



AD HOC QUERY ON 2021.23 Statelessness statistics in the EU

Requested by EMN NCP Luxembourg on 26 April 2021

Responses from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden (23 in Total)

Disclaimer:

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1. Background information

Statelessness is a global phenomenon that is also present in the European Union. At the end of 2018, UNHCR estimated the total number of stateless persons in the European Union plus Norway at 399 283 individuals. This includes both stateless individuals and persons of undetermined nationality.[1] This approach can be misleading as persons with undetermined nationality are not stateless persons. However, According to UNHCR and UNICEF in 2017 there were 2.100 children registered as stateless.[2]

Statelessness is a legal anomaly, which can prevent those concerned from accessing fundamental human, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. As a result, such persons often live in conditions of protracted marginalisation and discrimination, facing numerous difficulties, such as the inability to receive medical assistance, enrol in educational programmes, acquire property, obtain legal employment, marry or open a bank account.

Even though statelessness can occur in various contexts, its most common causes include state succession, ill-defined or discriminatory nationality laws, and arbitrary deprivation of nationality. Statelessness can also be a consequence of forced displacement and forced migration and can result when people face difficulties accessing civil registration documents, including birth certificates, necessary to acquire or confirm nationality.

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In the context of migration, statelessness has been an abandoned issue as the numbers of stateless persons coming to the European Union are very low and it is a very complex and technical issue. The legal framework of statelessness is very thin and it is mainly based on the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954 and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness of 1961.

Also, there have been many myths around statelessness regarding that recognising statelessness can be a “pull factor.

One of the missions of the EMN Platform on Statelessness is to collect information that will allow “to achieve the objectives of reducing the number of stateless people, strengthening their protection and reducing the risk of discrimination.”

Seeing that the UNHCR is implementing its 10-year campaign to end statelessness by 2024, the EMN Platform on Statelessness would like to do a mapping exercise in order to determine what is the state of play of statelessness in the Member States from a statistical perspective.

[1] Data extracted from UNHCR “Global Trends - Forced Displacement 2018” Annex - Table 7. “With respect to persons under UNHCR’s statelessness mandate, this figure includes persons of concern covered by two separate Latvian laws. 174 persons fall under the Republic of Latvia’s Law on Stateless Persons of 17 February 2004. 224,670 of the persons fall under Latvia’s 25 April 1995 Law on the Status of those Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or Any Other State (“Non-citizens”). In the specific context of Latvia, the “Non-citizens” enjoy the right to reside in Latvia ex lege and a set of rights and obligations generally beyond the rights prescribed by the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, including protection from removal, and as such the “Non-citizens” may currently be considered persons to whom the Convention does not apply in accordance with Article 1.2(ii).”

[2] “UNHCR and UNICEF urge action in Europe to end childhood statelessness” 14 February 2019. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/en-ie/news/press/2019/2/5c654e634/unhcr-unicef-urge-action-europe-end-childhood-statelessness.html>

2. Questions

1. What definition do you use for stateless persons (e.g. definition used in the 1954 Convention, national definition)? Note: Do not include non-citizens or individuals with unknown nationality.
2. What is the number of stateless persons who are reported as residing in the territory of your Member State?
3. From the numbers that you provide when answering question 2, can you please disaggregate between adults (and if possible disaggregated by gender) and minors?
4. How many applications for recognition of stateless status were filed in your Member State in 2019 and 2020? Please disaggregate between adults and minors if possible.
5. Which are the three principal regions/countries from where the applicants for stateless persons claim to be from?

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6. What are the main reasons that the applicants claim as the basis for the application (e.g. state succession, coming from a non-recognised state, discriminatory national laws, arbitrary deprivation of nationality, etc.)

7. How many stateless status were granted by your Member State during 2019 and 2020?

We would very much appreciate your responses by **25 May 2021**.

3. Responses

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		Wider Dissemination ²	
	EMN NCP Austria	No	This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.
	EMN NCP Belgium	Yes	1. Article 1 of the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons defines a stateless person as being "a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law". Belgian law does not include a definition of a stateless person, but given the <u>direct effect of the 1954 Convention</u> , the 1954 Convention definition applies. The Immigration Office and the National Register (the Central Population Register) register as a

¹ If possible at time of making the request, the Requesting EMN NCP should add their response(s) to the query. Otherwise, this should be done at the time of making the compilation.

² A default "Yes" is given for your response to be circulated further (e.g. to other EMN NCPs and their national network members). A "No" should be added here if you do not wish your response to be disseminated beyond other EMN NCPs. In case of "No" and wider dissemination beyond other EMN NCPs, then for the Compilation for Wider Dissemination the response should be removed and the following statement should be added in the relevant response box: "This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further."


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			<p>'stateless person' only those persons who are recognized as such following the <u>appropriate procedure at national level (decision of a tribunal)</u>. Only those persons are counted as stateless persons in statistics produced by the Immigration Office.</p> <p>For a more detailed account of the procedure for Statelessness, please see https://www.cgrs.be/en/stateless-persons.</p> <p>2. On 1 January 2020, 1.019 were <u>registered</u> as Stateless in Belgium according to Statistics Belgium. At the same date, 951 stateless persons had a valid residence permit according to the Immigration Office. On 1 January 2021, 884 stateless persons had a valid residence permit according to the same source. In March 2021, <u>UNHCR Belgium</u> estimated the number of Stateless people in Belgium to be 10.933. This last estimation includes persons with an unknown citizenship (in particular children whose citizenship is not clearly established at birth, persons who have not provided appropriate identity documents at the date of registration, persons having provided documents issued by Palestinian authorities...), i.e. a very broad definition of statelessness.</p> <p><u>In conclusion:</u> the number of Stateless persons who are registered or hold a valid residence permit differs greatly from the estimated number of Stateless persons in Belgium. While it is true that these estimations use a very broad definition of Statelessness, the real number of Stateless persons in Belgium is certainly higher than the official numbers.</p> <p>3. Among the 884 stateless persons who had a valid residence permit on 01 January 2021, 567 were male and 317 female. Among them, 164 were minors (102 were male and 62 female).</p> <p>4. The recognition of stateless status is not a competence of the Immigration Office; the status is recognized by 1st instance courts. For reasons of judicial organization, these numbers are almost impossible to gather. However, the Immigration Office publishes statistics on number of consultations in relation to this type of applications, which should be close to the total number of applications for the recognition of Statelessness. <u>In 2019, 518 requests of information were made and 412 in 2020.</u></p> <p>5. We have no data on the regions/countries from where the applicants for stateless persons claim to be from. However, we can identify the country of birth.</p>
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
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			<p>Country of birth of stateless persons who had a valid residence permit on 1 January 2021:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country of birth</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Palestine</td> <td>205</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lebanon</td> <td>105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yugoslavia</td> <td>97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USSR</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belgium</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Syria</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Libya</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Israel</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Romania</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saudi Arabia</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>121</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>884</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: FPS Home Affairs-Immigration Office</p> <p>6. No official statistics (according to the Immigration Office).</p> <p>7. No official statistics (according to the Immigration Office).</p>	Country of birth	Frequency	Palestine	205	Lebanon	105	Yugoslavia	97	USSR	90	Belgium	83	Syria	44	Libya	42	Israel	36	Unknown	31	Romania	15	Saudi Arabia	15	Other	121	Total	884
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Libya	42																														
Israel	36																														
Unknown	31																														
Romania	15																														
Saudi Arabia	15																														
Other	121																														
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	EMN NCP Bulgaria	Yes	<p>1. Stateless persons status may be granted to a foreigner who is not recognized as a national by any state in accordance with its legislation.</p> <p>2. - 420 stateless persons with permanent residence - 57 stateless persons with prolonged residence.</p> <p>3. N/A</p>																												


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			<p>4. In 2019 – 31 In 2020 – 14</p> <p>5. - Russian Federation - Armenia - Greece</p> <p>6. Discriminatory national laws</p> <p>7. In 2019 - 28 In 2020 – 13</p>
	EMN NCP Croatia	Yes	<p>1. Legal framework of the Republic of Croatia regarding the question of the definition of statelessness is stated in the Foreigners Act (Official Gazette 133/20), Article 3: a statelessness person is a person whom no state considers its national in accordance with its law.</p> <p>The Republic of Croatia is a party to both UN Conventions on statelessness – the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.</p> <p>2. Ministry of the Interior reported 7 stateless persons of which 2 on temporary and 5 on permanent residence.</p> <p>3. All stateless reported persons are adults and male.</p> <p>4. There is no special procedure for recognition of statelessness; this is done on a case -by-case basis, usually in the procedure after TCN has submitted application for either temporary or permanent residence status.</p>


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			<p>5. -</p> <p>6. n/a</p> <p>7. n/a</p>
	EMN NCP Cyprus	Yes	<p>1. Cyprus has not been party to/ ratified any of the two Conventions. So, none of the questions apply to Cyprus.</p> <p>2. Cyprus has not been party to/ ratified any of the two Conventions. So, none of the questions apply to Cyprus.</p> <p>3. Cyprus has not been party to/ ratified any of the two Conventions. So, none of the questions apply to Cyprus.</p> <p>4. Cyprus has not been party to/ ratified any of the two Conventions. So, none of the questions apply to Cyprus.</p> <p>5. Cyprus has not been party to/ ratified any of the two Conventions. So, none of the questions apply to Cyprus.</p> <p>6. Cyprus has not been party to/ ratified any of the two Conventions. So, none of the questions apply to Cyprus.</p> <p>7. Cyprus has not been party to/ ratified any of the two Conventions. So, none of the questions apply to Cyprus.</p>



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	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition used in 1954 Convention. 2. There are 577 stateless persons in the Czech Republic (this number includes all stateless persons staying in the Czech Republic with different kind of residence permit - as of 31. 3. 2021). 3. There are 442 adults and 135 minors (this number includes all stateless persons staying in the Czech Republic with different kind of residence permit - as of 31. 3. 2021). 4. 2019 – 13 adults, 2020 – 11 adults. 5. Former USSR and its successor states (Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Russia etc.). 6. These persons did not apply (before the disintegration of the USSR or immediately after it) for documents (travel documents, ID card etc.) of the respective country. They had only documents issued by the USSR. They arrived into the Czech Republic with old USSR 's documents or illegally and they did not solve their situation neither in the CZ. Now the successor states do not recognize these persons as their citizens and they refuse to accept them to their territory. 7. 2019 – 9 cases, 2020 – 3 cases. <p>Explanatory note: The Czech Republic signed the above mentioned Convention. As the main legal document (Asylum Act) did not reflect the situation of stateless persons appropriately it is under amendment process. So far stateless persons requesting the status of stateless person can use the general administrative procedure or ask for international protection (vast majority ask for international protection. Those who would like to regularise their stay by other means can use standard procedure for aliens foreseen in the Foreigners Act; those whose removal is not</p>
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			possible may ask for special long-term tolerance visa.). The Czech Republic collects data only on stateless persons who asked for international protection.
	EMN NCP Estonia	Yes	<p>1. Estonia is not party of the 1954 Convention and does not have a statelessness determination procedure in place. There is no legal definition for stateless persons as used in the 1954 Convention.</p> <p>2. N/A</p> <p>3. N/A</p> <p>4. N/A</p> <p>5. N/A</p> <p>6. N/A</p> <p>7. N/A</p>
	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. The definition in Nationality Act in Finland is following: <i>Involuntarily stateless</i> means a person who has no citizenship in any State and who has remained stateless against his or her own or his or her parent's or guardian's will. In the Finnish Nationality Act there is a separate term <i>voluntarily stateless</i> which has the following definition: a person who has no citizenship in any State and who has remained stateless by his or her own or his or her parent's or guardian's will.</p> <p>2. Following information was received from Statistics Finland n 11.5.2021 and it's based on the</p>

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			<p>information in Population Information System of Digital and Population Data Services Agency. The number of persons without citizenship in Finland in the end of the year 2020 was 1273.</p> <p>NB: When a person is registered for the first time in Finland (he/she is given personal identity code), the basic data such as citizenship is recorded. A person's citizenship can be recorded as "without citizenship", for instance if documents are inadequate. If a person then applies for citizenship of a country other than Finland, and receives that, this information is not being forwarded to the Finnish Population Information System unless the person is active himself/herself and informs Population Data Services Agency office about that. Consequently, the real number of persons without citizenship in Finland can be less. From the number of persons without citizenship (1273) almost 500 has resided in Finland for at least 10 years, from which almost 200 for at least 25 years. This is a quite a long period without travelling documents (passport), so it might be the case that some of those persons have a citizenship of another country, but they haven't informed that to the Finnish Population Information System.</p> <p>3. The following information was received from Statistics Finland on 11.5.2021 and it's based on the information in Population Information System of Digital and Population Data Services Agency. The total number of persons without citizenship in Finland in the end of the year 2020 was altogether 1273, of which the number of adults was 1097, of which male 660 and female 437. The number of minors without citizenship in the end of the year 2020 was altogether 176, of which male 81 and female 95.</p> <p>4. In Finland, there is no such process as the recognition of stateless status. Instead, there is the process of the determination of citizenship status, through which a person can be determined to be "without citizenship" - thus stateless. The Nationality Act in Finland prevents a situation where a person born in Finland would be stateless. A child acquires Finnish citizenship by birth if the child is born in Finland and does not acquire the citizenship of any foreign State at birth, and does not even have a secondary right to acquire the citizenship of any other foreign State. For instance, a child who is born in Finland to parents who have been determined stateless, acquires Finnish citizenship through the place of birth. A child who is born in Finland acquires Finnish citizenship through the place of birth if his or her parents have refugee status in Finland or if they have otherwise been provided protection against the authorities</p>
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			<p>of their State of nationality. An additional requirement is that the child does not acquire either parent's citizenship except through registration of the child's birth with the authority of the parent's State of nationality, or through another procedure requiring the assistance of the authorities of this State. If the protection referred to above was given to only one of the parents, it is also required that the child does not acquire the other parent's citizenship by birth nor has even a secondary right through birth to acquire it.</p> <p>In Finland a child can't be born stateless but a child acquires Finnish citizenship in the abovementioned situations.</p> <p>5. In Finland, there is no such process as the recognition of stateless status. According to data received 11.5.2021 from Statistics Finland, which is based on the information in Population Information System of Digital and Population Data Services Agency, the largest number of the persons "without nationality" residing in Finland (registered in Population Information system in the end of the year 2020) were born in Estonia (328), secondly Syria (234) thirdly former Soviet Union (234) and for the fourth Iraq (138).</p> <p>6. As said before, in Finland there is no such process, but numbers for people that are determined to be stateless in Finland are stateless mostly because of state succession (e.g. former Soviet Union) or they are coming from a non-recognized state (as Palestine). This is not based on statistics but hands-on experience of people working with citizenship issues in Finnish Immigration Service.</p> <p>7. We don't have the process and unfortunately, we couldn't receive the data for numbers of persons determined stateless.</p> <p>NB: all the numbers given in this query include only persons who are permanently living in Finland, i.e. persons who have a home town in Finland. For instance, asylum seekers, whose applications for residence permit are still pending, are not included in the numbers.</p>
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	EMN NCP France	Yes	<p>1. The status of 'stateless person' is recognised by the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) to any person who meets the definition of Article 1 of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.</p> <p>2. OFPRA estimates that there are currently 1,606 statutory stateless persons.</p> <p>3. Of the 1,606 statutory stateless persons, 1,063 are male and 543 are female. There are very few minors.</p> <p>4. In 2019, 326 applications for recognition of stateless status were filed. The OFPRA did not distinguish between applicants for statelessness who were adults and minors before 2019. Here are the data for 2019: Please note that this is the number of applications submitted, not the number of people who have been recognised as stateless.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Total of statelessness applications 2019</td> <td style="text-align: right;">326</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adults</td> <td style="text-align: right;">306</td> </tr> <tr> <td>isolated minors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minors</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16</td> </tr> </table> <p>In 2020, the OFPRA received 297 new applications (-10%).</p> <p>5. In 2019, despite a decrease of 28 %, it was once again the demand from people from Western Sahara that concentrated the highest number of cases, 95 (29 % of the total, compared to 31% in 2018). With a total of 47 cases, people from countries of the former Yugoslavia represent the second largest group of applicants (14%). The third group represented applicants, mostly Roma, born in Italy. In 2020, applicants from Western Sahara, although their number is decreasing (70 applications), represented 24% of the applications. These were followed by Palestinians from Lebanon, mainly in our Guyana office (47 cases representing 16% of the demand), and then people from the former USSR (30 cases representing 10% of the demand).</p>	Total of statelessness applications 2019	326	adults	306	isolated minors	4	minors	16
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			<p>6. Mainly :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From an unrecognised state (mainly Palestinians, Sahrawis) - Failure to declare birth (Roma/Caucasians...) or to register births within the time limits set by national laws. - Succession of states (ex-Soviet or ex-Yugoslavs who did not take the necessary steps in time. Increasingly rare). - Discriminatory national laws (Palestinians born of a Lebanese mother, Karanes, and Rohingyas and Bidouns) or discriminatory application of the law (Negro Mauritians). <p>(Source: the OFPRA)</p> <p>7. In 2019, the OFPRA took 364 decisions (+11.3%), including 56 granting stateless status. The admission rate, set at 15.4%, declined, since it was 22% in 2018. At the same time, 59 adults who lodged an application for international protection were recognised as refugees-stateless persons. In 2020, the OFPRA took 314 decisions and recognised 48 statuses, i.e. an almost identical rate of 13.3%. 74 people who applied for asylum were recognised as "stateless refugees" (mainly Palestinians and Kurds from Syria).</p>
	EMN NCP Germany	Yes	<p>1. According to Art. 1 No. 1 of the Convention on the Legal Status of Stateless Persons of September 28, 1954, a "stateless person" is a person who no state regards as a citizen on the basis of its law. Due to the special legal status that stateless persons have, the statelessness of the applicant can only be assumed if this can be proven by appropriate documents. According to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons, statelessness must be certified by one of the signatory states to the agreement. As proof of statelessness in the asylum procedure, only the documents issued in accordance with Articles 27 and 28 of the Convention (identity card, travel document) or a corresponding statement by a German immigration authority can be considered.</p> <p>An independent procedure to determine statelessness is not provided for by law. In Germany, the immigration authorities are responsible for issuing the aforementioned documents. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees is not responsible.</p>


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			<p>If statelessness is proven as described above, the procedure is carried out under the COI-code -997.</p> <p>2. Please see attached figures. Source is the AZR, the Central Register of Foreigners. kopie_von_72b-9851-21042staatenlose_emn.xlsx</p> <p>3. Please see attachment to question 2.</p> <p>4. Information not available</p> <p>5. Information not available</p> <p>6. Information not available</p> <p>7. Information not available</p>
	EMN NCP Hungary	No	<p>This EMN NCP has provided a response to the requesting EMN NCP. However, they have requested that it is not disseminated further.</p>
	EMN NCP Ireland	Yes	<p>1. Ireland does not have a definition of statelessness in national law. However Ireland is party to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless persons and uses the definition of a stateless person from Article 1: “stateless person” means a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.”</p> <p>2. According to statistics reported to Eurostat for “All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year” there were 29 permits for persons with citizenship noted as ‘stateless’ at 31 December 2019 (migr_resvalid, data extracted 13 May 2021). Statistics for 2020 are not yet reported.</p>


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			<p>3. All valid residence permits for persons with citizenship noted as 'stateless' as at 31 December 2019: 19 male and 10 female. [All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December of each year, migr_resvas, data extracted 13 May 2021]. Statistics for 2020 are not yet reported.</p> <p>According to age classification reported to Eurostat for 'All valid permits by age, sex and citizenship on 31 December each year',[migr_resvas, data extracted 13 May 2021], there was <u>one</u> permit for person with citizenship noted as 'stateless' in the age category 15-19 years at 31 December 2019.</p> <p>4. Statelessness results from the complex interaction of many legal and other factors. There is no specific determination process for recognition of stateless persons in Ireland; claims of statelessness can arise at any point in the immigration and protection processes and the numbers involved are very low. These cases are frequently disposed of without recourse to a determination of statelessness through procedures (e.g. permission to remain) set out under the Immigration Acts or International Protection Acts. Such cases are not centralised in a single process or section of the immigration service. Therefore information is not available.</p> <p>5. See answer to question 4.</p> <p>6. See answer to question 4.</p> <p>7. See answer to question 4. Between 2014 and 2021, a total of 16 applications for citizenship have been received claiming entitlement based on Statelessness status and five such applicants did not qualify.</p>
	EMN NCP Italy	Yes	<p>1. In Italy, the definition of stateless person contained in the 1954 UN Convention is applied, which was</p>


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			<p>transposed in Italy by Law no. 306 of 1 February 1962. In Italy, the definition of stateless person contained in the 1954 UN Convention is applied, which was transposed in Italy by Law no. 306 of 1 February 1962.</p> <p>2. Not available.</p> <p>3. Not available.</p> <p>4. In 2019, 56 applications were submitted to obtain recognition of stateless status pursuant to Article 17 of Presidential Decree no. 572 of 12 October 1993, 6 of which concerned minors. In 2020, 33 applications were submitted, 3 of which concerned minors. It should be noted that the applications submitted on behalf of minors are declared inadmissible as the certification of statelessness is a personal act that does not admit representation.</p> <p>5. For 2019, the three main countries from which applicants claim to come from are Bosnia, Serbia and Macedonia. For 2020, the three main countries of origin are Bosnia, Serbia and the former USSR.</p> <p>6. The main reasons given by applicants for the recognition of stateless status are inter-state succession (for applicants from the former Yugoslavia and the former USSR) and the existence of laws perceived as discriminatory (for applicants from Cuba).</p> <p>7. In 2019, no recognition of statelessness was granted, while 1 was granted in 2020.</p>
	EMN NCP Latvia	Yes	<p>1. In Latvia, the definition of a stateless person is set out in the Stateless Persons Law. Latvian stateless person - a person who has not been recognized as a citizen by any state in accordance with its laws, who is not subject to the restrictions for obtaining the status of a stateless person established by the Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons of 28 September 1954 and which is not the subject of the law "On the Status of Citizens of the Former USSR Who Do Not Have the Citizenship of Latvia or Another State".</p>


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			<p>2. There are 168 stateless persons that are reported as residing in the territory of Latvia.</p> <p>3. Males Females minors adults Minorsadults 1 79 4 84</p> <p>4. In 2019 there were filled 6 applications for recognition of stateless status in Latvia (all applicants were adults).</p> <p>In 2020 there were filled 5 applications for recognition of stateless status in Latvia (all applicants were adults).</p> <p>5. Post-Soviet states but mainly – Russia.</p> <p>6.It is not possible to obtain the nationality of the country with which the person has legal links (in which t he person was born or lived, whose identity documents were received or issued to the person (or other documents which may relate to the legal statu s of the person in the country), the nationals of which are the parents of the person or other family memb ers, as well as other legal links).</p> <p>7. In Latvia during Year 2019 there were 1 stateless status granted In Latvia during Year 2020 there were 5 stateless statuses granted</p>
	EMN NCP Lithuania	Yes	<p>1. The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Legal Status of Aliens does not provide a definition of stateless person, but for the purposes of determining the legal status, a person is considered to be a stateless person when s/he is not holding citizenship of any foreign state.</p>

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			<p>2. According to the Migration Department figures of 31/12/2020, 2 683 stateless persons were residing in the Republic of Lithuania. It could be noted that in 2020 in order to reduce the number of stateless persons, the Migration Department carried out a campaign during which notices with an invitation to visit the Migration Department for advice on the issue of acquisition of citizenship of the Republic of Lithuania were sent (in 2020, 2 158 information notices were sent). 221 stateless persons became a citizen of the Republic of Lithuania in 2020. Source: https://migracija.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/asmenu-be-pilietybes-lietuvoje-dar...</p> <p>3. Such disaggregated data is not available.</p> <p>4. Data on how many stateless persons have applied for the first document granting or certifying the right of residence in the Republic of Lithuania is not available.</p> <p>5. Not available.</p> <p>6. N/a.</p> <p>7. N/a.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. In Luxembourg, the definition of statelessness used is the one of the article 1 of the New York Convention of 28 September 1954 relating to the status of stateless persons: “A stateless person is a person who does not have a nationality and who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law”.</p> <p>Statelessness can be the consequence of contradictions between several laws on nationality, of the absence or malfunction of civil registers in certain countries, of State successions and</p>


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			<p>transfers of sovereignty, of the deprivation of nationality, or of the strict application of ius sanguini or ius soli in certain countries.</p> <p>2. Stateless persons:</p> <p>2019: 182 2020: 188 2021: 192</p> <p>3. 2019 Adults Male: 75 Female: 50 Total: 125 Minors Male: 30 Female: 17 Total: 57 2020 Adults Male: 80 Female: 49 Total: 129 Minors Male: 28 Female: 31 Total: 59 2021 Adults Male: 81 Female: 54</p>
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			<p>Total: 135 Minors Male: 29 Female: 28 Total: 57</p> <p>4. No information available.</p> <p>5. No information available.</p> <p>6. The main reasons are: state succession or coming from a non-recognised state.</p> <p>7. There is no data on the number of actual status recognitions but only on the granting of the stateless travel document: one stateless travel document was granted in 2019 and another in 2020.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. The Netherlands uses the definition in agreement with Article 1.1 of the 1954 Convention for stateless persons: "A person who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law."</p> <p>2. Stateless persons are only registered as such if they can prove with documents to be stateless. Otherwise, they are categorized as 'nationality unknown'. Not all persons whose nationality is unknown are stateless. However, the data available in the Netherlands does not differentiate between stateless persons and nationality unknown, but treats it as one category. The numbers provided here thus contain both people who are stateless and of whom the nationality is unknown. 2019: 55.621 2020: 45.947^[1]</p> <p>^[1] CBS Statline 'Population; gender, age and nationality on 1 January,</p>


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			<p>https://opendata.cbs.nl/statline/#/CBS/nl/dataset/03743/table?ts=1620806549677, last accessed on 17-05-2021 (in Dutch).</p> <p>3.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Males</th> <th colspan="2">Females</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>0-20 years old</th> <th>20 and years older</th> <th>0-20 years old</th> <th>20 years and older</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>9.053</td> <td>23.056</td> <td>8.168</td> <td>15.344</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>6.894</td> <td>19.694</td> <td>6.171</td> <td>13.188</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>4. There is no official procedure to determine whether someone is stateless. A legislative proposal is pending, but there is currently no data available (yet).</p> <p>5. Data not available.</p> <p>6. Data not available.</p> <p>7. Data not available.</p>		Males		Females			0-20 years old	20 and years older	0-20 years old	20 years and older	2019	9.053	23.056	8.168	15.344	2020	6.894	19.694	6.171	13.188
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	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. For statistical purposes, the Office for Foreigners registers stateless persons or persons of undefined nationality, using the definitions provided by Eurostat (the European Statistical Office) - consistent with the definition used in the 1954 Convention</p> <p>2. The number of stateless persons, who are reported as residing in the territory of Poland is 300 (as of 30th April 2021).</p> <p>3. Number of valid residence permit holders, who are stateless persons on the territory of Poland by age and gender (as of 30th April 2021) - see attachment "table"</p> <p>table.docx</p>																				


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			<p>4. The Act on Foreigners (AonF) does not provide for a separate procedure for recognizing / identifying a foreigner as a stateless person. It should be clarified that due to the definition of a foreigner adopted in Poland (anyone who does not have Polish citizenship), stateless persons are treated in our country as foreigners - citizens of other countries, including the right to obtain a residence permit under the terms of AonF - from a residence permit temporary residence permit. None of the provisions of substantive law contained in AonF bind the basis for granting a permit to the possession of citizenship of another country. In addition, a stateless person may obtain an identity document of a foreigner in Poland, which he can use in various situations of everyday life, including as a substitute for a travel document at the stage of initiating proceedings regarding the legalization of stay in Poland.</p> <p>5. n/a</p> <p>6. n/a</p> <p>7. n/a</p>
	EMN NCP Portugal	Yes	<p>1. National definition used in the “1954 Convention” - “stateless person” is someone “who is not considered as a national by any State under operation of its law.”</p> <p>2. Although PT has ratified the Convention on the Statute of Stateless Persons, by Decree of the President of the Republic no. 134/2012, of 7 August, at national level, nor the competent authority for determining the status of Statelessness, nor the Regulation adopted for its implementation. There are 30 stateless recognized persons in Portugal but those persons acquired Statelessness Status in another country.</p> <p>3. Nacionalidade e Grupos</p>

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	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Slovak Republic is the signatory of the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) as well as of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961). Based on the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons a „stateless person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under operation of its law“. This definition was also taken over by the Slovak Act on Residence of Foreigners (No. 404/2011) which in Article 45a) par. 2 states „A person without any citizenship is the person which is not considered as a citizen of any state according to their laws. In order to demonstrate this fact, it is sufficient, if he/she demonstrates that he/she does not have any citizenship in the state</p>																																																																																																																												



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			<p>a) in which he/she was born; b) in which he/she has had previous residence or stay; and c) the citizenship of which his/her parents and siblings have.”</p> <p>The burden of proof is on applicant. The relevant authority decides after examining all provided documents/proofs.</p> <p>2. As of 31 March 2021, the Slovak Republic has 4 foreigners holding temporary residence and 44 foreigners holding permanent residence whose nationality is registered as: stateless person, person with undetected nationality and nationality not specified. Out of which there is: 1 minor female, 2 minor males, 19 adult females and 26 adult males (source IS ECU).</p> <p>3. See question 2.</p> <p>4. The Slovak Republic does not have the process of recognition of stateless status introduced and that is why there is no possibility to apply for the recognition of stateless status. However, stateless persons can apply for a permanent residence for 5 years without fulfilment the obligations set by the law (Act on Residence of Foreigners). See also question 1.</p> <p>Statistical data are not available.</p> <p>5. We don't have these data.</p> <p>6. We don't have these data.</p> <p>7. Similarly to Luxembourg we can only provide data on issued documents based on Convention from 1954. In 2019 – 7 In 2020 – 7 (source: NPC)</p>
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	EMN NCP Slovenia	Yes	<p>1. Article 2 of Foreigners Act states that stateless person shall mean a foreigner who is not considered a citizen by any country under its legal acts.</p> <p>2. On 18.5.2021 four foreigners were recorded in Register of Foreigners as stateless persons, with valid residence permits in the Republic of Slovenia. Three of them have valid permanent residence permits (one of them has permanent residence permit for family member of Slovenian citizen), while one foreigner has valid temporary residence permit (temporary residence permit for a family member of an EU citizen).</p> <p>3. Deriving from data obtained from Register of Foreigners, all foreigners recorded on 18.5.2021 as stateless persons were male. One of the recorded foreigners was a minor and has a permanent residence permit for third country national.</p> <p>4. The Republic of Slovenia has not established a procedure for recognizing the status of a stateless person.</p> <p>5. Not applicable.</p> <p>6. Not applicable.</p> <p>7. Not applicable.</p>
	EMN NCP Spain	Yes	<p>1. Spanish legislation definition for stateless persons is coincident with the one used in the 1954 Convention.</p> <p>Article 1 RD 865/2001 of 25 July: any person who is not considered a national by any State, in accordance with its legislation, and he/she states lack of nationality.</p> <p>Article 1 1954 Convention: someone who is “not recognized as a national by any state under the operation of its law.”</p>

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			<p>2. Not known. We can provide a proxy, e.g., the number of stateless persons who have been recognized as “stateless” by Spain and have been granted the benefits of Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954. Their number is 8.717 since 2009.</p> <p>3. Women: 3.277 Men: 5.440 Adults: 7.864 Minors: 853</p> <p>4. 2019: 255 minors and 1.436 adults. Total: 1.691 2020: 115 minors and 803 adults. Total: 918</p> <p>5. 97% of applicants in Spain in the period 2009-2020 stem from Western Sahara. The second and third places of origin are Russia and Ukraine.</p> <p>6. Main reason: most applications in Spain are submitted by persons coming from a non-recognised state, Western Sahara.</p> <p>7. 2019: 1.791 2020: 1.802</p>
	EMN NCP Sweden	Yes	<p>1. In the legislation there is no definition</p> <p>2. According to Statistics Sweden there was at the end of 2020 14435 stateless persons living in Sweden. There was also 13069 persons living in Sweden who's citizenship was unknown.</p> <p>3. We cannot get the statistics regarding age but of the stateless 7858 were men and 6577 were women. For those with citizenship unknown 7179 were men and 5890 were women.</p>

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			<p>4. Not applicable since Sweden do not have a separate procedure to determine statelessness. This is a consideration in the regular application process within migration.</p> <p>5. Not applicable</p> <p>6. Not applicable</p> <p>7. Not applicable</p>
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