

Concept name	RESPER_RESEQ_A_2022_0000 (migr_res_esqrs)													
1. Contact														
Reference Country	CROATIA													
1.1. Contact organisation	Ministry of the Interior Croatian Bureau of Statistics													
Metadata updating date:	22/05/2022													
2. Statistical presentation														
2.1. Data description	<p>Legal framework This metadata information is provided by the data provider at national level to ensure compliance with the legal requirements: - Seasonal Workers data collection under Article 26 of Directive 2014/36/EU; - Intra-Corporate Transfers data collection under Article 24 of Directive 2014/66/EU; - Students, Researchers, Trainees, Volunteers, Pupils and Au Pairs data collection under Article 38 of Directive (EU) 2016/801.</p> <p>These statistics should be provided , in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection. As required by Article 9 of the Regulation 862/2007, Member States must report to Eurostat on the data sources used, the reasons for the selection of these sources and the effects of the selected data on the quality of the statistics. Member States shall provide it with all the information necessary to evaluate the quality, comparability and completeness of the statistical information.</p> <p>The reference terms for the assessment of quality compliance are provided by Eurostat in the Residence permit statistics technical guidelines</p> <p>General data quality issues Data on Seasonal Workers under Article 26 of Directive 2014/36/EU <i>All data that are entered into database are controlled, meaning that for type, status, reason of approving of residence, citizenship and sex of a person there are set of codes of pre-allowed values. Nevertheless, the quality of data still highly depends on person entering the data (human factor) and the accuracy of entered data.</i></p> <p>Data on Intra-Corporate Transfers under Article 24 of Directive 2014/66/EU <i>All data that are entered into database are controlled, meaning that for type, status, reason of approving of residence, citizenship and sex of a person there are set of codes of pre-allowed values. Nevertheless, the quality of data still highly depends on person entering the data (human factor) and the accuracy of entered data.</i></p> <p>Data on Students, Researchers, Trainees, Volunteers, Pupils and Au Pairs under Article 38 of Directive (EU) 2016/801 <i>All data that are entered into database are controlled, meaning that for type, status, reason of approving of residence, citizenship and sex of a person there are set of codes of pre-allowed values. Nevertheless, the quality of data still highly depends on person entering the data (human factor) and the accuracy of entered data.</i></p>													
4. Quality management														
4.1. Quality assurance														
4.2. Quality management - assessment	<p>4.2.1. Description of the Quality management system at national level</p> <p>Data quality check is done before sending the statistics to Eurostat.</p> <p>4.2.2. General Quality assessment (Delete non-relevant attributes: Good quality / Sufficient quality / Poor quality)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Topics</th> <th>Output / Product Quality</th> <th>Details in case of sufficient quality / Poor quality</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Seasonal Workers</td> <td>Good quality</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intra-Corporate Transfers</td> <td>Good quality</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Students, Researchers, Trainees, Volunteers, Pupils and Au Pairs</td> <td>Good quality</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Good quality (extensive quality) - covers all quality requirements, substantial quality checks are performed and a very good cooperation exists between institutions. Sufficient quality (acceptable quality) - covers minimum requirements, but issues still exist and more information/validation is needed for a better quality assessment and acceptable cooperation issues exists. Poor quality (inadequate quality) - the data do not meet the minimum requirements or there is not enough information for quality assessment and important cooperation issues exists.</p>		Topics	Output / Product Quality	Details in case of sufficient quality / Poor quality	Seasonal Workers	Good quality		Intra-Corporate Transfers	Good quality		Students, Researchers, Trainees, Volunteers, Pupils and Au Pairs	Good quality	
Topics	Output / Product Quality	Details in case of sufficient quality / Poor quality												
Seasonal Workers	Good quality													
Intra-Corporate Transfers	Good quality													
Students, Researchers, Trainees, Volunteers, Pupils and Au Pairs	Good quality													
6. Accuracy and reliability														
6.1. Accuracy - overall	6.1.1. Accuracy of the total provided for each dataset													

Categories	The interval in which the real population could be comparing with the total provided 100% = high accuracy (total provided reflects the real measured population)	Details
Seasonal Workers	100%	All data that are entered into database are controlled, meaning that for type, status, reason of approving of residence, citizenship and sex of a person there are set of codes of pre-allowed values. Nevertheless, the quality of data still highly depends on person entering the data (human factor) and the accuracy of entered data.
Intra-Corporate Transfers	100%	All data that are entered into database are controlled, meaning that for type, status, reason of approving of residence, citizenship and sex of a person there are set of codes of pre-allowed values. Nevertheless, the quality of data still highly depends on person entering the data (human factor) and the accuracy of entered data.
Students, Researchers, Trainees, Volunteers, Pupils and Au Pairs	100%	All data that are entered into database are controlled, meaning that for type, status, reason of approving of residence, citizenship and sex of a person there are set of codes of pre-allowed values. Nevertheless, the quality of data still highly depends on person entering the data (human factor) and the accuracy of entered data.

6.5. Data revision - policy

Data revision policy at national level
[present if any data revision is foreseen soon or if there is any revision policy with these statistics)

8. Coherence and comparability

8.1. Comparability - geographical
Definitions applied according to the Residence permits technical guidelines

Provision of data using the Eurostat Residence permits statistics Technical Guidelines and exceptions applied

Fully Compliance

Coverage of specific subcategories relate to authorisations for the purpose of Seasonal Work - Issues with the definition applied

[see definitions from Eurostat Statistics Explained glosary: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Coverage](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Coverage)

Categories	Accuracy issue	Description of the accuracy issue	Details about the impact on the statistics reported
Table SW1. Authorisations for the purpose of seasonal work by status, length of validity, economic sector and citizenship			
Authorisation issued for the first time	No issue		
Authorisation renewed/extended	No issue		
Authorisation withdrawn	No issue		
Length of validity of authorisation (each sub-category)	No issue		In the SW1 data collection template (in the header) the following is specified for the length of validity: Authorisation valid for 1 - 90 days (up to 90 days, 90 days included); Authorisation valid for 91 days - 6 months (at least 91 days up to 6 months, 6 months included); and Authorisation valid for 7 - 9 months (more than 6 months up to 9 months, 9 months included). According to Eurostat instructions that we should follow the indication from the technical guidelines, data are collected as stated in the TECHNICAL GUIDELINES (page 55), and the length of validity of authorisation is disaggregated as follows: From 1 to 90 days (1 and 90 days included); From 91 days to 5 months (91 days and 5 months included), minimum 91 days and less than 6 months; and From 6 to 9 months (6 and 9 months included), minimum 6 months and maximum 9 months.
Economic sector (each sub-category)	No issue		

Table SW2. Authorisations issued (first time) for the purpose of seasonal work by economic sector, sex and citizenship			
Authorisation issued	No issue		
Sex	No issue		
Economic sector (each sub-category)	No issue		
Coverage of specific subcategories relate to Intra-Corporate Transferee permits and permits for long-term mobility			
see definitions from Eurostat Statistics Explained glosary: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Coverage			
Categories	Accuracy issue	Description of the accuracy issue	Details about the impact on the statistics reported
Table ICT1.1 The number of intra-corporate transferee permits (ICT permits and permits for long-term mobility) issued, renewed and withdrawn by type of permit, length of validity and citizenship			
ICT permit issued	No issue		
ICT permit renewed	No issue		
ICT permit withdrawn	No issue		
LTM permit issued	No issue		
LTM permit renewed	No issue		
LTM permit withdrawn	No issue		
Length of validity of the permits (each sub-category)	No issue		
Table ICT1.2 The number of intra-corporate transferee permits issued (ICT permits and permits for long-term mobility) by type of permit, economic sector and citizenship			
ICT permit	No issue		
LTM permit	No issue		
Economic sector for ICT permits	No issue		
Economic sector for LTR permits	No issue		
Table ICT1.3 The number of intra-corporate transferee permits issued (ICT permits and permits for long-term mobility) by type of permit, length of validity, transferee position and citizenship			
ICT permit issued	No issue		
LTM permit issued	No issue		
Length of validity of ICT permits	No issue		
Length of validity of LTR permits	No issue		
Transferee position of ICT permits	No issue		
Transferee position of LTR permits	No issue		
Table ICT2.1 The number of intra-corporate notifications received by length of validity and citizenship			
Notification received	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Notification objected	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Length of validity of notification received	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Length of validity of notification objected	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Table ICT2.2 The number of intra-corporate notifications received by economic sector and citizenship			

Notification received	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Notification objected	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Economic sector for notification received	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Economic sector for notification objected	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Table ICT3 The number of permits for long-term mobility issued and notifications received, broken down by "first Member State" (see definition in section IV)			
LTM permits issued	No issue		
Notification received	No issue		
First Member State	No issue		
Coverage of specific subcategories relate to authorisations issued for the purpose of research, studies, training, voluntary service, pupil exchange schemes or educational projects and au pairing			
see definitions from Eurostat Statistics Explained glosary: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Glossary:Coverage			
Categories	Accuracy issue	Description of the accuracy issue	Details about the impact on the statistics reported
Table SR1. The number of SR authorisations (by the first Member State) by reason, type of decision, citizenship and length of validity			
Reason for issuing the authorisation (each sub-category)	No issue	Authorizations renewed for the purpose of Au pairing does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
SR authorisation issued	No issue	Authorizations issued for the purpose of Au pairing does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
SR authorisation renewed	No issue	Authorizations renewed for the purpose of Au pairing does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
SR authorisation withdrawn	No issue	Authorizations withdrawn for the purpose of Au pairing does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Length of validity of SR permits (each sub-category)	No issue		
Table SR2. The number of notifications (received by the second Member State) for researchers (and their family members) and students by reason, decision, citizenship and			
Reason for the notification	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	

Notification received	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Notification objected	not applicable	This category does not exist in the national legislation or as administrative procedure (category not applicable).	
Length of validity (each sub-category)	not applicable		

Table SR3. The number of authorisations (by the second Member State) for long-term mobility of researchers (and their family members) by reason, type of decision, citizenship and length of validity

Reason for long-term mobility (each sub-category)	No issue		
Authorisation for long-term mobility issued;	No issue		
Authorisation for long-term mobility renewed;	No issue		
Authorisation for long-term mobility withdrawn	No issue		
Length of validity (each sub-category)	No issue		

8.2. Comparability - over time

Methodological changes between the present reference year and previous year(s). Justification of the important changes in figures reported for the present reference year and previous year(s)

[present if the data is comparable over time (if there is any methodological or technical change that might affect the comparability between years)]

Other quality issues

Regarding the statistical data for seasonal workers (SW1 table), we would like to note that the Republic of Croatia is a tourist country and is faced a large labour shortage like other EU member states, especially in the tourism and hospitality sector and related sectors (production, agriculture and forestry).
With the end of the situation related to the COVID-19 pandemic, tourism in the Republic of Croatia revived again, and thus the need to employ seasonal workers from third countries in certain sectors, which led and will lead to an increase in the number of employed seasonal workers in the Republic of Croatia.

12. Comment

The following classification is used for data availability at Eurostat level:

- The term "not applicable" related to the categories of permits which do not exist in national legislation/administrative procedures and therefore such statistics cannot be issued.
- The term "not available" relates to categories of data that exist in the national legal/administrative system but cannot be delivered under Residence permits statistics data collection for various reasons (e.g. data cannot exist, data exist but are not collected, data are unreliable, etc.).