

Migration Glossary

A

Asylum Seeker: Persons who file in an application for asylum in the receiving country. They will remain under the status of an asylum seeker waiting for a decision of their claim.

Application for Asylum: shall mean any application submitted in writing, orally or otherwise by an alien at an external border or within the territory of a Contracting Party with a view to obtaining recognition as a refugee in accordance with the Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967, and as such obtaining the right of residence
(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

Applications for Asylum (Processing): shall mean all the procedures for examining and taking a decision on applications for asylum, including measures taken under a final decision thereon, with the exception of the determination of the Contracting Party responsible for processing applications for asylum pursuant to this Convention
(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

B

Brain Drain: The emigration of a large number of a country's highly skilled and educated population to countries where they can expect to find better economic and social opportunities.
(See also *Emigration*
Source: *Migration Information* www.migrationinformation.org)

Border Crossing Point: shall mean any crossing point authorized by the competent authorities for crossing external borders
(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

Boarder Check: shall mean a check carried out at a boarder in response exclusively to an intention to cross that border, regardless of any other consideration
(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

C

Carrier: shall mean any natural or legal person whose occupation it is to provide passenger transport by air, sea or land
(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

Citizenship: The country in which a person is born or naturalized and in which that person has rights and responsibilities
(Source: *migration information source* www.migrationinformation.org)

D

Displacement: refers to the forced movement of people from their locality or environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a number of factors, the most common being armed conflict. Natural disasters, famine, development and economic changes may also be a cause of displacement

(Source: *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization* www.portal.unesco.org)

Displaced Persons [Internally] (IDPs): persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee, or leave, their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, and habitual violations of human rights, as well as natural or man-made disasters involving one or more of these elements, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.

Source: *UNHCR* www.unhcr.ch

Discrimination: refers to modern industrial societies characterised by a generalized ideology of equality of opportunities and rights, but which exclude from them certain categories of persons, sometimes small minorities but often large and important ones or even majorities such as women. Discrimination is the selection for unfavorable treatment of an individual or individuals on the basis of: gender, race, colour or ethnic or national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, social class, age (subject to the usual conventions on retirement), marital status or family responsibilities, or as a result of any conditions or requirements that do not accord with the principles of fairness and natural justice. It can take a variety of forms and may include the following:

Discrimination (Direct), e.g, refusing to admit as students, employ or promote individuals because they are black, female, disabled or because of their sexual orientation;

Discrimination (Indirect), for example, setting age qualifications which discriminate against women who have had periods away from work because of family responsibilities.

(Source: *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization* www.portal.unesco.org)

E

Emigrants: Are people who have left their country of origin with the intention to settle abroad or to stay for one year or more.

External Borders: shall mean the Contracting Parties' land and sea borders and their airports and sea ports, provided that they are not internal borders

(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

Excursionists (also called "same-day visitors"): Are visitors who do not stay overnight in the country visited. These are cruise-ship visitors, transit passengers who leave the airport/ port area and the same day visitors who enter the country as tourists but leave on the same day.

(Source: *Tourism, Migration and Travel Statistics, Statistical Service of Cyprus, 2001*)

Ethnicity: the identity of groups based on shared characteristics such as language, culture, history or geographic origin

(Source: www.racismnoway.com.au)

Exclusion: a state of poverty in which individuals cannot access the living conditions which would enable them both to satisfy their essential needs (food, education, health, etc.) and participate in the development of the society in which they live." The European Union adopted the term, but widened the definition stressing that social exclusion occurs when people cannot fully participate or contribute to society because of "the denial of civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights." It is indicated in the definitions that exclusion results from "a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low incomes, poor housing, bad health and family breakdown."

(Sources: *International Labour Organisation* www.ilo.org, Source: *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization* www.portal.unesco.org)

F

Family members (or family reunion / family reunification migrants): people sharing family ties joining people who have already entered an immigration country under one of the above mentioned categories. Many countries recognise in principle the right to family reunion for legal migrants. Other countries, especially those with contract labour systems, deny the right to family reunion.

(Source: *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization* www.portal.unesco.org)

Foreign Students: Persons admitted by a country other than their own, usually under special permits or visas, for the specific purpose of following a particular course of study in an accredited institution of the receiving country.

(Source: *Migration Information* www.migrationinformation.org)

G

Globalisation: can be defined as a set of economic, social, technological, political and cultural structures and processes arising from the changing character of the production, consumption and trade of goods and assets that comprise the base of the international political economy.

(Source: *UNESCO Globalisation and Governance* www.unesco.org)

I

Influx (Mass): arrival in the Republic of a significant number of displaced people who come from a specific country or geographical area regardless of whether their arrival has been spontaneous or assisted, particularly through evacuation programmes

(Source: *Cyprus Refugee Law of 2000* www.unhcr.ch)

Internal Borders: the common land borders of the Contracting Parties, their airports for internal flights and their sea ports for regular ferry connections exclusively from or to other ports within the territories of the Contracting Parties and not calling at any ports outside those territories

(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

Internal Flight: shall mean the any flight exclusively to or from the territories of the Contracting Parties and landing in the territory of the Contracting Parties and not landing in the territory of a third state
(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

Integration: a two-way process based on reciprocal rights and concomitant obligations of legally resident third-country nationals and the host society. Integration means that the longer a third-country national is resident in a Member State, the more rights and obligations he should acquire.
(Source: <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/cha/c10611.htm>)

M

Migrant is a person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to this country
(Source: *Migration and Integration - some basic concepts* www.coe.int)

Migrant is a person, who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national

Source: *UN Convention on the Rights of Migrants*

The term '**migrant**' in article 1.1 (a) should be understood as covering all cases where the decision to migrate is taken freely by the individual concerned, for reasons of 'personal convenience' and without intervention of an external compelling factor.

Source: *Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers 1998. Report of the working group of intergovernmental experts on the human rights of migrants submitted in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/15. COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS Fifty-fourth session, Intergovernmental working group of experts on the human rights of migrants.*

Migrants (Highly Skilled and Business) : people with qualifications as managers, executives, professionals, technicians or similar, who move within the internal labour markets of transnational corporations and international organisations, or who seek employment through international labour markets for scarce skills. Many countries welcome such migrants and have special 'skilled and business migration' programmes to encourage them to come.

(Source: *International Migration and Multicultural Policies* www.unesco.org)

Migrants (Long-Term): persons who enter Cyprus with the intention to settle in Cyprus, or to stay for one year or more.

(Source: *Tourism, Migration and Travel Statistics, Statistical Service of Cyprus, 2001*)

Migrants (Returning): people who return to their countries of origin after a period in another country.

(Castles, S. 2000. *International migration at the beginning of the twenty-first century. International Social Science Journal*, Vol. 165)

Migrants (Short-term) persons who have entered Cyprus with the intention of remaining less than year for the purpose of working at an occupation remunerated from within the country or studying. This category may include dependents who have accompanied such persons or come to join them.

(Source: *Tourism, Migration and Travel Statistics, Statistical Service of Cyprus, 2001*)

Migrants (Temporary Labour) (also known as **guest workers** or **overseas contract workers**): people who migrate for a limited period of time in order to take up employment and send money home.

(Source: *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization* www.portal.unesco.org)

Migrants (Undocumented): people who enter a country without the necessary permits/documents

Migrant Workers: admitted by the receiving State for the specific purpose of exercising an economic activity remunerated from within the receiving country. Their length of stay is usually restricted as is the type of employment they can hold.
(Source: *Migration Information* www.migrationinformation.org)

Migration (Forced): this includes not only refugees and asylum seekers but also people forced to move due to external factors, such as environmental catastrophes or development projects. This form of migration has similar characteristics to displacement.
(Source: *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization* www.portal.unesco.org)

Migration Industry: the term embraces the many people who earn their livelihood by organizing migratory movements as travel agents, labour recruiters, brokers, interpreters, and housing agents.
(Source: *Castles S & Miller J.M (1998) The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World*)

Minority Group: used to describe any group of people which is disadvantaged, underprivileged, excluded, discriminated against or exploited. Sociologically, the concept does not refer to demographic numbers but to subordinate status in society

N

Nanturilisation: refers to the obtaining of citizenship in a state by a non-national. Persons to whom the citizenship of a state is not ascribed at birth may be able to acquire it later in life through naturalisation. Rules governing the acquisition of citizenship, like those governing its ascription, differ from state to state and can be more or less restrictive.
(Source: *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization* www.portal.unesco.org)

P

Prejudice: is made up of unfavorable or discriminatory attitudes (not actions) towards persons of different categories. Racial, sexual and other types of discrimination can exist at the level of personal relations and individual behaviour as well as be institutionalised as legal or administrative policy.
(Source: *United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization* www.portal.unesco.org)

Protection (Temporary): means a procedure of an exceptional character, which provides, in the event of a **mass influx** or an imminent mass influx of **displaced** people, who are unable to return to their country of origin, immediate and temporary protection to such persons, in particular if there is also a risk that the procedure of granting asylum, will be unable to process this influx without adverse effects for its efficient operation in the interests of the persons concerned but also of other asylum seekers
(Source: *Cyprus Refugee Law of 2000* www.unhcr.ch)

R

Racism: an ideological construct that assigns a certain race and /or ethnic groups to a position of power over others on the basis of physical and cultural attributes, as well as economic domination and control over others.

(Source: *Declaration on Racism, discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance against Migrants and Trafficked Persons. Asia-Pacific NGO Meeting for the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. Teheran, Iran. 18 February 2001*)

Racial Discrimination as defined in international law is "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

Source: *United Nations. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Article 1.*

Racism (Institutionalize): occurs when institutions such as governments, legal, medical and education systems and businesses, discriminate against certain groups of people based on race, colour, ethnicity or national origin. Often unintentional, such racism occurs when the apparently non-discriminatory actions of the dominant culture have the effect of excluding or marginalising minority cultures

(Source: www.racismnoway.com.cu)

Refugee: A person having a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.

(Source: *1951 Geneva Convention*)

Residence Permit: shall mean an authorization of whatever type issued by a contracting party which grants right of residence within its territory. This definition shall not include temporary permission to reside in the territory of a Contracting Party for the purposes of processing an application for asylum or a residence permit

(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

Racial Harassment: behavior that offends, humiliates or intimidates and that targets a person or group because of their race.

(Source: www.racismnoway.com.au)

S

Same-day visitors see Excursionists

State (Third): shall mean any State other than the Contracting Parties

(Source *Schengen Treaty*)

Stateless Persons: means a person who is not considered as a national by any State.

(Source: Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons)

Stereotypes: a generalised set of traits and characteristics attributed to a specific ethnic, national, cultural or racial group which gives rise to false expectations that individual members of the group will conform to these traits.

(Source: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization www.portal.unesco.org)

Students: see *short term migrants*

T

Tourists: Are visitors staying at least one night in the country visited. These can be tourists on inclusive tour or individuals traveling on charter flights or on scheduled flights

(Source: Tourism, Migration and Travel Statistics, Statistical Service of Cyprus, 2001)

Trafficking in persons: shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

(Source: UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Definition of Trafficking in Persons)

V

Visitors: Are persons staying not more than one year in the country visited and whose main purpose of visit can be classified under:

Pleasure: Holidays, cultural, active sports, visits to friends or relatives, pilgrimage and other pleasure purposes.

Professional: meeting, mission, business

Other purposes: health, transit

There are two main categories of visitors see Tourists and Excursionists

(Source: Tourism, Migration and Travel Statistics, Statistical Service of Cyprus, 2001)

X

Xenophobia: can be understood as an attitudinal orientation of hostility against non-natives in a given population. Thus xenophobia can be defined as the attitudes, prejudices and behaviour that reject, exclude and often vilify persons, based on the perception that they are outsiders or foreigners to the community, society or national identity. Xenophobia implies behaviour based on the idea that the other is foreign to or originates from outside the community or nation

(Source: United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization www.portal.unesco.org)

Glossary as defined by the Republic of Cyprus

Source: Official Gazette No. 980, 22 December 1972

Alien means a person who is not a citizen of the Republic of Cyprus.

Dependent means a person depending entirely and directly on an alien for his subsistence and is a relative of this alien, i.e. son or wife's son, daughter, grandchild, brother, sister and nephew under sixteen years of age or an unmarried daughter, over 16 years of age living with a sponsor or a permanently disabled person.

Entry Permit means a permit of entry into the territory of the Republic for temporary residence issued according to Law.

Immigration Permit means a permit granted to an immigrant to enter the Colony for permanent residence therein;

Law means the Aliens and Immigration Law, or any Law amending or substituted for the same, and includes these regulations and any other regulations made under the Law.

Minister means the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Cyprus in his capacity as Chief Immigration Officer and includes any Officer duly authorised by him.

Migration Officer means the Director of the Department of Passports, Nationality and Control of Aliens of the Ministry of the Interior and includes the Assistant Migration Officer and any other person duly authorised by the Migration Officer.

Registration Officer means the police officer responsible for the police force in a registration district or area or any other person that the Minister may appoint.

Residence means ordinary residence and when an alien does not have a place of ordinary residence the dwellings in which he lives.