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Statistics for ESTONIA
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The European Migration Network (EMN) is a network established in 2003 and financially supported by the European Commission. On the basis of the Council Decision 2008/381/EC the objective of the EMN is to meet the information needs of Community institutions and of Member States' authorities and institutions on migration and asylum, by providing up-to-date, objective, reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum, with a view to supporting policymaking in the European Union in these areas. Also provide the general public with information on these subjects. Documents put together by the Estonian contact point of the European Migration Network are based on public and available data and may not necessarily represent Estonia's official position.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report is the sixth national migration and asylum statistics report compiled by the Estonian contact point of the European Migration Network (EMN). The report sets forth the descriptions and explanations of the statistical trends and policy developments observed in Estonia in 2009. The report contains chapters on legal migration, including migration flows, residence permits and naturalisation, illegal migration, including return, apprehension and entry refusals as well as decisions regarding granting international protection.

An important aim of the EMN is to improve availability of accurate, updated and comparable statistical data regarding migration and international protection and comparative analysis of such statistical data. The annual statistical report is an important source for achieving this aim. The member states of the European Union carry out analysis of similar data in their country and the European Commission compiles a comparative summarised report on the basis thereof. The statistical data of this report are sent to the national contact points of the EMN by Eurostat. If necessary, the national contact points correct and verify the data.

This report consists of six chapters and annexes. The first two chapters give an overview of the aim of the report and describe the methodology of the report. The third part analyses immigration to and emigration from Estonia as well as the structure of the population. The third chapter also presents statistics regarding granting citizenship by way of naturalisation. The fourth chapter studies the situation concerning illegal immigration to Estonia, including apprehending of persons staying in the country without legal basis and their removal. The fifth chapter of this report sets forth data regarding return at border. The last part of the report analyses the statistics on granting international protection.

The annexes of this report contain statistical data regarding Estonian population, residence permits, asylum applicants, illegal immigration and naturalisation.

2. METHODOLOGY

The technical requirements of this paper are developed by the European Commission in co-operation with EMN national contact points (*MIGRAPOL ERV Doc 219*). The statistical data set forth in the report are collected in accordance with the Migration Statistics Regulation 862/2007¹ (hereinafter “the Regulation”) and forwarded to the EMN national contact points by Eurostat (The Statistical Office of the European Union within the European Commission). The latter have checked and verified the data and if necessary sent updated data to the European Commission. Here, the Estonian contact point co-operated with the Police and Border Guard Board, a body that is responsible for collecting migration statistics and submitting such data to Eurostat.

Of note, in accordance with best practice procedure and provisions under the Regulation, rounding of published figures for international protection and for refused entry has taken place. It is also recommended to consult the migration statistics reports of previous years compiled by the Estonian national contact point regarding the statistics and trends of previous years. All reports are available on the web page of the Estonian national contact point.

The terminology set forth in this report is in compliance with the terminology set forth in Article 2 of the Regulation and their definitions that may differ from the terminology used in Estonian legislation.

3. LEGAL IMMIGRATION AND INTEGRATION

3.1 International Migration, Usually Resident Population and Acquisition of Citizenship (Article 3)

According to the data of Statistics Estonia, 1.34 million persons lived in Estonia on 1 January 2010 (Table 1). 54% (722 804) of them were female and 46% (617 323) male. 84% were Estonian

¹ 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 and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers, *OJ L 199*, 31/07/2007 pp 0023 - 0029

citizens, 7% Russian citizens and 7.2% recognised non-citizens. 40% of the residents were in the age of 35-64, 22% were 20-34 years old, 21% were 0-19 years old and 17% over 65 years old.

The population of Estonia continues to decrease although as a result of the increasing number of births and decreasing number of deaths the decreasing of the population has slowed-down significantly. Decrease of the population is also influenced by the fact that the number of persons who leave Estonia is higher than the number of those who come to Estonia. Immigration has steadily grown year-by-year, the highest number of immigrants to Estonia come from Russia and Finland. By years, emigration is uneven; the main target country of emigration of the recent years has been Finland.

Table 1. Total population of Estonia, 2007-2009

	Population excluding migration
2007	1 342 409
2008	1 340 935
2009	1 340 127

Source: Statistics Estonia

Estonian immigrant population² developed after the Second World War and consists mainly of the immigrants from other member states of the Soviet Union. Until the year 1988, immigration was rather intense (the main immigration flows occurred after the Second World War until the beginning of the 1950s).

3.1.1 International Migration Flows

With reference to Article 3 (1 a and b) of the Regulation in this section the developments/trends with regard to international migration are described, particularly in respect to:

- (a) immigrants moving to Estonia, disaggregated according to groups of citizenship by age and gender; groups of country of birth by age and gender; groups of country of previous usual residence by age and gender;*

² The immigrant population consists of the people living in Estonia whose both parents were born in a foreign country.

(b) emigrants moving from Estonia disaggregated according to groups of citizenships; age; gender; groups of countries of next usual residence.

Since the regaining of independence in 1991, the number of people emigrating from Estonia has been higher than that of the persons immigrating to Estonia. During the years 2000-2009, Estonian population decreased due to migration by 1.3%³.

Regardless of the fact that according to the data of Eurostat, immigration to Estonia has increased by ca 7 and emigration by ca 2.2 times this century, emigration continues to be much higher than immigration. As a result, the Estonian migration balance has been negative for already many years. The highest difference between immigration and emigration was observed during the years 2005-2006 (migration balance over -3000 persons) (Table 2). It can also be explained by the fact that after Estonia joined the European Union many Estonians left to work or find fortune in other member states. Since 2007 the minus of the migration balance has decreased to ca -700 persons. This shows that many Estonians who left during the years 2004-2006 have started to return to Estonia. Namely, in 2008 48% of the immigrants to Estonia were Estonian citizens (1700 persons)⁴. The same trend continued also in 2009⁵, when 42% of the returnees were Estonian citizens (1655).

In 2009 emigration increased first and foremost among men. The largest age group among the immigrants and emigrants were young people in their twenties. The main countries of destination were Finland, Russia, Sweden, Great Britain and Germany. The immigrants to Estonia came, in addition to the previously mentioned countries, also from Latvia and Ukraine.

More men than women immigrated to Estonia (in 2009 the share of women in immigration was 39%) while more women emigrated from Estonia. The largest group of emigrants consisted of women in birth-giving age. Among men, the largest group of emigrants also consisted of men between the ages of 25–29, but unlike for women, the migration balance of men has been positive during the recent years, which means that more men migrate to than leave Estonia. The data verify the fact that during the economic boom, men went to work abroad and now, when the jobs are

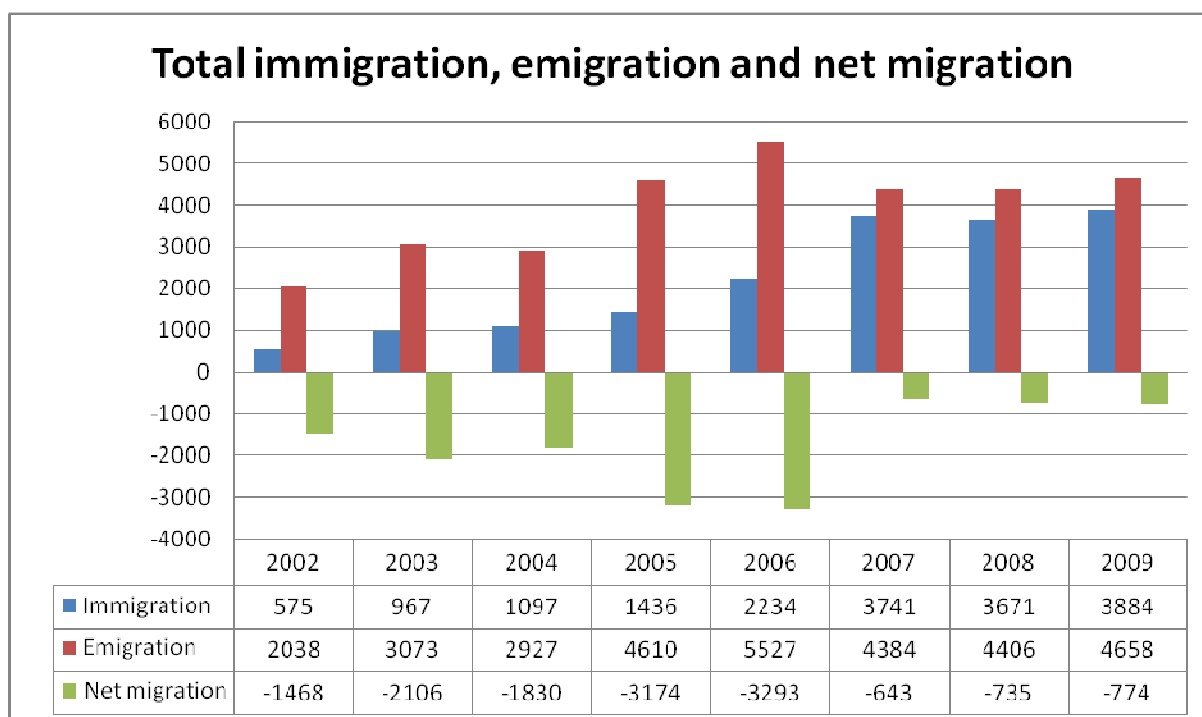
³ Estonia. Numbers and Facts 2011. Statistics Estonia. http://www.stat.ee/publication-download-pdf?publication_id=25595

⁴ Population and social conditions. Eurostat 1/2011, 3.

⁵ Last Year Emigration Increased. Available at: <http://www.stat.ee/49473>

scarce, they have started to return to their homeland (since 2004 the share of men with Estonian citizenship has increased almost twice – to 47%)⁶

Table 2. Total immigration, emigration and net migration, 2002-2009



Source: Eurostat; Statistics Estonia

According to the data of Eurostat, in 2009 the highest number of immigrants to Estonia who were citizens of another country came from Russia (505), Finland (314) and Ukraine (221) (Table 3). The majority of immigrants are men in working age. According to the data of Eurostat, both in 2008 and 2009, ca 60% of the immigrants were men and ca 40% women (in 2008, 59% of men, 41% of women; in 2009, 61% of men and 39% of women). During the reporting year as well as during the previous year 82%-83% were of working age or in the ages between 15-64. People younger than 15 formed 11-12% and people older than 65 formed 6%, respectively.

⁶ More Than 4600 Persons Emigrated from Estonia Last Year. Statistics blog 26.05.2010, <http://statistikaamet.wordpress.com/2010/05/26/eestist-randab-aastas-valja-ule-4000-inimese/>

Table 3. Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27) who immigrated to Estonia in 2009

	<i>Total</i>
Russia	505
Ukraine	221
China (including Hong Kong)	87
United States	70
Belarus	35
Georgia	34
Turkey	21
Norway	19
India	14
Moldova	12

Source: Eurostat

According to the data of Eurostat, the majority of persons emigrating from Estonia are Estonian citizens. In 2008, their share was 87% and in 2009 85%. Also during the previous years the share of Estonians has been within the same numbers. As said above, during the past two years the major group of people that have left Estonia has mainly consisted of women who are Estonian citizens. While in 2007, 47% of the people who left were women, then in 2008 the number was already 54% and in 2009 57%. More than half (53%) of the citizens of other countries who left were, during both years men; and women formed 47%. In total 83% of the emigrants were in the ages between 15-64, people younger than 15 formed 15% and people older than 65 formed 2% of the emigrants of other citizenship. The largest groups of emigrants among third country nationals who left were people from Russia, Ukraine and the USA (Table 4).

Table 4. Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27) who emigrated from Estonia in 2009

	<i>Total</i>
Russia	193
Ukraine	19
United States	6
Belarus	5
India	4
Israel	4
Azerbaijan	3
Kazakhstan	3
Moldova	2
Tunisia	2

Source: Eurostat

3.1.2 Usual Residence

With reference to Article 3(1c) of the Regulation developments/trends with regard to usual residence at the end of 2009, disaggregated according to groups of citizenship by age and gender and groups of country of birth by age and gender are described in this section. Note that this is referring to the total usually resident population of the reporting country on 1st January each year. For this purpose, the Statistical Tables will use the situation on 1st January 2010, which should give an accurate figure for the "end of the reference period" 2009.

The share of immigrant population of Estonia in total population has constantly decreased since Estonia regained its independence. This is due to emigration, negative population growth, deaths as well as the process of naturalisation. At the beginning of the year 2010, immigrant population formed ca 16% of the total population. This is 8% less than in 2000, when according to the census data the share of immigrant population was a little less than a quarter of the total population – 24.4%⁷. However, at the same time the percentage of Estonian citizens has increased somewhat – from 80% of the population in 2000 to 84% by the beginning of the year 2010.

The largest group of aliens consists of recognised non-citizens living in Estonia. While in 2000 there were 178,425 persons with undetermined citizenship with valid residence permit, then ten years later this number has dropped by ca 74,000 to 104,785. These persons are mainly long-term residents of Estonia who arrived here already during the Soviet times and stayed in Estonia after the collapse of the Soviet Union, but did not apply for Estonian or Russian citizenship, or their descendants. At the beginning of the year 2010, recognised non-citizens formed 49% of the aliens living in Estonia. Another large group consisted of citizens of the Russian Federation – 46% of aliens (Table 6). Among the third country nationals living in Estonia on the basis of a valid residence permit there are also citizens of Ukraine, Belarus, the USA, China, Georgia etc, but their share is very small as compared to the Russian citizens (Table 6). At the end of the year 2009 there were ca 5% of citizens of the European Union, its candidate countries and the EEA living in Estonia (Table 5).

As compared to the previous years, there have been no changes in the countries of citizenship of aliens living in Estonia. However, over the years the number of recognised non-citizens has

⁷ Immigrant Population in Estonia, Tallinn 2009, Statistics Estonia, www.stat.ee

significantly decreased and the number of Russian citizens has increased. While before the year 2005 the number of Russian citizens remained below 90,000, then by the end of the year 2009 it had already increased to 98,024 persons. One of the reasons may be the fact that many persons with undetermined citizenship have preferred to apply for Russian citizenship rather than Estonian citizenship.

Table 5. The main “groups” of usual residents (EU, EFTA, Candidate Countries, Third Countries, 2007-2010

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total population:	1 342 409	1 340 935	1 340 415	1 340 127
Estonians	1 106 000	1 111 600	1 124 918	1 126 708
Foreigners:	236 400	229 300	214 437	212 659
of which: other EU nationals (EU-26)	6700	8300	9632	10 968
of which: EFTA (European Free Trade Association) countries (NO, CH, IS, LI)	:	:	158	203
of which: candidate countries (HR, TR, MK)	:	:	61	69
of which: other third country nationals	:	:	204 586	201 419

Source: Eurostat, := “no value available”

Table 6. Top 10 of third-country nationals (by citizenship) with a valid residence permit in 2009

	Total	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
Recognised non-citizen	104 804	1	16	104 787
Russian Federation	98 072	9	46	98 017
Ukraine	5 583	0	16	5 567
Belarus	1 601	0	4	1 597
United States	525	10	22	493
China (including Hong Kong)	284	3	25	256
Georgia	210	6	25	179
Armenia	204	0	3	201
Azerbaijan	181	0	0	181
India	136	1	3	132

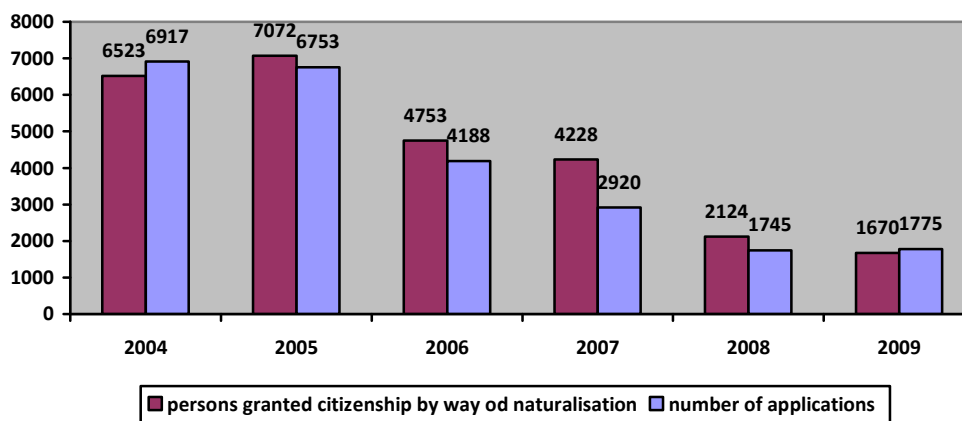
Source: Eurostat

3.1.3 Acquisition of citizenship

With reference to Article 3(1d) of the Regulation in this section developments/trends with regard to persons having their usual residence in the country and having acquired citizenship in 2009 of the respective Member State, having formerly held the citizenship of another Member State or a third country or having formerly been stateless is described.

In 2009 Estonian citizenship was granted by way of naturalisation to 1,670 persons (Table 7). This is 21% less than in 2008, when Estonian citizenship was granted to 2,124 persons. The number of applications for Estonian citizenship submitted was more or less equal both years – in 2009 the number of applications was 1,775 and in 2008, 1,745. After the year 2005 the number of applications for citizenship as well as the number of persons who have received Estonian citizenship by way of naturalisation has gradually decreased. As compared to the year 2005, the number of applications has decreased by ca 5,000 applications by the year 2009.

Table 7. The number of persons granted citizenship by way of naturalisation from 2004 to 2009



Statistics show that the total number of submitted application has not changed significantly in 2009 as compared to the previous year. However, the composition of applicants has changed. While earlier nearly 60 percent of applicants for Estonian citizenship were younger than 15 years, then by now their share has decreased to 45 percent (ca 800 persons).

In 2009 93% of the persons who were granted Estonian citizenship by way of naturalisation were recognised non-citizens – in total 1,556 persons. Furthermore, the government of Estonia granted citizenship to 87 citizens of the Russian Federation, 20 citizens of Ukraine and 3 citizens of Lithuania as well as one citizen of Belarus, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Peru (Table 8).

Table 8. Top 10 of former citizenship of third-country nationals acquiring citizenship in 2009

Recognised non-citizens	1556
Russia	87
Ukraine	20
Lithuania	3
Belorussia	1
Kazakhstan	1
Georgia	1
Peru	1
Total	1670

Source: Police and Border Guard Board

The composition of aliens who have obtained Estonian citizenship by way of naturalisation has remained the same over the years. More than 90% are recognised non-citizens, ca 6% are citizens of the Russian Federation and ca 1% citizens of Ukraine. Since the year 2004 in total 24,808 recognised non-citizens, 1,411 citizens of the Russian Federation and 84 citizens of Ukraine have become Estonian citizens by way of naturalisation (Table 9).

Table 9. The number of persons granted citizenship by way of naturalisation from 2004 to 2009 by previous citizenship

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Recognized non-citizens	6 355	6 635	4 367	3 934	1 961	1556
Russian Federation	152	412	355	267	138	87
Ukraine	11	3	15	19	16	20

Belorussia		7	5	1	3	1
India		2		1		
Kazakhstan		2	1		1	1
Latvia	3	1	3	2		
Lithuania	1	3	2	1	1	3
Moldova		1	1		2	
Bangladesh	1					
Indonesia						
Armenia				1		
Kyrgyzstan			1			
Cuba		1				
Israel		1	1			
Greece		1				
Pakistan		1			1	
Vietnam		1				
Peru		1				1
Nigeria			1		1	
Turkey				1		
Bosnia and Herzegovina				1		
France			1			

Source: Police and Border Guard Board

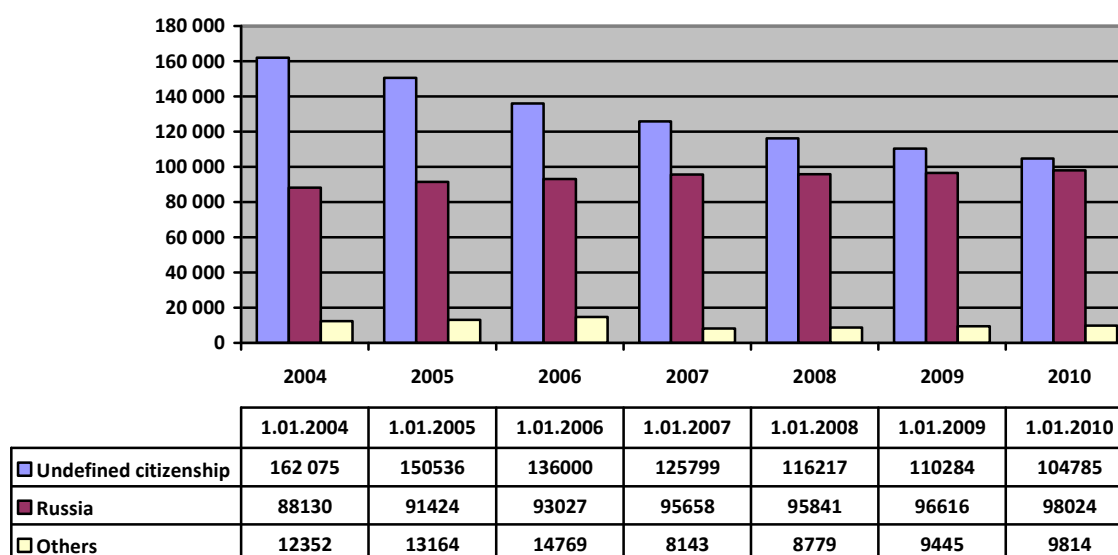
3.2 Residence Permits and Residence of Third-Country Nationals (Article 6)

With reference to Article 6 of the Regulation in this section developments/trends with regard to residence permits issued and long-term residents in 2009 are described compared to the previous year in particular with regard to:

- (a) *the number of residence permits issued to persons who are third-country nationals, disaggregated according to:*
- (i) *permits issued during 2009 whereby the person is being granted permission to reside for the first time (disaggregated by citizenship; by the reason for the permit being issued; and by the length of validity of the permit);*
 - (ii) *permits issued during 2009 and granted on the occasion of a person changing immigration status or reason for stay (disaggregated by citizenship; by the reason for the permit being issued; and by the length of validity of the permit);*
 - (iii) *valid permits at the end of 2009, i.e. number of permits issued, not withdrawn and not expired (disaggregated by citizenship, by the reason for the issue of the permit and by the length of validity of the permit).*
- (b) *the number of long-term residents at the end of the reference period, disaggregated by citizenship.*

As at the end of the year 2009 a valid residence permit in Estonia was held by 212,874 third country nationals (Table 12). The number of valid residence permits has decreased each year, mainly due to the fact that the number of recognised non-citizens has decreased. While as on 1 January 2006, more than 240,000 aliens held a valid residence permit in Estonia, in 2008 this number dropped to 216,628. However, at the same time the number of citizens of the Russian Federation with valid residence permit has increased each year. During the reporting year their number had increased to 98,024 persons, which is 1,408 persons more than in 2008 and ca 5,000 persons more than at the beginning of the year 2006 (Table 10). One of the reasons for increase in the number of Russian citizens and decrease in the number of recognised non-citizens may be the fact that many persons with undetermined citizenship have taken the citizenship of the Russian Federation.

Table 10. Valid residence permits by citizenship 2004-2009



Source: Police and Border Guard Board

The majority of the 212,874 valid residence permits were issued with the term of validity exceeding 12 months, of which 88% are residence permits for long-term residents (187,411). Among the holders of long-term residence permits there are 49% recognised non-citizens and 47% citizens of the Russian Federation. The smaller groups of people living in Estonia permanently on the basis of a residence permit consist of the citizens of Ukraine (3,959), Belarus (1,303), the USA (100), Armenia (97), Azerbaijan (96), Georgia (75), Kazakhstan (51) and Moldova (40) (Table 11).

Table 11. Top 10 of third-country nationals (by citizenship) with long-term resident permits on 31. December 2009

Total	187 411
Recognised non-citizen	92 865
Russian Federation	88 602
Ukraine	3 959
Belarus	1 303
United States	100
Armenia	97
Azerbaijan	96
Georgia	75
Kazakhstan	51
Moldova	40

Source: Eurostat

The number of decisions on issuing long-term resident residence permits has decreased during the past two years. In 2008, in total 786 and in 2009 in total 896 decisions were made. This is more than three times less than in 2007 (3,068) and eight times less than in 2006 (7090). A reason for such decrease can be the fact that the majority of the persons who stayed in the country with permanent residence permit or qualified for it applied for long-term residence permit in 2006. This was caused by the fact that on 1 June 2007 the requirement for integration upon applying for long-term residence permit entered into force, i.e. in order to obtain a long-term residence permit a person was required to pass an Estonian language test on at least the level of B-1.

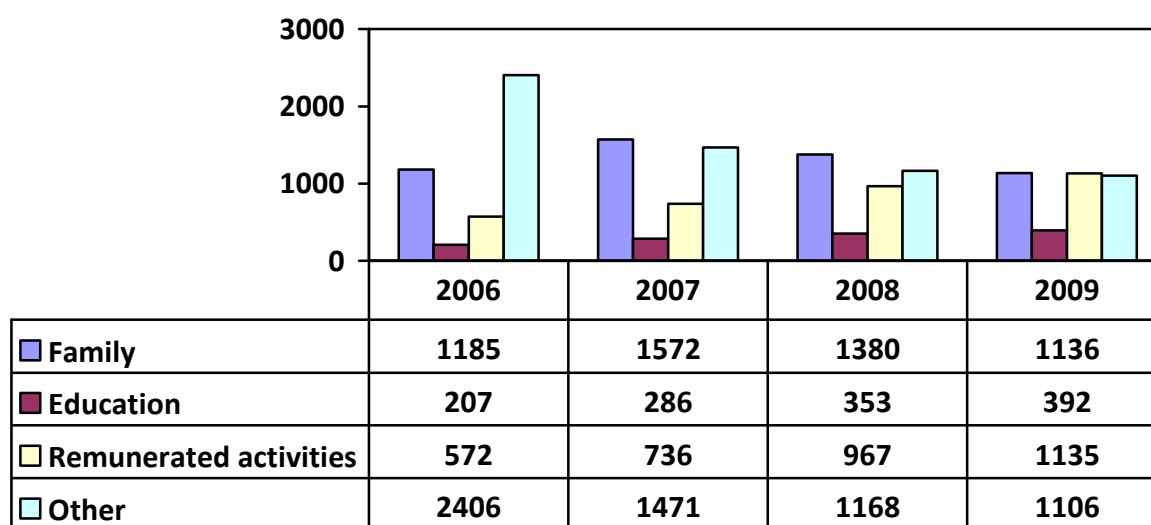
Table 12. Residence permits issued in 2009, by reason and duration

	Total	From 3 to 5 months	From 6 to 11 months	12 months or over
Total	212 874	75	233	212 566
Family reasons	5 762	2	39	5 721
Education reasons	490	54	147	289
Remunerated activities reasons	2 268	4	26	2 238
Other reasons	204 354	15	21	204 318

Source: Eurostat

The Police and Border Guard Board⁸ (in 2009 it was called the Citizenship and Migration Board) issued 3,769 temporary residence permits in 2009 (Table 13). This is 95 less than in 2008, 296 less as compared to the year 2007 and 601 less than in 2006. The highest decrease has been observed in the group of granting residence permits for family reunification (-17% as compared to the year 2008) and for other reasons (-5% as compared to the year 2008). While during previous years family migration was the main basis for issuing residence permits, then in 2009 this trend changed and the main reason for coming to Estonia became employment. In 2009, in total 1,135 temporary residence permits were issued for the purposes of economic activities (+15% as compared to the year 2008). Furthermore, the number of residence permits issued for the purposes of education increase (+10% as compared to the year 2008).

⁸ On 1 January 2010 a new joint authority called the Police and Border Guard Board was founded in Estonia. It joins the former boards such as the Police Board, Board of Border Guard and the Citizenship and Migration Board.

Table 13. Issued residence permits by reason in 2006-2009

Source: Police and Border Guard Board

In 2009 the number of issued residence permits for employment exceeded the number of 2006 almost twice. In addition to the economic situation and need for additional labour force (skilled labour) the increase of the number of residence permits could have also been influenced by the amendments of the aliens act entered into force in the summer of 2008, with which the time of procedure for handling the applications for residence permits was decreased from six months to two months. Furthermore, the immigration quota was raised from 0.05% to 0.1% of the permanent population of Estonia. However, realistically the government established the immigration quota as 0.075% for both 2008 and 2009 (this is approximately 1,000 persons per year). The majority of the persons subject to the quota have come to live in Estonia for the purposes of employment.

Approximately 39% of the residence permits issued for employment were issued for the citizens of Ukraine, 27% for the citizens of Russia and 10% to the citizens of China (Table 14). As compared to the year 2008, the number of residence permits for employment issued to the citizens of Ukraine has fallen from 496 to 448 (-9%). However, at the same time the share of Russians (+38%; from 187 in 2008 to 303 in 2009) and Chinese (+73%; from 30 in 2008 to 114 in 2009) has increased.

Table 14. Issued first residence permits by citizenship and reason (top 10 countries), 2009

	Total	Family reasons	Education reasons	Remunerated activities reasons	Other reasons
Russian Federation	1 113	561	57	303	192
Recognised non-citizen	1 097	244	1	2	850
Ukraine	595	108	26	448	13
United States	189	56	34	77	22
China (including Hong Kong)	165	1	50	114	0
Turkey	95	16	71	8	0
Belarus	67	36	1	27	3
Georgia	65	7	44	11	3
Israel	33	10	0	20	3
India	28	2	4	22	0

Source: Eurostat

Increase in the number of residence permits issued for education can be explained by the fact that schools and universities have become more active in inviting foreign students to Estonia because the number of Estonian students is decreasing with each year. The universities have first and foremost focused their attention to co-operation with Chinese universities, which is also reflected in the statistics. While in 2008 no residence permits were issued to the citizens of Turkey, Russia or China, then in 2009 the citizens of these countries were in the top among the persons who received residence permits for education (Table 14).

4. ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION AND RETURN

In 2009 increase in immigration to Estonia could be observed. While in 2008 there were 40 cases of illegal immigration at the border and 57 persons were apprehended, then in 2009 this number was respectively 61 cases of illegal immigration and 134 illegal immigrants apprehended. Furthermore,

the cases of illegal crossing of the temporary control border increased – respectively 158 cases in 2009 as compared to the 101 cases in 2008.

As a new trend, an increasing pressure of illegal immigration by persons from Afghanistan on the EU external border as well as internal border with Latvia could be observed. In total 68% of the persons who crossed the border illegally were persons from Afghanistan. In total 70% of the persons who entered the Schengen area illegally through the external border were Afghans and 64% of the persons who entered Estonia illegally through the internal border were Afghans.⁹

4.1 Prevention of illegal entry and stay – Apprehensions (Article 5.1b)

With reference to Article 5(1b) of the Regulation developments/trends pertaining to the number of apprehensions of illegally resident third-country nationals in 2009 in comparison to the previous year, disaggregated according to age, gender, citizenship of the persons concerned are described in this section.

After Estonia joined the Schengen area, the interest of the citizens of the countries of origin of illegal immigration in Estonia has started to increase even more. The main aim is to obtain a Schengen visa, which gives the right to enter the territory of all Schengen member states. In 2009, cases of misuse of the Polish Schengen visas and residence permits by persons from Chechnya and Dagestan as well as Georgians were discovered, where the persons gave incorrect statements regarding the purpose of their travel and having arrived in the country of destination (Finland or Sweden) through Estonia they applied for asylum.¹⁰

The analysis of the tendencies of illegal immigration also shows that very often legal possibilities such as tourism, transit, studies, employment-related and personal contacts are taken advantage of for the purposes of illegal immigration. In 2009 cases where individual were contacted for the purposes of illegal immigration, they were asked for help in formalising visas in order to use the obtained visa for the purposes of illegal immigration. In order to obtain a visa private persons as well as business people were contacted. A potential sponsor was contacted by internet and interest in friendship, co-operation or business relations was expressed. Thereafter the person requested help

⁹ Security Policy 2010. Summary of the Performance of “The Main Directions of Estonian Security Policy Until the Year 2015”. Ministry of the Interior, Tallinn 2010, pp 29

¹⁰ Ibid

for formalising a visa. After the visas were issued the foreign partners disappeared, which did not mean that the visa was not used. In the mentioned cases the third country nationals who have obtained visa from Estonia mostly go to the Western European countries. This scheme has mainly been used by the citizens of Asian, African, Middle Eastern and former Soviet Union countries.

In 2009, the Police and Border Guard Board registered 891 illegal registration cards, which is 16% less than during the previous year (Table 15). While earlier the main countries of origin of illegal immigration were Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, then in 2009 Afghanistan joined this group. In 2009 in total 17 citizens of Afghanistan staying illegally in Estonia were apprehended – their aim was to go to Finland or Sweden. The main route for human trafficking was across the South Eastern border of Estonia or through Latvia to Estonia from where they hoped to continue on to Sweden or Finland by ship or plane.

In 2009 the main countries of origin of illegal immigration were in addition to Islamic Republic of Afghanistan also the Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic and Peoples' Republic of China.¹¹

Table 15. Apprehended by citizenship (incl. EU citizens), 2008-2009

	2008	2009	Change 2008/2009
Recognised non-citizen	627	569	-9%
Russian Federation	311	197	-37%
Ukraine	46	14	-70%
Afghanistan		17	
Belarus	16	11	-31%
Philippines		8	
Latvia	1	10	900%
Azerbaijan	6	6	0%
Lithuania	3	6	100%
Syria		5	
United States	5	7	40%
China (including Hong Kong)	1	5	400%
Armenia	6	3	-50%
Georgia	9	2	-77%
Poland		4	
Other	27	27	0%
Total	1058	891	-16%

Source: Police and Border Guard Board

¹¹ Ibid

The largest group of aliens staying illegally in the country, 64%, consists of persons with undetermined citizenship. These are most probably persons living permanently in Estonia whose residence permit has expired and it has not been extended due to some reason. Additionally 197 citizens of the Russian Federation, 14 citizens of Ukraine and 11 citizens of Belarus were apprehended (Table 15). However, as compared to the year 2008, apprehension of the mentioned citizens has decreased – in the case of the decrease has been even 70%, for the citizens of Belarus and Russia over 30%. However, in 2009 the number of the citizens of Afghanistan (17), the Philippines (8) and Syria (5) who were not apprehended during the previous year, increased. Furthermore, the number of citizens of China and the USA staying illegally in the country increased, although their number was low, remaining below 10 (Table 15).

According to the data of Eurostat, the majority (66%) of the persons apprehended in 2009 were men (ca 590) and there were fewer women (ca 270). In total 63% of the persons apprehended were older than 35 (ca 545). There were ca 30 children in ages 14-17. The same gender and age structure was observed in the apprehended persons also in 2008, when there were 67% of men and 33% of women. The age structure was respectively 65% for the persons older than 35, 31% for persons in the ages of 18-34 and 4% for the persons in the ages of 14-17.

4.2 Returns (Article 7)

Pursuant to Article 7 of the Regulation, the Member States supply to the EU Commission statistics relating to:

- (a) the number of third-country nationals found to be illegally present in the territory of the Member State who are subject to an administrative or judicial decision or act stating or declaring that their stay is illegal and imposing an obligation to leave the territory of the Member State (disaggregated by citizenship of the persons concerned);*
- (b) the number of third-country nationals who have in fact left the territory of the Member State, following the above mentioned administrative or judicial decision or act (disaggregated by the citizenship of the persons returned).*

The submission of data does not include third-country nationals who are transferred to another Member State under the Dublin Regulation (see Section 4.4).

The number of persons subject to removal from Estonia has declined by 18% compared to the year 2008. According to the Eurostat (rounded) data the obligation to leave was imposed on the basis of the Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act on 185 people in 2008. That is 35 persons more than in 2009, when 150 persons were ordered to leave the country because their illegal stay (Table 16).

The total number of persons who actually left the country on the basis of such an order was 115, in 2009 (Table 16). That is 17% more than in 2008, when 95 persons returned. This may indicate that a part of these persons had received the order already in the previous year.

In 2009, the main nationality groups affected by an order to leave the country were citizens from Russia (33%), Afghanistan (10%) and Ukraine (6%). Compared to the year 2008 the percentage of citizens of Russia (40% in 2008) and Ukraine (15% in 2008) who were subject to removal has declined in 2009. In 2008, no Afghans were subject to leave, but in 2009 15 of them were ordered to leave and 15 also left the country. The invasion of Afghans in 2009 can be explained by the fact that they used Estonia as an illegal migration route to go to Finland and Sweden. The numbers of apprehensions and asylum applicants confirm the fact. As many Afghans applied for asylum after being apprehended.

The main nationality groups who actually left were the same as the ones ordered to leave, i.e. Russia, Afghanistan, Ukraine, recognised non-citizens and the Philippines.

There is no general explanation for the change in the number of returns. This number depends of the fact that the citizens of which country is subject to removal and if the respective countries to which the removed person is sent, wish to cooperate in the removal.

Table 16. The “top 10” of third-country nationals (by citizenship) ordered to leave, including the number of those actually returned in 2009

	ordered to leave	actually returned
Russian Federation	50	35
Afghanistan	15	15
Ukraine	10	10
Recognised non-citizen	10	5
Philippines	10	10

Belarus	5	5
United States	5	5
China (including Hong Kong)	5	5
Azerbaijan	5	5
Georgia	5	
Kazakhstan		5
Total	150	115

Source: Eurostat (data rounded).

Since the year 2009, Estonia uses the funds of the European Return Fund for deporting persons. With the help of the European Return Fund, the Police and Border Guard Board deported from Estonia by land 27 persons who had stayed illegally in the country. The majority of the deported persons were citizens of Afghanistan, Armenia and Belarus who had entered Estonia from the Russian Federation and Latvia. The latter were delivered to Latvian authorities who according to the Schengen principles are responsible for deporting these persons. By air, the Police and Border Guard Board deported 17 persons illegally staying in Estonia the majority of who were citizens of the Southern Caucasus countries (Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia) and Ukraine. These persons were returned to the countries of their citizenship.¹²

The main reasons for deportation were either the alien's stay in the country without legal basis, such as absence of residence permit, or violation of a law by an alien, such as illegal employment.

5. BORDER CONTROL

5.1 Prevention of illegal entry and stay – Refusals (Article 5.1a)

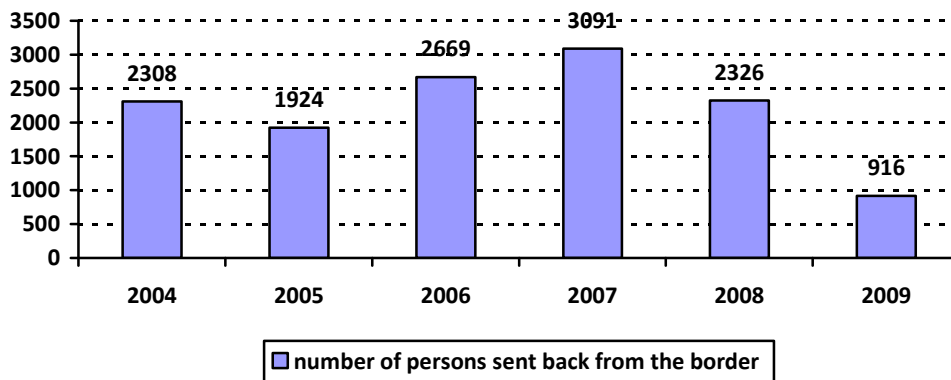
With reference to Article 5(1a) of the Regulation in this section developments/trends in third country nationals refused entry, including the number of persons refused entry, disaggregated by age, gender and citizenship is described. In accordance with Article 13(5) of Regulation (EC) 562/2006 details of the grounds for refusal, the nationality of the persons refused and the type of border (land, air or sea) at which they were refused entry is provided.

¹² With the support of the European Union 42 aliens were deported from Estonia last year. The Police and Border Guard Board, News, 08.06.2010, www.politsei.ee

In 2009, border crossing was denied for 916 persons: 314 at land border, 593 at sea border and 9 at air border (Table 18). As compared to the previous year the number of issued refusals for entry decreased by ca 60%, when refusal for entry was issued for 2,326 persons. When from 2005 to 2007 the number of entry refusals increased, then after 2007 this number has continuously decreased (Table 17).

The biggest change in the comparison of the years can be observed in the sea border, where in 2009 the number of entry refusals issued was 68% lower (2008 – for 1,882 persons, 2009 – for 593 persons). At the same time, when in 2008 80% of all the entry refusals took place at the sea border, then in 2009 only 64% of the entry refusals took place at the sea border. The number of entry refusals issued at the air border are minimum of the total number of refusals each year – in 2009 there were only 10 cases.

Table 17. Total number of entry refusals, 2004-2009



The main reason for denying entry was absence of a valid visa, residence permit or travel document at sea as well as land border (Table 18). The largest group of persons sent back from the land border consisted of the citizens of Russia (265), in the case of sea border it was the citizens of the Philippines (335). In addition to India, the citizens of these two countries formed the top three of the persons sent back from the border also in 2008. Additionally, the persons sent back from the border in 2009 were citizens of Myanmar, Turkey, Ukraine, Pakistan, India, Belarus, Egypt and Cape Verde (Table 19).

The persons sent back from the sea border are mostly crew members of cargo ships who wish to come to the land, but they lack the legal basis for it.

Table 18. The total number of third-country nationals refused entry, by type of border and by reason, 2009

	Persons refused entry	Refused at the land border	Refused at the sea border	Refused at the air border
Total	915	315	595	10
No valid travel document(s)	200	0	195	5
False travel document	5	5	0	0
No valid visa or residence permit	630	230	395	5
False visa or residence permit	5	5	0	0
Purpose and conditions of stay not justified	25	25	0	0
Person already stayed 3 months in a 6-months period	25	25	0	0
No sufficient means of subsistence	10	10	0	0
An alert has been issued	15	10	5	0
Person considered to be a public threat	0	0	0	0

Source: Eurostat (data rounded).

Table 19. The top 10 of third-country nationals (by citizenship) refused entry, 2009

	Persons refused entry	Refused at the land border	Refused at the sea border	Refused at the air border
Russian Federation	370	265	100	5
Philippines	335	0	335	0
Myanmar	45	0	45	0
Turkey	40	0	40	0
Ukraine	35	10	20	0
Pakistan	20	0	15	0
India	15	0	15	0
Belarus	5	5	0	0
Egypt	5	0	5	0
Cape Verde	5	0	5	0

Source: Eurostat (data rounded).

5.2 Relationship between refusals, apprehensions and returns

Regarding refusals and returns, Russian nationals form the largest group; which can be considered natural as Estonia is a Schengen border country, sharing a border with Russia. Furthermore, there is a large Russian Diaspora residing in Estonia.

Regarding the apprehensions recognised non-citizens form the largest group. This can be explained by the fact that in Estonia lives ca 100 000 persons who have undetermined citizenship and some of them have not prolonged their residence permits in time. Additionally, there can be drawn a link between the nationals who seek asylum in Estonia and who are apprehended. For example, 17 Afghans were apprehended and 9 applied for asylum; also 5 Syrians were apprehended and 5 applied for asylum. Usually, persons who are found illegally staying apply for asylum to avoid removal.

6. ASYLUM: INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (Article 4)

6.1 Applications for International Protection

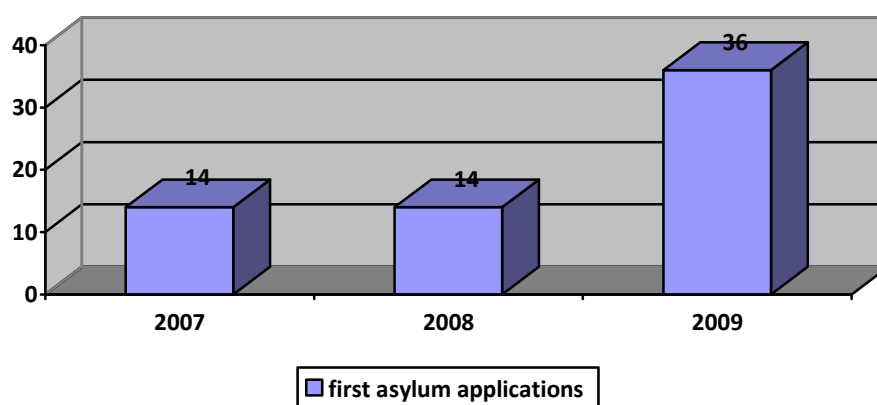
With reference to Article 4(1) of the Regulation in this section, developments/trends with regard to international protection applications in 2009 compared to the previous year is described in particular with regard to:

- (a) persons having submitted an application for international protection or having been included in such an application as a family member during 2009;*
- (b) persons whose applications for international protection were under consideration by the responsible national authority at the end of 2009;*
- (c) applications for international protection having been withdrawn during 2009.*

In Estonia, the number of asylum applicants increased significantly in 2009. During the reporting year in total 40 applications for asylum were submitted, of which 36 were first applications. This is ca 2.5 times more than in 2007 and 2008, when 14 applications were submitted each year (Table

20). A reason for the drastic increase in the number of applications could lie in two circumstances. First, as compared to the previous years, illegal immigration to Estonia increased in 2009 and secondly, the number of persons returned to Estonia within the framework of the Dublin procedure has increased. More than half of the asylum applicants come to Estonia illegally or are apprehended at border.¹³

Table 20. Total number of first asylum applications 2007-2009



In 2009, the highest number of asylum applicants came from Afghanistan (9). They were followed by citizens of Georgia (6), Syria (5), Russia (5), Iraq (2) and the Congo (2) and stateless persons (2). Approximately 70% of the applicants were men and 30% women. The majority of the asylum applications were submitted by persons in ages 18-64 (Table 21). According to the data of the Police and Border Guard Board three asylum applications were submitted by unaccompanied minors (citizens of Afghanistan).

Table 21. First asylum applicants by age in 2009

Age groups	Number of applicants
Total	35
0-14	5
14-17	0
18-34	20
35-64	10
65 +	0

Source: Eurostat (data rounded)

As compared to the year 2008, there have been no changes in the gender and age composition of the asylum applicants. In 2008 also ca 70% of the applicants were men and 30% women. The applicants were in the age group of 18-64. In respect to the citizenship of the asylum applicants, the

¹³ The number of asylum applicants is increasing rapidly, Eesti Päevaleht, 28.12.2009,

highest number of applicants in 2008 was from Belarus (3), Russia (3) and Georgia (3), additionally, there was one applicant from Iraq, Nigeria, Senegal, Turkey and Ukraine.

According to the data of Eurostat, the Police and Border Guard Board had received 25 asylum applications by the end of the year 2009 for which no decision had been made yet. In total 5 applications were withdrawn during the year 2009.

6.2 Decisions on International Protection

With reference to Articles 4(2 and 3) of the Regulation developments/trends in first instance and final decisions (again on the basis of persons) in 2009 compared to the previous year is described in particular with regard to:

- (a) persons covered by first instance and final decisions rejecting applications for international protection, such as decisions considering applications as inadmissible or as unfounded and decisions under priority and accelerated procedures, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during 2009;*
- (b) persons covered by first instance and final decisions granting or withdrawing refugee status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during 2009;*
- (c) persons covered by first instance and final decisions granting or withdrawing subsidiary protection status, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during 2009;*
- (d) persons covered by first instance and final decisions granting or withdrawing temporary protection, taken by administrative or judicial bodies during 2009;*

According to the data of Eurostat, the Police and Border Guard Board made 25 decisions regarding granting international protection in 2009 (Table 22). 20% of the decisions made were positive, i.e. aliens were granted asylum or subsidiary protection in Estonia. In the case of the rest of the applications it was found that the submitted asylum applications were unfounded and a rejecting decision was made.

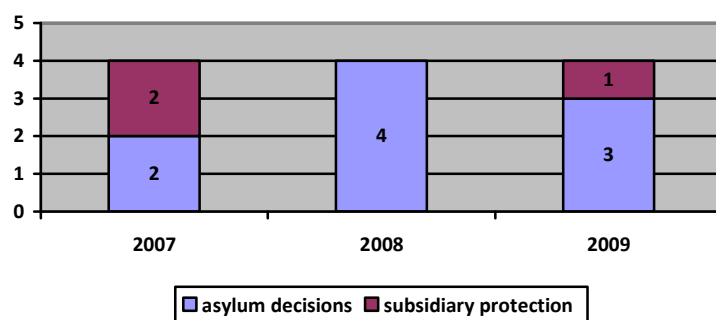
Table 22. Positive and negative decisions 2007-2009

	2007	2008	2009
Positive decisions	4	4	4
Negative decisions	7	10*	20*

Source: Police and Border Guard Board; *Eurostat (data rounded)

In 2009, the Police and Border Guard Board made four positive decisions regarding granting international protection (Table 22). In three cases the persons were granted asylum and in one case subsidiary protection was granted (Table 23). Asylum was granted to two persons from Sri Lanka and one from Russia. Subsidiary protection was granted for one citizen of Uganda. As compared to the two previous years there has been no change in the number of positive decisions – in 2007 as well as in 2008 also four positive decisions were made on granting international protection (Table 23). In 2008 asylum was granted to two persons who were from Sri Lanka, one from Belarus and one from Nigeria. In 2007 asylum was granted to one citizen of Russia and one citizen of Belarus and subsidiary protection to two citizens of Sri Lanka. Thus, when comparing the past three years there have been no changes in the number of positive decisions or in the countries of origin of the persons who have received international protection.

Table 23. First instance positive decisions, by type of decision



Source: Police and Border Guard Board

6.3 Dublin Transfers

With reference to Article 4(4) of the Regulation in section 6.3 developments/trends in Dublin Transfers made in 2009 are describe within the context of:

- (a) the numbers of requests for taking back or taking charge of an asylum seeker;*
- (b) the provisions on which the requests referred to in point (a) are based;*
- (c) the decisions taken in response to the requests referred to in point (a);*
- (d) the numbers of transfers to which the decisions referred to in point (c) lead;*
- (e) the number of requests for information.*

After Estonia joined Schengen, the number of readmission and acceptance requests submitted by other member states to Estonia as a member state responsible for reviewing asylum applications has drastically increased. In 2009, in total 38 requests for readmission and acceptance of individuals were submitted to Estonia on the basis of the so called Dublin Regulation¹⁴. 33 of the submitted requests were satisfied and 6 were refused (Table 25). As compared to the year 2008, the number of readmission and acceptance requests submitted to Estonia has increased by 63%. Namely, in 2008 Estonia received 14 readmission and acceptance requests from other member states, there were no refusals. At the same time it should be mentioned that the year 2008 was the first full year for Estonia to be a member of the Schengen area. Namely, Estonia joined the Schengen area on 21 December 2007 and partially on 30 March 2008. This is one of the reasons why the number of readmission and acceptance requests submitted to Estonia has significantly increased as compared to the year 2009. Furthermore, in 2009 the pressure of illegal immigration to move through Estonia to other member states, mainly to the Nordic countries and Western Europe where they apply for asylum has increased significantly. Both in 2009 and 2008, the highest number of readmission and acceptance requests submitted to Estonia came from Sweden and Finland (See Annex VI Dublin transfers). The main basis for submitting readmission and acceptance requests are Articles 9-12 of the Dublin Regulation, i.e. in order to determine the responsible member state on the basis of residence documents/visas or place of entry into the EU.

¹⁴Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=DD:19:06:32003R0343:ET:PDF>

Table 25. The incoming and outgoing requests, by type of request in 2009

	incoming				outgoing			
	Requests	Accepted requests	Refused requests	Transferred	Requests	Accepted requests	Refused requests	Transferred
Total number of requests	38	33	6	11	10	6	3	1
Total number of taking charge requests	33	29	5	10	3	1	2	1
Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	33	29	5	10	3	1	2	1
Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of taking back requests	5	4	1	1	7	5	1	0
Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	5	4	1	1	6	5	1	0
Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total EURODAC	3	2	0	:	7	6	1	:
Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	0	0	0	:	0	1	0	:
Taking back requests based on EURODAC	3	2	0	:	7	5	1	:
Total number of pending requests at the end of reference period	2	:	:	:	1	:	:	:
Total number of requests for information	31	:	:	:	4	:	:	:
Number of answers to requests for information	31	:	:	:	4	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat

In relation to the Dublin procedure, 11 persons were accepted from other member states, which is the same as a year before. The persons were returned from Denmark, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Great Britain and Belgium (Table 24).

Table 24. Dublin transfers to Estonia from other member states in 2009 and 2008.

	2009	2008
Total	11	11
Denmark	4	
Germany	2	
Finland	1	6
Sweden	1	1
Norway	1	2
UK	1	
Belgium	1	
France		1
Lithuania		1

Source: Eurostat

Estonia submitted 10 readmission and admission requests to other member states, of which 6 were satisfied (Table 23). In 2008 this number was two and both requests were satisfied. In 2009, one person was returned from Estonia to Italy. This is one less than in 2008, when one person was returned to Latvia and one person to Great Britain.

6.4 Unaccompanied Minors

In 2009, three unaccompanied minors submitted an application for asylum to the Police and . Pursuant to section 6 of the Granting Aliens International Protection Act, an unaccompanied minor is an alien who is younger than 18 years and who arrives or has arrived in Estonia without a parent or guardian or loses a parent or guardian in Estonia. All minors who submitted an asylum application were citizens of Afghanistan.

No trends regarding increase or decrease in the number of unaccompanied minors can be set forth due to the fact that before 2009 the last application for asylum submitted by an unaccompanied minor was received in 2001.

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Legislation:

11. Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 of 18 February 2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national; *OJ L 50, 25.2.2003, p. 1–10*

12. Obligation to Leave and Prohibition on Entry Act www.riigiteataja.ee

13. 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 and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers (Text with EEA relevance), *OJ L 199, 31.7.2007, p. 23–29*

ANNEX(ES)**I. Immigration****- Immigration by citizenship:****Breakdown by gender:**

	Total	Males	Females
Total	3 884	2 368	1 516
Declaring country	1 655	999	656
EU27-countries except declaring country	1 042	646	396
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	1 186	723	463
European Free Trade Association	24	20	4
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	21	17	4
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	1 141	686	455
Highly developed countries	715	375	340
Medium developed countries	421	307	114
Less developed countries	5	4	1
Stateless	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	1

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	3 884	590	1 798	1 325	171	0
Declaring country	1 655	350	627	620	58	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	1 042	76	629	309	28	0
Extra EU-27	:				:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	1 186	163	542	396	85	0
European Free Trade Association	24	1	11	10	2	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	21	1	19	1	0	0

Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	1 141	161	512	385	83	0
Highly developed countries	715	142	262	243	68	0
Medium developed countries	421	19	247	140	15	0
Less developed countries	5	0	3	2	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	1	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27):

	Total
Russia	505
Ukraine	221
China (including Hong Kong)	87
United States	70
Belarus	35
Georgia	34
Turkey	21
Norway	19
India	14
Moldova	12

– Immigration by country of birth:

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females
Total	3 884	2 368	1 516
Declaring country	1 250	797	453
EU27-countries except declaring country	1 126	680	446
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	25	21	4
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	24	19	5
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	1 409	820	589
Highly developed countries	908	465	443
Medium developed countries	495	351	144
Less developed	6	4	2

countries			
Others	0	0	0
Unknown	50	31	19

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	3 884	590	1 798	1 325	171	0
Declaring country	1 250	111	550	553	36	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	1 126	213	603	288	22	0
Extra EU-27	:				:	:
European Free Trade Association	25	5	10	1 038	2	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	24	1	20		1	0
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	1 409	259	603		102	0
Highly developed countries	908	41	333		:	0
Medium developed countries	495	17	266	- 248	:	0
Less developed countries	6	0	4	18	:	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	50	1	12	29	8	0

 – Immigration by country of previous
 residence:

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females
Total	3 884	2 368	1 516
European Union (27 countries)	2 338	1 457	881
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	45	28	17
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	26	18	8
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	1 475	865	610
Highly developed countries	1 018	543	475
Medium developed countries	448	316	132
Less developed countries	9	6	3

Others	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	3 884	590	1 798	1 325	171	0
European Union (27 countries)	2 338	316	1 136	823	63	0
Extra EU-27	:				:	:
European Free Trade Association	45	4	24	1 077	1	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	26	3	21	674	0	0
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	1 475	267	617	- 219	107	0
Highly developed countries	1 018	233	368	- 360	90	0
Medium developed countries	448	33	245	- 205	17	0
Less developed countries	9	1	4	19	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27):

	Total
Russia	757
Ukraine	237
United States	126
China (including Hong Kong)	87
Belarus	41
Georgia	39
Norway	37
Turkey	26
Israel	18
Moldova	15

II. Emigration

– **Emigration by citizenship:**

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females
Total	4 658	2 090	2 568
Declaring country	3 972	1 727	2 245
EU27-countries except declaring country	314	203	111

Extra EU-27	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	368	159	209
Stateless	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
Unknown	4	1	3

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	4 658	885	1 946	1 716	111	0
Declaring country	3 972	787	1 720	1 408	57	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	314	42	120	142	10	0
Extra EU-27	:					:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	368	56	106	162	44	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	4	0	0	4	0	0

 – **Emigration by country of next usual residence:**
Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females
Total	4 658	2 090	2 568
European Union (27 countries)	4 070	1 821	2 249
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
European Free Trade Association	:	:	:
Others	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	588	269	319

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	4 658	885	1 946	1 716	111	0
European Union (27 countries)	4 070	787	1 708	1 515	60	0
Extra EU-27	:				:	:
European Free Trade Association	:	0	0		:	:
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

Non EU27- countries nor declaring country	588	98	238	201	51	0
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Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27):

	Total
Russia	270
United States	94
Norway	64
Ukraine	32
Switzerland	16
Belarus	14
Kazakhstan	12
Australia	11
Turkey	8
Israel	8

III. Usual residence

– **Population by citizenship:**

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females
Total	1 340 127	617 323	722 804
Declaring country	1 126 708	510 236	616 472
EU27-countries except declaring country	10 968	6 802	4 166
Extra EU-27	201 691	99 905	101 786
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	201 691	99 905	101 786
European Free Trade Association	203	157	46
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	69	60	9
Countries other than EU- 27, EFTA and Candidate countries	201 419	99 688	101 731
Highly developed countries	195 165	96 228	98 937
Medium developed countries	6 228	3 439	2 789
Less developed countries	26	21	5
Stateless	:	:	:
Others	:	:	:
Unknown	760	380	380

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	1 340 127	280 097	300 890	530 070	229 070	0
Declaring country	1 126 708	264 823	259 228	421 394	181 263	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	10 968	1 168	3 784	4 991	1 025	0
Extra EU-27	201 691	13 370	37 859	103 680	46 782	0
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	201 691	13 370	37 859	103 680	46 782	0
European Free Trade Association	203	24	61	99	19	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	69	4	49	16	0	0
Countries other than EU- 27, EFTA and Candidate countries	201 419	13 342	37 749	103 565	46 763	0
Highly developed countries	195 165	12 725	36 389	100 321	45 730	0
Medium developed countries	6 228	616	1 348	3 231	1 033	0
Less developed countries	26	1	12	13	0	0
Stateless	:				:	:
Others	:				:	:
Unknown	760	736	19	5	0	0

 – **Population by country of birth:**
Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females
Total	1 340 127	617 323	722 804
Declaring country	1 119 156	528 532	590 624
EU27-countries except declaring country	16 619	8 989	7 630
Extra EU-27	201 271	78 655	122 616
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	201 271	78 655	122 616
European Free Trade Association	300	203	97
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	92	77	15
Countries other than EU- 27, EFTA and Candidate countries	200 879	78 375	122 504
Highly developed countries	169 947	63 006	106 941
Medium developed countries	30 848	15 317	15 531
Less developed countries	84	52	32
Others	:	:	:
Unknown	3 081	1 147	1 934

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	1 340 127	280 097	300 890	530 070	229 070	0
Declaring country	1 119 156	274 113	282 475	413 483	149 085	0
EU27-countries except declaring country	16 619	2 764	3 883	7 810	2 162	0
Extra EU-27	201 271	3 144	14 360	107 643	76 124	0
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	201 271	3 144	14 360	107 643	76 124	0
European Free Trade Association	300	124	61	97	18	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	92	13	50	25	4	0
Countries other than EU- 27, EFTA and Candidate countries	200 879	3 007	14 249	107 521	76 102	0
Highly developed countries	169 947	2 514	10 781	88 358	68 294	0
Medium developed countries	30 848	490	3 443	19 118	7 797	0
Less developed countries	84	3	25	45	11	0
Others	:				:	:
Unknown	3 081	76	172	1 134	1 699	0

IV. Naturalisation

– Acquisition of citizenship by former citizenship:

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females
Total	1 670	754	916
European Union (27 countries)	3	2	1
Extra EU-27	:	:	:
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	1 667	752	915
European Free Trade Association	0	0	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	0	0	0
Countries other than EU- 27, EFTA and Candidate countries	1 667	752	915
Highly developed countries	1 645	748	897
Medium developed countries	22	4	18
Less developed countries	0	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	0-19	20-34	35-64	65+	Unknown
Total	1 670	1 205	326	135	4	0
European Union (27 countries)	3	1	1	1	0	0
Extra EU-27	:					
Non EU27-countries nor declaring country	1 667	1 204	325	134	4	0
European Free Trade Association	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candidate countries in 2007 (3 countries)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Countries other than EU-27, EFTA and Candidate countries	1 667	1 204	325	134	4	0
Highly developed countries	1 645	1 200	311	130	4	0
Medium developed countries	22	4	14	4	0	0
Less developed countries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

V. Asylum– **Asylum applicants by citizenship, age and gender (data rounded):****Breakdown by gender:**

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	40	30	10	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	40	30	10	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	40	5	0	25	10	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	40	5	0	25	10	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

– New asylum applicants by citizenship, age and gender (data rounded):

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	35	25	10	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	35	25	10	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	35	5	0	20	10	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	35	5	0	20	10	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27):

	Total
Afghanistan	10
Russian Federation	5
Georgia	5
Syrian Arab Republic	5

– Persons subject of asylum applications pending at the end of the month by citizenship, age and gender, December 2009 (data rounded):

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	25	20	5	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	25	20	5	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	25	5	0	15	5	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	25	5	0	15	5	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27):

	Total
Afghanistan	10
Russian Federation	5
Georgia	5

– Asylum applications withdrawn by citizenship, age and gender (data rounded):

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total	5	5	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	5	5	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

– First instance decisions on applications by citizenship, age and gender (data rounded):

	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Total	25	20	5	5	0	0	:
Citizens of countries outside the EU-27	25	20	5	5	0	0	:
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	:

Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
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Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females	Unknown
Total number of decisions	25	15	5	0
Rejected	20	15	5	0
Total positive decisions	5	5	0	0
Geneva Convention status	5	0	0	0
Subsidiary protection status	0	0	0	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	:	:	:	:

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	From 35 to 64 years	65 years or over	Unknown
Total number of decisions	25	5	0	15	5	0	0
Rejected	20	5	0	10	5	0	0
Total positive decisions	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Geneva Convention status	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Subsidiary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian status	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Top 10 countries of citizenship (extra EU-27):

	Total number of decisions	Rejected	Total positive decisions	Geneva Convention status	Subsidiary protection status	Temporary protection status	Humanitarian status
Belarus	5	5	0	0	0	0	:
Russian Federation	5	0	0	0	0	0	:
Syrian Arab Republic	5	5	0	0	0	0	:

VI. Dublin transfers

– Total Incoming requests by Member State requesting and reason for request

	Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	Taking back requests based on EURODAC	Total number of requests for information
Belgium	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Denmark	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany (including former GDR)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sweden	0	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	22
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	1
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	33	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	31

– Total Outgoing requests by Member State requesting and reason for request

	Taking charge requests: Family reasons (Art.6, Art.7, Art.8, Art.14)	Taking charge requests: Documentation and entry reasons (Art.9, Art.10, Art.11, Art.12)	Taking charge requests: Humanitarian reasons (Art.15)	Taking back requests: Withdrawal of application during Dublin procedure (Art. 4.5)	Taking back requests: Under examination - no permission to stay (Art.16.1c)	Taking back requests: Withdrawal - new application (Art.16.1.d)	Taking back requests: Rejection - no permission to stay (art.16.1.e)	Taking charge requests based on EURODAC	Taking back requests based on EURODAC	Total number of requests for information
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany (including former GDR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sweden	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	0	3	0	0	6	0	1	0	7	4

VII. Apprehensions

– Third country nationals found to be illegally present (data rounded):

Breakdown by gender:

	Total	Males	Females
Total	860	590	270
Stateless	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0

Breakdown by age groups:

	Total	Less than 14 years	From 14 to 17 years	From 18 to 34 years	35 years or over
Total	860	0	30	285	545
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0
Unknow	0	0	0	0	0