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Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons

For a European policy on diasporas

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Summary of the replies by national parliaments of member States to the European Centre for Parliamentary Research and Documentation (ECPRD) questionnaire on diaspora related issue

Question	Is there a significant terminological difference between the term diaspora and the term emigrants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o How many registered diaspora / emigrant organisations are there in your country? o And what is the number of organizations of your country in other countries? 	Is there a law that regulates cooperation of your country and its diaspora / emigrants?	Is there a working body in your parliament that is responsible for matters of diaspora?	Is there a state document / strategy that incorporates and deals with cooperation of state with diaspora / emigrants?	In your country, which state authority and which mechanisms deal with emigrant / diaspora issues?	Strategic goals of diaspora policy and additional information
Albania	The law just focuses on migration for employment purposes, economical emigrants.	NA	Law 9668 dated 18.12.2006 "On emigration for employment purposes"	NA	In June 2010 was approved the "Strategy for the reintegration of returned Albanian citizens from 2010 to 2015" and its action plan. This plan contains 42 measures and activities that focus on Albanian citizens returning to the country voluntarily	Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth; Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Minister of Foreign affairs is responsible for the protection of the rights and the interests of Albanian immigrants, in cooperation with other state authorities	The measures aim at facilitating the return and reintegration of Albanian nationals after their return to the country.
Andorra							

Armenia					o Dual citizenship (2007)	o Ministry of Diaspora (2008)	o Cultural o Politics o Economic o Policies for labour migrants to come back
Austria	No definition of diaspora	o No o There is an association register located on the website of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior	No	NA	The " National Action Plan" (NAP) which deals with Integration policies of Provincial Governments, Local authorities, cities, Social Partners and the Federation	The Federal Ministry of the interior, but also the Federal Ministry for Europe. Emigrants organisations can be beneficiaries of financial support as well as NGOs of any other kind.	The NAP for Integration is supposed to provide a structured platform for nation-wide cooperation of all involved stakeholders for successful integration measures and optimise their implementation. In addition to general guidelines for integration policies, the NAP covers challenges, principles and objectives in the following fields of action in a profound manner: language and education, work and employment, rule of law and values, health and social issues, intercultural dialogue, sports and recreation, as well as living and the regional dimension of integration.

Azerbaijan					o Recognition of the diaspora (2009)	o State Service of Migration o State Committee of Relations with Diaspora o Congress of World Azeri	o Mainly political o Economic
Belgium	NA	NA / NA	NA	NA	NA	The state authority is not mentioned, but there are two organisations which are in charge of the emigrants. For instance, the French speaking one is the UFBE (L'Union francophone des Belges à l'Etranger), created in 1967, which brings together and represents all categories of Belgians abroad: agents of international organizations, artists, executives and technicians, traders, official co-operators, teachers, students, expatriates and emigrants, international experts, missionaries, employees. There are also some Belgium clubs, which have some local initiatives.	Here are some areas, among others, in which the association strives to provide solutions to both general problems and specific cases: Social, study, employment, tax, and administrative problems, plus dealing with dual nationality, voting rights,... Tries to connect Belgians (indirectly) leaving the country with those already living abroad.

Bosnia and Herzegovina							
Bulgaria			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bulgarian Constitution o Special law for Diaspora (Law for Bulgarians and the Bulgarian Communities abroad) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Citizenship for people "of Bulgarian Origin" o Recognize dual citizenship o Voting in person is compulsory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o State Agency for Bulgarians Abroad o Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Cultural o Other: Most of its diaspora is in the EU o Lack of societal interest in the matter
Croatia	<p>According to the "Act on the Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Croats outside the Republic of Croatia" states both terms emigrants and diaspora. The term emigrants is primarily an expression of determination of Croats outside of Croatia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In 2013/2014, there are 609 national associations, 434 ethnic associations, and 7428 cultural associations in the Republic of Croatia. o Concerning national diaspora organisations in other countries, there are several thousands and there are too much to be correctly determined 	<p>The "Act on the Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Croats outside the Republic". + Croatian Constitution</p>	<p>The Committee on Croats outside the Republic of Croatia. (It allows to establish and monitor the implementation of policies, and enacts legislation and other regulations)</p>	<p>The "Strategy for the Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Croats outside the Republic of Croatia". A website is given to have more information, but available only in Croatian.</p>	<p>The State Office for Croats abroad. There are a number of programs and projects that provide support to Croatian communities around the world. The support is implemented through tenders and public calls in the field of cultural, educational, scientific, sports and other cooperation + Forum for Dialogue (Advisory Committee for Croats Abroad)</p>	<p>The goals of those programmes and policies are to strengthen the legal and actual status of the Croatian ethnic communities and Croatian minorities in other countries and the presentation of proposals for measures to improve overall co-operation in order to achieve and protect their rights and preserve their national identity. Also, to promote all forms of cooperation when it concerns the interests of Croats living in neighbouring countries. (External citizenship and voting right / politization of diaspora's rights)</p>

Cyprus							o Recognize dual citizenship
Czech Republic	In Czech language there is not significant terminological difference between term diaspora and emigrants.	o There is only one registered diaspora/emigrant organisations are there in the country, which is focused on education. o No	No	No	Emigrants issues are regulated in government resolutions. The national strategy is the "Programme Support of the Czech Cultural Heritage Abroad"	Depends on the topic, there is not one single authority. In the Czech Republic, there is just state support through programmes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and implementing. There are two programmes: Lectureship Abroad and Support for Compatriot Communities Abroad	Encouraging the Czech language teaching and learning abroad, in particular through support provided to the lectureships of the Czech language and literature established at more than 40 universities in 24 countries of the world.
Denmark							o Recognize dual citizenship (under conditions)

Estonia	No difference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In 2014, more than 300 associations of national culture o The Ministry of Education and Science has a list of organisations established by Estonians abroad. 	No	No	<p>The Estonian government has approved the "Compatriot programme". The Ministry of Education and Science supports Estonian language teaching and Estonian schools located abroad, provides materials, scholarships for young people and Estonian Days are held in Estonian communities across the world. Moreover, the Ministry of Culture supports cultural projects to facilitate contacts between expatriate Estonian centres and societies and the Estonian state, local municipalities, cultural organisations, and non-governmental organisations. In 2009 created a National engagement strategy.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Science + the Ministry of Culture + "the Integration and Migration foundation our people". Activities are financed by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Science.</p>	<p>To support educational institutions, culture, archival systems and return</p>
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Finland	No difference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Information not available o In 2015, there are 521 organizations in 37 countries 	No	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Special Programme for its diaspora (2006) 	<p>The Ministry of Education and Culture, but we don't have information on its actions. Also, the Finnish expatriate parliament (FEP) – which is an unofficial organisation: a cooperative forum for Finns living abroad – which deals with emigrant questions: gives information on expatriate Finnish affairs. Task to influence the authorities to take into account the concerns of expatriate Finns.</p>	<p>The FEP goal is to influence the authorities so that the concerns of expatriate Finns are taken into account during the decision-making process of the Finnish authorities. (A website is given to have more information on those strategies and goals, but available only in Finnish)</p>
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France	<p>Members of the diaspora are called "French people living outside France". As of December 31, 2013, 1,642,953 people were registered on the registers of French consulates abroad. Non-exhaustive number, since registration of the French with consulates is not mandatory.</p>	NA	NA	<p>Since the constitutional reform of July 2008, "The French outside France have been represented in the National Assembly and the Senate." The distribution of these constituencies is as follows: six deputies for French residents in Europe, two for those residing in America and Africa and one for those residing in Asia or Oceania.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Developed policies of French citizenship to diaspora community o Right to vote o Recognize dual citizenship 	<p>Consular councils were created for the purpose of representing French people living outside France. 443 councils elected in 130 constituencies. These boards have an advisory role on applications for grants, allocations/scholarships, allocation of credits. There is also the Assembly of French Abroad, composed of 90 councillors in 15 constituencies covering the whole world. Represents the Government's interlocutor on the situation of the French people living outside France and the policies taken towards them. Also, assigning some grants, allocations/scholarships, allocation of credits.</p>	<p>Basically, the goals are: economic, political, legal and cultural (143 French Institutes and cultural centres, 500 French schools and lycées français)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Other: One of the main host countries in the EU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Comprehensive approach towards diaspora o French National Assembly counts 12 seats for diaspora representatives
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<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Special definition for the diaspora "integrity of the compatriots / expatriates residing abroad" (Defined by the 2012 law "on Compatriots/ Expatriates residing abroad and diaspora organizations")</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Difficult to provide o Over 200 diaspora organizations abroad. Most of them take part in a social life, promoting the Georgian culture, language etc 	<p>There is the "Law of Georgia on Compatriots / Expatriates Residing Abroad and Diaspora Organizations", which was adopted on 2011 that allows granting expats 30 days visa free travel, access to state funded education etc</p>	<p>The Parliamentary Committee on Diaspora and Caucasian Issues, which coordinates work on development of state migration policy with a focus on Georgian diaspora.</p>	<p>The basic data and directions document (BDD) for 2014-2017 prioritized the activities for the Office of the State Minister for Diaspora Issues.</p>	<p>Office of the Minister of Georgia for Diaspora issues, its main function is maintaining close and constant relations with Georgian compatriots living abroad. Several important projects are implemented related to emigrants and diaspora representative abroad, which are supported by various international organizations. For instance, "Temporary Return of Qualified Nationals, Enhancing Government and Institutional Capacity by Linking Diaspora to Development", or "promoting Well-Managed Migration between EU and Georgia". etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Public Service Development Agency of the Ministry of Justice o Ministry of IDPs o Ministry of Internal Affairs 	<p>Georgian legislation and international conventions ratified by Georgia provide a legal basis for the protection of rights of all citizens residing in Georgia, including national minorities which contain historical diasporas of Armenians, Azeris, Russians, Ossetians and Abkhazians. There is a kind of indirect support by the way of allocations through state budget which the Office of State Minister for Diaspora issues receives. For 2015, the sum amounts to 1 million GEL (450.000 USD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Other: Emigration country
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<p>Germany</p>	<p>The concept of diaspora goes further than emigration, by also referring to the living environment of the emigrants, and denotes a religious, national minority. But only the term emigration is used as a legal concept of the German law.</p>	<p>No / No</p>	<p>There is only one provision regulating state cooperation with emigrant organisations, which has implemented an Office which must inform and advise associations that look after emigrants. Also, there is the "Act on the protection of emigrants", but which does not contain any obligation from the state to cooperate.</p>	<p>Bundestag's Committee on Internal Affairs</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Federal Office of Administration, a Federal authority within the Federal Ministry of the Interior. This Office is responsible for matters of emigration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Developed policies o Recognize dual citizenship (under conditions) o Cultural (870 language and cultural programs in local schools abroad) o Other: One of the main host countries in the EU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Comprehensive approach towards diaspora
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Greece	There is a difference: "emigrant" = individual while "diaspora" = mostly used for a community of emigrants / ethnic decent, but officially it is the same.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No information available o Approximately 3000 communities, organizations and national local associations 	Article 108 of the Hellenic Constitution, as well as L. 3480/06 on the consultative, advisory, assertive and supportive role of SAE (World Council of Hellenes Abroad) to the Greek State but available only in Greek	This is the Special Permanent Committee on Greeks abroad: task is to preserve and promote the relations and the bonds of the national assembly and of the Greek people across the world.	NA	The General Secretariat for Greeks abroad. Also, there is the mentioned World Council of Hellenes Abroad (SAE), constitutionally established, plus the General Secretariat for Greeks abroad (GSGA), within the Ministry of Foreign affairs which is responsible for the planning, coordination, and implementation of policy regarding Diaspora Hellenes.	<p>Planning, coordinating and implementing policies regarding Diaspora Hellenes. The goal is the expression of Hellenism everywhere.</p> <p>The funding from the Greek or foreign state authorities is not regular, with the exception of SAE which is yearly funded usually around 1/4 of the GSGA's budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Other: The crisis made its population go elsewhere in the EU
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Hungary	No difference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o NA o In 2015, the Hungarian Diaspora Council has 83 officially registered members. The members also include church organizations and scout groups 	<p>The most important is the "Act on the Testimony for national cohesion". It declares that all members and communities of the Hungarian nation, belong to the single Hungarian nation, through cooperation based on mutual respect of equal, democratic and sovereign states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Hungarian Constitution o Special law for territorial restriction (Act on Hungarians Living in Neighbouring Countries) o Law dedicated to labour migrants in Europe (2007) 	<p>The Hungarian Parliament has several bodies and institutions responsible for matters of diasporas.</p>	<p>There is a document adopted in 2011, named "Policy for Hungarian Communities abroad", which draws together the objectives of policies for Hungarian communities abroad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o National strategies (2013 and 2017) o Strategy for the new diaspora (2016) 	<p>The State Secretariat for Hungarian Communities Abroad. The state mechanism for the Hungarian diaspora is a simplified naturalization procedure. No need to have a permanent residence in Hungary. Concerns mainly people whose ancestors were deprived of Hungarian citizenship due to historic reasons. Plus, there are some extended voting rights to Hungarian citizens living beyond the borders. Moreover, there are many programs related to cultural missions. There are also some forums for dialogue, and diaspora councils</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o External citizenship and voting right; politization of those rights; recognizing dual citizenship o Other: Prizes for Hungarians Abroad o TV channel o Grants for Hungarians abroad
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Iceland	No	NA / No	No	It seems but not a specialised one	The Parliament adopted a resolution on an action plan on immigrant issues the 29th May 2008, but which is available only in Icelandic	The Directorate of Immigration which is concerned with processing of residence permits, visas, citizenship applications and requests for asylum. No mechanism mentioned.	Processing of residence permits, visas, citizenship applications and requests for asylum.
Ireland			o Irish Constitution		o Recognition of the diaspora (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Irish Abroad Unit o Global Irish Economic Forum o Global Irish Network o Minister for Diaspora (2014) o Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade o Department of the Taoiseach o Department of Education and Skills and Enterprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Recognize dual citizenship o Emigrant support programme o Jobs Ireland Programme o Integration Programmes o Developed policies o Voting rights o Other: The crisis made its population go elsewhere in the EU o England is the main place for Irish diaspora o St Patrick's Day
Italy					o Oldest diaspora strategy in the Council of Europe Member States (1950s)	o Decentralization of diaspora strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Recognize dual citizenship o Economic (programme for pensioners and emigrants to get Italian pension rights)
Latvia						o Ambassador for Diaspora (2011)	o Recognize dual citizenship (under conditions)

Lichtenstein							
Lithuania	As a rule term, diaspora is only used occasionally in legal acts and speaking of emigration. Term diaspora usually refers to those emigrated long ago, as opposed to emigrants	o Diaspora / emigrant organisations are represented by the Lithuanian World Community o Yes, more than 100, there are active Lithuanian Community organisations in 36 countries across the world.	No	The joint Commission of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania and the Lithuanian World Community	No such document as the national strategy, but there is the “Global Lithuania” programme, approved by the Government	Ministry of foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Culture. There are various mechanisms, mainly cultural, funded by the programme “Global Lithuania”, which is implemented by 13 state institutions	The main objective is to fund various, mainly cultural, projects of Lithuanian communities abroad.
Luxembourg							o No strategy o Recognize dual citizenship
Malta					o Recognize dual citizenship	o Directorate for Maltese Living Abroad	
Monaco							
Montenegro							
Netherlands	No	No (but there is a database of immigrant organisations in the Netherlands) / No	The “Election Law” which contains specific sections regarding overseas voters.	No specific body responsible for emigration affairs	No	Depends on the issue: either the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the Ministry of Social and Employment. No mechanism mentioned.	o Recognize dual citizenship (under conditions)

<p>North Macedonia</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>o NA o It looks like: information are given by the diplomatic consular missions, associations and church communities, state bodies and NGOs</p>	<p>No law on Diasporas but the issue is regulated by the Constitution and the Law on Foreign affairs (Official Gazette No 46/2006, article 8)</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>Yes, the Resolution on Migration Policy, annually adopted</p>	<p>Competences of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Agency for Emigration (as a separate state body). Each year, a budget is granted to the associations for projects of interest for the Diaspora such as the learning of the language, promotion of the country, etc</p>	<p>Creating conditions for the return of emigrants to their homeland, as well as inclusion of emigrants in the public and economic life in the country, and strengthening and advancing relations with emigrants and their organizations.</p>
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Norway	No	Not exact number / No	No specific law, relevant laws and regulations depend on the topic: Act on the Norwegian nationality, Act on Private Schools, National insurance Act etc	Varies, depends on the topic	No	<p>Varies, depends on the topic, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the general responsibility for assisting Norwegians abroad.</p> <p>Immigrant organisations in Norway can apply for public support based on the same rules as other NGOs. Financial support is given from both local, regional and national levels. Certain types of public support is especially designed for immigrant organisations. This is allocated through the Directorate of Integration and Diversity. Also, in several countries around the world, the Norwegian Church Abroad functions as a diaspora community.</p>	NA
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<p>Poland</p>	<p>Polish law does not include any legal definition of these terms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There is a database, but no possibility to sum up all emigrant organisations in the entire country. o Yes, the Central Statistical Office of Poland created a database of Polish diaspora organizations and institutions abroad. The database contains more than 3000 organizations of Polish diaspora abroad. 	<p>General legal basis and framework for government's policy towards Polish diaspora is set in the Polish Constitution. On 1st January 2001, "The Repatriation Act" came into force. Moreover, in March 2008 "The Act on Pole's Charter" for persons who declare their belonging to the Polish Nation, plus a document adopted by the Council of Ministers in March 2012 called "Priorities of Polish foreign policy for 2012/2016" lists main directions and tasks for Polish foreign policy.</p>	<p>The Committee on Liaison with Poles Abroad which is responsible for matters of Polish Diaspora.</p>	<p>There is a goal to select and to support, in the form of grants from the state budget, the best projects submitted by the public benefit organisations, which are aimed to develop and strengthen ties between Poland and Polish diaspora all around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o National strategy (2012) o Plan for new diaspora (2011) o Migration Policy of Poland (2008) 	<p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the State authority. There is support at governmental level. The General legal basis and framework for government's policy towards Polish diaspora is set out in the Polish Constitution. There are some national Acts which deal with the Polish community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Day of Polish Diaspora o External citizenship and voting rights o Cultural (promotion of Polish culture abroad + foster return migration) o Broadcast of Polish programs on the channel "Polonia" o Grants to the best diaspora project o Other: Most of its diaspora is in the EU
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<p>Portugal</p>	<p>Diaspora: dispersion, leaving of one's homeland, whereas emigrants are people who leave their country to settle and live in another country, either permanently or temporarily. But this is the definition taken from a dictionary, not from the national law</p>	<p>o One has to go on the Emigration Observatory website to have the number o same</p>	<p>Yes, several. But the main one seems to be the Regulatory Decree No 9/2012 of 19 January 2012, which approves the framework law of the General Directorate of Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities</p>	<p>This is the mentioned "Committee on Foreign Affairs and Portuguese Communities". It is responsible for monitoring Portuguese foreign policy and policy on Portuguese communities abroad, and for cooperation policy for development.</p>	<p>There are some state documents / action plans, for instance the Resolution of the Assembly no 84/2013 which establishes that the government shall present a report to the Assembly each year summarising the data on emigration.</p>	<p>The General Directorate of Consular Affairs and Portuguese Communities, and the Council for Portuguese Communities, which are responsible for implementing policies to protect Portuguese citizens / communities abroad. Also, in terms of cooperation with the Assembly of the Republic with respect to emigration, there is the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Portuguese Communities. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a central office established to ensure the social and legal support of Portuguese citizens living abroad, with measures for social and cultural inclusion and vocational training. Plus, there is a Government's advisory body for policies relating to Portuguese communities abroad.</p>	<p>Implementing policies to protect Portuguese citizens who are living abroad and the Portuguese communities abroad. o Other: The crisis made its population go elsewhere in the EU</p>
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<p>Republic of Moldova</p>	<p>In legislation of the Republic, the term “Moldovan Diaspora” is used when speaking about people from Moldova residing abroad</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 89 public associations of national minorities registered o There are 159 organizations of the Moldovan Diaspora registered in other countries 	<p>No, but there are some other laws that deal with issues of diaspora, such as the Presidential Decree No 1638 of 30/08/2000 on supporting persons from Moldova residing abroad and collaboration with those persons. But there are also some Government decisions to support persons from Moldova residing abroad, and their cultural identity.</p>	<p>Yes, the Parliamentary Committee for Human Rights and Ethnic Relations elaborate the legal framework in the field of Human Rights, problems of national minorities, religious issues, citizenship of the Republic of Moldova...</p>	<p>There are some state documents, to elaborate a comprehensive state policy to support the Moldova diaspora. For example, the Government decision No. 237 of 17.04.2012 on approval of the Action Plan on national and cultural and social support of the Moldovan Diaspora for 2012-2014. + Moldova's Plan on Fostering Return of Moldovan Labour Migrants from Abroad</p>	<p>Government, and the permanent Coordinating Council. The state mechanism consists on cooperating and supporting the activity of public associations of the Moldovan Diaspora, to examine social and cultural situations, contribute to satisfying national cultural, linguistic, educational and informational requirements, to develop cooperation programmes, protection of rights and legitimate interests of persons originating from the Republic and so on. + There is the Congress of Moldovan Diaspora (2004)</p>	<p>Elaboration of a comprehensive state policy to support Diaspora; Ensuring the activity of the Bureau for Relations with the Diaspora of the State Chancellery in order to achieve effective communication and stronger connections between the Government and the Diaspora</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Focuses more on emigration than immigration
<p>Romania</p>	<p>No</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No o The Department for Romanians from Abroad has registered 675 associations and foundations of Romanians from abroad 	<p>There is a law concerning diaspora (law no 299/2007), regarding support granted to Romanian communities all over the world.</p>	<p>Yes, there is a Committee for Romanian Communities Living Abroad for each chamber of Parliament.</p>	<p>“The strategy for relations with Romanians from everywhere” + The National Strategies (2013 and 2017)</p>	<p>The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Department for Romanians. No information about the mechanism.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o External citizenship and voting right, plus recognizing dual citizenship + Politicisation of those rights o Other: Most of its diaspora are in the EU

<p>Russian Federation</p>	<p>The term “compatriot” is in official use. Diaspora is not used officially</p>	<p>No exact information / no exact information</p>	<p>The Federal Law No 99-FZ of May 24 1999 "On the State Policy of the Russian Federation in respect of compatriots abroad" which establishes the legal status of a compatriot living abroad</p>	<p>The Council of Federation Committee on Foreign Affairs: legislation activities, communication with compatriots during senator’s foreign visits and activities in Russia</p>	<p>Yes, the Programmes of Work with Compatriots abroad 2015-2017; the Russian Language (2011 – 2015) Federal Target Program; The national Assistance Program for the voluntary resettlement to the Russian Federation of Compatriots living abroad. They provide different measures of supporting compatriots o 2020 Strategy of Russia</p>	<p>Several: the Governmental commission on compatriots abroad, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and "the Federal agency on affairs of Commonwealth of Independent States, compatriots abroad and on international humanitarian cooperation". At the Federal level there are a number of programs which provide different measures of supporting compatriots (Preserving Russian language and culture, media, education of young people, law aid to compatriots, etc.</p>	<p>An internet website is given / available only in Russian. According to the federal budget of 2015 and on the planning period of 2016 and 2017, 128 million rubles shall be allocated to NGOs which support and protect compatriots abroad. o Focuses more on immigration than emigration</p>
<p>San Marino</p>							

<p>Serbia</p>	<p>Yes, there is a law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region. The term "diaspora" shall include citizens of the Republic of Serbia living abroad, member of the Serbian people (concerns emigrants from the territory of the Republic of Serbia). "Serbs in the region" shall mean the members of the Serbian people living in the Republic of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and many other countries from the Eastern part of Europe.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 98 registered organizations o 98 registered organizations 	<p>The issue is regulated by the" Law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region " o Serbian Constitution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Special law for all co-ethnics abroad (Law on Diaspora and Serbs in the Region) 	<p>The Committee on the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region consider issues regarding relations, protection of rights, language, culture, identity, refugees</p>	<p>The "Strategy for maintaining and strengthening the relations between the home country and diaspora / Serbs in region"</p>	<p>The Office for Cooperation with the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The funds for maintaining and strengthening the ties between the home country and diaspora. The Ministry competent for diaspora shall supervise the use of funds from the Budget of the Republic of Serbia + Ministry for Diasporas+ Forum for Dialogue</p>	<p>To preserve, foster and establish relations between the kin-state and the Serbs in the region; improving the position and protection of right; creating conditions for use, learning and preservation of Serbian language; preservation and fostering of the Serbian cultural ,ethnic, language and religious identity of the diaspora; creating conditions for return and their inclusion into political, economic and cultural life of the Republic of Serbia; and creating conditions for return of Serbian refugees to the places of their prior residence and shall propose measures for protection of their rights. The percentage for the Office for Cooperation with the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region is 1,62% of the State Budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Prizes for Serbs Abroad o Day of the diaspora
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<p>Slovak Republic</p>	<p>Diaspora: religious or ethnic group among another unit, mostly among bigger one (nation). Emigrant: persons or groups that leave their homelands according to various reasons from either individuals or groups reasons</p>	<p>o No o Around 60,000 Slovaks who are associated in many different organizations, societies, schools but hardly countable because of the large amount of organizations that associate emigrants</p>	<p>Act 474/2005 Coll. On Slovaks Living Abroad and on Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts</p>	<p>Doesn't exist any specialised unit referring to this issue</p>	<p>According to the Declaration of the National Council of the Slovak Republic (1999), the Slovak Republic always recognized and recognizes Slovaks living abroad as an integral national part, their lives and history as a part of Slovak national history and their culture as a part of national cultural heritage. o Concept for the State Policy until 2015 for Care of Slovaks Living Abroad o No external voting right</p>	<p>The Office of Slovaks living abroad realizes the state administration in the matters of diaspora. This Office realizes the state administration in this field. The Office represents an organizational structural unit of the Ministry of the Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Annually funding of the projects of Slovaks living abroad is realized from the state budget in order to develop language, cultural and national identity of the Nationals in diaspora. Besides this activity applicants among Slovaks living abroad are given the certificate entitled to live and to work in the Slovak Republic and to gain citizenship easily. + forum for dialogues between the Diaspora</p>	<p>To preserve and to develop language, cultural and national identity of diaspora nationals. Also, Slovaks living abroad can ask for a certificate of "Slovak living abroad" pursuant to which the holders of this certificate are entitled to live and to work in the Slovak Republic and gain citizenship easily. Approximately 65% of the support is aimed at NGOs that operate abroad.</p>
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<p>Slovenia</p>	<p>No, just a distinction between emigrants and migrant workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are four civil society organisations o No accurate data available 	<p>There is an Act on Relations between the Republic of Slovenia and Slovenians abroad which sets out the legal basis for the regulation of the relations with the Slovenian people. It provides a legal framework for financial arrangements for the activities and institutions. According to this Act, a Commission was created, "For relations with Slovenes in Neighbouring and other countries".</p>	<p>The Commission for Relations with Slovenes in Neighbouring and Other Countries. This Commission is responsible for performing the tasks related to monitoring cooperation, the interest of Slovenes, monitoring the implementation of the policy concerning Slovenes in neighbouring countries, etc</p>	<p>Several state documents, and especially the "Strategy on Relations between the Republic of Slovenia and Slovenes abroad"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o National strategy (2008 – 2010) o Action Plan (2009) 	<p>The Government Office for Slovenians abroad + Forum for diaspora. No mechanism mentioned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No external citizenship in theory (in practice, can be given for "exceptional achievement or contribution")
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Spain	Not a legal one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o There are 2,026 registered organisations o No available information 	The relevant law is the Act 40/2006, of 14 December, on the statute of Spanish citizens abroad. The only provision regulates cooperation with the Parliament and says: "The General Council of Spanish citizens abroad shall request to be heard annually by the competent committees of Parliament to report on the situation of Spanish citizens abroad"	No	The relevant law is the previously mentioned Act 40/2006, of 14 December, on the Statute of Spanish citizens abroad. It is an act which established the creation of a Web portal for Spanish citizens in foreign countries, and it also established the creation of the General Council of Spanish citizens abroad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Recognize dual citizenship <p>The General Council of Spanish citizens abroad, within the Ministry of Employment and social affairs. The Directorate-General for Migration, within the General Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration, is responsible for the management of grants and aid programmes for Spaniards abroad</p>	<p>The state strategy for diaspora exists in order to promote and strengthen Spanish associations abroad, providing social and cultural assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Economic (policies towards vulnerable emigrants)
Sweden	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Not exact information but around 60 o No available information 	Yes, but available only in Swedish	Yes, the Committee on Cultural affairs and the Ministry of Culture, which is responsible for civil society	Not clear but it is said the " Governments' appropriation directions to The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society ".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Recognize dual citizenship <p>The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society. This government agency distributes grants to different organizations, including ethnic organisations that work with language, culture, identity and participation in society.</p>	NA
Switzerland							

Turkey	No	NA / No	The "Law on Organisation and functions of Administration for Turks living abroad and related communities".	No	Yes, every public institution must have a "Strategic plan" in Turkey. No more information	Administration for Turks living abroad and related communities. There is a government agency which distributes grants to different organizations, including ethnic organisations that work with language, culture, identity and participation in society o Foreign Relations and Abroad Workers Service General Directorate o Turks Abroad and Relative Communities Presidency o Consultancy Board for Citizens living abroad o Office of the Turkish PM o Directorate for Religious Affair	o Mainly political and economic o No comprehensive diaspora policy
Ukraine			o Law on the Status of Ukrainians Foreigners		o National Action plan dedicated to Ukrainian foreigners o Programme Safeguarding the Rights and Interests of Citizens Leaving for Employment Abroad o No dual citizenship		

United Kingdom	No	NA / NA	No, but there is a law regulating voting in parliamentary elections by British citizens living abroad for up to 15 years after they have left the UK	No	No o Recognize dual citizenship	Depends on the topic, there is not one authority. No mechanism mentioned.	Economic goals. Seems to focus on "Overseas voters". o One of the main host countries in the EU o Comprehensive approach towards diaspora
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