



EMN



# Annual Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics for Poland

Reference Year: 2007

Prepared by: Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration  
Network

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on migration and asylum to Community institutions,  
Member States authorities and to general public,  
with a view to supporting policy-making in the EU.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes and explains the statistical trends and policy developments for 2007 in Poland. It was produced within the framework of the European Migration Network and constitutes a source of information for the EMN Annual Synthesis Report on Asylum and Migration Statistics 2007, which includes comparative statistical data on all EU countries, participating in the EMN.

Five institutions – members of the Polish National Contact Point to the European Migration Network – have contributed to this report, namely the Ministry of Interior and Administration, the Office for Foreigners, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, the Border Guard's Headquarters and the Central Statistical Office.

The report was prepared in 2009, with the reference year of 2007.

### 1.1. Methodology

Statistical data used in this report was initially provided by the EUROSTAT. The data was then verified and, if needed, corrected and completed by the official national EUROSTAT data providers (see: data tables available on the website of the EMN <sup>1</sup>), i.e. the Central Statistical Office (CSO – statistics for analysis of “Population Flows” and “Population by Citizenship”), the Office for Foreigners (former Office for Repatriation and Aliens – statistics for analysis of “Residence Permits”, “Asylum Applications” and “Asylum Decisions”) and the Border Guard Headquarters (statistics for analysis of “Refused Aliens”, “Apprehended Aliens” and “Removed Aliens”)<sup>2</sup>. The corrected, verified and completed data were then used in producing the report in its current version.

Concerning data in sections 3.1.1 (*‘Migration flows’*) and 3.1.2 (*‘Population by citizenship in 2007’*), the figures were provided by the Central Statistical Office on the basis of the Central Electronic System of Population Register, the so-called *PESEL*<sup>3</sup> Register. The system generates individual number (*PESEL* number) for every registered person, both polish citizens and foreigners<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://emn.sarenet.es/Downloads/prepareShowFiles.do?directoryID=2>

<sup>2</sup> Currently, international migration statistics in Poland are based mainly on administrative sources.

<sup>3</sup> Central Electronic System of Population Register – in Polish: Powszechny Elektroniczny Sstem Ewidencji Ludności –*PESEL*.

<sup>4</sup> The *PESEL* number is further used in different procedures and documents (ID cards, residence registers, social security documents, medical insurance, etc.). In 2006, the *PESEL* Register was used for the first time for the purpose of calculating the stock of foreign nationals in Poland.

The *PESEL* number is ascribed to following groups of foreigners living in Poland:

1. The foreigners registered for ‘permanent residence’<sup>5</sup> on the basis of a residence card issued to those the permit to settle, long-term EC resident’s residence permit, refugee status or ‘tolerated stay’<sup>6</sup>;
2. The foreigners registered for ‘temporary stay for above 3 months’ on the basis of a visa or other documents if visa is not required (a passport or temporary identity document or residence card issued to foreigners who were granted the residence permit for a fixed period, permit to settle, refugee status or ‘tolerated stay’);
3. The foreigners who were not registered for ‘permanent stay’, for ‘temporary stay for above 3 months’, but upon his/her individual request based on justified circumstances s/he was ascribed the *PESEL* number;
4. The foreigners who undertook legal employment in Poland and were ascribed the *PESEL* number upon the application of the employer.

The range and timetables of the data delivered to the CSO are strictly determined by the “Programme for Statistical Surveys of the public statistics”<sup>7</sup>.

While analyzing the data presented in this report one should take into account that the data provided in sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 of the report refers only to the foreigners who registered for the ‘permanent residence’ (see point 1 above), i.e.:

- Section 3.1.1 (*‘Migration flows’*): the ‘immigrants’ were defined as people who arrived to Poland from abroad, decided to settle in Poland after having lived permanently in another country, and in 2007 registered for ‘permanent residency’ in their respective administrative unit of local administration authority. Emigrants were defined as permanent residents in Poland who decided to leave Poland in order to settle abroad and in 2007 deregistered from permanent residence in respective administrative units;
- Section 3.1.2 (*‘Population by citizenship in 2007’*): only the foreigners registered for permanent residency in Poland where included in the figure on Polish population in 2007.

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<sup>5</sup> In local administration authorities (in Polish: *gmina*) respective with regard to the foreigner’s place of residence.

<sup>6</sup> The foreigner may also present only the relevant permit or decision - in case of refugee and tolerated stay statuses.

<sup>7</sup> The “Programme for Statistical Surveys of the public statistics” is comprised of documents defining the subjective, and objective range of statistical surveys, as well as the responsibilities connected to it. The Programme is introduced annually by the Council of Ministers in the form of the ordinance.

Additional difficulties for the Polish 2007 migration statistics resulting from adoption of this approach are further discussed in section 3.1.1 and section 5 (“*Optional. Other data and information available*”).

In 2007 Poland accomplished "Improving the quality and availability of migration statistics" Project within the framework of the Transition Facility Multi-Beneficiary Programme 2004. The main goal of this project was to review all available data sources on international migration. They were analyzed in view of the possibility of obtaining data required by Regulation (EC) No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers<sup>8</sup>. Some areas in which Polish statistics has not yet fulfilled new Regulation requirements were indicated as well as actions which should be taken up in order to guarantee full conformity with the Regulation. It is worth underlining that the first data provided to Eurostat in 2008 (in accordance with art. 4.1) were consistent with the Migration Statistics Regulation. The data specified in art.3 i.e. 'Statistics on international migration, usually resident population and acquisition of citizenship' will be supplied to the Eurostat within 12 months from the end of the reference year 2008 and will be based on the national definitions.

Data on residence permits and asylum were provided via *POBYT* (transl. 'Residence') System (a teleinformatic system run by the Head of the Office for Foreigners<sup>9</sup>). The system keeps track of each asylum application submitted in Poland, as well as of each residence permit issued to foreigners by Polish authorities. In line with the report specifications (and contrary to the “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”), information on asylum applicants refers only to persons applying (or included in asylum applications) for the first time. On the contrary, data on residence permits, includes all permits (not specifically the ones issued for the first time). In 2007, the procedure did not envisage the category of “prolongations of permits” nor “subsequent permits”, etc. All applications were examined according to the same procedure and as such, they appeared in the same category of Polish migration statistics (permits issued).

Regarding data on refusals, apprehensions and removals provided by the Polish Border Guard: the related EUROSTAT tables were completed with the 2007 statistics provided in the

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<sup>8</sup> OJ L 199, 31/07/2007, p. 0023 – 0029.

<sup>9</sup> Former Office for Repatriation and Aliens.

framework of the Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration (CIREFI).

Finally, additional (optional) data provided in section 5 were supplied by the competent administrative bodies, i.e.:

- Data on naturalizations: Department for Citizenship and Repatriation of the Ministry of Interior and Administration (Table I: “Persons who acquired Polish citizenship in 2007; by citizenship”);
- Data on labour migrations: Migration Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (Table II: “Work permits in Poland in 2007; by citizenship and the nature of employment”);
- Data on emigration: Central Statistical Office;
- Data on border controls: Border Guard Headquarters.

Moreover, the OECD SOPEMI reports for Poland (reference years of 2007) constituted an important source of analytical information for this report<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> The OECD SOPEMI reports for 2007 was created by Ms. Ewa Kępińska from the Centre of Migration Research (CMR) of Warsaw University. They are to be found on the CMR website below: <http://www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/publ/394/>.

## **2. ASYLUM**

When compared to 2006, in 2007 the total number of asylum seekers applications submitted in Poland significantly increased (2006 – 7 093, 2007 – 10 048). A sharp increase was observed also in the number of first-time asylum applications (2006 – 3 813, 2007 – 7 201).

2 847 persons (29% of the total number) submitted subsequent applications (several times in some cases), mostly in order to:

- avoid expulsion;
- prolong access to welfare benefits for asylum seekers / gain access to social assistance for the recognized refugees.

### **2.1. Analysis and interpretation of asylum statistics**

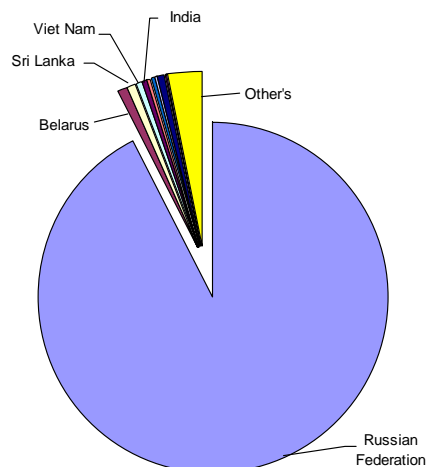
The structure of origin of asylum-seekers in Poland has not significantly changed over the years. Like in 2006, in 2007 the main country of origin of applicants in Poland was the Russian Federation – 6 664 (93%). Within this group, vast majority declared Chechen nationality. In 2007 they accounted for 92% of all asylum applications (90% in 2006, and 91% in 2005). In addition to nationals of the Russian Federation, among asylum seekers in 2007 were the nationals of Belarus- 62, Sri Lanka- 55, Viet Nam- 40, India- 35 and Ukraine- 26 (see Table 1).

According to information gathered in asylum procedures, asylum seekers originating from Asia (Pakistan, Iraq, Viet Nam, Armenia, Bangladesh) were forced to abandon their country of origin and requested international protection usually due to deteriorating socioeconomic conditions in the country (i.e. political problems and/or poor living conditions). Frequently, these asylum seekers, prior to submitting their asylum application in Poland, tried to illegally enter other states of the EU.



**Table 1. Number of first-time asylum applicants in 2007, by main countries of citizenship**

Citizenship	Total
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 201</b>
Russian Federation	6 664
Belarus	62
Sri Lanka	55
Viet Nam	40
India	35
Ukraine	26
Pakistan	25
Bangladesh	23
Armenia	22
Iraq	22
Others	227



Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)

As regards the minors who applied for asylum, out of 7 201 newly registered asylum-seekers, 3 243 were minors (persons below the age of 18) included in asylum applications submitted by their dependants (e.g. parents, guardians). Detailed information on age groups of asylum applicants in Poland is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Number of new asylum applications in 2007; by age group and sex**

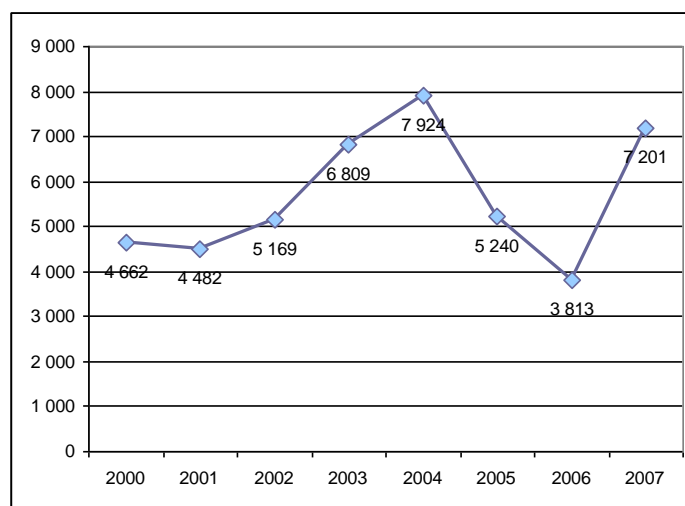
age groups	male	female	total
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 865</b>	<b>3 336</b>	<b>7 201</b>
0-13	1 568	1 384	2 952
14-17	147	144	291
18-34	1 625	1 309	2 934
35-64	524	475	999
65+	1	24	25

Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)

The number of people requesting international protection fluctuated significantly between years. The number of asylum applications remained fairly stable between 2000-2002. In 2003 Poland witnessed a slight increase in claims lodged by asylum-seekers. The numbers were particularly high in 2004 (year when Poland acceded to the EU), when 7 924 asylum applications were submitted. However the situation was reversed when the number of asylum

claims decreased by almost one-half over the next two years. In 2007 Poland registered record high of 7 201 new asylum applications but it was still below the peak in 2004 (Figure 1).

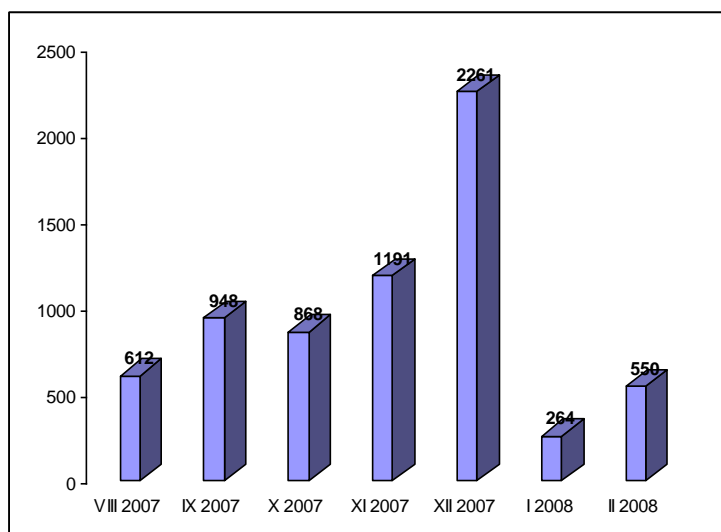
**Figure 1. First-time asylum applicants in Poland (2000-2007)**



*Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)*

It's worth mentioning that in the months preceding Poland's accession to the Schengen Zone, Poland recorded a dramatic growth in number of Russian nationals of Chechen origin applying for the refugee status (see Figure 2). One can presuppose that this substantial increase is attributable to Poland's accession to the Schengen Zone on the December 21, 2007, combined with false hopes and misconceptions about the new visa-free travel to Western Europe widely spread among the refugees and asylum seekers. As the data of the Office for Foreigners shows the number of first asylum applications increased considerably, reaching approximately 1,191 applications in November 2007, and 2,264 applications in December 2007.

**Figure 2. Number of Russian nationals of Chechen origin applying for the refugee status in Poland  
(01.08. 2007 - 29.02.2008)**



Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)

As for decisions, in 2007, the President of the Office for Repatriation and Aliens<sup>11</sup> issued 2 992 positive decisions: 116 positive decisions granting the refugee status and 2 876 positive decisions granting the status of ‘tolerated stay’<sup>12</sup>.

In 2007 Poland recorded a sharp decrease of almost three-fourths (73%) in the number of foreigners granted the refugee status compared to 2006 (423). The status was granted almost exclusively to citizens of the Russian Federation (104).

The number of ‘tolerated stay’ statuses granted in 2007 increased by 40% compared to the preceding year. The first most important source country, like in case of refugee status, was the Russian Federation (2 022).

Detailed data concerning positive decisions in asylum procedures is presented in Table 3 and Figure 3.

<sup>11</sup> The Head of the Office for Foreigners since 20 July 2007.

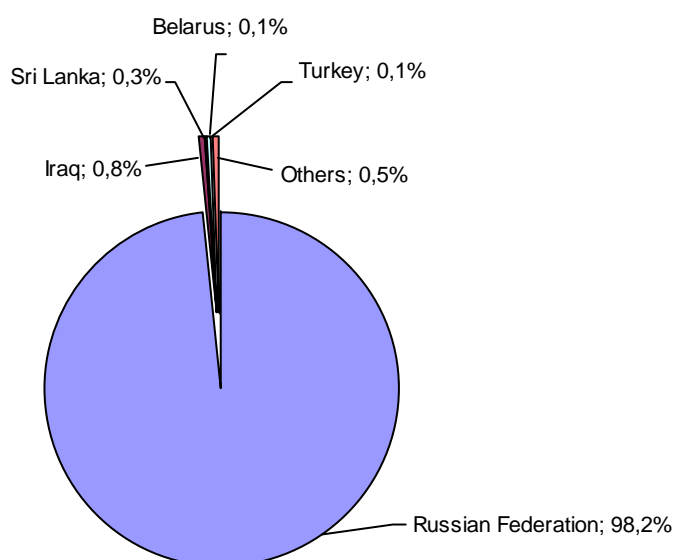
<sup>12</sup> According to the Art. 97.1.1 and 1a of Act of 13 June 2003 on granting protection to foreigners on the territory of the Republic of Poland, a “tolerated stay” status is granted to a foreigner not eligible for the refugee status, if his/her expulsion may be effected only to a country where his/her right to life, to freedom and personal safety could be under threat, where he/she could be subjected to tortures or inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, or could be forced to work or deprived the right to fair trial, or could be punished without any legal grounds – within the meaning of the Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed in Rome on 4 November 1950 or would violate the right to family life within the meaning of Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed in Rome on November 4, 1950 or would violate the child’s right determined in the Convention on Child’s Rights adopted by General Assembly of the United Nations on November 20, 1989, to the extent making threat to psychophysical development of such child.

**Table 3. Total number of positive decisions (first instance) in 2007; by type of decision and citizenship**

	Total	Geneva Conv. Stat. Granted	Humanitarian Status and all other types of subs. protect.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 992</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2 876</b>
Russian Federation	2 938	104	2 834
Iraq	23	5	18
Sri Lanka	9	0	9
Belarus	4	3	1
Turkey	4	0	4
Others	14	4	10

Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)

**Figure 3. Country's share in the total number of positive decisions (first instance) in asylum procedures in 2007; as a percentage**



Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)

For the another consecutive year, the Russian Federation has remained the largest source country of asylum-seekers. Consequently, this citizenship group constitutes the dominant group when speaking about any type of decision issued to asylum seekers in Poland. This situation may be interpreted as a result of:

- geographic location of Poland,
- Poland's EU membership,
- political situation in Chechnya,

- social protection offered to asylum seekers and refugees<sup>13</sup>,
- visa regime introduced by Poland in 2003 for the citizens of eastern-neighbouring states (Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus)<sup>14</sup>.

## **2.2. Contextual interpretations (legal, political and international factors)**

There were no new or amended laws on Polish asylum effective in 2007. Additionally, no major administrative or legal changes contributing to any relevant numerical changes in numbers of asylum seekers in Poland were introduced, neither in the application, decision, nor appealing procedures.

According to above-mentioned data (see section 2.1.1), in the months preceding Poland's accession to the Schengen Zone, Poland recorded a dramatic growth in number of Russian nationals of Chechen origin applying for the refugee status.

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<sup>13</sup> According to the Polish Act on Social Welfare Assistance of 2004, only recognized refugees were entitled to participate in a year-long integration program and take advantage of various other welfare allowances - subject to their application.

<sup>14</sup> Transposing the Council Regulation No. 539/2001 into Polish legal system. In this context, misusing the asylum procedure was, in some cases, perceived as an opportunity to avoid the visa requirement.

### **3. MIGRATION**

Since the 1990s, Poland has remained mostly the sending country. This tendency accelerated upon the Polish EU accession (1 May 2004). The 2004 emigration of Polish citizens was oriented mainly towards the ‘old’ EU Member States<sup>15</sup>: mostly to the UK or Ireland which became the new migration destinations of Poles. This trend continued in 2007.

#### **3.1. Analysis and interpretation of migration statistics**

Data on migration flows in Poland (section 3.1.1) and on Polish population by citizenship (section 3.1.2) was provided by the Central Statistical Office (CSO), according to administrative sources, mainly to the Central Population Register (*PESEL* Register) and statistical surveys. Current statistics on migration movements cover the documented changes of place of residence/stay, i.e. the facts of:

- a) registering persons arriving from abroad for permanent residence in Poland (immigration for permanent residence),
- b) registering persons arriving from abroad for temporary stay in Poland above 3 months,
- c) de-registering from permanent residence in Poland due to departure abroad for permanent residence,
- d) reporting leaving Poland for a temporary stay abroad above 3 months.

Number of registrations for permanent residence within a given year is treated as the flow of immigration for permanent residence, and the number of de-registrations from permanent residence in Poland due to departure abroad – recorded in a given year – is treated as the flow of emigration. Until the end of 2005, data were collected on the basis of registration for residence or stay documentation gathered from administrative units (in Polish: *gminy*, whereas since 2006 it is captured directly from the register of inhabitants of PESEL.

Data on the persons coming from abroad, registered for temporary stay, as well as on the persons who are staying temporarily abroad is collected with the consideration of the state as at the end of each year. Thus, it is data on migration stock regarding temporary migrants. This data is still collected on the basis of registration for permanent residence or temporary stay documentation gathered from *gminy*, but its direct source is the statistical survey conducted by the Central Statistical Office. The survey is conducted with the use of the statistical forms or data is transmitted in the electronic form. *Gminy* send data to regional (in

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<sup>15</sup> Due to the EU fundamental right to free movement of persons.

voivodship) statistical office and then the Poland-wide file is created. Data on temporary migration collected in this way covers only a small – i.e. registered part of migration, as not all immigrants register their temporary stay in Poland, and even smaller percentage of persons leaving Poland report this fact in the registry units. With regard to all the above, the Central Statistical Office has produced their estimates of the actual dimension of the emigration phenomenon. Works on estimation of temporary immigration are in progress.

### 3.1.1. Migration Flows

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

During 2002-2007 continuous increase has been noticed in immigration flow records (number of foreigners - 'permanent residents'). Regarding the number of emigrants, the emigration decreased by 24% in 2007 when compared to 2006 (Table 4).

**Table 4. Recorded migration flows in Poland 2002 – 2007**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>Legally resident population (1st January)</b>	<b>38 230 080</b>	<b>38 218 531</b>	<b>38 190 608</b>	<b>38 173 835</b>	<b>38 157 055</b>	<b>38 125 479</b>
Recorded immigration	6 587	7 048	9 495	9 364	10 802	14 995
Recorded emigration	24 532	20 813	18 877	22 242	46 936	35 480

*Source: Central Statistical Office (PESEL System)*

It is necessary to underline that despite the official emigration figures presented in the table above, the Central Statistical Office's estimates of the total number of Poles who were staying "temporarily" abroad<sup>16</sup> refer to a number of 2.27 million of people at the end of 2007 (approximately 1,5 million at the end of 2005 and 1.95 million at the end of 2006), out of which approximately 1.8 million persons resided in other EU/EEA countries. For more detailed information on emigration from Poland, please refer to section 5 ('*Emigration*').

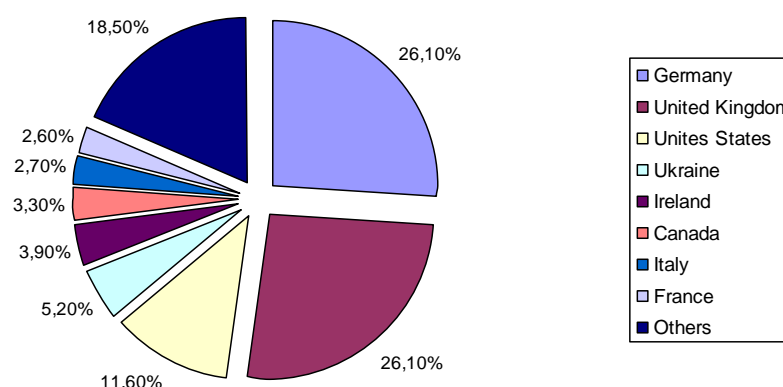
Predominantly, the immigration flows were composed of returning Poles who had left the country before (de-registered from permanent residence in Poland). Overwhelming majority of immigrants came from Germany and United Kingdom, that is from the countries which had been the main destination countries for emigrants originating from Poland (Figure

<sup>16</sup> These persons have not deregistered from permanent residence in Poland.

4). Among these immigrants, as well as the ones coming from Italy and France, the great number had Polish citizenship. Compared to 2006, in 2007 approximately over 40% more immigrants moved to Poland from United Kingdom. It might be presumed that the intensified returns of former emigrants to Poland is a result of increased emigration of Poles to United Kingdom after 1 May 2004.

A large number of immigrants originating from Ukraine can be explained by the fact of registering for the permanent residence the persons, who stayed temporarily in Poland. Vast majority of these people are the citizens of Ukraine.

**Figure 4. Share of countries of previous residence of immigrants in the total number of immigrants in 2007; as a percentage**



*Source: Administrative data concerning registrations for permanent residence in Poland (based on the PESEL system)*

As for demographic structure of immigrants, amongst the immigrants for permanent residence the ratio between the number of females and males differs insignificantly – males account for over 56%. Comparing countries of origin reveals a slightly different picture. Among the immigrants from former Soviet Union countries (Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan) females predominate over men (nearly 69%). Whereas, in case of Asia and Africa the proportions reverse. The most numerous group of immigrants, both males and females, constitute persons at the age of 20-34 years (nearly 40% of total number of immigrants). It means, that persons arriving to Poland for permanent residence are at the productive-mobile age.

The origin of immigrants to Poland registered for ‘permanent residence’ was different from the origin of immigrants registered for ‘temporary stay for above 3 months’ (see section



1.1 ‘*Methodology*’). Out of 43.6 thousand persons who had come from abroad and at the end of 2007 were registered in Poland for temporary stay above 3 months, approximately 11 thousand (more than 1/4 of the total number) were the nationals of Ukraine, followed by the citizens of Germany (nearly 10%), Belarus (over 7%) Vietnam (nearly 4%), United States (over 3%), Armenia (about 3%) and India (over 2%). More than 92% of all immigrants are foreigners.

The above-mentioned figures are the official data – prepared on the basis of the registrations for temporarily registering in *gminas*. The actual immigration stock seems to be much higher, as not all immigrants meet the obligation of registering for residence or stay.

### 3.1.2. Population in Poland by Citizenship in 2007

Table 5 presents the figures reflecting the Polish population (by citizenship) on 31 December 2007 according to the data provided by the Central Statistical Office.

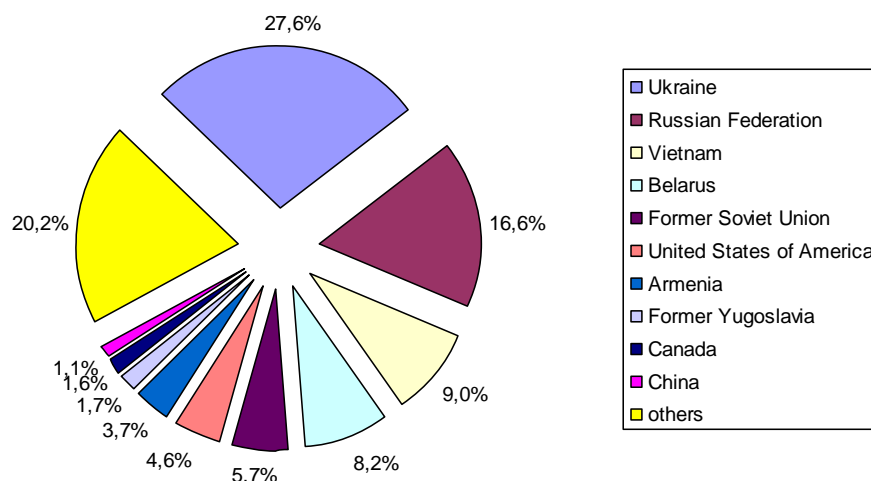
**Table 5. Population in 2007; by main groups of citizenship**

	1-01-2008
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>38 115 641</b>
Nationals	38 057 799
Other EU(-27) Nationals	25 032
of which other EU-10 Nationals	1 880
of which EU-2 (BG, RO) Nationals	1 271
Non-EU-27 (3rd country) nationals	22 308
<i>Most important third country nat.:</i>	
Ukraine	6 146
Russian Federation	3 699
Vietnam	2 016
Belarus	1 831
Former Soviet Union	1 263
United States of America	1 021
Armenia	821
Former Yugoslavia	376
Canada	363
China	256
Others	10 502

Source: CSO (by PESEL System)

At the end of 2007, there were 22 308 of third-country nationals registered for permanent resident in Poland, which constituted less than 0.1% of the total population. Out of all third-country nationals living in Poland almost two-thirds originated from Ukraine (27%), the Russian Federation (16.6%), Vietnam (9%) and Belarus (8.2%) – see Figure 5.

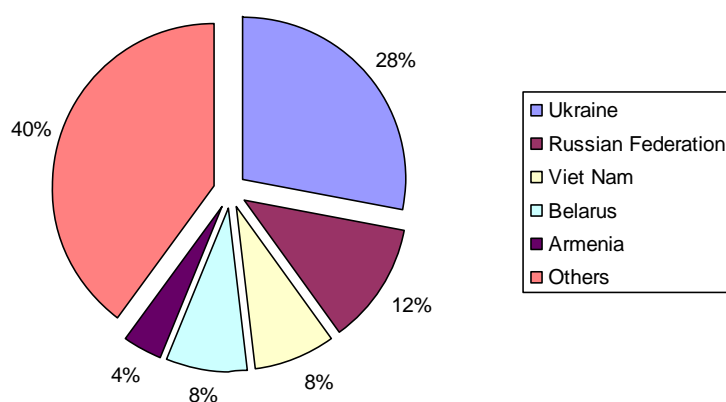
**Figure 5. Share of countries in the total number of foreigners registered for permanent residence in Poland in 2007; as a percentage**



Source: CSO (PESEL System)

Again, it is worth mentioning that this data does not refer to the foreigners who, even if legally resided in Poland on the basis of residence permit for a fixed period, long-term EC resident's residence permit, recognized refugee status or 'tolerated stay' status, did not register in the administrative unit (*gmina*) for 'permanent stay'. To address this gap, data on residence cards, issued to foreigners with reference to relevant permits are presented in Figure 6 (provided from *POBYT* System). According to this data, at the end of 2007, 76 354 foreigners – third country nationals – held valid residence cards (documents issued to foreigners having different types of permits to stay in Poland as permit to settle, residence permit for a fixed period, long-term EC resident's residence permit, recognized refugee status and tolerated stay. The countries most numerous represented in the above-mentioned figures were Ukraine (21 469), Russian Federation (9 514), Viet Nam (6 379), Belarus (6 362), Armenia (2 812) and United States of America (1 989).

**Figure 6. Country's share in the total number of valid residence cards at the end of 2007; as a percentage**



Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)

### **3.1.3. Residence Permits:<sup>17</sup> annual total of first issuing in 2007**

As already mentioned above (section 1.1 '*Methodology*'), data on residence permits includes all permits (not specifically the ones issued for the first time). In Poland, the procedure does not envisage the category of "prolongations of permits" nor "subsequent permits", etc. All applications (even though a foreigner possessed a residence permits before) were examined according to the same procedure and as such, they appear in the same category of Polish migratory statistics ("permits issued").

Since 2002, the number of different types of permits issued to foreigners in Poland has increased (2 types in 2002; 4 in 2004, 5 in 2005 and 7 in 2006<sup>18</sup>). In 2007, Polish law envisaged 7 different types of permits, i.e.:

1. Residence permit for a fixed period;
2. Permit to settle;
3. Long-term EC resident's residence permit (2005);
4. Right of residence of a Union citizen (2006);

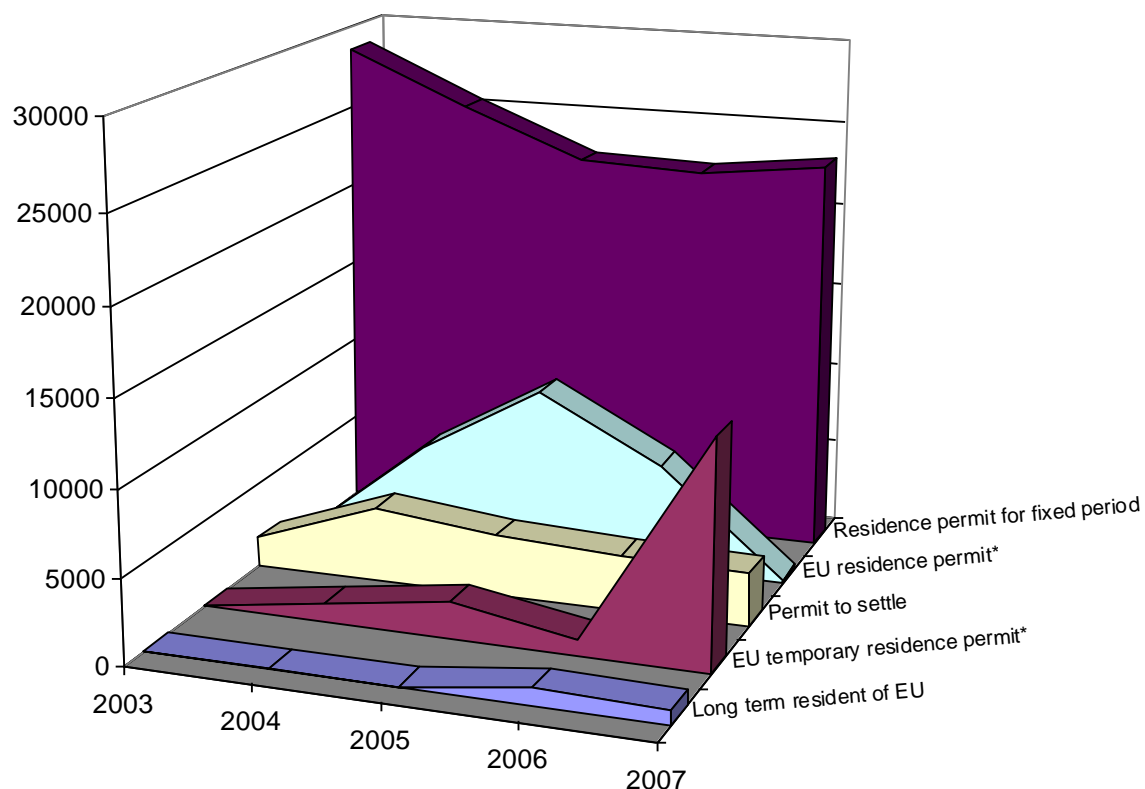
<sup>17</sup> Owing to the different definitions and practices between the Member States, prior to the entry into force of Regulation 862/2007, there are limited comparable data. You are, therefore, requested to provide the data you have, according to the manner in which data are recorded in your Member State, noting that it should be only for the first issuing of such permits.

<sup>18</sup> It is worth highlighting that as for the EU permits, certain changes in terminology have been introduced in 2006. A right of residence of a Union citizen and a right of residence of a Union citizen's family member substituted for former *EU temporary permit* and a right of permanent residence of a Union citizen and a right of permanent residence of a Union citizen's family member substituted for former *EU residence permit*.

5. Right of residence of a Union citizen's family member (2006);
6. Right of permanent residence of a Union citizen (2006);
7. Right of permanent residence of a Union citizen's family member (2006)<sup>19</sup>.

Figure 7 reflects a detailed breakdown by different types of permits issued to foreigners (EU and non-EU) between 2003 and 2007:

**Figure 7. Number of permits issued to foreigners 2003-2007; by type of permit**



*Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)*

\* In 2007 data include the total number of documents issued to EU citizens and their family members.

In 2007, the number of resident permits for fixed period (23 240) insignificantly increased in comparison with 2006 (22 376). Permits holders were usually the citizens of the eastern-neighboring states of Poland (i.e. Ukraine, Belarus, Russian Federation) or citizens of Asian countries, mainly Viet Nam and Armenia (Table 6).

<sup>19</sup> It is worth underlining that both in 2006 and 2007 certain number of foreigners stayed in Poland on other basis than residence permits, i.e. they were not registered in the 'Pobyt' System. These were, for example, foreigners with residence visas.

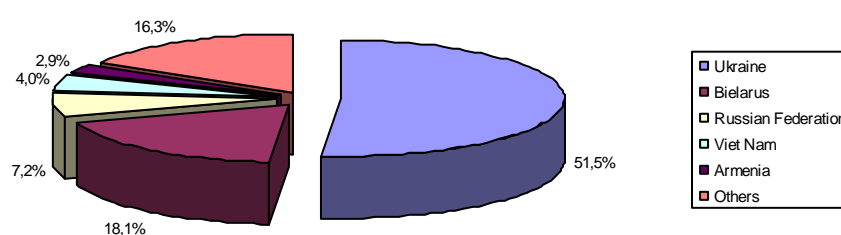
**Table 6. Number of residence permits for a fixed period issued in 2006 and 2007; by country of citizenship**

2006			2007		
Citizenship	Persons	%	Citizenship	Persons	%
Total:	<b>22 376</b>	<b>100,0</b>	Total:	<b>23 240</b>	<b>100,0</b>
Ukraine	7733	34,6	Ukraine	7 381	31,8
Belarus	1647	7,4	Biellarus	1 992	8,6
Viet Nam	1496	6,7	Viet Nam	1 496	6,4
Russian Federation	1393	6,2	Russian Federation	1 273	5,5
Armenia	1199	5,4	Armenia	1 265	5,4
Others	8908	39,7	Others	9 833	42,3

Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)

With regard to permits to settle, in 2007 the number of permits issued in Poland (3 124) decreased compared with the figures in 2006 (3 255). This slight decrease might be a result of a change in conditions for granting such permits, which was introduced in 2005<sup>20</sup>. Over the past years, no changes have occurred in the ranking of the main countries of origin of the citizens who were granted a permit to settle (i.e. Ukraine, Belarus, Russian Federation, Viet Nam and Armenia) – see Figure 8.

**Figure 8. Share of countries in the total number of permits to settle issued in 2007; as a percentage**

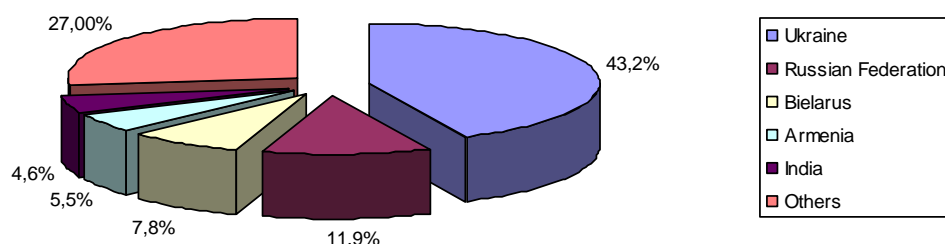


Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)

<sup>20</sup> Act of 22 April 2005 r. on amendment to the Act on foreigners and to the Act on granting protection to aliens on the territory of the Republic of Poland and to certain other acts [Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law) of 2005, Nr 94, item 788, Art. 1] introduced the long-term EU resident's residence permits which partially replaced the permit to settle issued previously.

With regard to a long-term EC resident's residence permit, foreigners in Poland have had a right to apply for it since October 2005. The number of permits issued in 2007 dropped to 804 as compared to 2006 (995).

**Figure 9. Share of countries in the total number of long-term EC resident's residence permits issued in 2007; as a percentage**



*Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)*

### **3.2. Contextual interpretations (legal, political and international factors)**

On July 20, 2007 the amendment of the “Aliens Act of 2003” and of some other acts came into force<sup>21</sup>. The amendment implemented the European Union’s directives on a specific procedure for admitting nationals for the purposes of scientific research<sup>22</sup>, and on the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary service<sup>23</sup> into the Polish legal system. Also provisions included in the Schengen Borders Code<sup>24</sup> (a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders) were taken into account in the amendment. The most important changes introduced to the Act of Aliens included:

1. The change in competences of public authorities with regard to migration policy and issues concerning Polish citizenship and repatriation. New authority was established (the Head of Office for Foreigners instead of the former President of the Office for Repatriation and Foreigners), competent with respect to entry of aliens in the territory of Poland, the residence in it, granting to aliens the refugee status, the tolerated status and temporary protection. Matters related to citizenship and repatriation were taken over by

<sup>21</sup> *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2007, No 120, item 818.

<sup>22</sup> 2005/71/EC, of 12 October 2005.

<sup>23</sup> 2004/114/EC, of 13 December 2004.

<sup>24</sup> 2006/562/EC, of 15 March 2006.

the Ministry of Interior and Administration. Minister of Interior and Administration was also assigned special responsibilities for coordination of activities related to migration policy. The tasks connected with elaborating migration policy came within the competence Department of Migration Policy, which was formed in the Ministry of Interior and Administration in July 2006.

2. Implementation of the second regularisation program (abolition) for undocumented migrants residing in Poland for at least 10 years. The first abolition in Poland took place in 2003. Approximately 3,500 thousand foreigners took advantage of it, mainly nationals of Vietnam and Armenia. The new regularisation was directed at those who, because of the short application period (only four months), did not manage to participate in the first regularisation. In addition, foreigners who took part in the first regularisation program of 2003 were not allowed to take part in the new program<sup>25</sup>.

The growing need for foreign workers in various branches of the economy resulted in the implementation of further privileges with regard to access to the Polish labour market in 2007. On July 20, 2007 an amendment to the ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy entered into force defining cases when foreigners can work without a work permit<sup>26</sup>. The amendment replaces the ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy, which had entered into force on September 1, 2006<sup>27</sup>. The most important changes introduced by the new ordinance included:

1. Prolonging the length of work in Poland without a work permit for third country nationals who occupy a position on the management boards of companies. They may work in Poland without a work permit provided that they have a residence work visa, and their stay in Poland is not longer than three months in the subsequent six months (previously up to 30 days in a calendar year).
2. Extending the right of nationals of neighboring countries - Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and Belarus - to work in Poland for three months in the six months period without a work permit, from agriculture, cultivation, and breeding to other sectors of the economy. In order to take up seasonal work in Poland, nationals of these countries still need a work visa which can be issued by a consul after submission by a foreigner a statement from an employer about the employer's intention to employ the person concerned. The statement needs to be registered in the local labour office in Poland. It

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<sup>25</sup> For details on the regularisation of 2007 see Section 5e.

<sup>26</sup> *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2007, No 120, item 824.

<sup>27</sup> *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2006, No 156, item 1116.

contains detailed information about the employer and about the foreigner (her/his name, date of birth, passport number, and permanent address). It also includes information about the type of job to be performed, and the precise dates of performing the work. From July 20, 2007 the entitlement to take up a job without a work permit was granted also to nationals of Ukraine, the Russian Federation, and Belarus who are already in Poland due to a work permit (they may change the employer), on the basis of the work visa or a temporary residence permit.

3. The group of foreigners entitled to work in Poland without a work permit was expanded to students of foreign schools taking up work within the framework of professional training organized on the basis of a contract between foreign schools and an employer, as well as persons participating in programs of cultural or educational exchange, humanitarian aid programs or student seasonal work programs, organized in an agreement with the Minister of Labour and Social Policy.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy ordinance, which entered into force on October 26, 2007<sup>28</sup>, introduced further privileges with regard to the foreigners' access to the Polish labour market. The regulation reduces fees paid by employers for applying for a work permit or a work permit extension for a foreigner.

In September 2007 the "Act on the Card of the Pole" was passed. The idea of partial restoration of the rights of Polish citizens with regard to people of Polish origins living at the territory of former Soviet Union originated already in the early 1990s. However, the concept was not carried out for a long time. The Act of 2007 provided the rules for granting the Card of the Pole. The Card of the Pole is a document stating adherence to the Polish nation and applies to Poles who live in the countries formerly belonging to the Soviet Union. The granting of the Card of the Pole, however, does not entitle to granting of the Polish citizenship, obtaining legal right to settle-down on the territory of the Republic of Poland or crossing the Polish border without a valid visa.

On August 18, 2007 the amendment to the Act on State Border Protection and Act on the Border Guard entered into force, introducing provisions that after entering the Schengen Zone the rules of crossing the borders would be regulated by the Schengen Borders Code, borders check on the interior land and sea borders with Germany, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Lithuania would be abolished on the night of December 21, 2007, airport border checks would be lifted no sooner than on March 29, 2008. Polish citizens and

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<sup>28</sup> *Dziennik Ustaw* (Journal of Law), 2007, No 195, item 1409.



foreigners living in Poland on the basis of a residence permit started to be entitled to the Schengen countries. Poland entered the Schengen Zone with eight other new member states (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia)<sup>29</sup>.

In order to coordinate all activities related to establishment of priorities for national migration policy, on the 14 February, 2007, under the terms of the Prime Minister regulation, Inter-ministerial Committee for Migrations was established. Representatives of ministries in charge of interior, foreign affairs, education, social security, labour and social policy, economy, health and finance were indicated as members of this committee as well as representatives of the Office of the Committee for European Integration, Central Statistical Office, Office for Foreigners, General Headquarters of the Border Guard and General Headquarters of Police. Main tasks of an Inter-ministerial Committee for Migrations includes:

- a. establishing tendencies in legislative and institutional changes in the field of migrations and submitting them to the Council of Ministers for adoption of a position;
- b. preparing propositions modifying competences in the field of migrations;
- c. coordination of interministerial cooperation;
- d. exchange of information and monitoring of the works in the European Union;
- e. cooperation with other units of governmental administration, local and regional self government and NGOs.

### **3.2.1. Admission categories**

In this report, by ‘admission category’ one understands the legal premises on the basis of which the foreigner residing abroad was entitled to enter / enter and reside on the territory of the Republic of Poland in 2007.

As a general rule, an alien entering the territory of the Republic of Poland in 2007 should have been obliged to possess the valid travel document, a visa<sup>30</sup> and the financial means (or the documents ensuring that his/her stay is financially secured, e.g. invitation) necessary to cover the costs of his/her entry into, transit through, residence on, and departure from the territory of the Republic of Poland as well as the authorization to enter into another state or to return to his/her country of origin<sup>31</sup>, if such authorization was required.

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<sup>29</sup> E. Kępińska, *Recent Trends in International Migration - The 2007 SOPEMI Report for Poland*.

<sup>30</sup> In cases specified by the Council Regulation No. 539/2001 of 15 March 2001; OJ L 81, 21.3.2001, p. 1–7.

<sup>31</sup> The requirements are not applied if a foreigner enters Poland on the basis of:

- international agreements, which foresee the exemption for foreigners from the obligation to possess such means, or a duty to cover the costs of the foreigner’s residence by Polish public authorities/institutions;

With regard to the purpose of entry and residence, 8 types of national visas could have been issued to an alien in 2007: airport visa; transit visa; entry visa (issued for the purpose of: repatriation<sup>32</sup> / resettlement as a member of closest family of a repatriate / entry on the basis of the residence permit for a fixed period or the permit to settle or long-term resident's EC residence permit granted to an alien / joining the citizen of the EU Member State/EEA Member State or other state whose citizens were entitled to benefit from the free movement of people on the basis of agreements concluded by that state with the European Community and its Member States<sup>33</sup>); residence visa; diplomatic visa; transit diplomatic visa; service visa and courier visa. The residence visa could have been issued for the purpose of: tourism; visit; participation in sport events; carrying out the economic activity; carrying out the cultural activity or participation in the international conferences; performance of the statutory functions by the representatives of the foreign state authority of the international organization; taking part in asylum procedure; carrying out work<sup>34</sup>; education, training or didactic; enjoying temporary protection and addressing extraordinary circumstances<sup>35</sup>.

- 
- agreements on local border traffic or agreements which define border crossing conditions at border passes on tourist routes crossing the border;
  - entry visa;
  - residence visa for the purpose of work;
  - residence visa for the purpose of temporary protection;
  - residence visa for the purpose of participation in asylum procedures;
  - residence card;
  - crossing the border for the purpose of providing charitable activity;
  - crossing the border for the purpose of rescue actions.

In addition, certain categories of foreigners (subject to ordinance of the Council of Ministers) entering Poland for the purpose of performing specific professional activities may have been exempted from the obligation of possessing the travel document – if they were in possession of documents confirming that their entry to Poland was related to professional activities in question – and/or financial means – if they did not incur any costs related to their stay in Poland.

<sup>32</sup> The foreigner with a status of *repatriant* acquired Polish citizenship at the moment of crossing Polish border.

<sup>33</sup> As of 26 August 2006, i.e. the entry into force of the 'Act of 14 July 2006 on the Entry into, Residence in and Exit from the Republic of Poland of Nationals of the European Union Member States and their Family Members', implementing the provisions of the Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States.

<sup>34</sup> Issued to a foreigner who obtained a promise to be issued a work permit (or a written declaration from the employer confirming intention to employ the foreigner, if work permit is not required)

<sup>35</sup> As provided in Art. 33 of the Polish Act of 2003 on Aliens, i.e. "The residence visa may be issued to an alien, despite of the circumstances that justify the refusal of the visa, if:

- 1) provisions of the Polish law require that he/she should appear in person before an agency of the Polish public authority;
- 2) his/her entry into the territory of the Republic of Poland is indispensable because of the necessity to undergo medical treatment to rescue directly his / her life, which he / she cannot undergo in other country;
- 3) an exceptional personal situation that requires the presence of an alien on the territory of the Republic of Poland has occurred;
- 4) it is required by the interest of the Republic of Poland;
- 5) there is well-founded reason to suspect that an alien is a victim of trafficking in human beings within the meaning of Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings (O.J. EC L

In order to be admitted to Poland, an alien residing abroad could also submit through the consul an application for granting a permit to reside for a fixed period. The permit could have been granted to an alien who inter alia:

1. (S/he) obtained a promise to issue the work permit or prolongation of such a promise or an employer's written declaration confirming intention to employ an alien if work permit is not required;
2. Carries out an economic activity in conformity with the regulations of the law in force in the Republic of Poland, which is beneficial to the national economy and in particular, contributes to the development of investments, transfer of technology, innovations or job creation;
3. Is a person whose achievements in the field of arts has been recognized and intends to continue his/her creative activity in the territory of the Republic of Poland;
4. Participates in training and occupational internships effected under programs of the European Union;
5. As a family member, intends to accompany a migrating worker referred to in the European Social Chart (Turin, 18 October 1961)<sup>36</sup>;
6. Is a spouse of a Polish citizen;
7. As a family member of an alien who legally resides on the territory of the Republic of Poland on the basis of residence permit of a given type<sup>37</sup>, intends to arrive for the purpose of family reunification;
8. Is a minor, born on the territory of the Republic of Poland, child of an alien, and resides on that territory without care;
9. Is a minor, born on the territory of the Republic of Poland, child of an alien possessing the permit to reside for a fixed period;
10. Possesses a long-term resident's EC residence permit granted by another member state of the European Union and is going to take up employment or carry out an economic activity in conformity with the regulations of the law in force in the Republic of Poland, to take up or continue studies or professional training, or demonstrates that there are circumstances that justify his/her residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland;

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203 of. 1.08.2002), and it has been confirmed by an authority competent with respect to conduct procedure on combating trafficking in human beings.”

<sup>36</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law) of 1999, Nr 8, item 67.

<sup>37</sup> i.e. on the basis of a permit to settle or a residence permit for a long-term EC resident's residence permit or a refugee status or, for at least 2 years, on the basis of a residence permits for a fixed period when – directly before submitting application for a family member – the permit was issued for no less than 1 year.

11. Is a member of a foreigner's family referred to in p.10, with whom s/he has resided on the territory of another member state of European Union and accompanies or intends to join him/her;
12. Is a victim of trafficking in human beings within the meaning of Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings (O.J. EC L 203 of. 1.08.2002), and fulfils jointly the following conditions:
  - a) resides on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
  - b) has undertaken cooperation with an authority competent with respect to conduct procedure on combating trafficking in human beings;
  - c) has terminated contacts with persons suspected of committing related to trafficking in human beings; if circumstance, on which he / she applies for this permit justifies his / her residence within the territory of the Republic of Poland for the period exceeding 3 months.
13. Intends to take up or to continue studies or professional training on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
14. Is a clergyman, member of religious order or an alumni of seminary, a novice/junior of catholic church or other church or other religious association;
15. Demonstrates, that there are circumstances justifying his/her residence on Polish territory for a period exceeding 3 months (especially family links with Polish citizen or EU/EEA citizen or citizen of a non-EEA state which benefits from the free movement of people on the basis or an agreement with the European Community and its Member States).

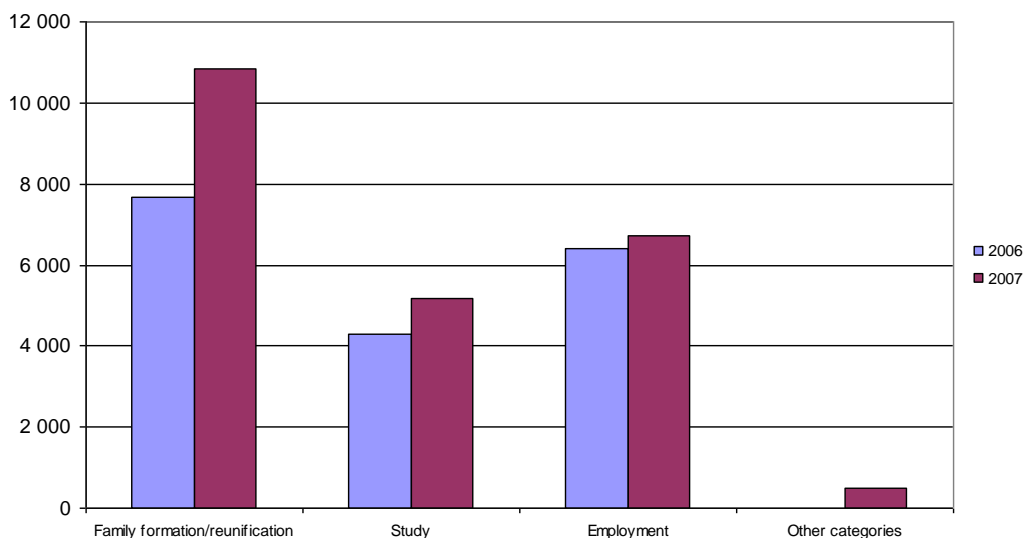
With regard to all residence permits issued in Poland, both on the basis of the applications submitted abroad and in the country: the residence permit for a fixed period in Poland could have been issued on the basis of different (more than 1) legal premises, yet for practical reasons, when preparing the 2007 migratory statistics, the permits were actually grouped by one of the admission categories (work / family reunification / study / other). In 2006, the purpose of family formation was the largest category among all residence permits for a fixed period issued to third country nationals<sup>38</sup>. This trend was maintained in 2007 – the

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<sup>38</sup> *Reminder:* Data on residence permits, includes all permits (not specifically the ones issued for the first time). In 2007, the procedure did not envisage the category of “prolongations of permits” nor “subsequent permits”, etc. All applications (even though the foreigner possessed a residence permit before) were examined according to the same procedure and as such, they appeared in the same category of Polish migratory statistics (permit issued).

category of family reunification remained the biggest (10 834), followed by employment (6 734) and study category (5 175).

**Figure 10. Number of all residence permits for fixed period issued in 2006 and 2007; by purpose**



*Source: Office for Foreigners (POBYT System)*

### **3.2.2. Non-admission categories**

In 2007, an alien was refused the issue of the visa / an alien was not admitted to Poland if:

1. the premises of issue of certain type of visa had not been met (see above, p. 25);
2. his/her data was recorded in the index of aliens whose residence in the territory of the Republic of Poland is undesirable;
3. he/she did not possess financial means necessary to cover costs of residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland;
4. issue of a visa might have constituted a threat to the state security and defence as well as to the public security and policy or if it would be in breach of the interests of the Republic of Poland;
5. period of validity of a travel document of an alien did not exceed 3 months from the date at which an alien must depart from the territory of the Republic of Poland on the basis of that visa;
6. the time limit of one year has not expired since the date of previous refusal of issue of a visa, and the alien has not presented any new circumstances of the case;
7. during the visa proceedings:

- a) he/she has submitted an application or documents which contain untruthful personal data or false information,
- b) he/she has testified untruthfully or has concealed the truth or has falsified or counterfeited a document for the purpose of using it as authentic or has used such document as authentic<sup>39</sup>.

An alien was refused the residence permit for a fixed period / was not admitted to Poland, if:

1. he/she had not fulfill the conditions indispensable for issuing the permit (see above, p. 26, 27);
2. his/her data had been recorded in the register of aliens, whose residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland is undesirable;
3. circumstances of the case demonstrate, that the purpose of his/her entry into or residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland had been or would be other than the one declared<sup>40</sup>,
4. he/she had applied for the permit on the basis of the marriage concluded with a Polish citizen or an alien residing on the territory of the Republic of Poland<sup>41</sup> and the marriage has been concluded for the purpose of abuse by an applicant the provisions on granting the residence permit for a fixed period;
5. it had been justified by the state security and defence as well as by the public security and policy or if it would be in breach of the interests of the Republic of Poland;
6. during the procedure for granting the residence permit for a fixed period an alien:

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<sup>39</sup> In addition, subject to final verification of Border Guard Commandant at the moment of border crossing, a visa might have been cancelled if:

- data of an alien is recorded in the index of aliens whose residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland is undesirable;
- there is a fear that entry or residence of an alien may constitute a threat to the state security and defence as well as to the public security and policy or if it would be in breach of the interests of the Republic of Poland;
- period of validity of the travel document of an alien does not exceed 3 months from the date at which an alien must depart from the territory of the Republic of Poland according to this visa;
- an alien while giving testimony intended as the evidence in the proceedings conducted by the agencies referred to in this Act has testified untruthfully or has concealed the truth or has falsified or counterfeited a document for the purpose of using it as authentic or has used such document as authentic;
- circumstances of the case demonstrate that the purpose of alien's entry or residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland was other than the one declared.

<sup>40</sup> Not applicable to an alien, who is a spouse of a Polish citizen or a person who has been granted the permit to settle or the long-term resident's EC residence permit on the territory of the Republic of Poland.

<sup>41</sup> On the basis of a permit to settle or a long-term resident's EC residence permit or a refugee status or, for at least 2 years, on the basis of a residence permits for fixed period when – directly before submitting application for a family member – the permit was issued for no less than 1 year.

- a) had submitted the application or documents which contain untruthful personal data or false information,
- b) had testified untruthfully or has concealed the truth or has falsified or counterfeited a document for the purpose of using it as authentic or has used such document as authentic;
7. he/she had been diagnosed the illness or infection, that is the subject of obligatory medical treatment according to the act of 6 September 2001 on diseases and infections<sup>42</sup> or there had been a suspicion of such disease or infection and the alien had refused to undergo medical treatment<sup>43</sup>;
8. he/she had not performed fiscal obligations to the State Treasury<sup>44</sup>;
9. he / she had resided illegally on the territory of the Republic of Poland<sup>45</sup>.

**Table 7. Number of persons to whom the residence permit for a fixed period was refused in 2006 and 2007; by citizenship**

Citizenship	Number of persons to whom residence permit for a fixed period was refused in 2006	Citizenship	Number of persons to whom residence permit for a fixed period was refused in 2007
Ukraine	579	Ukraine	442
Viet Nam	299	Viet Nam	176
Armenia	281	Armenia	114
Belarus	110	China	105
Russian Federation	109	Belarus	97
Bulgaria	72	Russian Federation	91
Turkey	58	Albania	61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 018</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 636</b>

*Source: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), "2007 Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe. A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data from 20 States."*

As far as the number of persons to whom residence permit for a fixed period was refused is concerned, in 2007 the figures show a decrease of 19% compared to 2006. In this statistics Ukraine, Viet Nam and Armenia continued to be main countries of origin in 2007 (Table 7).

<sup>42</sup> Dziennik Ustaw (Journal of Law), 2001, No 126, item 1384.

<sup>43</sup> *Op. cit.* (footnote 53).

<sup>44</sup> *Op. cit.* (footnote 53).

<sup>45</sup> *Op. cit.* (footnote 53).

#### **4. REFUSALS, APPREHENSIONS AND REMOVALS**

Data provided in this section comes from the records managed by the Border Guard Headquarters. In general, when compared to 2006, in 2007 the important decrease was observed in the number of refusals of entry. As for apprehension number, a decrease recorded since 2003 continued also in 2007. With regard to removals from Poland in 2007, the insignificant increase was noted.

##### **4.1. Analysis and interpretation of statistics**

###### **4.1.1. Refusals**

In 2007, 32 188 foreigners have been refused entry into the territory of the Republic of Poland by the Border Guards (40 282 in 2006 – decrease of 20,1%). No significant changes in factors potentially influencing the number of refusals of entry were observed.

There were changes observed in the main countries of citizenship of refused migrants compared with the previous year. For the third year running, decisions on refusal of entry were mostly issued to the citizens of :

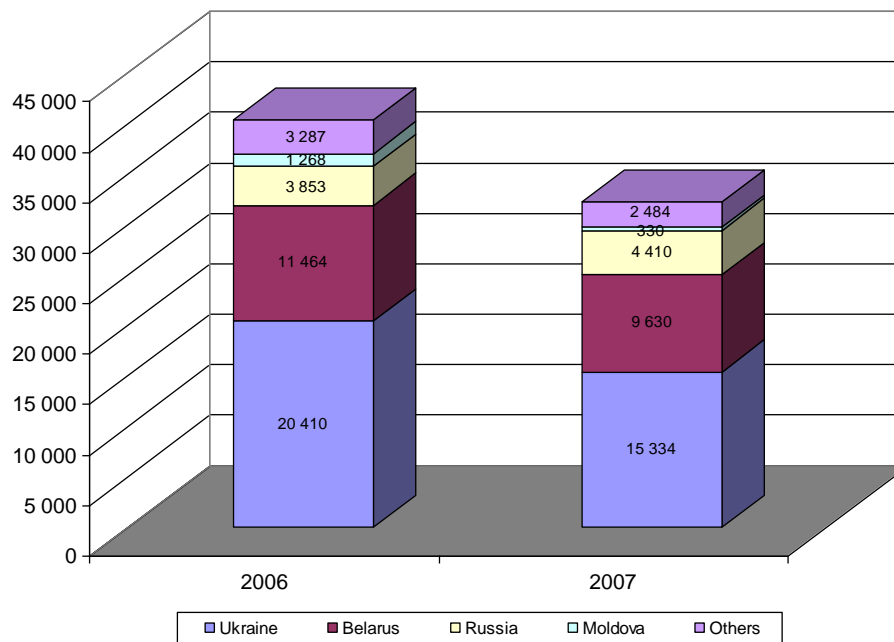
- Ukraine – 15 334 (20 410 in 2006);
- Belarus – 9 630 (11 464 in 2006);
- Russian Federation – 4 410 (3 853 in 2006).

The refusals issued to citizens of the aforementioned states (amounting to 29 374) constituted for 91,3% of a general number of refusals issued to third-country nationals in Poland in 2007. Other refused persons were the citizens of: Moldova – 330, China – 239, Kazakhstan – 180, Turkey – 170, India – 162, Nigeria – 153, Viet Nam – 109 (Figure 11).

A decrease by 70% in refusals of entry for Moldovan citizens was due to the Romania's and Bulgaria accessions to the EU in January 2007. Apprehended Moldovan citizens increasingly used Romanian falsified or counterfeited passports or ID cards. In general, the number of non-Romanian persons using Romanian travel documents to cross the Polish borders has increased.



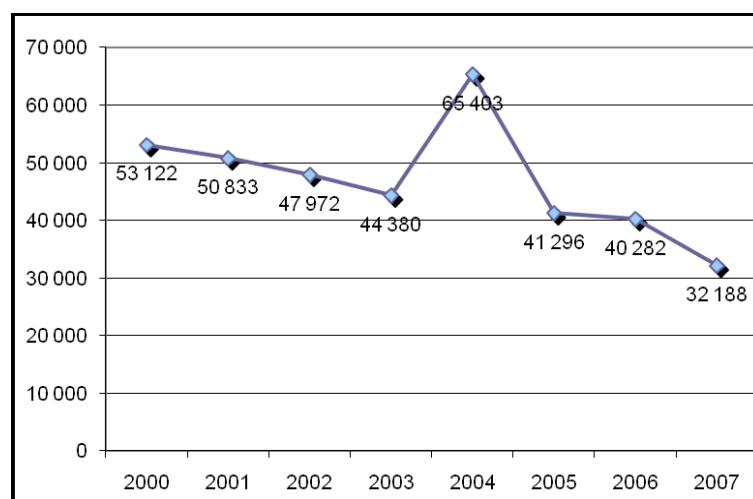
**Figure 11. Number of entry refusals issued by Polish Border Guards to third-country nationals in 2007; by citizenship**



*Source: Bureau for Strategic Analyses of the Border Guard's Headquarters*

A substantial increase of entry refusals was observed especially for citizens of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. This was related to discovering the smuggling of Polish visas out of Polish consulates, especially in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) and also with an increase in the use of false and falsified residence documents for the purpose of study or work<sup>46</sup>. For detailed figures concerning refusals of entry between 2000-2007 see Figure 12.

**Figure 12. Entry refusals to Poland 2000 – 2007**



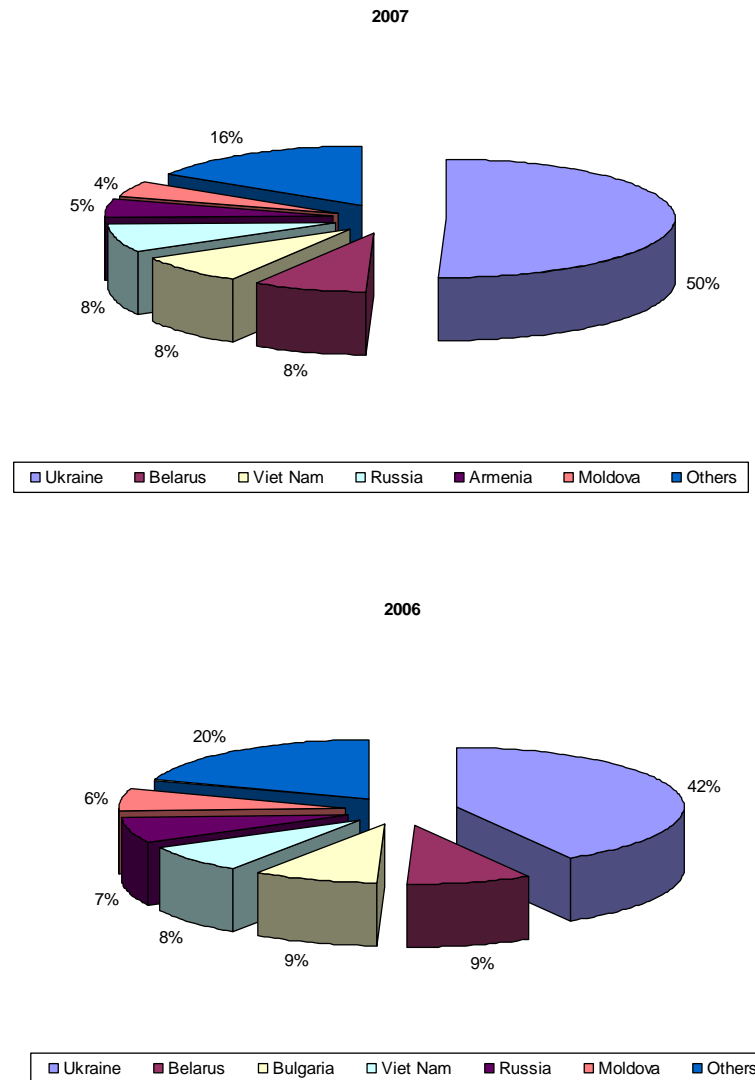
*Source: Bureau for Strategic Analyses of the Border Guard's Headquarters*

<sup>46</sup> International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), "2007 Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe. A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data from 20 States."

#### 4.1.2. Apprehensions

In 2007, the number of detected cases of illegal residence of foreigners in the territory of the Republic of Poland dropped. Altogether, 4 544 apprehensions of illegally-resident third-country nationals were noted in 2007 (6 452 in 2006). Like in 2006, overwhelming majority of the apprehended aliens were nationals of Ukraine 2 278 (2 690 in 2006) and Belarus 382 (602 in 2006). In addition, one should mention a significant number of Vietnamese 370 (490 in 2006) and Russian 365 (428 in 2006) citizens apprehended in 2007 (Figure 13). The citizens of Bulgaria who in 2006 constituted the third main apprehended group of foreigners were no longer included in the generation of 2007 statistics due to EU accessions of the country.

**Figure 13. Share of countries in the total number of apprehensions of illegally resident third country nationals in 2007 and 2006; as a percentage**



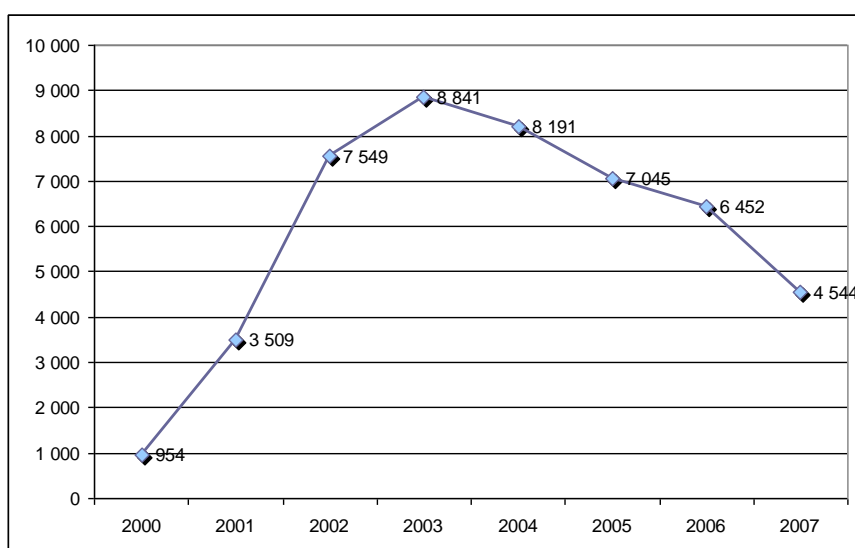
*Source: Bureau for Strategic Analyses of the Border Guard's Headquarters*

An increase in apprehensions of aliens who had legally or illegally stayed in Poland and had planned to illegally leave the country and move to the other EU Member States soon after the Schengen Zone enlargement was recorded<sup>47</sup>.

A decrease in apprehensions of foreigners illegally residing in the territory of the Republic of Poland might have been an effect of various actions undertaken by the Polish Border Guard, introduced in the previous years in order to enhance the control of legality of residence of foreigners in the territory of the Republic of Poland. As these actions often were reported by the media, they might have caused a certain ‘preventive effect’. Additionally, strengthened border control was related to the Poland’s preparation for the accession to the Schengen Zone on 21 December, 2007.

Statistics on apprehensions of illegally resident third-country nationals in Poland recorded between 2000 and 2007 is presented in Figure 14.

**Figure 14. Apprehensions of illegally resident third-country nationals in Poland 2000 – 2007**



*Source: Bureau for Strategic Analyses of the Border Guard's Headquarters*

#### **4.1.3. Removals**

In 2007, 9 097 foreigners were issued decision on expulsion or on obligation to leave the territory of Republic of Poland which is around 0,3% more than in 2006 (9 066). The most important nationalities in 2007 were:

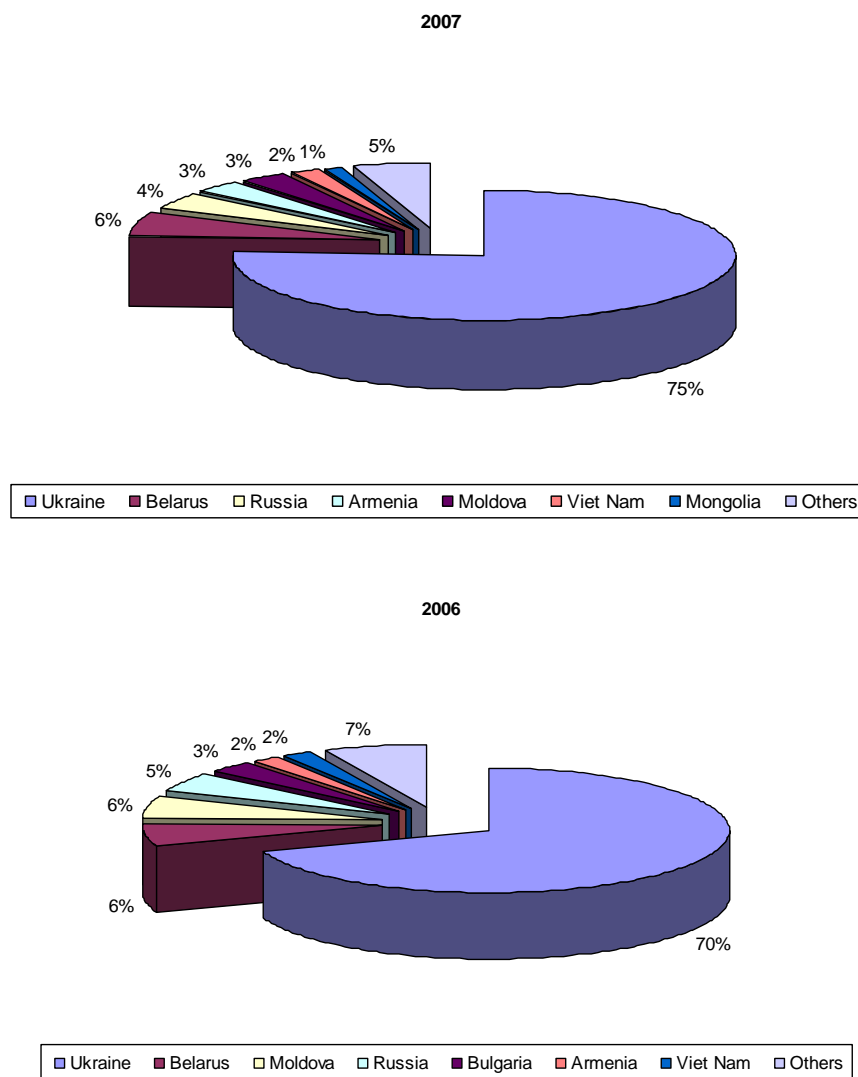
- Ukraine - 6 859 (6 353 in 2006),

<sup>47</sup> International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), “2007 Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe. A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data from 20 States.”

- Belarus - 590 (532),
- Russian Federation - 356 (414),
- Armenia - 273 (205),
- Moldova - 256 (516),
- Viet Nam - 226 (155).

For detailed breakdown concerning the third-country nationals removed from Poland in 2006 and 2007 by citizenship see Figure 15.

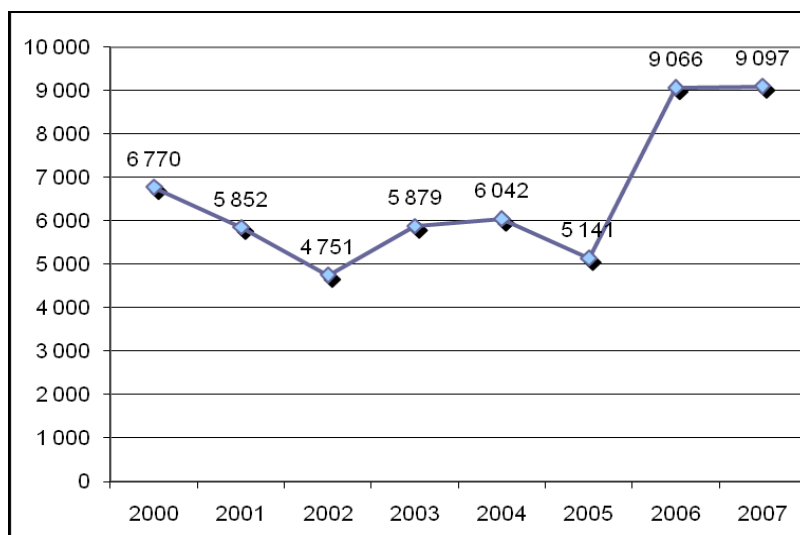
**Figure 15. Share of countries in the total number of third-country nationals removed from Poland in 2007 and 2006; as a percentage**



*Source: Bureau for Strategic Analyses of the Border Guard's Headquarters*

Figure 16 illustrates the figures on the third-country nationals removed from Poland between 2000 and 2007.

**Figure 16. Removals of third-country nationals in Poland 2000-2007**



*Source: Bureau for Strategic Analyses of the Border Guard's Headquarters*

In all three categories (refusals, apprehensions, removals) one can observe that the citizens of the eastern-neighboring states of Poland, i.e. Ukraine and Belarus formed the largest citizenship group. The citizens of Russian Federation, Armenia and Moldova also constituted numerous groups. As far as apprehensions are concerned, one should mention the citizens of Viet Nam who represent the third main country of origin in Polish apprehensions statistics.

In general, citizens of Ukraine (despite observed, since 1999, decrease tendency in their apprehensions), continuously created an important group related to irregular migration. In 2007, national of Ukraine still largely dominated among the apprehended aliens (illegal residence), constituting 50% of the total number of apprehensions. The reason for such an intensive migration from Ukraine to Poland is the geographical proximity of two countries – it strongly facilitates economic and trade activities as well as a temporary migration for working purposes and it frequently indicates the visa overstaying or work without all the proper permits.

Another “risky” category were asylum seekers who, during running asylum procedure, absconded from the refugee reception centers in order to undertake an attempt of illegal border crossing to Germany or Slovakia / Czech Republic and further to Western European states or Scandinavia. In Poland, this would refer mainly to asylum seekers declaring Chechen

nationality. One needs to consider that, overall, they constitute the dominant group of asylum seekers in Poland.

#### **4.2. Contextual interpretations (legal, political and international factors)**

On the 18<sup>th</sup> August 2007 the amendment to the Act on State Border Protection and on the Border Guard entered into force (see section 3.2.). Among the most important changes introduced by the amendment were:

- abolishing the border control on land and maritime borders,
- introducing compensatory measures: enhanced control on the international transportation routes in border regions as well as inside the country,
- including the prevention of terrorist activities among the responsibilities of the Border Guard.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2007 the Agreement between the Republic of Poland and the Czech Republic on co-operation in combating organized crime, public order protection and co-operation in border regions entered into force.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of December 2007 the Polish-German Centre for Border, Police and Customs Services Co-operation replacing three Polish-German contact points for co-operation of border services was opened in Swiecko at the Polish-German border.

The Polish Border Guard continued participation in different forms of international bilateral co-operation. In particular, with Ukraine, Georgia, Vietnam, Slovakia and Estonia. Polish officers have also participated in activities of Frontex and other EU bodies including participation in joint operations<sup>48</sup>.

There were no significant procedural modifications concerning cases of identified illegal entry, illegal residence and return since 2006, which might have influenced illegal immigration to Poland in 2007. As for institutional changes:

1. The Operational Support Department was established within the Border Guard to assist regional units in performing their tasks under new conditions after entering the Schengen Zone;
2. The Border Guard Aviation Bureau was created to manage growing number of Border Guard helicopters and aircrafts.

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<sup>48</sup> International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), “2007 Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smuggling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe. A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data from 20 States.”

In 2007 the reason for irregular migration to Poland was, as in the previous year, mainly the lack of economical stability in Ukraine, in Belarus and in Moldova. Weak economic condition of financial and administrative institutions in those countries, high unemployment rate and low wages led to economic migration to Poland and other Western European countries, smuggling of goods and (organized) border crimes (illegal migration, criminal groups engaged in smuggling of goods and people, etc.).

## 5. **OPTIONAL: OTHER DATA AND INFORMATION AVAILABLE**

a) *Brain gain/drain: Health sector, Education, Science and research, IT-Sector*

b) *Unskilled Labour Migration: Domestic, Agriculture, Construction*

For certain data on a) and b) see Table II (Annex).

c) *Migration based on bi- and multilateral arrangements: seasonal labour, labour migration in combination with training*

d) *Illegal immigration*

e) *Regularisations*

In 2007, the Act on Aliens of 2003 was amended. The amendment introduced, inter alia, the second regularisation program for migrants illegally staying in Poland. Abovementioned foreigners were entitled to participate in the program provided that they fulfilled the following conditions:

- they have stayed on the territory of Poland continuously at least since 1 January 1997 (any possible intermission of stay should be not longer than six months, and the period of all the interruptions should not exceed 10 months),
- they would submit an application for a year-long temporary residence permit within 6 months from the day the Act entered into force (20 July 2007 - 20 January 2008),
- they would indicate the premises where they intend to stay,
- they have obtained the work promise from an employer or they have enough financial means to cover necessary expenses, without the need to use material aid from social assistance funds within the period of 1 year,
- their stay could not constitute a threat to the state security and defence as well as to the public security and policy.

The foreigners who meet the above conditions were issued a residence permit for a fixed period of one year. According to data provided by the Office for Foreigners, between July 20, 2007 and May 31, 2008, 1,992 applications for a one-year temporary residence permit were submitted. These applications concerned 2026 foreigners from 28 countries. Like in 2003, Vietnamese and Armenians comprised two major groups of applicants, accounting, correspondingly, for 56% (1,123 application) and 29% (577 applications) of all applications<sup>49</sup>,

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<sup>49</sup> In 2003, Vietnamese and Armenians accounted for 46% and 38% of all applications respectively.



followed by Ukraine (109 applications; 115 persons), China (42 applications; 42 persons), the Russian Federation (36 applications; 43 persons) and Mongolia (33 applications; 35 persons). The bulk of applications were submitted in Mazowieckie province (1 456 applications; 73%). Łódzkie (137 applications; 7%), Śląskie (117 applications; 6%), and Małopolskie (90 applications; 5%) followed. Between 20 July, 2007 and 14 January, 2008, one-year temporary residence permits were granted to 101 persons, mainly in Łódzkie province. Among illegally staying foreigners who received it there were 58 nationals of Armenia, 13 nationals of Vietnam, and 8 nationals of the Russian Federation. The process of examining applications is still in progress.

*f) Naturalisations*

See Table I in the Annex.

*g) Cross-border labour employment*

*h) Return migration, including in the context of circular migration*

*i) Emigration*

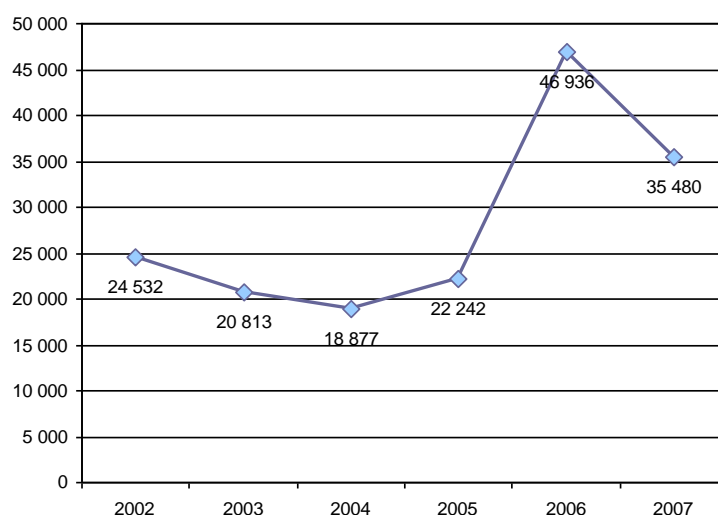
Data for this section were provided by the Central Statistical Office on the basis of the administrative sources, i.e. *PESEL* System and statistical survey which means that it refers only to ‘registered’ migratory movements (see section 1.1 – ‘*Methodology*’ and also section 3 – ‘*Migration flows*’) and on the basis of the estimates of the number of persons (permanent residents of Poland) staying temporarily abroad.

Poland has been a country of emigration since the 1990s, yet after Poland’s accession to the EU (1 May 2004) this trend significantly accelerated. The population of over 38 million people constitutes a significant emigration potential. The large-scale emigration from Poland after 1 May 2004 can be attributed mainly to the introduction of the free movement of people principle and the opening of labour markets by some of the “old” EU countries (EU-15). The EU-15 Member States remained split over facilitating access to their labour markets. Only three of them chose to open up their labour markets for new member states in 2004: the United Kingdom, Ireland and Sweden.

So far Poland have kept separate statistics of persons leaving the country permanently (definite migration) and persons temporarily staying abroad. ‘Permanent migration’ in 2007

amounted to 35.5 thousand persons, while in 2004 to 18.9 thousand persons. The majority of emigrants moved to other EU countries (Figure 17).

**Figure 17. Emigration from Poland for permanent residence in 2002-2007**  
(in thousands)

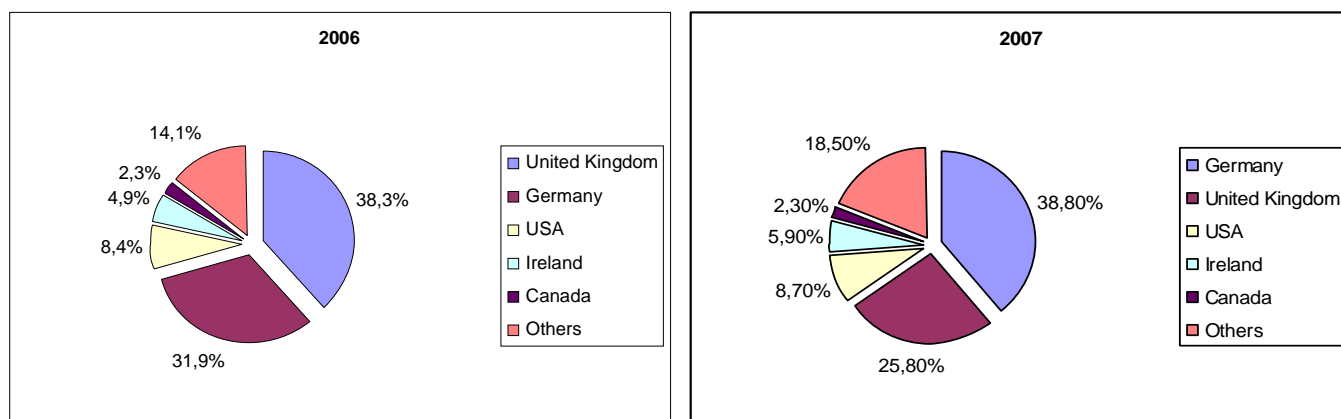


*Source: Administrative data concerning deregistrations from permanent residence due to departure abroad from Poland for permanent residence. Since 2006, the PESEL register has been the primary source of data.*

Along with scale of the emigration phenomenon, the destination of ‘permanent migration’ has changed as well. Apparently, the catalogue of destination countries for permanent migrants from Poland has become more diversified than in the 1990s, when the majority of migrants headed for only three countries, namely Germany, the United States and Canada. Due to opening of the labour markets by certain “old-EU countries”, the leading position of Germany, which for years has remained the main destination of Polish emigration (owing to geographical proximity), in 2007 was overtaken by the United Kingdom. Poles tended to move less often also to United States and Canada. Instead, Ireland has gained popularity making it one of the most important destination of the Poles among EU countries. As already mentioned above, one of the main reasons for this trend can be found in opening the labour markets by the European countries and in the economic reasons (possibility to improve the financial situation of the migrants). It is worth highlighting that Germany<sup>50</sup> in 2007 was still the main host European country receiving the nationals of Poland (Figure 18).

<sup>50</sup> Germany maintained the EU transition measures concerning labour movement restrictions beyond the two transition years (Polish citizens in 2007 intending to work in Germany still needed to hold a work permit).

**Figure 18. Emigration from Poland for permanent residence in 2006 and 2007; by country of destination**  
(% of total number of emigrants)



Source: Administrative data concerning deregistrations from permanent residence due to departure abroad from Poland for permanent residence. Since 2006, the PESEL register has been the source of data.

It is very difficult to estimate the emigration flows of Poles who left the country after opening the labour market for the new EU Member States after 1 May 2004 because not all emigrants declare the fact of their emigration to the local authorities. The figures of Polish emigrants between 2002 and 2007 nearly quadrupled (in 2007 – 72.8 thousand, in 2002 – 16.6 thousand). It should be noted that these data come from the temporarily absent population cyclic survey carried out by CSO (with regard to temporary stay abroad longer than 3 months). Similar dynamic of changes is revealed in other studies (e.g. EU-SILC and LFS).

According to the Central Statistical Office estimates, at the end of 2007, approximately 2.27 million of Poles were staying temporarily abroad (about 6% of Polish population), about 1.92 million in Europe and about 1.86 million of people in the European Union countries, an increase of 16% compared to 2006. Data covers also number of Poles emigrated on a long-term basis, regardless of their residence status. A great majority of Polish emigrants who left the country between May 2004 and the end of 2007 - stays abroad with intention of finding employment (80-90%). Despite successive emigration growth, a decrease in emigration dynamic has been recorded in 2007. Most of Poles have been residing in the United Kingdom (690 thousand), Germany (490 thousand), Ireland (200 thousand) and Netherlands (98 thousand). It is estimated, that the number of persons living abroad for at least one year, thus being a residents of the other countries amounted to 1.4 million.

j) Border controls<sup>51</sup>

Approximately 22% decrease of apprehensions for illegal border crossing was observed in 2007 compared to 2006. Altogether 2 143 (2 741 in 2006) third-country nationals were apprehended. Ukrainian citizens still constituted the largest group of apprehended in 2007, followed by citizens of Russian Federation (mainly of Chechen origin) – 322, Moldova – 151, Vietnam – 103, Belarus – 58, China – 54, Georgia – 45 and Armenia – 44. The overall decrease in apprehensions was visible especially in case of Moldovan (57%) and Vietnamese (48) citizens compared to 2006<sup>52</sup>.

k) *Student Migration, educational success rates*

l) *Migration for self employment and entrepreneurship*

m) *Intra-corporate Migration*

n) *Fertility/Mortality rates of third country nationals*

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<sup>51</sup> Border should be 'External Border' as defined in Article 2(2) of Regulation (EC) 562/2006, i.e. "Member States' land borders, including river and lake borders, sea borders and their airports, river ports, sea ports and lake ports, provided that they are not internal borders." This includes airports with flights outside Schengen. For the UK and Ireland, any airport with flights overseas is an external border.

<sup>52</sup> International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), “2007 Yearbook on Illegal Migration, Human Smugling and Trafficking in Central and Eastern Europe. A Survey and Analysis of Border Management and Border Apprehension Data from 20 States.”

## ANNEX

**Table I. Persons who acquired Polish citizenship in 2007 compared to 2006;  
by citizenship**

CITIZENSHIP	2006	2007
Afganistan	1	3
Albania	4	2
Algieria	2	3
Armenia	15	24
Australia		1
Austria	2	1
Azerbaijan	2	1
Bangladesh	2	
Belarus	63	108
Belgium	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina		5
Brasil	1	4
Bulgaria	7	14
Canada	6	16
China	5	1
Columbia	2	2
Congo	3	
Croatia		3
Cuba	1	1
Czech Republic		3
Denmark		2
Ecuador		
Egypt	3	3
Etiopia	1	1
Finland		8
France	1	9
Georgia	2	7
Great Britain		6
Greece	1	1
Hungary		1
India	5	13
Indonesia		2
Iran		6
Iraq		6
Israel	1	8

Italy	2	5
Ivory Coast		1
Jemen	2	4
Jordan		4
Kazakhstan	7	9
Kenia		3
Kyrgystan	3	
Laos	1	
Latvia	1	
Liban	1	5
Liberia		1
Libia	3	
Lithuania	7	11
Macedonia	4	4
Mali		1
Marocco		3
Mexico		1
Moldova	5	17
Mongolia	3	9
Namibia		1
Netherlands		2
New Zealand		1
Nigeria		1
Norway	2	1
Pakistan	7	
Panama	1	
Peru	1	1
Philippines	3	
RFN	1	38
Romania	2	3
Russia	107	101
Senegal	1	1
Serbia and Montenegro	2	1
Slovakia	1	11
Stateless persons	1	21
Sudan	1	6
Sweden	7	26
Switzerland		4
Syria	2	8
Tadjikistan	2	
Tanzania	1	
Thailand		1

Tunisia	1	5
Turkey	18	2
Uganda		2
Ukraine	312	532
Unidentified		2
USA	6	21
Uzbekistan	3	
Venezuela		1
Vietnam	22	43
Yugoslavia	1	10
Zambia	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1190</b>

*Source: Data of the Department for Citizenship and Repatriation of the Ministry of Interior and Administration*

**Table II. Work permits in Poland in 2006; by citizenship and the nature of employment**

Nationality	TOTAL	of which: by qualification				of which: by occupation								
		managers, experts, consultants		skilled workers	unskilled workers	IT workers	Lawyers	artists	medical stuff			teachers		delegated employees
		total	of which: owners						total	of which: doctors	nurses	total	of which: foreign language teachers	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12153</b>	<b>4438</b>	<b>1799</b>	<b>3738</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>215</b>
ALBANIA	13	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ALGERIA	9	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARGENTINA	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARMENIA	304	175	128	37	20	3	0	4	2	1	0	8	1	1
AUSTRALIA	36	17	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	13	7	6
AUSTRIA	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	21	9	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
BANGLADESH	8	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BELARUS	855	164	55	389	35	6	10	30	11	10	1	40	19	0
BOLIVIA	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	23	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BRASIL	55	16	2	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1
BURKINA FASO	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAMEROON	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANADA	94	56	21	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	28	15	7
CHAD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
CHILE	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINA – HONGKONG	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINA - TAIWAN	26	19	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHINA (EXCL. TAIWAN)	801	495	267	169	5	32	2	4	3	2	0	6	3	6
CROATIA	43	17	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
COLUMBIA	10	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
CONGO	7	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COSTA RICA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CUBA	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECUADOR	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
EGYPT	26	9	4	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
ETHIOPIA	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
FRANCE	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGIA	62	9	3	4	40	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
GERMANY	11	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
GHANA	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUINEA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
HONDURAS	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIA	434	268	56	59	7	23	0	1	1	1	0	7	1	28
INDONESIA	34	9	0	15	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
IRAN	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
IRAQ	7	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISRAEL	97	88	57	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
IVORY COAST	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAMAICA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAPAN	456	383	115	35	0	1	8	4	0	0	0	4	1	99
JEMEN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
JORDAN	11	5	1	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
KAZAHSTAN	28	17	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
KENIA	8	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
KYRGYSTAN	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAOS	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



LIBAN	15	8	7	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIBYA	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
MACEDONIA	22	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MALESIA	10	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
MALI	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAROCCO	14	3	0	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
MAURITIUS	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
MEXICO	31	24	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
MOLDOVA	971	17	1	783	92	2	0	13	0	0	0	1	0	0
MONGOLIA	90	35	18	6	2	1	0	0	32	14	0	2	1	0
MONTENEGRO	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEPAL	29	1	0	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
NIGERIA	56	10	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
NORTH KOREA	44	35	8	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PAKISTAN	22	14	6	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
PALESTINE	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
PARAGUAY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERU	9	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILIPPINS	55	14	0	14	13	7	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	534	425	109	61	1	6	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	21
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	25	15	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
ROMANIA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RUSSIA	419	215	79	68	3	8	3	29	5	2	1	20	5	7
SENEGAL	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SERBIA	61	17	3	4	3	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	2	0
SINGAPUR	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SRI LANKA	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATELESS PERSONS	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
SUDAN	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SWITZERLAND	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SYRIA	79	17	11	33	2	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0
TAILAND	77	12	1	29	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TAJKISTAN	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
TANZANIA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUNESIA	31	11	3	10	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TURKEY	570	231	116	218	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4
UGANDA	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UKRAINE	3851	584	189	1414	513	60	14	102	54	34	8	250	204	1
USA	345	222	93	3	2	11	1	4	0	0	0	69	31	21
UZBEKISTAN	108	9	1	75	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
VENEZUELA	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIET NAM	1064	666	390	218	25	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ZIMBABWE	8	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Migration Department of the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy

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