence'. Time criterion to determine the place of residence is used in several states, but almost everywhere a foreigner must have a residence permit to be registered and included into statistics of flows. The comparison of data on migration flows as registered by receiving and sending countries showed very similar figures in certain instances, as for example in the case of migration flows between Belarus and Ukraine, Russian Federation and Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Armenia and Ukraine. In other cases, however, there were important discrepancies between data produced by, respectively, the country of origin and the country of destination.

Data on stocks of foreigners and foreign born population is in most cases restricted to census data only, which makes further comparison with data on migration flows or citizenship acquisitions difficult. Data on population groups based on one variable only (be it country of birth, citizenship, or nationality/ethnicity) usually bring to unsatisfactory when the goal is to extract information on international migrants. The recent history of these countries, which were all part of the Soviet Union until 1991, and naturalization procedures make difficult the interpretation of data on foreigners or foreign born. A more extended set of variables should be used to better identify persons with a migration background.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be said that data sharing, both at national and international level, is crucial to improve data quality and availability. Data sharing at national level is essential to overcome some of the weaknesses identified: interaction between statistical and administrative authorities may improve data collection procedures and make definitions more in line with international standards. In any case, the utilization and dissemination of available administrative data should be encouraged to increase scientific knowledge of international migration. All possible ways should be explored to improve collaboration and produce better data, which is the ultimate objective of all interested parties. Data sharing at international level is extremely important to better assess quality of national data and better understand dynamics of international migration and estimate its consequences. Mechanisms to allow such exchange of data on a regular basis should be put in place, ensuring that data are properly documented, adequately processed and widely disseminated.

Given its role in providing good quality data on stocks of international migrants, the next census round should be fully utilized to produce more relevant data on international migration, exploring all possible dimensions and variables that can produce useful and internationally comparable data. Some promising examples of using household sample surveys to produce data on international migration should also be considered as a possible solution to existing data gaps.

1. Background

1. Many countries trying to compare data on emigration with statistics of immigration meet with the problem of different definitions used in the process of migrants identification. Majority of the countries of the CIS region have an advantage – as they use a very similar way of measurement migration flows. It means that the possibility of comparison of those data seemed to be very

positive. The importance of data sharing within the state is determined by a special regime of migration in the region: major part of both immigrants to / and emigrants from the states are involved into migration exchange between the CIS countries (table 1). Migration management in the states as a rule is focused on the problems inside the region.

Table 1 Ratio of migrants to/ and from the CIS countries and states outside CIS in migration flows (aggregated data for 2000-2006) %

	Immigrants			Emigrants		
	CIS	OUTSIDE CIS	TOTAL	CIS	OUTSIDE CIS	TOTAL
Armenia	68,1	31,9	100	78,5	21,5	100
Azerbaijan	97,3	2,7	100	96,7	3,3	100
Belarus	88,6	11,4	100	62,3	37,7	100
Georgia (CENSUS 2002, life time migrants 2000-2001)	88,4	11,6	100	NA	NA	NA
Kazakhstan	90,3	9,7	100	73,1	26,9	100
Kyrgyzstan	98,3	1,7	100	92,6	7,4	100
Moldova CSB data	52,2	47,8	100	70,4	29,6	100
Moldova Population Register	44,5	55,5	100	70,4	29,6	100
Russia	95,0	5,0	100	52,2	47,8	100
Tajikistan	99,3	0,7	100	99,6	0,4	100
Turkmenistan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	85,1	14,9	100	61,2	38,8	100
Uzbekistan	97,3	2,7	100	90,3	9,7	100
TOTAL	86,8	13,2	100	72,2	27,8	100

2. The states of the region are closely tied with extremely big volumes of short-term and long-term labour migration, as a rule dramatically underestimated both in receiving and sending countries. However, immigration and emigration influences the size of resident population and social context in the country in general, that makes it a special subject of investigation.

3. The reported project was undertaken to check the availability and comparability of data collected in the CIS countries from the view point of possible data exchange. To collect the data for comparison a series of templates was prepared by the UNECE Statistical Division, and the countries were asked to use all available sources, including population censuses, registers, administrative records, household surveys and data from the authorities responsible for migration management.

4. The requested data (all data - by sex and year within the interval 2000-2006) were as follows:

- a) Flows of immigrants by country of origin;
- b) Flows of immigrants by citizenship irrespectively of the country of origin;
- c) Flows of emigrants by country of destination;
- d) Flows of emigrants by country of citizenship irrespectively of the country of destination;
- e) Immigrants by place of residence one year before (flows);
- f) Stock of foreign resident population by citizenship;
- g) Stock of foreign born resident population by country of birth;
- h) Citizenship acquisition by country of previous citizenship (annual positive decisions on applications);
- i) Population balance (components).

2. Questions to be answered

5. To assess the possibility of comparison and analytical capabilities of data several questions were to be clarified:

- a) What typology of sources is prevalent and what are their strengths and weaknesses?
- b) If immigration and emigration flows are included in the population balance and if yes, whether the data of **Tables 1-4** consistent with data of **Table 9**?
- c) Are data on individual countries of origin/citizenship available, respectively for inflows and outflows?
- d) How much different are data on immigration of one country from data of emigration of the sending country, for the same migration flows (for example how the flow from Ukraine to Russia measured respectively by Ukraine and Russia)?
- e) Are data available by sex and other additional variables?
- f) Is the question on place of residence 1 yr before used? what kind of data does it provide? are they consistent with other migration flows data?
- g) What is the situation on stock data, (are the data available by country of birth and citizenship)?
- h) What is the situation about the citizenship acquisition data? Do these data explain differences/patterns of data on flows and stocks?

3. Data availability²

6. The requested data was provided by 11 countries. Moldova provided 3 sets of tables - one file from the NSI and two files from the Population Register (for temporary and permanent residents).³

7. It was expected that there should be a big difference in availability of data of certain types. Data on flows of immigrants and emigrants were more available than data on citizenship of migrants, information on stocks of foreign and foreign born population was mainly based on population censuses, some of them conducted before 2000

Table 2. Data availability.

	All requested data	Data provided for both sexes only	Data provided not for all years*	Not available	total
Table 1. Persons who immigrated to your country by country of previous residence, by sex (years 2000-2006)	6	4	1	0	11
Table 2. Persons who immigrated to your country by citizenship, by sex (years 2000-2006)	3	2	1	5	11

² Acknowledgements. We would like to thank the representatives of national statistics agencies and migration authorities for provided data and consultations: Nina Cesnocova and Iuriu Golus (Moldova), Liudmila Torgasheva and Igor Gromov (Kyrgyzstan), Liubov Zadoyenko (Ukraine), Rza Allahverdiev (Azerbaijan), Elena Kislitsyna (Tajikistan), Gagik Gevorgyan (Armenia), Marina Rakhmaninova (Russian Federation), Khalida Kambarova (Kazakhstan), Paata Shavishvili and George Mebonia (Georgia), Natalya Roganova (Uzbekistan).

³ After consultation with Ms. Nina Cesnocova temporary and permanent residents were combined into one table and further comparison of data was done using both NSI and PR files. Population register in Moldova was established rather recently and is in the process of its capacity building.

Table 3. Persons who emigrated from your country by country of next residence, by sex (years 2000-2006)	6	4	0	1	11
Table 4. Persons who emigrated from your country by citizenship and sex (years 2000-2006)	2	1	1	7	11
Table 5. Resident population according to country of residence one year before and sex (years 2000-2006)	0	0	2	9	11
Table 6. Resident population by citizenship and sex (years 2000-2006)	1	2	5	3	11
Table 7. Resident population by country of birth and sex (years 2000-2006)	1	0	7	3	11
Table 8. Persons who acquired citizenship of your country by previous citizenship and by sex (years 2000-2006)	2	4	0	5	11
Population balance	11	0	0	0	11

* Several countries provided statistics from population censuses conducted in 1999.

8. The data differed from the viewpoint of completeness and possible comparability.

Tables 1 and 3. Data on flows of immigrants and emigrants (tables 1 and 3) as a rule was available in all countries although 4 countries did not provide information on sex of migrants. Data on immigrants in Georgia related to 2 years before the Population census (2002) and therefore cover life time migrants which have resided in Georgia since 2000 and 2001.

9. **Table 2.** Information on citizenship on immigrants was provided by 6 countries, however only part of it was used in analysis. Most valid information was prepared by statistical institutes of Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova and Russia , although the RF began to process statistics on citizenship only since 2002. Although Georgia provided all requested, it could hardly be used in comparative analysis as the figures were very low (just few persons). Kyrgyzstan began to produce statistics on citizenship of migrants only since 2006.

10. **Table 4.** Data on citizenship of emigrants was provided only by 4 countries: Moldova, Kyrgyzstan (only for 2006), Russia (since 2002) and Ukraine. Data provided by Belarus in the table 4 included only nationals.

11. **Table 5.** Factually was not provided at all, although the countries sent some data based on the last population censuses. There was no special question about place of residence 1 year ago in the census programs. Another question was used in some censuses to identify life-time migrants - if the person had lived in a given place since birth and if no - since what year he or she had lived there. The data received from the countries that had censuses in 1999 were out of the period of observation as they included information about persons which moved in 1998 (or even in 1997). Georgia and Moldova (population register data) provided the same information that was presented in the table 1. Central Statistical Bureau of Moldova also provided data on life-time migrants which have resided in the country for 1 year (arrived in 2004). The results of comparison with statistics of emigration to Moldova within the same year showed a very good correlation of both sources.

12. **Tables 6 and 7.** Data on stock of foreign born and foreign population was available for all years (2000-2006) only in Moldova and was based on the Population register. Formally, information on stocks was not available only in two countries (Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. But the other

countries as a rule estimated migrants stock (both foreign and foreign born) on the basis of population censuses and data was available only for one year. Besides, in three states the census has been conducted in 1999 (Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan), so the reference interval was different from required. Kyrgyzstan in addition to the census data provided statistics from two household surveys (2005 and 2006, data extended to the whole universe). Among the states without a population register only Statistics Belarus makes an annual estimation of resident population (nationals and foreigners) using current data of the ministry of interior on foreign residents (persons with a permit for residence over 1 year). Foreign-born population Belarus is estimated on the base of the census -1999. Therefore, table 6 was in fact available in 7 countries: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia and Tajikistan. Table 7 with adequate for analysis data was provided by Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan (2005-2006).

13. Table 8. Information on citizenship acquisition was received from 6 countries, but only three of them provided data suitable for further work. During 2000-2006 quite a few persons obtained the citizenship of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Moldova (225, 78 and 743 persons respectively, data for Armenia was available only for 2006). Belarus provided statistics not divided by the countries of previous citizenship. Data from Ukraine and Russia seems to be adequate for the purposes of comparison.

4. Sources

4.1 Sources on flows

14. Typology of data sources in CIS countries is inherited from the period of the Soviet Union. Except Moldova (which established population Register) and Georgia (which is also on its way to PR establishment) statistics of flows is based on primary individual information received on paper carriers from police (or other authorized agencies). (Annex 1)

15. This source of data is rather good but only if the “place of residence” is defined similarly in all the countries. Some countries since 1990-ies use two types of registration - in a place of residence or in a place of stay, but from instance in Russia , period of “stay” is not identified, while in Ukraine registration in the place of stay must be changed to “place of residence” after 6 months of stay. Coverage strongly depends on accuracy of registration. As a rule children are registered much worse than adults are, and many emigrants to not de-register before the departure as some private rights (for example – to use a dwelling space in the country of origin) depend on the type of registration.

Box 1 Method of collection of statistics on migration flows in the CIS countries.

This method of migration data collection comes from the early 1930-ies, when the passport system was established in the USSR. Registration and de-registration of population in (or from) the place of permanent residence was followed with filling up several blanks, one of them – for the purposes of statistical observation , the other- for police use only. Information on children (if they have no passports- i.e. under 14 or 16 years old) moving with adults is to be included into statistical form of an adult (only once). If a child is moving alone, a separate form is to be filled out.

The same way of data collection is still in use in CIS countries for estimation both of internal and international migration.

Ukraine recently began to use for statistical purposes the copies of police forms: although the coverage of migration flows improved, the list of available variables shortened. The primary forms are collected and monthly transmitted to the statistical bodies for computer input and further processing. In Kazakhstan nationals are registered in the agencies of the Ministry of Justice and foreigners – in the Ministry of Interior. Statistics on foreigners here is based on special ‘statistical’

coupons attached to a migration card of the foreigner. Both coupons to migration cards and statistical forms filled out for nationals are sent to the national statistical body for processing. Data on emigration is collected in a similar way when a person is officially de-registered from the place of residence. In Russia the forms of “departure “are filled out only in case of emigration abroad, while other countries use both forms of arrival and departure to measure internal migration. The list of questions in the form make it possible to collect quite different information about a migrant.

4.2 Sources on stocks

16. *Stocks of foreign and foreign-born population* are as a rule estimated through the population censuses (Moldova uses two sources –PR and Census). The census is good source of data but it is conducted with long time intervals and can not provide up-to-date information both on foreign born and foreign population.

17. In some countries statistical bodies (and it is not typical up to the moment) receive information on foreign population (residents or issued permits for stay) from the Ministry of Interior. As a rule the variety of available characteristics of these data is very poor. Some important data on migration are not available by sex or age. The data will never improve until there is no demand for improvement, and national statistical institute should activate its interaction with migration authorities. In the RF data on issued residence permits and on residence permits holders is available by request. Only Kyrgyzstan used national household sample survey to estimate foreign and foreign-born population in the country.

5. Definitions

18. UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration define an international migrant as “*a person who changes his or her country of usual residence. A person’s country of usual residence is that in which the person has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest*”. For estimation of migration flows 1 year time criterion is used (presence in the country of destination and absence from the country of origin).

19. *Procedures of registration in a place of residence* is the basis of statistics of migration flows in the CIS countries (irrespectively of the citizenship concerns). Very often it does not depend on time that a person spends in this place. Six countries of 11 apply this criterion, Belarus, Russia and Tajikistan do not use it. Georgia, in fact, began to use time criterion in residence permit issuance for foreigners (6 months and over), while terms of registration of nationals are not available. Information on the Uzbekistan was not provided yet. A 6 month criterion of stay in the new place (for registration in *the place of residence*) is used in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan (after 6 month a foreigner must get a residence permit) and Kazakhstan. In Armenia immigrants must intend to stay in the new place for over 3 months. In all cases a foreigner must have a residence permit.

20. In all the countries migrant must prove his or her right to reside in a certain dwelling space.

21. *Residence permit is necessary in many countries to register a foreigner in a place of residence*. Statistics observes persons which are de-jure registered and de-registered in the certain place of residence (address) by police (or other authorized agencies). In 9 countries (of 11) a foreigner must have a residence permit to be registered in the place of residence, in 1 country (Tajikistan) the question of residence permit for registration is discussed, and Uzbekistan did not provide commentaries on this question. In some countries – like the RF, for instance, if a foreigner does not have a residence permit only registration in the place of stay is possible and in this case

statistical forms are not to be filled out. Besides, in Russia before 2007 foreigners with temporary residence permits also could be registered only in a place of stay, not residence. Since 15 January 2007 all residence permits holders (temporary and permanent) are registered as residents of the RF.

22. *Bodies responsible for registration both of national and foreign migrants as a rule belong to the Ministry of Interior. There may be a special division responsible for registration – like the Federal migration service in the RF and Department of citizenship and registration of physical persons in Ukraine. In Kazakhstan nationals are registered in the agencies of the Ministry of Justice and foreigners – in the Ministry of interior. Population register of Moldova is run by the Ministry of informational development, but Ministry of Interior issued residence permits for the foreigners and has its own statistics.*

23. Although the registration based statistics provides a homogeneous and comparable information, its coverage (from the viewpoint of the UN definitions) sometimes is problematic. In many countries time criterion is not used (for instance – in the Russian Federation). There are thousands of migrants that do not have (and do not need) a residence permit, although they stay legally in the country being registered “in a place of stay”. Duration of stay may last several years. Work and educational visa holders can extend its expiry date as many times as they need. Therefore underestimation of immigration may be considerable. However the same persons may not be de-registered as emigrants from their countries and although formally the balance is correct, the real situation is not observed.

Box 2. Two types of registration in a place of residence and official statistics of migration in Russia. Since 1996 a person in the RF can be registered in a place of stay and in a place of residence. Statistical data are collected only about the second category of migrants, although the first category is rather numerous. Before 2000 foreigners from the CIS countries in Russia could be registered in a place of residence without any residence permit if they proved their right to dwell in a certain place. When this rule was established in 2000 many migrants did not manage to get the residence permit as it was provided to the closest relatives only – children and spouses of the RF residents. Therefore other relatives could be registered only in a *place of stay* (irrespectively of how long they in fact resided in Russia). Statistics on international migration immediately ‘lost’ a lot of migrants, as the primary forms were not filled out for them. It is the main explanation of dramatic decrease in immigration to the RF since 2001. Since 2002 there was one more change in rules of data collection which again caused underestimation of international migrants (see chapter 9).

24. Definition of a place of residence as a rule implies certain dwelling space ‘where a person lives permanently’ and does not coincide with the UN definition of place of usual residence.

Table 3 Definitions of place of residence for migrants registration in the selected countries of the CIS⁴.

Azerbaijan	Place of residence – is a house, flat , or an official dwelling apartment, hostel, sheltered housing, retirement and invalids homes, etc. where a person lives for a long period of time as a proprietor or by a rent contract.
Belarus	Both for nationals , and foreigners with residence permits- Place of residence is a place where a person permanently or predominantly lives as an owner or under the terms of tenancy contract , etc. (house, flat, hostel, sheltered housing etc.)
Kazakhstan	For nationals “place of residence” is not defined (in available sources), but as a rule implies stay for 6 months and more. For foreigners registration in a place of residence implies stay for more than 6 months and obligatory residence permit issuance.
Kyrgyzstan	Place of permanent residence is a place where a person lives permanently.
Moldova	Place of permanent residence is a place where a person lives permanently. As a rule 6 months criteria is applied for nationals. Foreigners must have a residence permit for registration of residence.
Russian Federation	Nationals: place of residence – a place where a person permanently of usually resides being an owner, or under the condition of tenancy contract, etc. – (house, flat, hostel, sheltered housing etc.) Foreigners: place of residence of a foreigner or a stateless person in the RF – is a dwelling space at the address of which the person is registered according to this Law “
Ukraine	Both nationals and foreigners – place of residence is an administrative territorial unit where a person lives for 6 months and more within a year. Foreigners must have a residence permit (permanent or temporary)). One more definition is used: Place of residence is a place where a person permanently or predominantly lives as an owner or under the terms of tenancy contract , etc. (house, flat, hostel, sheltered housing etc.)

25. There were some peculiarities in definition of citizenship of immigrants and emigrants (migration flows). Besides Moldova , which used population register, data was provided by Ukraine and Russia. Both countries get this information while processing the primary statistical forms (question about nationality is included) so the pairs of tables 1 and 2, and 3 and 4 cover the same universe. Belarus will start to process this data in future but now can receive information only on immigrants which have got a residence permit (permit for stay over 1 year) from the MOI. Migration of nationals is also estimated as number of exit permits that are still used in Belarus. (However it is clear, that exit permit issuance does not mean immediate migration).

26. Foreign and foreign born population was defined within censuses by self-identification of the respondents. Moldova use Population register which provides this information on a permanent basis, Belarus annually receives statistics of residence permits holders from the Ministry of Interior. Time criterion is not obviously used, although residence permit issuance depends on the period of residence of a foreigner in a given country.

⁴ Source: Legislation of the former USSR countries in the sphere of registration. OSCE conference on reform of registration system. Issyk-Kul, July 2005. CD

6. Variables.

27. Depth of any analysis depends on variety of characteristics of the observed object or process. Social and demographic information on migrants is very important to understand reasons and consequences of migration. Although in many cases countries did not provide statistics by sex, some other available variables were to be marked.

28. Number of available variables depends on source of information. A very diverse set of data is collected through a census, however program of processing sometimes is limited by financial considerations. Variables of statistics of flows depend on what information is collected within the primary forms and on what tabulation is planned. Rosstat have used the contemporary forms since 1996, but information on citizenship is processed only since 2002, as well as some other variables.

Table 4 Number of countries that process information by the following variables

Variable	TABLE 1	TABLE 2	TABLE 3	TABLE 4	TABLE 5	TABLE 6	TABLE 7	TABLE 8
Age	9	3	8	3	2	6	3	0
Citizenship	4	6	4	4	1	9	-	6
Country of birth	3	2	3	3	1	3	8	1
Country (place) of previous residence	11	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Educational attainment	7	1	7	1	1	3	2	1
Ethnicity/nationality	9	2	8	2	2	4	4	1
Marital status	6	2	5	2	1	2	1	1
Reason for migration	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
Activity status	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
Sex	8	4	8	3	3	8	8	2

29. Data on age, sex and the country of previous residence is available in statistics of flows of immigrants and emigrants. Only 4 countries process additional core variables such as citizenship and some qualitative variables that may describe migrants in terms of ethnicity (9), educational attainment (7) and marital status (6). Only four states process data on reason for move, although this information seems to be rather formal.

30. An advantage of the Population register of Moldova was proven by the diversity of available variables - for all required tables information on age, marital status, country of birth, ethnicity and educational attainment could be provided. Besides Moldova, major part of the necessary variables are available in the national statistical agencies of Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation. The data obtained from the national ministries of interior (-residence permits, citizenship acquisition) as a rule is not available even by sex.

Table 5 Availability of variables for different types of data in selected countries.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION								
VARIABLE	Table 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
age	x	x	x	x	NA	x		NS
marital status					NA			NS
citizenship	x	x	x	x	NA	x		x
country of birth					NA		x	NS
reason for migration	x		x		NA			NS
ethnicity/nationality	x		x		NA	x	x	NS
educational attainment	x		x		NA			NS
activity status					NA			NS
country of previous residence	x	x			NA			NS
KYRGYZSTAN								
	Table 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
age	x	x	x	x	NA	x	x	NA
marital status	x	x	x	x	NA			NA
citizenship	x	x	x	x	NA	x		NA
country of birth	x	x	x	x	NA		x	NA
reason for migration	x	x	x	x	NA			NA
ethnicity/nationality	x	x	x	x	NA			NA
educational attainment	x	x	x	x	NA			NA
activity status	x	x	x	x	NA			NA
country of previous residence	x				NA			NA
MOLDOVA POPULATION REGISTER								
	Table 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
age	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
marital status	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
citizenship	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
country of birth	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
reason for migration								
ethnicity/nationality	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
educational attainment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
activity status								
country of previous residence	x				x			

31. The countries that use statistical primary forms to process data on migration not always use all collected information – for budgetary or other considerations. There are certain differences in the list of available variables, reason for move is, perhaps, the most rare one, but main demographic characteristics are included into the questionnaire, input and processed.

7. Population balance and migration statistics.

32. Eight countries of 11 included data on immigrants and emigrants from the tables 1 and 3 respectively into population balance. Statistics Ukraine revised net migration in 2000 and 2001 after the census -2002 and since 2003 used regular data on in- and out migration flows (from the tables 1 and 3). There were exceptions from the common rule of population balance estimation: Georgia, Moldova and Tajikistan.

33. Statistics Moldova used annual data on flows of immigrants and emigrants from the tables 1 and 3, however some slight (and not dramatic) adjustments were undertaken annually. The most considerable adjustment was done for the year 2000, when negative net migration was reduced from - 6380 to -2818 persons. Adjustments are based on correction of error in provisional estimations of

population size. As a rule this difference (error) is not considerable and caused by final corrections of births and deaths numbers in the end of the year. Adjustment for 2000 was caused by an error in estimation of emigration.

Table 6. Adjustments of population balance in Moldova

Moldova	2000	2001	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-2006
Net migration	-6380	-3691	-3681	-4471	-3644	-3640	-3032	-28539
Adjustment	3562	18	328	202	41	134	-244	4041

34. Georgia did not provide annual data on flows of immigrants and emigrants due to the absence of regular system of migrants registration and data collection. (Data for the table 1 was based on the Census 2002 and table 3 was in fact not provided). Table 3 contains some information from the Central register of aliens (CRA) but the data is not complete yet and can not be used in population balance calculation. Therefore in the table 9 no data from the tables 1-4 (immigrants and emigrants) was included.

Table 7. Adjustments of the population balance in Georgia

Georgia	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001-2006
Migration component ('net migration')	35,2	32,6	27,8	27,5	-5,5	-76,3	41,3

35. However, estimated population by the end of the year differed from population at the beginning of the year not only by the value of the natural increase. In some way, net migration appeared to be taken into account as well. It was based on data provided by the Border police of Georgia on entries to / and exits from the territory of Georgia

36. Tajikistan. Although net migration (tables 1 and 3) was included to the population balance, there were annual adjustments of migration in Tajikistan.

Table 8 Adjustments of the population balance in Tajikistan

Tajikistan	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Net migration tab.1 - tab. 3	-12,8	-11,6	-10,5	-8,8	-6,8	-6,1	-7,3	-63,9
Migration component included to population balance	-13,7	-14,1	-13,5	-11,3	-9,4	-9,3	-11,0	-82,3

37. According to explanations provided by Statistics Tajikistan population balance include both internal and international net migration. Although internal net migration (between territories of the country) should be equal to zero. However due to a certain time lag between the moment of departure and registration in the new place of residence in the police agencies, by the end of the year, number of arrivals differs from the number of departures even in case of internal migration. In Tajikistan this residual is equal approximately to 3000 persons annually. It is used as the base for adjustments for population balance corrections. After the next census the population quantity will be adjusted as well.

Box 3. The problem of “zero” internal net migration

Such a situation is caused by ‘double’ way of migration statistics collection in Tajikistan (and some other CIS countries) : at the moment of migration two types of primary forms are filled out – coupon of “departure” (in the place of origin) and coupon of “arrival” in the place of destination. Each file of documents is processed separately. Statistics of departures identifies direction of future emigration (or out-migration) by information provided by migrant, although the factual place of destination may be quite different. Statistics of arrivals is more precise, as it is based on factual events. It is a traditional bottleneck of ‘double’ statistics, during the soviet period statisticians used to have a problem of ‘zero’ internal migration, as declared directions of departure differed from factual places of destination. In Russian Federation since 1995 only one type of primary forms is used for internal migration (coupons of arrival). These data are distributed by the regions of origin to provide statistics of out-migration). Coupons of departure are used only in case of emigration to another country.

8. Comparison of flows of immigrants and emigrants : between receiving and sending countries

38. Relatively low figures of migration flows in the data prove that this region has a special migration regime, when thousands of migrants move on a temporary basis to get a job. Visa-free system greatly facilitates regular visits to the country of origin, and many migrants do not apply for the resident status and do not intend to become nationals of the destination country. Their families remain in the home country. Partially it is caused by underdeveloped legislation and difficulties in obtaining of a permanent resident status. In Russia the process of Residence permit acquisition is rather complicated and major part of migrants can not apply for it or do not want doing it.

39. *The accuracy of comparison strongly depends on what countries are compared:* there are the states with intensive and numerous migration flows, while some directions of migration are very ‘weak’. Annual numbers may be hardly comparable for the same reason.

40. The procedure of comparison was as follows: data of country X on total emigration to the country Y within the period since 2000 till 2006 was compared with total immigration from X counted in the country Y. Comparison of data sometimes was difficult because of very low figures (even aggregated volumes of flows within the 7-year period). For instance in 2000-2006 Ukraine registered only 108 emigrants who left for Tajikistan, Belarus – counted 51 emigrants which moved to Tajikistan, Azerbaijan – 47 persons who emigrated to Moldova etc.

41. *Understanding of coverage both of immigrants and emigrants is important.* Theoretically – in the ideal variant data on emigrants collected in the country of origin should coincide with data on immigrants from the same country in the country of destination, i.e. each migrant must be recorded twice⁵. To get information on the “degree” of coverage of immigration, it is necessary to make a reversal procedure. Table 8 shows that in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan the number of immigrants from the other CIS countries by 60% exceeded amount of emigrants that have left for these countries and were de-registered in the countries of origin. Kyrgyzstan also demonstrates a better coverage of emigrants (170% of immigrants from Kyrgyzstan counted in the other countries). In absolute figures Ukraine has the biggest ‘overestimation’ of immigration (to be more precise – most considerable positive residual) - about 65000 persons during the 7-year period.

⁵ Enrico Bisogno. Measuring emigration: various options for a difficult challenge. Expert Group Meeting on measuring international migration. New York, 4-7 December 2006, PowerPoint presentation.

42. *A much lower size of flows of immigrants was observed in Moldova (especially by its Population Register that covered about 41% of inflow of migrants from the other 9 countries of the CIS). As official statistics of emigration in Moldova since 2002 is totally based on population register data both sources covered only about 40% of emigrants.*

43. *The Russian Federation also demonstrates an 'underestimation' both of immigrants (about 134 thousand) and emigrants (over 100 thousand) persons. The coverage of immigrants is not so bad (about 90% of emigrants to RF counted in the other countries), while emigrants are registered worse (77% of immigrants from the RF in the CIS).*

Table 8. "Coverage" of immigrants counted in the countries of destination and emigrants counted in the countries of origin. 2000-2006, persons.

	Difference between immigrants counted in the country of destination and emigrants counted in the countries of origin	Difference between emigrants counted in the country of origin and immigrants counted in the countries of destination	'Coverage' of immigrants (immigrants to emigrants)	'Coverage' of emigrants (emigrants to immigrants)
Amenia	-1626,5	-10909	0,80	0,84
Azerbaijan	-1802,5	-23361	0,88	0,58
Belarus	17968	-5634,5	1,19	0,90
Kazakhstan	10990,5	22515,5	1,03	1,05
Kyrgyzstan	11069,5	76449	1,60	1,70
Moldova CSB	-4206	-48496,5	0,73	0,42
Moldova PR	-9137	-50890,5	0,41	0,39
Russia	-133632	-100423,5	0,90	0,77
Tajikistan	1117,5	14765,5	1,14	1,26
Ukraine	64606,5	-15700	1,35	0,94
Uzbekistan	17032,5	143904	1,61	1,34

44. To understand the degree of difference or similarity of data on the same flows of migrants collected in sending and receiving countries the aggregated data (for the whole period) were transformed into a matrix (Tables A) Then, data on immigrants in the countries of destination were related to the numbers of emigrants from the countries of origin (table _B Annexes_), and vice versa – numbers of emigrants were related to immigrants to evaluate the coverage of emigrants in the country of origin. In both cases it was supposed that the comparison will show the degree of 'underestimation' in one of the compared countries.

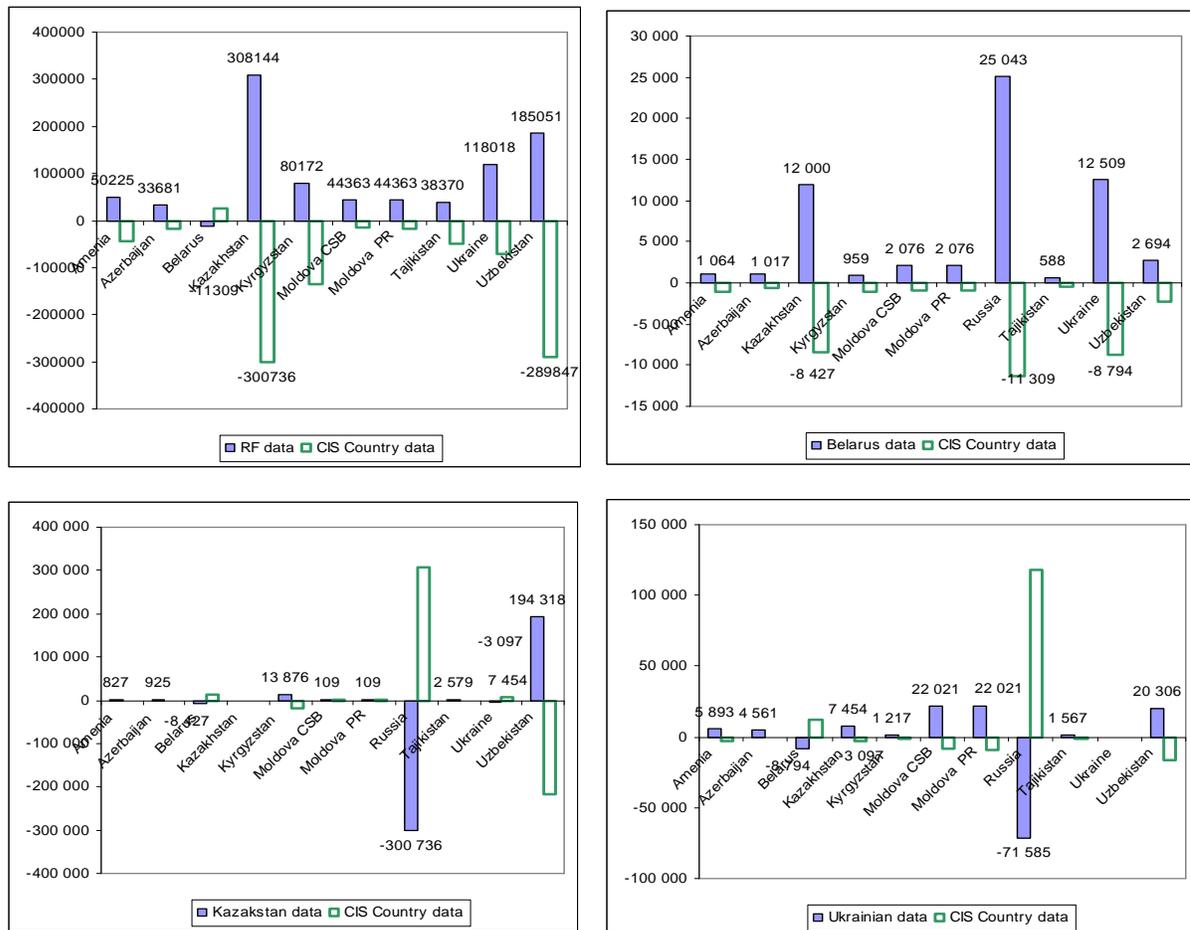
45. The closest to '1' ratio among the countries (table D Annexes) demonstrated Belarus and Ukraine (coverage of counter flows in both countries); Russia and Ukraine (number of immigrants in the RF was very close to number of emigrants, counted in Ukraine). Rather good (about 90% of coincidence) was the correlation in data of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Armenia and Ukraine (also about 90%).

46. A problematic correlation was demonstrated between the data on immigrants and emigrants from Armenia in Ukraine (there were 2 time more immigrants than emigrants), from Moldova in Belarus – 2.2; from Russia in Uzbekistan (2,3 times more immigrants than emigrants 22206 to 9550 persons respectively). There were even more unsatisfactory ratios, but the numbers of migrants were very low to consider comparison be reliable.

47. As estimation of emigration is one of the most interesting and difficult issue, we shall focus on this results. Technically it is the same procedure of reversal data correlation, but for the purposes of comprehension how good is the coverage of emigrants it is better to use this variant. (Table E Annexes). The coverage of emigrants was the poorest in Moldova (all directions, but especially to the RF and Ukraine 46 and 40% of immigrants from Moldova respectively), in Azerbaijan regarding emigration to Ukraine (32% of immigrants from Azerbaijan in Ukraine); in Russia (data on emigration to Kyrgyzstan – covered only 40% of immigrants from the RF in Kyrgyzstan). The best coverage of emigration from Russia was observed in the direction of Azerbaijan and Armenia. Moldova ‘underestimated’ migration inflow from the RF.

48. The results of migration exchange between the countries could also be compared using the data on net migration, estimated in the country of origin and country of destination (Table C, Annexes).

Chart 1 Comparison of net migration estimated in the Belarus, Kazakhstan , the RF and Ukraine and the other CIS countries. 2000-2006, persons.

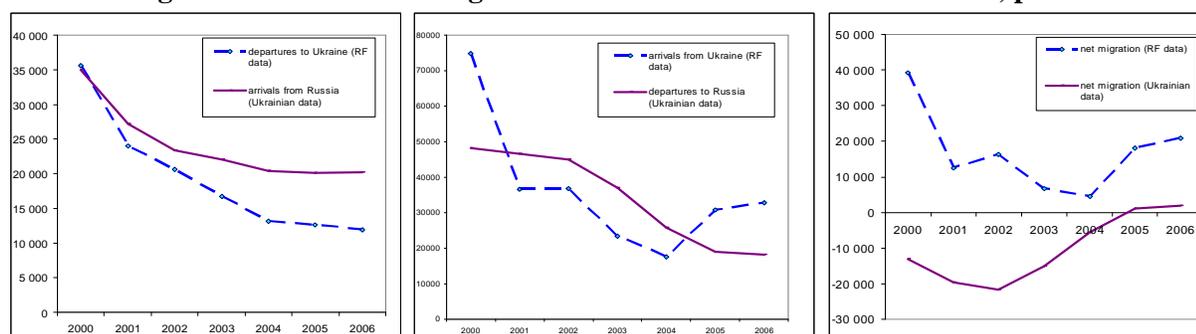


49. The countries of the biggest volumes of flows show considerable difference in estimation of net migration. More often sending countries show smaller size of negative net migration (Chart 1). In the case of Russia Uzbekistan ‘overestimated’ migration loss, during the period of observation the difference made about 100,000 persons (Russia did not count them). In the case of Belarus (the only CIS state that as well as Russia has a positive net migration) Moldova, Azerbaijan, Russian and Ukraine ‘underestimated’ net migration (negative) by about 40% on the average. More detailed

analysis proved that both volume of net migration and correlation between immigrants and emigrants may vary from year to year. It worth doing a comparison of annual data in order to monitor the possible changes.

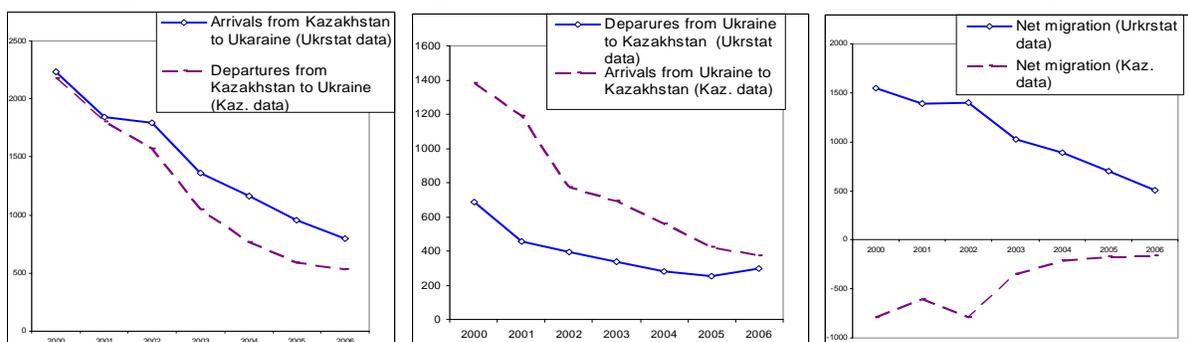
50. *Russia and Ukraine.* Comparison of annual data on migration flows between Ukraine and Russia showed quite an unbelievable situation: since 2005 both countries had positive net migration in mutual migration exchange (although the figures are hardly comparable: in 2006 Russia had + 20795 and Ukraine + 2017 ‘net-migrants’). Russian statistics demonstrates increasing numbers of immigrants from Ukraine in 2005 and 2006, while Ukraine shows simultaneous decrease of emigration to the RF. Of course it might have happened due to some peculiarities of registration or de-registration of migrants. An additional investigation should be undertaken by national statistical institutes to clarify the situation and avoid incorrect interpretation of the real trends.

Chart 2. Migration flows and net migration in Ukraine and the RF. 2000-2006, persons



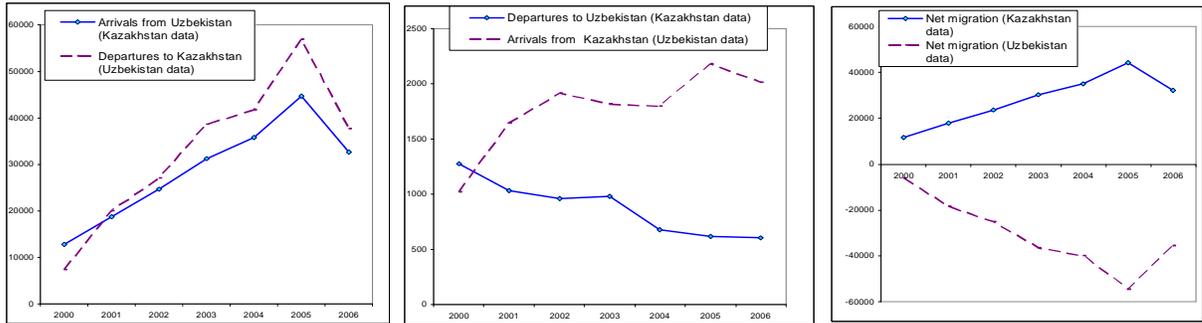
51. *Ukraine and Kazakhstan.* Since 2002 departures from Kazakhstan to Ukraine started being registered worse than arrivals to Ukraine, while volume of the counter flow seems to be estimated almost similarly both in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Net migration in 2000-2006 in Kazakhstan was ‘underestimated’, in Ukraine it was almost 3 times more considerable, although its volumes rather small (in 2007 –164 persons in Kazakhstan and + 502 in Ukraine).

Chart 3 Migration flows and net migration in Kazakhstan and Ukraine. 2000-2006, persons



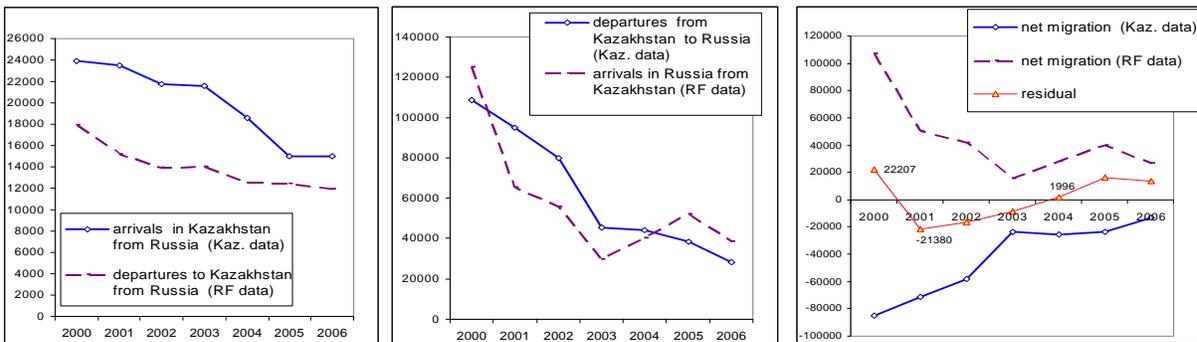
52. *Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.* Rosstat ‘underestimates’ emigration to rather than immigration from Kazakhstan, therefore net migration appears to be bigger in volume, but the general trend seems to be the same. Although the total difference in coverage of net migration in Kazakhstan and Russia is not dramatic (+308 thousand in Russia and -301 thousand in Kazakhstan within the 7- year interval), it masks considerable annual differences.

Chart 4 Migration flows and net migration between Kazakhstan and the RF 2000-2006, Persons



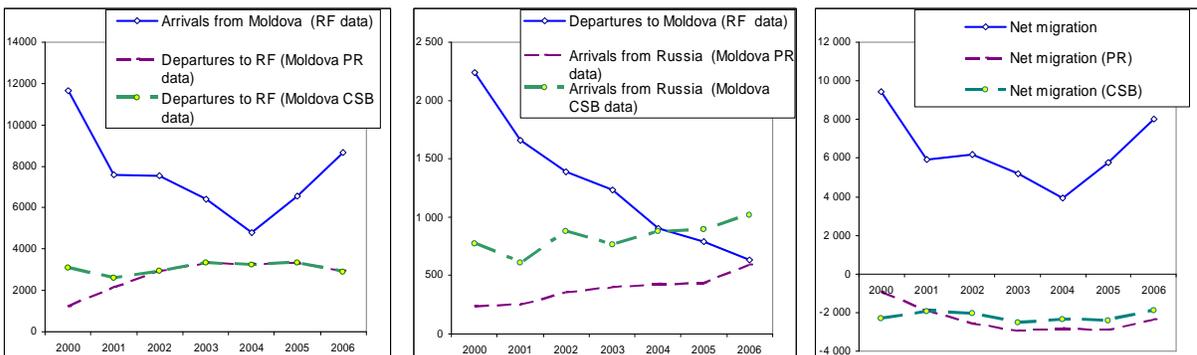
53. *Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.* These countries demonstrate more or less close data on the flows in the same direction. Even in case of good correlation in data a certain difference could be noticed in estimation of emigrants by statistical agency of Kazakhstan and immigrants from RK in Uzbekistan. However, the numbers are relatively low and do not influence the situation in general: absolute volumes of net migration in both countries are very similar for every year of observation.

Chart 5. Migration flows and net migration in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. 2000-2006, persons



54. *The case of Moldova* is of a special interest. Comparing statistics of Moldova (collected by the Central Statistical Bureau and data obtained from the Population register) with statistics of Russia we could notice that CSB data appears to be more complete as they include information from the Ministry of interior and provide better coverage of some categories of migrants that are underestimated by the PR. The main problem in data comparability could be seen on the second chart - statistics of Moldova and Russia demonstrate quite an opposite trend in migration to Moldova: Rosstat observes permanent decrease in emigration and Moldova observes a simultaneous increase in immigration from Russia.

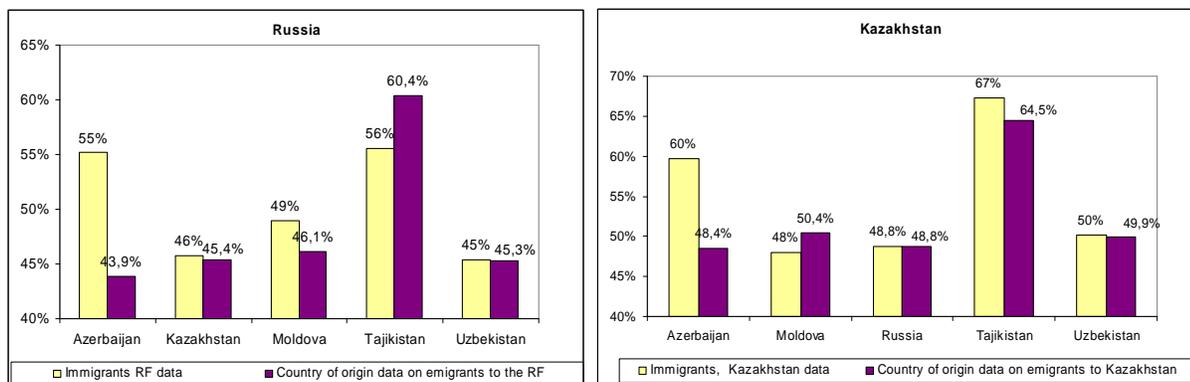
Chart 6. Migration flows and net migration in Moldova and the RF. 2000-2006, persons



55. *Georgia* was the only country which abolished the system of registration in a place of residence after the country had declared its independence. Current statistics of migration was undermined and the Census-2002 became an unique chance to collect information on recent migration trends. Statistics Georgia provided data on life-time migrants which moved to Georgia from abroad in 2000-2001. The comparison of data with statistics on emigration to Georgia from the CIS countries (Table 9) showed that annual figures differed at least twice (there were more immigrants in Georgia than emigrants to the country). It seems that the aggregated data on emigrants for 2 years - 2000 and 2001 looks very similar to the data on immigrants which arrived in Georgia in 2000. However, the figures are rather low (except migration from the RF) and it may be just a coincidence. Besides, Georgia did not count immigrants on the territory of Abkhazia, while countries of emigration identified the direction of emigration for these persons as “Georgia” and theoretically there should be fewer immigrants in Georgia than emigrants to the country.

56. *Sex composition of migration flows.* To check the ‘quality’ of coverage it is necessary to compare some other characteristics of flows. Five countries provided information on sex of immigrants and emigrants. The comparison was sometimes not possible because of very low figures of migrants.

Chart 7. Males ratio among immigrants and emigrants from selected CIS countries in Russia and Kazakhstan. 2000-2006, %



57. Russia and Kazakhstan were chosen as the data are more substantial. There was a certain difference in data collected in Azerbaijan on emigrants and in Kazakhstan and Russia on immigrants from this state: percentage of males among immigrants was obviously higher than among emigrants counted in Azerbaijan. It may mean ‘underestimation’ of either emigration of males from Azerbaijan or immigration of females in the countries of destination. The flows from other countries demonstrate very similar sex composition of flows. However, the comparison was limited with very low figures of immigrants and emigrants in some countries. (For more detailed data see annex 5)

Table 9. Georgian census data on life time immigrants (20001-2001) and statistics of emigration to Georgia from the CIS countries

Country of origin	2000 (Census of Georgia)	2001 (Census of Georgia)	2000 (Country of origin data on emigrants)	2001 (Country of origin data on emigrants)	2000-2001 Country of origin data
Armenia	192	405	66	61	127
Azerbaijan	180	344	97	53	150
Belarus	29	46	5	26	31
Kazakhstan	72	99	38	42	80
Kyrgyzstan	5	7	12	6	18
Moldova	12	17	0	0	0
Russia	3200	3746	1 802	1 339	3 141
Tajikistan	5	12	8	18	26
Turkmenistan	1	11			
Ukraine	271	441	207	97	304
Uzbekistan	25	29	21	10	31
Total	3992,0	5157	2256	1652	3908

9. Citizenship of emigrants and immigrants: comparison of data on flows.

58. *Considerations to be taken into account.* Data on citizenship of migrants was provided by several countries. Comparison is based on information received from Belarus⁶, Ukraine and Moldova for the period 2000 - 2006. Period of observation for the RF differed (2002-2006) due to the lack of data for the previous years. Data from the other countries showed very low numbers of foreign migrants.

59. There was a very important limitation in analytical capabilities of collected data on citizenship of immigrants and emigrants (tables 2 and 4). The requested information was provided only by citizenship of immigrants and emigrants, *irrespective of the direction of migration*. It was not possible to define where the citizens of each country arrived from or moved to. It is clear that both parameters do not obligatory coincide. It could be assumed that it is more likely that major part of Kazakhstan citizens move to Kazakhstan from the RF, and the citizens of Ukraine move to Ukraine. Ethnicity perhaps could be helpful here as many countries have this information (although ethnicity does not obligatory coincide with the direction of migration or citizenship). As the nationals also were not distributed by the countries of origin and destination, it blocked further comparison of data.

60. The following data was compared: Citizenship of immigrants (tab.2), Immigrants (tab.1.) Citizenship of emigrants (tab.4), Emigrants (tab.3).

61. Composition of migration flows of immigrants and emigrants (in terms of citizenship) differs, also it is not the same in each of the selected countries.

⁶ Belarus was the only country which provided in the table 2 statistics on residence permits issued for foreigners by the MOI.

Table 10. Ratio of foreigners in flows of immigrants in/ and emigrants from the CIS selected countries, (Belarus*, Ukraine, Moldova PR – 2000-2006, Russia – 2003-2006), %

Country of citizenship	Immigrants (country of destination)				Emigrants (country of origin)		
	UKRAINE	RUSSIA	MOLDOVA	BELARUS	UKRAINE	RUSSIA	MOLDOVA
Armenia	64,4%	12,1%	101,4%	105,6%	87,0%	8,3%	100,0%
Azerbaijan	64,6%	8,2%	97,1%	96,3%	65,5%	12,3%	78,6%
Belarus	31,1%	4,8%	74,2%		5,3%	1,6%	5,2%
Georgia	65,1%	5,0%	101,7%	100,9%	61,4%	5,4%	64,7%
Kazakhstan	35,9%	6,5%	89,3%	38,2%	31,4%	4,0%	40,2%
Kyrgyzstan	46,1%	4,9%	100,0%	53,4%	48,0%	5,4%	75,0%
Moldova	25,8%	5,7%		81,1%	23,8%	5,6%	
Russia	38,6%		53,5%	92,0%	11,8%		2,6%
Tajikistan	43,9%	6,0%	91,7%	75,6%	88,9%	5,4%	88,9%
Turkmenistan	61,6%	6,4%	91,7%	44,7%	89,2%	7,3%	50,0%
Ukraine		9,4%	80,2%	74,0%		6,2%	9,8%
Uzbekistan	36,3%	11,4%	101,6%	139,8%	59,5%	8,3%	97,6%
Total foreigners**	43,8%	8,2%	81,3%	82,8%	10,1%	3,2%	14,4%
Total nationals	53,4%	89,7%	18,7%	17,2%	88,2%	95,4%	85,6%

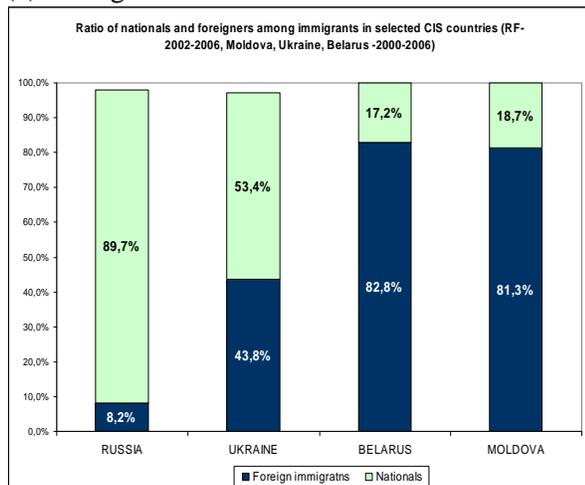
* Data on nationality of emigrants from Belarus were not provided.

**Stateless and 'unknown' are not included

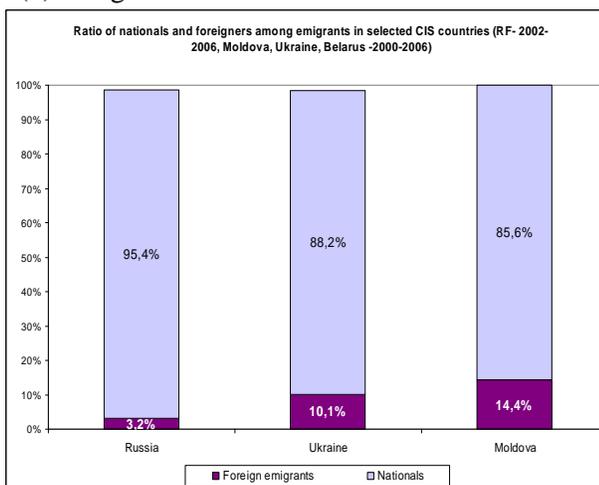
62. Immigrants in Moldova and Belarus are mainly foreigners. In Ukraine the average ratio of foreigners is about 43% but strongly depends on the country of origin and may vary from 25% in case of Moldova to almost 65% in case of the countries of Caucasus. Russia demonstrates the smallest ratio of foreigners among immigrants. Ratio of foreigners in registered immigration flows depends on the country of immigrant's origin. If there is a bilateral agreement on simplified procedure of citizenship acquisition, immigrants first acquire citizenship of the country of destination and then are registered as citizens of this country. It can explain lower percentage of foreigners among immigrants from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan in Ukraine. Similar situation is observed in Russia (it will be described below). Many nationals of Moldova have double citizenship (Ukrainian is the second), this fact may explain rather low ratio of foreigners among immigrants from Moldova. There were certain trends in ratio of foreigners among immigrants during the 2000-2006, decreasing in Moldova (from 83% in 2000 to 78% in 2006) and increasing in Ukraine (from 37% in 2000 to over 51% in 2006). In Belarus and Russia there were fluctuations but they do not allow to make definite conclusion because the period is rather short

Chart 8. Ratio of foreigners and nationals in migration flows in selected CIS countries, %

(a) Immigration



(b) Emigration



63. Composition of emigrants by nationality in three countries is more or less similar, about 88-95% of emigrants are nationals. Percentage of nationals in flow of emigrants depends on direction of emigration: emigrants from Belarus and Ukraine to Russia are mainly nationals of the country of origin, while emigrants to the countries of Caucasus and Central Asia are foreigners. Emigration of foreigners from Russia is underestimated for the reason described below.

64. *The main problem about the data on the citizenship of migrants is an extremely low percentage of foreigners in migration flows in the Russian Federation.* It was observed within the whole period since data started being processed . There are two main reasons on why a low percentage of foreigners is showing: a) changes in data collection procedures and b) (for immigrants only) rather big numbers of foreign immigrants from certain states which acquire the RF citizenship in a simplified manner (only in 3 months after arrival) and which are registered and counted as nationals.

a) Statistics collected in the RF was seriously affected in 2002 when certain changes occurred in the rules of data collection. Since 2002 methodology of data collection was established only for nationals. This reason affected both estimation of in- and out- migration of foreigners in Russia, although emigrants are indeed more likely to be the RF nationals moving abroad.

Box 4. Reasons for underestimation of foreign migrants in Russia.

In 2002 the new federal Law on status of foreigners in the RF was adopted. This Law (for the first time in the RF history) defined basic principles of Foreign population data bank creation. Unfortunately nothing was said in the Law about communications between administrative sources of data and Russian official statistics. Besides, nothing was written about necessity to collect primary information for the needs of Rosstat. It means that since 2002 there is no any legal act which prescribes either to fill in the primary statistical form for foreigners registered in Russia, or to send any statistical data on migration flows from the Federal migration service to Rosstat⁷.

Theoretically no statistical forms for foreigners who arrive in or leave from Russia should have been filled in and forwarded to Rosstat. It was expected that Rosstat would receive information only on migration of the RF nationals. In practice, in some regions police agencies (due to the tradition) continued to collect primary data for Rosstat; in the other, they stopped collecting data for Rosstat because of the understanding that it was no more needed. For example, according to Rosstat data in 2002 and 2003 in Moscow there were absolutely no (zero) immigrants with foreign citizenship. During 2003-2006 among 42527 international migrants which arrived in Moscow there were only 41 persons with foreign citizenship and 3249 were stateless or did not identify their nationality. The RF capitol is one of the most attractive regions for foreign migrants and such low figures of foreign immigrants seem to be unrealistic. Within the same period several thousands of foreigners got residence permits in Moscow but were not included to official statistics. Similar situation was observed in many other regions of the RF.

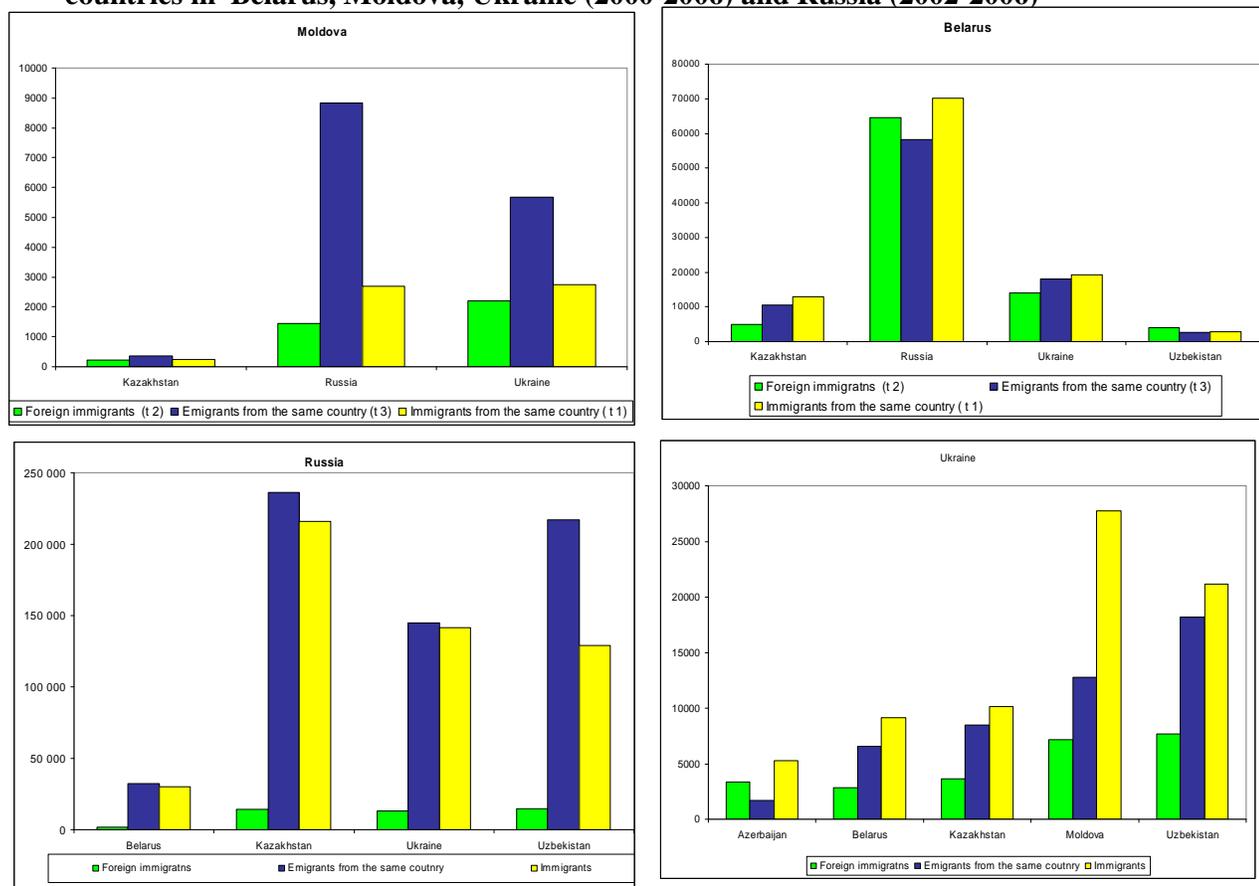
b) The second reason partially influenced statistics of foreign *immigration* in the RF. In 1999 an agreement on simplified way of citizenship acquisition was signed by Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and the Russian Federation. As a rule in Russia all applicants for citizenship must stay in the country for a certain period in the status of a residence permit holder until they acquire the RF citizenship. Citizens of the abovementioned states do not need any residence

⁷ These commentaries were included into introduction to the Demographic Yearbook of Russia (chapter 7 "Migration", "Methodology description"), and Migration Statistics Yearbook of Russia-, although it can not explain the size of migration flows underestimation. It means , that since 2002 citizenship appeared to become a criterion for exclusion of migrants from statistical observation. IN the end of 2006 a bilateral decision was reached between FMS and Rosstat and since 2007 the data will be colleted on migrants which get the temporary residence permit as it is obligatory before an application for a permanent residence permit.

permit to apply for the RF nationality. Just on arrival they submit the necessary application for citizenship and decision was made in 3 months. Therefore these persons in 3 months after arrival theoretically could be registered in the place of residence as the RF nationals. As percentage of immigrants from these states is rather high (especially from Kazakhstan – about 26-30 % of annual inflow; 4% and 6 % from Belarus and Kyrgyzstan respectively) it influences the size of the whole flow. (More detailed information about average period of expectation of the RF citizenship was not available).

65. *Numbers of foreign immigrants could be also compared with flows of emigrants from the country of the same nationality* (keeping in mind that the data on the country of emigration was not available). On the average, the results of such comparison were satisfactory, except the case of Russia for the mentioned above reasons. In a receiving country 'x' the number of foreign immigrants of a certain nationality 'y' was rather close to number of emigrants who moved from 'y' to 'x'. However, it is clear that emigrants from any country may have different nationalities and citizens of the same state may emigrate to different destinations. The charts present the data on the main countries of migrants' origin in selected countries (RF is excluded to make the data on other countries more 'visible').

Chart 9. Numbers of foreign immigrants, total immigrants and emigrants from selected CIS countries in Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine (2000-2006) and Russia (2002-2006)



66. In Belarus the number of *foreign* immigrants which got the residence permits from MOI, was very close to the amount of all emigrants which left for Belarus from the country of the same nationality. In Moldova a considerably lower numbers of immigrants make it difficult to interpret the data, although the number of foreign immigrants is very close to the number of

immigrants registered in Moldova. In Ukraine the numbers of foreign immigrants are twice lower than numbers of emigrants from the same countries in Ukraine. However the difference is even bigger if foreigners are compared with statistics of immigrants from the same countries in Ukraine. In the case of the RF the same discrepancies in estimation of migration of foreigners could be observed: while emigrants and immigrants from the main countries of origin look very much alike, number of foreigners is extremely low.

67. *Conclusion* - About 90% of immigrants in Belarus and Moldova and less than ½ in Ukraine are foreigners. In Russia percentage of foreigners is extremely low because of the revised data collection procedure and rather big number of foreign immigrants could acquire the RF citizenship very soon after arrival and are registered as nationals.

10. Comparison of data on migration with information on citizenship acquisition.

68. To bridge the data on immigrants / emigrants with statistics of citizenship acquisition information from Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine was used. All the countries are receiving countries for many emigrants from the former USSR republics of the Central Asia and Caucasus, although Ukraine is also sending emigrants to the RF⁸. Comparability of statistics was problematic for the other countries which provided these statistics as well. Numbers of persons that acquired new nationality were extremely low as the process depends on whether the state is a sending or receiving country.

69. Statistics of citizenship acquisition is, perhaps, the most dependent on politics. Sometimes it is difficult to explain difference or similarity between data on immigration and on citizenship acquisition. As a rule it is impossible to get the citizenship immediately just after arrival. Legislation establishes special terms of citizenship acquisition for different types of foreigners, that imply different periods of waiting. For instance in Russia it may be 3 or (normally) 5 years after arrival, the same is in Ukraine, etc. Some categories of immigrants (which may be very numerous) acquire citizenship through a simplified procedure just in a few months after arrival, while the others must wait⁹. It may influence the aggregated data.

70. To make a sensible comparison it is necessary (at least) to have data on the year of arrival, type of citizenship acquisition (simplified or normal) and year of application for the citizenship. New administrative rules and changes in legislation may cause temporary fluctuations in data, so it worth knowing this context as well. Too many unknown variables may influence the results of comparative analysis.

71. *Belarus*. Data on citizenship of emigrants from Belarus were missing, as only information on issued exit permits for nationals was available (but not by the countries of future residence). Data on citizenship acquisition were available for 2005 and 2006.

72. On the average data on citizenship acquisition correlate with statistics of immigration. In 2000-2002 numbers of persons which acquired the Belarusian citizenship was lower than the amount of immigrants. This 'arrearage' was compensated in 2003-2004, when citizenship was granted more often than facts of immigration were registered. Since 2005 there was an obvious

⁸ Positive net-migration in Ukraine in exchange with Russia should be analyzed more thoroughly as the RF data do not prove it.

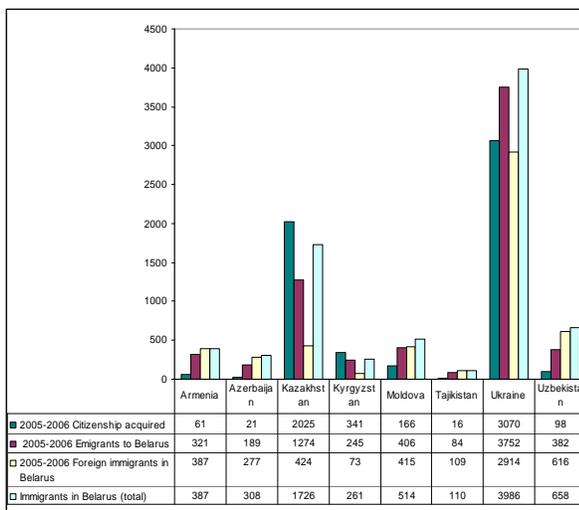
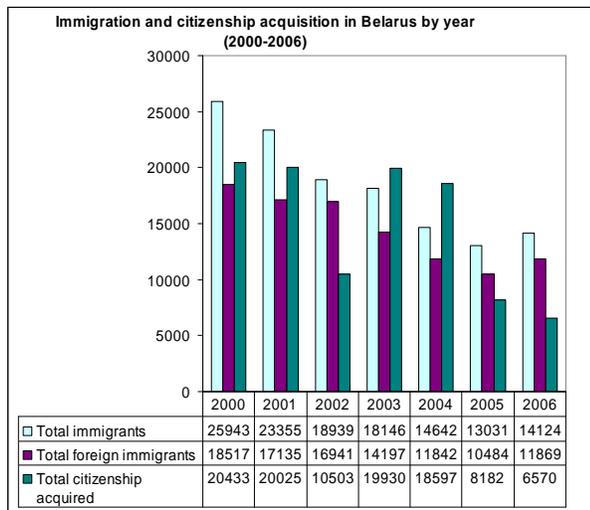
⁹ In Russia period of simplified citizenship acquisition differs: for citizens of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Belarus it lasts for 3 months (without residence permit), for citizens of visa-free states - 8 months, and for other foreigners – up to 12 months, in this case temporary residence permit is obligatory to apply for the RF citizenship..

decrease in procedures of citizenship acquisition, in any case it correlates with decreasing numbers of immigrants. Additional information is necessary to make the analysis better grounded.

Chart 10. Immigrants and citizenship acquisition in Belarus, 2000-2006 , persons

(a) by year (2000-2006)

(b) by selected countries of origin



73. As Belarus is a participant of the agreement on simplified terms of citizenship acquisition and one of a few receiving countries (of CIS), the same phenomenon (as it the case of Russia) could be observed: many immigrants from Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan first acquire the citizenship of Belarus and later are registered as national immigrants, that is why number of foreign immigrants is much lower than the number of persons which have acquired the citizenship of RB.

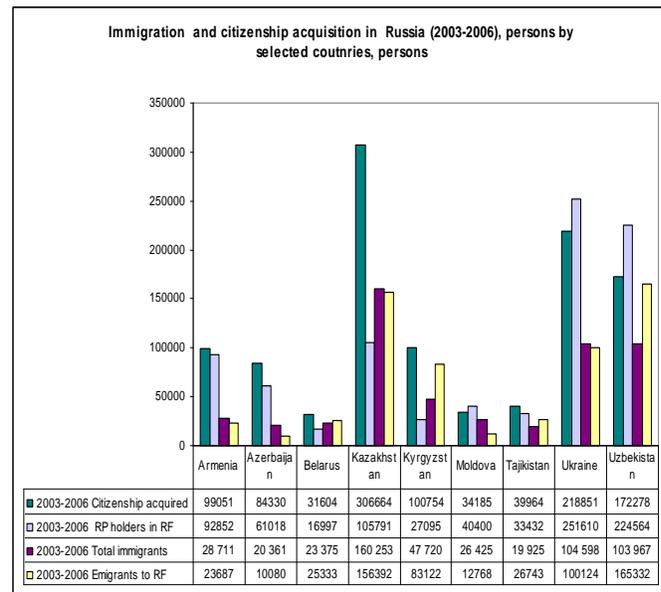
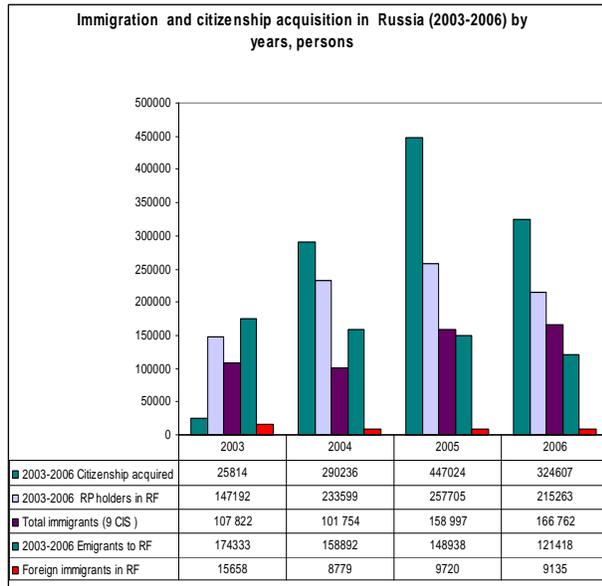
74. *Russian Federation.* In 2003 the new legislation (adopted in 2002) started being applied, and the extremely low figures on citizenship acquisition in 2003 are explained with some administrative reasons (total - 272,7 thousand in 2002, only 38,1 in 2003 and over 333 thousand in 2004). Since 2004 we could notice that an amount of persons which acquired the RF citizenship is permanently higher than both number of immigrants and emigrants (data of the countries of origin). The closest in number (to citizenship granted persons) was the stock of residence permit holders. The main difference between the countries is as follows: except Belarus, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan number of residence permit holders is bigger than number of immigrants. The chart 11 (b) demonstrates that there are many more former nationals of the three countries mentioned above which acquired the RF citizenship without residence permit. The difference (residual) between persons granted the RF citizenship and immigrants was very big, however these people have had arrived sometimes to the RF to get the citizenship. Besides as it was explained by an expert of the Federal Migration service of the RF, only part these people after citizenship acquisition were registered in a *place of residence (and included into Russian statistics of immigration)*. Those who did not have their own dwelling space might have been registered in a *place of stay* in a hired apartments or at their relatives' places. In this case statistics does not observe these migrants, although they arrived in RF for residence and have been de-registered in the country of origin¹⁰

¹⁰ De-registration in the country of origin in one of the conditions of application for the RF citizenship (information provided by the FMS of Russia expert Vladimir Burov).

Chart 11. Immigrants and citizenship acquisition in Russia, 2003-2006, persons.

(1) by year (2003-2006)

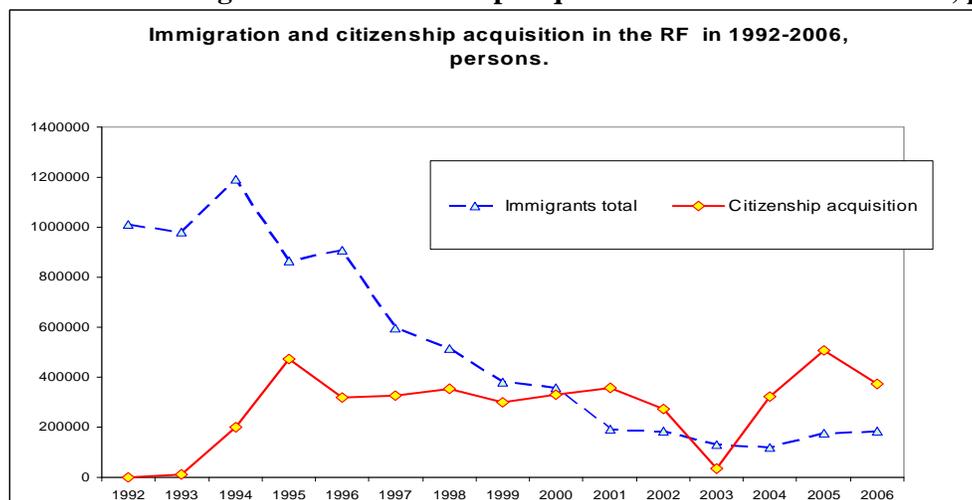
(b) by selected countries of origin



75. Partially the discrepancies in data observed within a rather short period 2000-2006 could be explained if we extend the period of observation back to the 1990-ies.

76. Chart 12 shows that in the first half of 1990-ies many more immigrants arrived in the RF than there were persons granted the RF citizenship. Since 1992 till 2006 about 7.8 million immigrants arrived in the RF and 4.2 million persons got the RF citizenship. It was the period when thousands of migrants (mainly – Russian speaking and of the Russian ethnicity) from the former USSR republics arrived in Russia having the former USSR passports. Many of these people did not apply for the RF citizenship immediately as those passports were still valid in Russia. Since 1992 till 2006, 88% of all immigrants arrived in Russia before 2001 and 12% - after. About 60% of all persons which were granted the RF citizenship became the RF nationals in 1992-2000, and about 40% in 2001-2006.

Chart 12. Immigration and citizenship acquisition in Russia in 1992-2006, persons



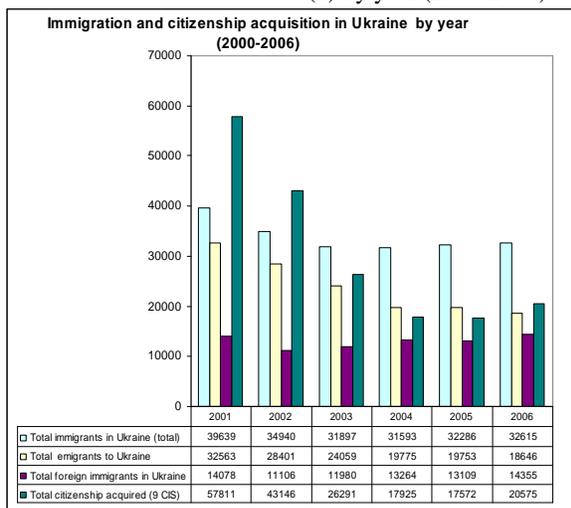
77. New legislation on the RF citizenship (2002) has established rather strict rules for persons without the passports issued in the RF (i.e.- citizenship). In 2002-2004 issuance of new passports was campaigned in Russia. Former immigrants began to apply for the RF citizenship to get valid documents. Therefore there still is a certain potential of migrants which arrived many years ago and only since 2002 began to apply for the RF citizenship¹¹.

78. In any case the preliminary conclusion, (although disappointing), may be as follows: two types of administrative data (citizenship acquisition and residence permits) accord much better than administrative data and official statistics of migration. A more thorough research should be done to understand the reason of such dramatic discrepancies in data on immigration and citizenship acquisition. In general, an experience of analysis of administrative data for the RF showed that in this country residence permits holders acquire the RF citizenship rather quickly. As only certain categories of foreigners may use this privilege, it could be an additional characteristic of immigrants in Russia: many of them have relative ties with the RF nationals.

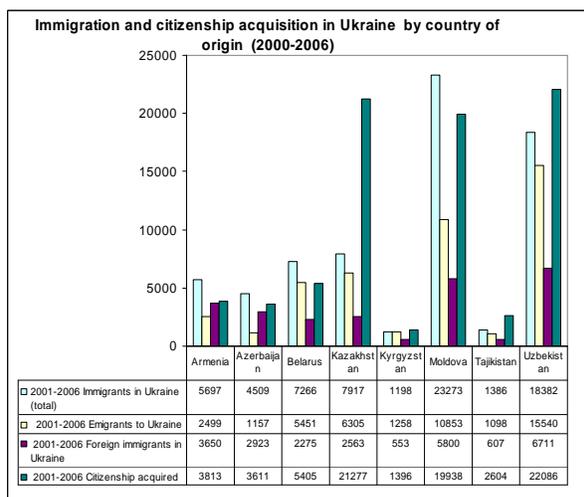
79. *Ukraine.* Data on immigrants show a decline in procedures of citizenship granting, emigration to Ukraine, while according to Ukrainian statistics the flows of foreign immigrants are even growing and total amount of immigrants is rather stable since 2002. The comparison is rather successful in case of the Caucasian states: number of foreign immigrants was very close to number of persons which acquired the citizenship within the same time interval.

Chart 13. Immigrants and citizenship acquisition in Ukraine, persons

(1) by year (2000-2006)



(b) by selected countries of origin



80. An extremely high number of immigrants from Uzbekistan which were acquired the Ukrainian citizenship may be explained with the process of repatriation of the Crimea Tatars from Uzbekistan to Crimea and their naturalization in Ukraine¹². Correlation between data on immigrants from Kazakhstan in Ukraine and persons that acquired Ukrainian citizenship could be explained by similar reasons as it was done for the RF (naturalization of migrants which moved to Ukraine in 1990-ies) and by simplified procedures of citizenship acquisition within the bilateral agreement.

¹¹ Taking into account that since the middle of 1990-ies migration is underestimated by official statistics, the potential may be even more considerable.

¹² There was a big diaspora of the Crimean Tatars in Uzbekistan after they had been deported from Crimea in the middle of the XX century, since the 1990-ies the process of repatriation is still going on. In 2002 an estimated stock of Crimean Tatars outside Ukraine was equal to 250-300 thousand persons.

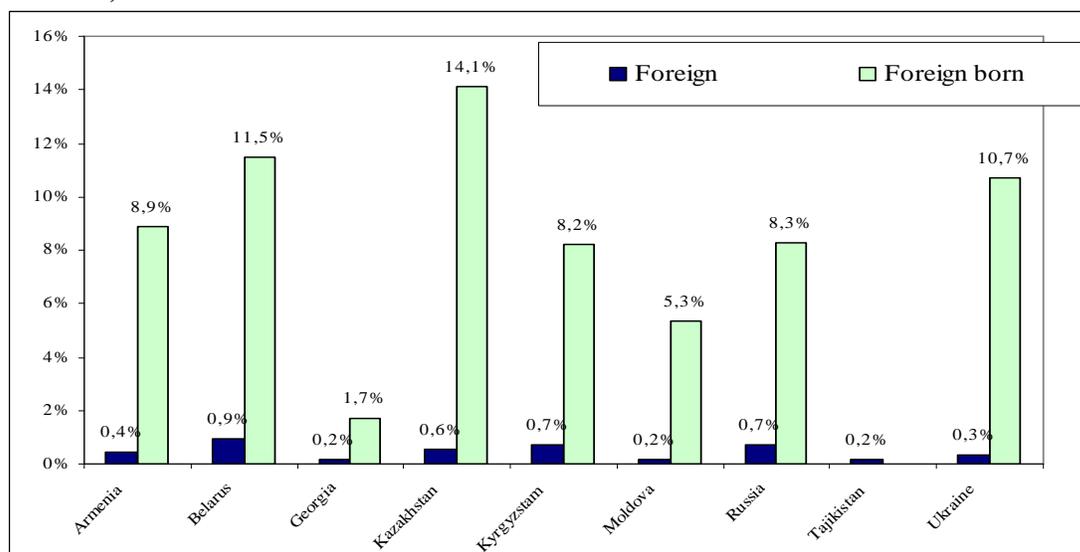
81. In the case of Moldova situation is different. Moldova is one of a few countries that recognized double citizenship, so nationals of Moldova can acquire the citizenship of Ukraine and any other state and do not need to disclaim their previous citizenship or immigration for residence¹³. Besides there is a special agreement on cross-border co-operation between the countries which facilitates acquisition of Ukrainian citizenship for residents of certain regions of Moldova. In any case, the political context is very important in case of Ukraine as the conditions and circumstances of citizenship acquisition are affected by many political factors.

82. *Conclusion.* Citizenship acquisition data in the CIS countries strongly depends on legislation peculiarities that define special terms for immigrants from selected countries. Contemporary situation in the sphere of citizenship acquisition is influenced by trends in migration flows in 1990-ies as well.

11. Stocks of foreign and foreign born population and citizenship acquisition

83. The main problem of compilation of these data with statistics of citizenship acquisition is as follows. It is necessary to know the period of arrival as major part of foreign born migrants who moved many years ago – before the breakup of the USSR when the migrants had the same citizenship. Although the ratio of persons born outside the country is not high¹⁴, it can show the results of recent migration only if the data is divided by period of arrival. Percentage of persons which arrived in the country before the breakup of the USSR was rather high: in Ukraine it made 85% and in Belarus – 68% of population born outside the country. If we want to analyze trends in citizenship acquisition it worth to choose the data on foreign population (if possible – of recent years of arrival). In most countries, percentage of foreign born population was higher than ratio of foreign born population but ratio of foreign population in the CIS countries is very low.

Chart 14. Ratio of foreign and foreign born population in total resident population of selected CIS countries % (Source – National Censuses round 2000, stateless and unknown are not included)



¹³ Although the requested data (table 8) should relate only to persons who acquired citizenship inside the country, we do not have information whether they were immigrants or just temporary migrants in Ukraine.

¹⁴ except the case of Kazakhstan which could be an interesting pattern for investigation if data on citizenship were available

84. Majority of the countries provided information from the recent population censuses – data on foreign and foreign born population. In Belarus MOI data on residence permits was available, and in Moldova – data from the population register (it was described earlier with a negative conclusion on comparability with citizenship acquisition data).

85. Statistics Belarus provided information on stock of foreign residents based on residence permits holders in the country in 2000-2006 (Census -1999 information was available only for foreign born). Number of foreign residents appeared to be more numerous than number of persons which acquired the Belarusian citizenship (5 - 18 times in different years of observation). In 2000 citizenship was granted to 20,4 thousand persons, while there were about 95 thousand of foreign residents in the country. In 2006 the proportion was 6,5 to 117 thousand persons respectively. Only in case of Kyrgyzstan (although the numbers are rather low) , Kazakhstan and Ukraine the figures did not differ so much, but still could not explain the regime of citizenship acquisition by foreign residents of the country

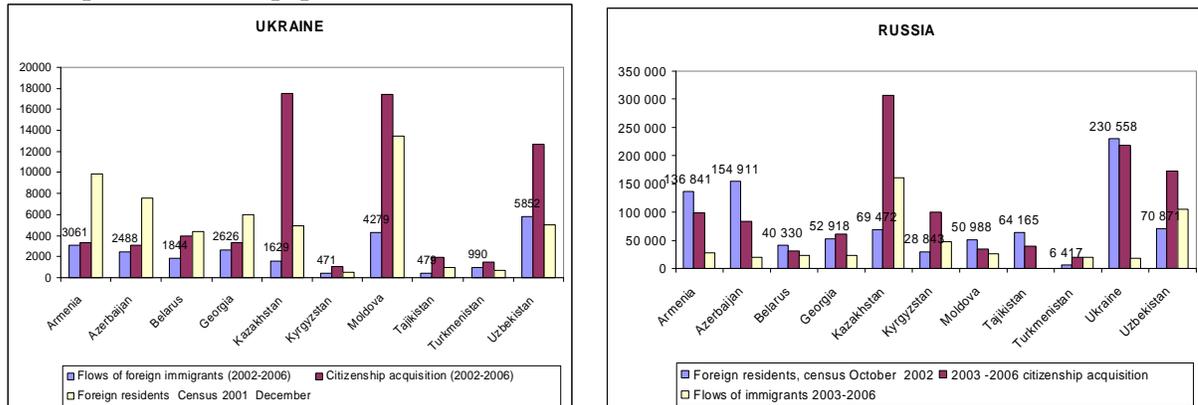
Table 11. Resident foreign population (t.6 templates) and citizenship acquisition in Belarus, persons.

	Foreign Population 2005	Foreign Population 2006	Citizenship Acquisition 2005	Citizenship Acquisition 2006
Kazakhstan	4 271	4 145	1132	893
Russia	71 921	77 176	1296	1415
Ukraine	17 578	2 473	1724	1346
Kyrgyzstan	294	266	160	181
Total	111 098	117 372	8182	6570

86. It is clear that an additional information is necessary to better understand the trends in citizenship acquisition process and residence permit issuance in Belarus.

87. *Russian Federation.* Rosstat provided data from the population Census 2002 on foreign resident and foreign born population. In October 2002 over 1025413 foreign residents in RF which identified their citizenship (88% of them – nationals of the CIS states); 429891 - stateless persons and 1269023 residents who did not identify their nationality. Comparing the data on resident foreigners stock in October 2002 with number of persons which acquired the RF citizenship in 2003-2006 we can suppose that the y were very close in case of Ukraine; if we add immigrants who arrived within the same period to the stock of foreigners from these states (in 2002) it could be supposed that emigrants from Armenia , Azerbaijan and Georgia also acquired the RF citizenship till the end of 2006. However, additional information is necessary both on migrants and persons granted the RF citizenship to check if it was the same population.

Chart 15. Foreign resident population, flows of immigrants and citizenship acquisition in Ukraine and Russia (period after the population censuses)



88. *Ukraine.* At the moment of Census 2001 foreign population of Ukraine made 167984 persons, 18472 of them – nationals of the CIS countries. 82550 residents were stateless and 40364 – did not identify the citizenship. Comparison of data seems to be not effective enough as data differ dramatically. Although number of persons who acquired the Ukrainian citizenship was close to the stock of foreigners of the same nationality after the census it is not clear, how many foreign immigrants (which arrived in Ukraine after the census) also acquired the citizenship of the country of destination. Only in case of Moldova, it is very possible that foreigners which resided in Ukraine at the moment of census were granted the Ukrainian citizenship within the next few years.

89. *Conclusion.* Comparison of data on stocks of foreign population with data on citizenship acquisition is effective and explicit only in certain cases, so additional information is necessary for a better interpretation of this statistics.

12. An experience of compilation of data from different sources

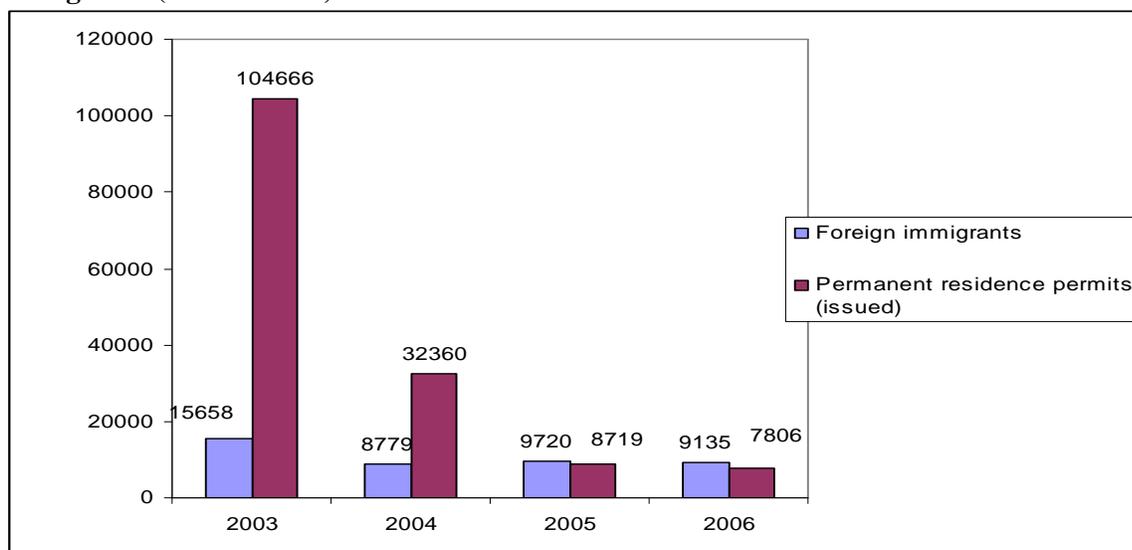
90. *Additional information on migration was available for the Russian Federation.* Besides the template tables prepared by Rosstat, some data from the Federal migration service were available: number of residence permits (permanent – PRP and temporary - TRP) issued in 2003-2006 and number of foreigners with valid residence permits for the same years (ANNEX 3-4). The comparison of these data was done with statistics of foreign immigrants in the RF and emigrants from the CIS countries to the RF. (The analysis was limited by data: statistics of citizenship of emigrants was not provided by the direction of migration.)

91. *Data on flows of all immigrants and permanent residence permits¹⁵ (PRP) issued* in the RF did not correlate well because many of immigrants (even foreigners) did not need residence permits for the reasons mentioned above. It could be supposed that official statistics of foreign immigrants includes only those persons who get a permanent residence permit and this assumption was proven

¹⁵ As a rule application for a permanent residence permit is possible only after at least one year of temporary residence in the RF in the status of a TRP holder. TRP is issued for 3 years. Both TRP and PRP allow a foreigner to apply for the RF citizenship. Temporary residence permit as well as the RF citizenship could also be obtained before migration to Russia, if a person applies to the RF consulate. (Information on these persons was not available.) Period of waiting for the temporary residence permit normally lasts for 6 months, . But for persons

by the FMS data on issued PRP. After the campaigned change of documents (valid residence permits) in 2003-2004 (new Law started to work in 2003), the numbers of issued *permanent* residence permits became very close to numbers of foreign immigrants registered by Rosstat. It means, that many foreign immigrants with *temporary* residence permits will be registered as residents only in 1-3 years, after they obtain the permanent residence permit. (therefore the year of arrival of nationals and foreigners in Rosstat data may differ). However the coincidence of data is not overall: the figures are very close in the case of Kazakhstan, rather close in case of Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and Belarus, more or less close in case of Armenia, but is quite different in case of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. Anyway the size of the most considerable flows of immigrants was rather similar to the number of citizens of the same states who got the permanent residence permit within the period of observation. The average correlation of foreign immigrants counted by Rosstat to the number of issued Permanent residence permits is very close to 1.

Chart 16. Issued permanent residence permits (FMS of Russia data) and number of foreign immigrants (Rosstat data) in Russia.



92. *Issued temporary residence permits* correlate well with statistics of emigration collected in the countries of origin only if citizens of these states must have a residence permit to apply for citizenship in future. Numbers of emigrants from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (counted in these countries) were rather close to numbers of the temporary residence permits issued for the citizens of these states. However taking into account a very intensive labour migration from these countries to the RF (including long-term migrants) the figures included into official statistics (both from FMS and national statistical institutes) seem to be rather small. Correlation between emigration and temporary residence permits issuance in the RF depends on citizenship of emigrants. In 2005-2006 Rosstat counted 325759 immigrants (both foreigners and nationals) from the CIS countries, NSIs of the countries of origin counted 270356 emigrants to the RF (except Georgia and Turkmenistan that did not provide data on emigrants) and FMS issued 287176 Temporary residence permits. The average correlation of numbers of emigrants and TRPs was close to 0,9 but the difference between the countries was extremely big.

93. *Statistics of residence permits holders and citizenship acquisition appeared to be closely connected.* Both temporary and permanent residence permits holders may apply for the RF citizenship and the terms of the decision expectation are the same.

Table 12. Residence permits holders in the RF and citizenship acquisition, persons

	2003*	2004	2005	2006	2003-2006
Total RP holders	213444	298015	321396	269212	1102067
Citizenship acquired	38 117	333 117	508 457	371 782	1251473

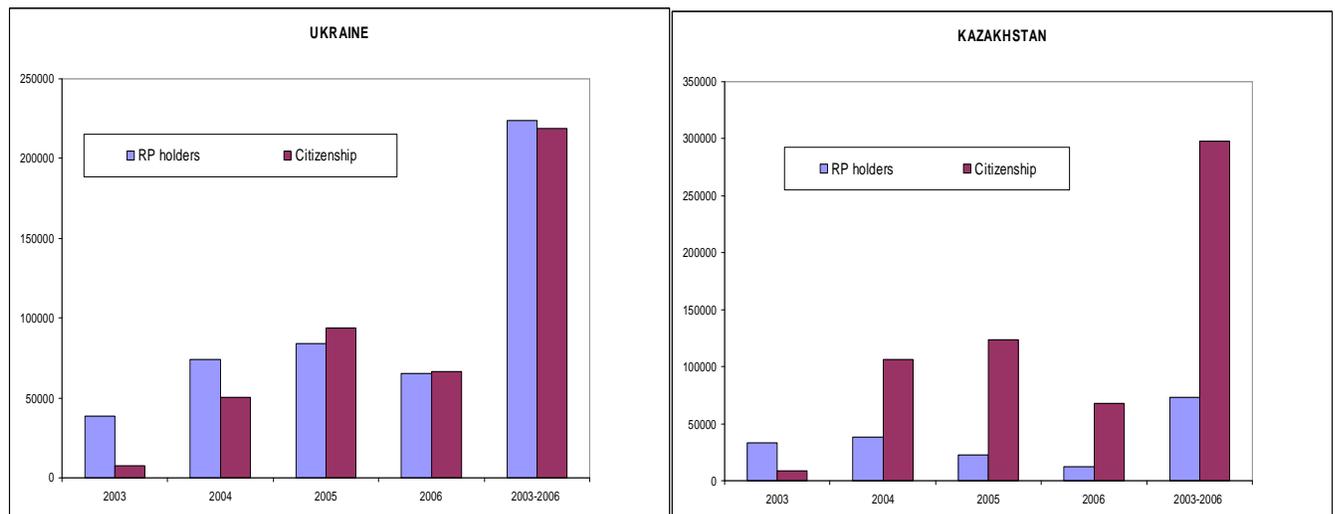
* changes in legislation

94. The degree of correlation depends on what country is chosen for comparison. Ukrainian citizens must reside in a status of a residence permit holder to acquire the RF citizenship. It is well demonstrated on the chart how the stock of residence permit holders step by step (year after year) acquire the Russian nationality. Citizens of Kazakhstan use their right to apply for the RF citizenship in a simplified way – without residence permit and it is also could be seen on the chart. Perhaps only those persons who do not want to get the RF citizenship but want to reside in Russia legally have the residence permit.

Chart 17 Residence permit holders and persons granted the RF citizenship : (country of origin - Ukraine and Kazakhstan)

(a) Ukraine

(b) Kazakhstan



95. **Border statistics** sometimes is used to estimate migration trends and consequences in the country. However there are many limitations that should be taken into account.¹⁶ None of the CIS countries are isolated, therefore border statistics here should be used and interpreted very carefully. As a rule, at the borders data is collected better on entries rather than exits; means of transport also influence the coverage, information on the passengers traveling by train is usually less precise than information collected in the airports and other computerized points of border crossing, where a migrant applies to an officer (and not an officer passing through a train to check the documents and collect information). Besides, information on migrants (travelers) with visa is supposed to be more accurate than the data about persons who do not need visa to enter this country, etc. Therefore we can not be sure if we deal with real trends or with errors in data collection until it is clear what country is the place of permanent residence of the traveler, how long he or she intends to stay in the country of arrival etc. For example, Statistics Moldova showed that during the last several years the country has had a negative net migration, while border crossing data shows an annual increase:

¹⁶ UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration. Rev. 1, 1998 , paragraphs 68-75

Table 13 Border statistics in selected CIS countries (2003-2006)

		2003	2004	2005
Russia	Entries	22521059	22064213	22 200 649
	Exits	20642260	20944886	20 801 886
	Residual	1878799	1119327	1398763
Ukraine	Entries	4388787	18583260	20488701
	Exits	3456212	17041128	19263665
	Residual	932575	1542132	1225036
Moldova	Entries	314883	364846	507014
	Exits	277906	358325	482274
	Residual	36977	6521	24740

Source: Migration trends 2004-2006 , Soderkoping Process Countries, 2007; Rosstat data.

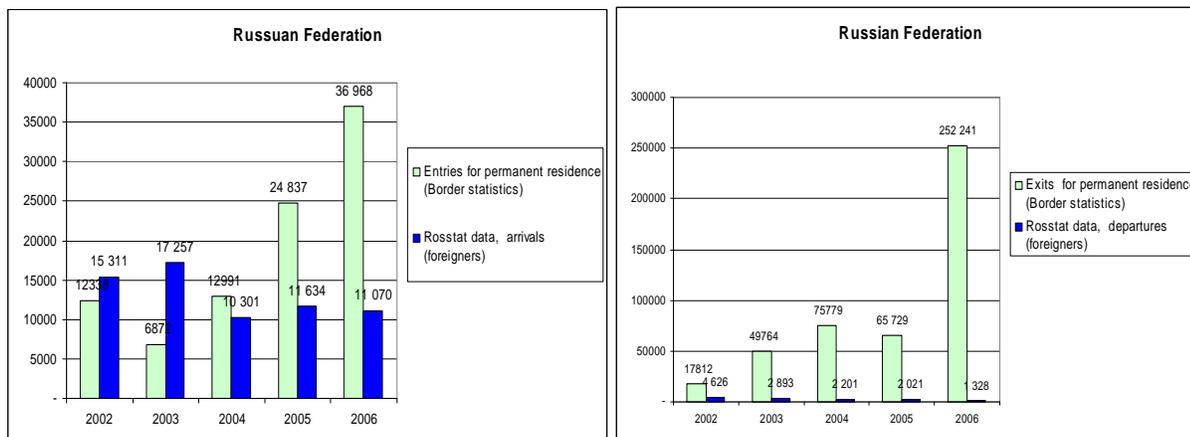
96. The Federal Border service of the Russian Federation publishes data on entries and exits by purpose of the trip, including – “to the place of permanent residence”. As a rule the other variants of the purpose of the trip depend on the type of visa, but more than a half of all foreigners arrive in Russia from visa-free countries of the CIS (about 56%, or 13 million entries and above 11 million exits per year in 2005-2006). It means that this variant of purpose confuses comprehension of data as it may include both persons who immigrate to the country for permanent residence, and people who have visited a foreign country (Russia) and are on their way home. Many of them travel several times a year, so the double count (or triple count , etc.,) is inevitable. Looking on the chart 18 (b. exits)it is very difficult to suppose that emigration of *foreigners* from Russia is so intensive. Chart 18 demonstrates that number of emigrants from the RF, which were de-registered in the place of residence for the reason of emigration is just incomparable with number of persons who crossed the border for the same reason (permanent residence).

97. Perhaps data on entries for permanent residence are more comparable with the statistics of immigration. Data on foreign immigrants and persons who entered the RF for residence in 2002 and 2004 looks very much alike but in 2005 and 2006 the figures are quite different.

Chart 18. Comparison of data collected at the borders and by the national statistical institute in the Russian Federation. Migration for permanent residence, persons.

(a) Entries

(b) Exits



98. Foreigners which move to the RF for residence declare the purpose (“move to the permanent place of residence”) at the moment of border crossing, but many of them have to apply and wait for the status of resident (Residence permit issuance). Only after they get this permit the purpose of

their migration will be realized. Residence permit allows a foreigner to be registered in the place of residence and only then this event will be included into statistics of immigration produced by Rosstat.

99. Therefore, border records perhaps could be better compared to the FMS data on applications for residence permits. Besides, many foreigners can acquire the RF citizenship rather quickly. Period of expectation may last only 3 months and a person could wait for the citizenship to be registered in a place of residence as a RF national. It means that the migrant has crossed the border as a foreigner and a little bit later (within the same year) was registered in a place of residence as a national.

100. *Conclusion.* Statistical data could be compiled with information from the other sources, although the methodology of data collection should be clear. Border statistics is not the best source for combination with data collected through population registration procedures as they include facts of border crossings rather than events of migration. Administrative data on residence permits from the national migration authorities could be a good source to explain some peculiarities of official statistics of international migration.

13. Concluding remarks

101. The preliminary analysis of available data from the CIS countries showed that data on flows are available in all countries except Georgia (until the Population Register is activated), only several countries process data on citizenship of immigrants and fewer - of emigrants. Information on stocks is provided mainly by the population Censuses. Reliability of information on foreigners in flows of immigrants and emigrants depends on data collection procedures and terms of citizenship acquisition for immigrants from different countries. Flows data are collected through registration in a place of residence and a foreigner as a rule must have a Residence permit. Time criterion for registration in a place of residence is used only in a few countries

102. The best results in comparison of flows of immigrants were demonstrated by Belarus and Ukraine (coverage of the same flows between the countries was almost 1 to 1); Russia and Ukraine (number of immigrants in the RF was very close to number of emigrants, counted in Ukraine), Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, Armenia and Ukraine. A problematic correlation was demonstrated between the data on immigrants and emigrants from Armenia in Ukraine (there were 2 time more immigrants than emigrants), from Moldova in Belarus – 2.2; from Russia in Uzbekistan (2,3 times more immigrants than emigrants).

103. The estimation of emigrants from Moldova has some differences especially to the RF and Ukraine which are 46% and 40% respectively and in Azerbaijan regarding emigration to Ukraine (32% of immigrants from Azerbaijan in Ukraine); in Russia (data on emigration to Kyrgyzstan – covered only 40% of immigrants from the RF in Kyrgyzstan). The best coverage of emigration from Russia was observed in the direction of Azerbaijan and Armenia.

104. Statistics of citizenship acquisition in different countries correlate with different data. In the RF it depends on a) annual stock of residence permits holders (that proves relatively short period of expectation) and b) numbers of immigrants from the countries with simplified procedure of citizenship acquisition that do not need the residence permit.

105. Data on stocks of foreign born population could hardly be used to monitor the process of immigrants naturalization, although data on foreign residents may possibly be more adequate, but

only for the years close to the Census. In general, this data (at least obtained from the censuses of 2000 round) do not explain much and could hardly be compared with statistics of flows (except the case of Georgia and Moldova – where data on residents which arrived 2 years before the census are close to emigration flows to these states within the same period).

106. Compilation of statistical data is useful when information collected by the national migration authorities is used as the main data source, while border statistics has obvious limitations.

107. However, the answer on the efficiency of data exchange is positive, comparison of homogeneous (in terms of sources and definitions) information allows to see the main differences, stimulates to search for the reasons for these discrepancies and eliminate their effect. Besides, it is a stimulus for exchange of information both on changes in methodologies of data collection, as well as on political context which may influence trends in migration management and naturalization process.

14. Annexes

ANNEX 1. DATA SOURCES

ANNEX 2. DATA ON IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS IN THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION (TEMPLATES 1 AND 3)

- TABLE A. IMMIGRATION IN THE SELECTED CIS COUNTRIES IN 2000-2006, PERSONS
- TABLE B EMIGRATION FROM THE SELECTED CIS COUNTRIES IN 2000-2006, PERSONS
- TABLE C. NET MIGRATION BETWEEN THE SELECTED CIS COUNTRIES IN 2000-2006, PERSONS
- TABLE D. ‘COVERAGE’ 1. (CORRELATION OF DATA ON IMMIGRANTS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION TO DATA ON EMIGRANTS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)
- TABLE E. ‘COVERAGE’ 2. (CORRELATION OF DATA ON EMIGRANTS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN TO DATA ON IMMIGRANTS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION)

ANNEX 3. RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN THE RF IN 2003-2006. DATA FROM FMS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ANNEX 4. RESIDENCE PERMIT HOLDERS IN THE RF IN 2003-2006. DATA FROM FMS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

ANNEX 5. MALES RATIO IN FLOWS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS IN SELECTED CIS COUNTRIES

ANNEX 6. REQUIREMENTS TO PROVE DEREGISTRATION IN THE RF IF A MIGRANT ARRIVES FROM RF FOR RESIDENCE IN THE FOREIGN COUNTRY

ANNEX 1. DATA SOURCES (Tables 1 and 3)

DATA SOURCES	Table 1. Persons who immigrated to your country by country of previous residence, by sex (years 2000-2006)	Table 3. Persons who emigrated from your country by country of next residence, by sex (years 2000-2006)
ARMENIA	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration from the place of residence
AZERBAIJAN	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration from the place of residence.
BELARUS	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence.
GEORGIA	The data of 2000 and 2001 are from population census of 2002 (by the 17th of January), life-time migrants that resided abroad 2 years before the census.	Census 2002 (for 2000 - 2001) ; for 2006 - Central register of aliens
KAZAKHSTAN	Statistical forms collected in the agencies of the Ministry of Justice (nationals) and Ministry of Interior (foreigners) at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence, (the forms differ).	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of Justice (Nationals) and Ministry of Interior agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence (the forms differ).
KYRGYZSTAN	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence.
MOLDOVA CSB	MOI of RM data on foreigners with permit of stay over 90 days in Moldova and Population register data (Ministry of Informational development) on nationals registered for residence.	Population register and Register of aliens data (Ministry of informational development) on persons de-registered in the place of residence by declaration or by residence permit expiry date.
MOLDOVA permanent residents PR	Ministry of Informational development data on nationals registered for residence and foreigners with Permanent residence permit, Population register - date 31 Dec.	Ministry of Informational development (Population register) data on de-registered nationals and foreigners with Permanent residence permit, - date 31 Dec.
MOLDOVA temporary foreign residents PR	Ministry of Informational development data (Population register) on foreigners with eriod of stay > 90 days with temporary residence permit (valid 12 months, can be renewed), date- 31 Dec.	Ministry of Informational development data (Population register) on de-registered foreigners with period of stay > 90 days with temporary residence permit
RUSSIA	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of Interior (Federal migration service) agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of Interior (Federal migration Service) agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence
TAJIKISTAN	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence
UKRAINE	Registration forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence (copies of police forms, not special statistical forms- less variables).	Registration forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence
UZBEKISTAN	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' de-registration from the place of residence.

ANNEX 1. DATA SOURCES (Tables 2 and 4)

DATA SOURCES	Table 2. Persons who immigrated to your country by citizenship, by sex (years 2000-2006)	Table 4. Persons who emigrated from your country by citizenship and sex (years 2000-2006)
ARMENIA	NA	NA
AZERBAIJAN	NA	NA
BELARUS	MOI data on issued permits of entry for permanent residence in Belarus (for foreigners)	MOI exit permits for residence abroad (nationals) in fact - NA (data not distributed by countries of destination)
GEORGIA	Permits of stay MOI	NA
KAZAKHSTAN	NA	NA
KYRGYZSTAN	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence. 2006
Moldova CSB	NA	NA
Moldova permanent residents PR	Population register , 31/12	Population register , 31/12
Moldova temporary foreign residents PR	Population register , 31/12	Population register , 31/12
RUSSIA	Statistical forms collected in the MOI (Federal migration service) agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Statistical forms collected in the MOI (FMS) agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence
TAJIKISTAN	NA	NA
UKRAINE	Registration forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' registration in the new place of residence.	Registration forms collected in the Ministry of interior agencies at the moment of migrants' de- registration from the place of residence
UZBEKISTAN	NA	NA

ANNEX 1. DATA SOURCES (Tables 5,6,7,8)

DATA SOURCES	Table 5. Resident population according to country of residence one year before and sex (years 2000-2006)	Table 8. Persons who acquired citizenship of your country by previous citizenship and by sex (years 2000-2006)
ARMENIA	NA	Decree of the President of Armenia very low figures
AZERBAIJAN	NA	Data of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Azerbaijan Republic, very low figures
BELARUS	Census 1999	Persons are distributed by countries of previous citizenship only for 2005 and 2006
GEORGIA	Census 2002	NA
KAZAKHSTAN	NA	NA
KYRGYZSTAN	Census 1999.	NA
Moldova CSB	Census 2002	NA
Moldova permanent residents PR	Population register , 31/12	Population register , 31/12
Moldova temporary foreign residents PR	Population register , 31/12	
RUSSIA	NA	Persons granted with the RF citizenship, MOI (Federal migration service) data
TAJIKISTAN	NA	NA
UKRAINE	NA	Ministry of Interior
UZBEKISTAN	NA	NA
DATA SOURCES	Table 6. Resident population by citizenship and sex (years 2000-2006)	Table 7. Resident population by country of birth and sex (years 2000-2006)
ARMENIA	Census 2001	Census 2001
AZERBAIJAN	NA	NA
BELARUS	Current estimations of population including data on issued stay permits (MOI information)	Census 1999
GEORGIA	Census 2002	Census 2002
KAZAKHSTAN	Census 1999	Census 1999
KYRGYZSTAN	Census 1999 (data for 2000); for 2003-2006 - Household Budgets Survey.	Census 1999 (data for 2000); for 2003-2006 - Household Budgets Survey.
Moldova CSB	Census 2004	Census 2004
Moldova permanent residents PR	Population register , 31/12	Population register , 31/12
Moldova temporary foreign residents PR	Population register , 31/12	Population register , 31/12
RUSSIA	Census 2002	Census 2002
TAJIKISTAN	Census 2000	NA
UKRAINE	Census 2001	Census 2001
UZBEKISTAN	NA	NA

ANNEX 2. DATA ON IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS IN THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION (TEMPLATES 1 AND 3)

TABLE A. IMMIGRATION IN THE SELECTED CIS COUNTRIES IN 2000-2006, PERSONS

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	COUNTRY OF DESTINATION DATA (SOURCE- TABLE 1, 2000-2006)												
	Amenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova CSB	Moldova PR	Russia	Tajikistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	10 COUNTRIES (Moldova-PR data)	10 COUNTRIES (Moldova-CSB data)
Amenia		121	1 167	952	26	169	141	57 278	6	6 446	187	66 324	66 352
Azerbaijan	358		1 149	1 657	114	203	173	46 489	12	5 240	433	55 625	55 655
Belarus	77	123		2 120	104	86	128	47 010	34	9 136	268	59 000	58 958
Kazakhstan	95	685	12 960		4 501	151	233	406 088	217	10 153	12 385	447 317	447 235
Kyrgyzstan	19	110	996	16 807		25	26	87 135	750	1 394	2 530	109 767	109 766
Moldova	29	43	2 297	458	25	0	0	53 208	3	27 708	65	83 836	83 836
Moldova	29	43	2 297	458	25		0	53 208	3	27 708	65	83 836	83 836
Russia	5 318	10 843	70 137	139 349	17 434	5 814	2 691		6 618	168 351	22 206	442 947	446 070
Tajikistan	22	54	639	2 920	3 851	29	24	43 677		1 675	5 032	57 894	57 899
Ukraine	486	1 110	19 097	5 380	306	4 631	2 749	252 655	131		1 717	283 631	285 513
Uzbekistan	96	676	2 814	200 475	3 279	116	128	194 601	1 285	21 166	0	424 520	424 508
10 COUNTRIES	6 500	13 765	111 256	370 118	29 640	11 224	6 293	1 188 141	9 056	251 269	44 823	2 030 861	
	6 500	13 765	111 256	370 118	29 640	11 224	6 293	1 188 141	9 056	251 269	44 823		2 035 792

TABLE B. EMIGRATION FROM THE SELECTED CIS COUNTRIES IN 2000-2006, PERSONS

Data on emigrants	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN DATA (SOURCE- TABLE 3, 2000-2006)												
	Amenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova CSB	Moldova PR	Russia	Tajikistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	10 COUNT RIES (Moldova-PR data)	10 COUNT RIES (Moldova-CSB data)
Amenia	0	0	103	125	23	1	20	7 053	22	553	237	8 136	8 117
Azerbaijan	0	0	132	732	219	11	56	12 808	101	679	863	15 590	15 545
Belarus	1 095	718	0	10 547	1 174	1 076	1 029	58 319	451	17930	2 549	93 812	93 859
Kazakhstan	598	1 030	960	0	24 768	84	127	97 944	2 264	2699	229 058	359 448	359 405
Kyrgyzstan	28	97	37	2 931	0	5	12	6 963	4 370	177	3 973	18 588	18 581
Moldova	126	47	221	349	33	0	0	8 845	24	5687	161	15 493	15 493
Moldova	126	47	221	349	33	0	0	8 845	24	5687	161	15 493	15 493
Russia	50 311	28 394	45 094	440 085	153 774	21 343	19 204	0	57 008	239936	312 053	1 345 859	1 347 998
Tajikistan	8	8	51	341	806	0	9	5 307	0	108	1 309	7 947	7 938
Ukraine	3 153	1 670	6 588	8 477	1 548	12 800	12 432	134 637	1 383	0	18 167	188 055	188 423
Uzbekistan	110	136	120	6 157	3 861	5	42	9 550	7 028	860	0	27 864	27 827
10 COUNTRIES	55 429	32 100	53 306	469 744	186 206	35 325	32 931	341 426	72 651	268 629	568 370	2 080 792	
	55 429	32 100	53 306	469 744	186 206	35 325	32 931	341 426	72 651	268 629	568 370		2 083 186

TABLE C. NET MIGRATION BETWEEN THE SELECTED CIS COUNTRIES IN 2000-2006, PERSONS

	Amenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	11 COUNT RIES (Moldova-PR data)	11 COUNT RIES (Moldova-CSB data)
Amenia	0	121	1 064	827	3	168	121	50 225	-16	5 893	-50	58 188	58 235
Azerbaijan	358	0	1 017	925	-105	192	117	33 681	-89	4 561	-430	40 035	40 110
Belarus	-1 018	-595	0	-8 427	-1 070	-990	-901	-11 309	-417	-8 794	-2 281	-34 812	-34 901
Kazakhstan	-503	-345	12 000	0	-20 267	67	106	308 144	-2 047	7 454	-216 673	87 869	87 830
Kyrgyzstan	-9	13	959	13 876	0	20	14	80 172	-3 620	1 217	-1 443	91 179	91 185
Moldova CSB	-97	-4	2 076	109	-8	0	0	44 363	-21	22 021	-96	68 343	68 343
Moldova PR	-97	-4	2 076	109	-8	0	0	44 363	-21	22 021	-96	68 343	68 343

Russia	-44 993	-17 551	25 043	-300 736	-136 340	-15 529	-16 513	0	-50 390	-71 585	-289 847	-902 912	-901 928
Tajikistan	14	46	588	2 579	3 045	29	15	38 370	0	1 567	3 723	49 947	49 961
Ukraine	-2 667	-560	12 509	-3 097	-1 242	-8 169	-9 683	118 018	-1 252	0	-16 450	95 576	97 090
Uzbekistan	-14	540	2 694	194 318	-582	111	86	185 051	-5 743	20 306	0	396 656	396 681
11 COUNTRIES (Moldova- PR data)	-48 929	-18 335	57 950	-99 626	-156 566	-24 101	-26 638	846 715	-63 595	-17 360	-523 547	-49 931	
10 COUNTRIES (Moldova-CSB data)	-48 929	-18 335	57 950	-99 626	-156 566	-24 101	-26 638	846 715	-63 595	-17 360	-523 547		-47 394

* Interpretation - in 2000-2006 net migration between Russia and Moldova was equal to -15529 (Central stat. bureau of Moldova) and - 16513 (Population Register of Moldova) while the Russian data demonstrated a bigger number: + 44363 persons. Therefore, negative net migration to the RF from Moldova was at least 2.7 times more large in number than CSB and Population Register showed.

TABLE D. 'COVERAGE' 1. (CORRELATION OF DATA ON IMMIGRANTS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION TO DATA ON EMIGRANTS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN)

	Amenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	10 COUNT RIES (Moldova- PR data)	10COUNT RIES (Moldova- CSB data)
Amenia			1,07	1,59	0,93	1,34	1,12	1,14	0,75	2,04	1,70	1,20	1,20
Azerbaijan			1,60	1,61	1,18	4,32	3,68	1,64	1,50	3,14	3,18	1,73	1,73
Belarus	0,75	0,93		2,21	2,81	0,39	0,58	1,04	0,67	1,39	2,23	1,11	1,11
Kazakhstan	0,76	0,94	1,23		1,54	0,43	0,67	0,92	0,64	1,20	2,01	0,95	0,95
Kyrgyzstan	0,83	0,50	0,85	0,68		0,76	0,79	0,57	0,93	0,90	0,66	0,59	0,59
Moldova CSB	29,00	3,91	2,13	5,45	5,00			2,49		2,16	13,00	2,37	2,37
Moldova PR	1,45	0,77	2,23	3,61	2,08			2,77	0,33	2,23	1,55	2,55	2,55
Russia	0,75	0,85	1,20	1,42	2,50	0,66	0,30		1,25	1,25	2,33	1,30	1,31
Tajikistan	1,00	0,53	1,42	1,29	0,88	1,21	1,00	0,77		1,21	0,72	0,80	0,80
Ukraine	0,88	1,63	1,07	1,99	1,73	0,81	0,48	1,05	1,21		2,00	1,06	1,06
Uzbekistan	0,41	0,78	1,10	0,88	0,83	0,72	0,80	0,62	0,98	1,17		0,75	0,75
11 COUNTRIES (Moldova- PR data)	0,80	0,88	1,19	1,03	1,59	0,72	0,41	0,88	1,14	1,34	1,61	0,98	0,00
10 COUNTRIES (Moldova-CSB data)	0,80	0,89	1,20	1,03	1,60	0,73	0,41	0,92	1,14	1,36	1,62	0,00	1,00

TABLE E. 'COVERAGE' 2. (CORRELATION OF DATA ON EMIGRANTS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN TO DATA ON IMMIGRANTS PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRY OF DESTINATION)

	Amenia	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Moldova	Russia	Tajikistan	Ukraine	Uzbekistan	10 COUNTRIES (Moldova-PR data)	10COUNTRIES (Moldova-CSB data)
Amenia			0,94	0,63	1,08	0,75	0,89	0,88	1,33	0,49	0,59	0,84	0,84
Azerbaijan			0,62	0,62	0,85	0,23	0,27	0,61	0,67	0,32	0,31	0,58	0,58
Belarus	1,34	1,07		0,45	0,36	2,57	1,73	0,96	1,50	0,72	0,45	0,90	0,90
Kazakhstan	1,32	1,07	0,81		0,65	2,31	1,50	1,08	1,57	0,83	0,50	1,05	1,05
Kyrgyzstan	1,21	1,99	1,18	1,47		1,32	1,27	1,76	1,07	1,11	1,53	1,70	1,70
Moldova CSB	0,03	0,26	0,47	0,18	0,20			0,40		0,46	0,08	0,42	0,42
Moldova PR	0,69	1,30	0,45	0,28	0,48			0,36	3,00	0,45	0,65	0,39	0,39
Russia	1,33	1,18	0,83	0,70	0,40	1,52	3,29		0,80	0,80	0,43	0,77	0,77
Tajikistan	1,00	1,87	0,71	0,78	1,13	0,83	1,00	1,31		0,83	1,40	1,25	1,25
Ukraine	1,14	0,61	0,94	0,50	0,58	1,23	2,07	0,95	0,82		0,50	0,95	0,94
Uzbekistan	2,47	1,28	0,91	1,14	1,21	1,39	1,26	1,60	1,02	0,86		1,34	1,34
10 COUNTRIES (Moldova- PR data)	1,25	1,13	0,84	0,97	0,63	1,38	2,46	1,13	0,88	0,75	0,62	1,02	
10 COUNTRIES (Moldova-CSB data)	1,25	1,13	0,83	0,97	0,63	1,37	2,44	1,09	0,88	0,74	0,62		1,00

ANNEX 3. RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN THE RF IN 2003-2006. FMS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION DATA

Country of citizenship (for stateless persons – the last country of residence)	ISSUED PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS				ISSUED TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS				TOTAL			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Armenia	8915	3199	978	1146	177	8556	20879	20954	9092	11755	21857	22100
Azerbaijan	7708	3310	1045	867	134	5119	10607	12753	7842	8429	11652	13620
Belarus	2814	806	229	236	138	1670	1139	813	2952	2476	1368	1049
Georgia	9707	2988	943	982	132	3571	4592	4228	9839	6559	5535	5210
Kazakhstan	28465	5972	1803	1399	2305	10494	2523	1563	30770	16466	4326	2962
Kyrgyzstan	6575	1297	387	316	454	3325	1121	882	7029	4622	1508	1198
Moldova	3015	1037	287	281	137	5578	9159	9063	3152	6615	9446	9344
Russian Federation	1449	691	430	388					1449	691	430	388
Tajikistan	4225	1232	528	476	51	2784	6718	8557	4276	4016	7246	9033
Turkmenistan	1877	518	474	473	83	2360	3582	2817	1960	2878	4056	3290
Ukraine	22915	9419	2122	1880	1372	42142	50366	34149	24287	51561	52488	36029
Uzbekistan	20034	6088	1340	1205	1345	34748	53178	42752	21379	40836	54518	43957
CIS	117699	36557	10566	9649	6328	120347	163864	138531	124027	156904	174430	148180
Other countries	18084	8982	5773	5544	214	5001	6292	4630	18298	13983	12065	10174
TOTAL	135783	45539	16339	15193	6542	125348	170156	143161	142325	170887	186495	158354
CIS without Georgia, Turkmenistan and Russia	104666	32360	8719	7806	6113	114416	155690	131486	110779	146776	164409	139292

ANNEX 4. RESIDENCE PERMIT HOLDERS IN THE RF IN 2003-2006. FMS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION DATA

Country of citizenship (for stateless persons - the last country of residence)	HOLDERS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS				HOLDERS OF TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS				TOTAL HOLDERS OF RESIDENCE PERMITS			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Armenia	14660	11945	8883	5658	0	7655	20395	23656	14660	19600	29278	29314
Azerbaijan	9935	8768	6607	4377	0	4646	11679	15006	9935	13414	18286	19383
Belarus	3730	3595	2559	1941	0	1470	1837	1865	3730	5065	4396	3806
Georgia	15601	11248	8073	5473	0	3327	5168	5526	15601	14575	13241	10999
Kazakhstan	32957	27209	15994	8370	62	10833	6847	3519	33019	38042	22841	11889
Kyrgyzstan	7617	6815	3779	1808	0	3261	2166	1649	7617	10076	5945	3457
Moldova	5027	4863	3318	1998	3	4950	9896	10345	5030	9813	13214	12343
Russian Federation (stateless persons in the RF)	1194	1031	1331	1252					1194	1031	1331	1252
Tajikistan	4971	4067	3101	1964	0	2763	6983	9583	4971	6830	10084	11547
Turkmenistan	3148	2551	1940	1313	0	2016	3851	3503	3148	4567	5791	4816
Ukraine	38439	35695	25148	16900	0	32762	53633	49033	38439	68457	78781	65933
Uzbekistan	29791	23706	15907	9036	0	38596	58973	48555	29791	62302	74880	57591
CIS	167070	141493	96640	60090	65	112279	181428	172240	167135	253772	278068	232330
OUTSIDE CIS	46309	38993	32141	26556	0	5250	11187	10326	124027	156904	174430	148180
TOTAL	213379	180486	128781	86646	65	117529	192615	182566	18298	13983	12065	10174

ANNEX 5. MALES RATIO IN FLOWS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS IN SELECTED CIS COUNTRIES

Country of destination	Country of origin	Country of destination data on immigrants	Country of origin data on emigrants to Kazakhstan	Residual
Kazakhstan	Azerbaijan	60%	48,4%	-11,2%
	Moldova	48%	50,4%	2,4%
	Russia	48,8%	48,8%	0,0%
	Tajikistan	67%	64,5%	-2,8%
	Uzbekistan	50%	49,9%	-0,3%
Russia	Azerbaijan	55%	43,9%	-11,3%
	Kazakhstan	46%	45,4%	-0,3%
	Moldova	49%	46,1%	-2,8%
	Tajikistan	56%	60,4%	4,9%
	Uzbekistan	45%	45,3%	-0,1%
Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan	64%	54,9%	-9,3%
	Moldova	72%	53,6%	-18,5%
	Russia	61%	56,5%	-4,2%
	Tajikistan	54%	46,5%	-7,2%
	Uzbekistan	55%	51,1%	-3,9%
Moldova PR	Azerbaijan	80%	80,9%	1,1%
	Kazakhstan	46%	43,3%	-2,7%
	Russia	46%	52,9%	6,9%
	Tajikistan	63%	70,8%	8,3%
	Uzbekistan	48%	39,8%	-8,7%
Tajikistan	Azerbaijan	50%	50,0%	0,0%
	Kazakhstan	68%	76,0%	8,2%
	Moldova	67%	77,8%	11,1%
	Russia	65%	61,7%	-2,9%
	Uzbekistan	41%	51,0%	10,3%
Uzbekistan	Azerbaijan	45%	39,0%	-6,3%
	Kazakhstan	49%	46,7%	-2,5%
	Moldova	35%	52,4%	17,0%
	Russia	49%	51,3%	1,9%
	Tajikistan	43%	39,4%	-3,6%

ANNEX 6. REQUIREMENTS TO PROVE DEREGISTRATION IN THE RF IF A MIGRANT ARRIVES FROM RF FOR RESIDENCE IN THE FOREIGN COUNTRY ¹⁷:

Deregistration in the country of origin is obligatory

1. Armenia
2. Belarus
3. Kazakhstan
4. Kyrgyzstan
5. Tajikistan
6. Turkmenistan
7. Uzbekistan
8. Spain
9. RF – in case if a person intends to apply for the RF citizenship.

Deregistration in the country of origin is not obligatory

1. Australia
2. Azerbaijan
3. Bulgaria
4. Canada
5. China
6. Estonia
7. Finland
8. Georgia
9. Germany
10. Greece
11. India
12. Italy
13. Latvia
14. Lithuania
15. New Zealand
16. Norway
17. Poland
18. Sweden
19. The Netherlands
20. United Kingdom
21. USA

Israel - deregistration in the RF is obligatory if migration for residence is arranged in the RF before the departure, if application for residence is done after arrival deregistration is not obligatory

¹⁷ Information provided by the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the RF in 2005