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Migratory Links between Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and Great Britain between 1990-2015

This study tried to investigate the migratory linked between Cyprus, UK Turkey and Greece. The focus was Cyprus because the country is known for its ethnic conflicts since the Turkish invasion in 1974 and the collapse of the republic of Cyprus which lead to migration of Cyprus people to UK, Turkey and Greece. The migration from Cyprus to UK was mainly the result of their Colonial ties and to turkey and Greece because most of them are ethnical Greeks and Turkish. The number of female migrants from and to UK were more than that of male.

1. Introduction

Migration is the movement of people from one region or country to another. Migration in Latin "turn", "resettle" is the movement of people across borders of certain territories associated usually with a change of residence. There is no legally agreed definition, but the UN defines a migrant as a person living in a foreign country for more than one year, regardless of the reasons for migration voluntary or involuntary and migration methods legal or illegal. Migration has many centuries of history, and for the past two hundred years, there is a free mass migration that is the movement of people that are not coerced, like slaves and contract workers. The reasons for this movement do not constitute a big secret: today, as well as two hundred years ago, people strive to improve their lives.

The reasons for the economic nature lie in the different economic level of development of individual countries. Labor moves from countries with a low standard of living to countries with the highest level. Objectively, the possibility of migration appears due to national differences in the conditions of wages for a particular professional activity.

Social reasons include the desire to change status and lifestyle. This, for example, is moving from a village to a big city, joining foreign university. Immigration through training is one of the most common ways to change your country of residence. This also includes family reunification, moving to the future spouse's place of residence.

Cultural reasons encourage believers to make annual pilgrimages to holy sites, and re-emigrants return to where their ancestors used to live.

Political migrants and refugees are being persecuted and repressed at home for their beliefs. In general, the factors influencing the process can be divided into attracting and pushing. They go either to something good, or from something bad. Pushes include armed conflicts, wars, and environmental disasters. People in such cases simply have no choice and are forced to move to another country.

So, one of the reasons for migration is armed conflicts, wars, and Political instability. That's why the author chose Cyprus as there is unresolved ethnic conflict since 1974 till present that has been argued to cause migration. In this paper, the author would like to explore what factors

caused people from Cyprus to migrate to other destinations? Based on this question we can understand how strong the influences of Cyprus conflict for growing up or rising up the amount of migrates from Cyprus to other destinations. Author chose Greece, Turkey and Great Britain to examine migrants flow from Cyprus, because more than half of the Cyprus populations are ethnically Greek and ethnically Turk Cypriots, which is directly relate to Turkey and Greece.

## 2. Net Migration and Historical Development in Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and United Kingdom

Cyprus is the third largest island of the Mediterranean Sea and is located in the Far Eastern part of the sea, historically adjacent to Europe, Asia and Africa. It became an independent republic in 1960 after a turbulent history. In post-colonial times, there was inter-communal strife and constant foreign intervention of one kind or another, until 1974 when a coup by the Greek junta and local para-fascists, the EOKA, was used as a pretext for the Turkish invasion and the subsequent division of the island. [Hitchens 1997; Attalides 1979]. Turkey still occupies 34% of the territory, whilst 200,000 remain Greek refugees and the Turkish Cypriots remain in the north which is occupied by Turkey. Attempts to resolve the Cyprus ethnic conflict have not been successful for over twenty years. Cypriot policy makers now hope that the policy of accession to the EU would act as a catalyst in the effort to find a settlement. [Kranidiotis, 1993]. After Greek junta coup and the Turkish invasion of 1974, which left the society and economy devastated: an 18 % fall of the GNP between 1973 to 1975, a 30% rise in unemployment, mass poverty and a loss of 37% of the country's territory, Cyprus has seen extensive economic development (PIO 1997b). It has been transformed into a society which acts as „host" to immigrants, from different countries, who occupy a range employment positions, from laborers, to professionals and entrepreneurs as well as retired persons.

Table 1: Net Migration Rate by Continents and Selected Countries

Country	1950-1955	1955-1960	1960-1965	1965-1970	1970-1975	1975-1980	1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010	2010-2015
Cyprus	-5.4	-2.4	-14.9	-2.6	1	-0.4	-8	4.7	10.7	11.8	12.5	8.3
Turkey	-0.2	-0.7	-1.8	-1.9	-1.7	-1.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1
Greece	0.5	-0.3	-3.4	-2.3	0.2	7.1	2.3	3.2	8.9	5.5	2.1	1.4
United Kingdom	-1.4	0.3	0.5	-0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.7	1.7	3.3	5
Asia	0	0.2	0	0	-0.1	-0.1	0	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6
Europe	-0.5	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.3

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 1: Net Migration Rate by Continent and Selected Countries
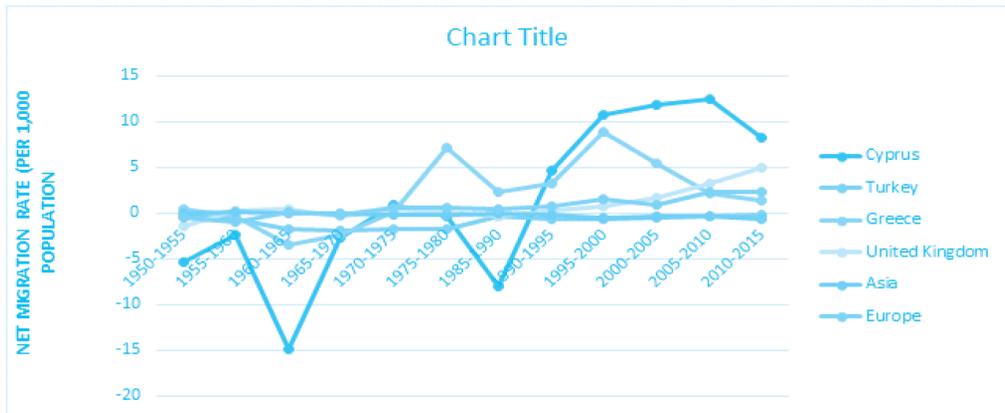
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

As figure 1 depicts for the period under consideration Cyprus has been a migrant sending country with dramatic increase in negative net migration that reached 15 persons per one thousand in the year between 1965, to 1973.

Cyprus has experienced the classic two migration waves in its recent history. The first was associated with large-scale emigration of Cypriots abroad in the mid and last decade of twentieth century in search of jobs and better standards of living, especially following the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974, to countries such as the UK, the Greece and Turkey. This link can be explained by their historical ties. In the past 20 years, however, these trends have been reversed and a strong wave of net inward migration took place, first before Cyprus's accession in the EU, owing to the gradual liberalization of the labor markets in the 1990s, and then subsequently following EU accession.

Without a doubt, international migration flows tend to be relatively unstable over the passage of time. The volume, the origin and the direction of migrant populations can vary significantly in the short and long run. In the case of Cyprus, net migration has been positive since the early 1990's. Net migration is defined as the difference between in-migration or immigration people from abroad who come to live in Cyprus and out-migration or emigration – people from Cyprus moving abroad.

Data for net migration for the period 1990-2010 is also plotted in Figure 1. It is evident from Figure 1 that Cyprus has experienced strong positive net migration flows since 1990. Especially in 1995, net migration reached an unprecedented 15,724 (4.7% of labor force). It is also worth noting the remarkable levels of net migration during the years 2003 to 2007. One would attribute a fair amount of this rise to Cyprus's entry in the European Union, in 2004. [Panayiotis G, Zenon K and Maria M, 2010]

## 3. Migrants stock by Country of Origin from Cyprus and by country of destination to Cyprus

A. Migrants stock by Country of Origin from Cyprus

Table 2. Migrant stock by country of origin (Cyprus)

Country	Year				
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2015
UK	78573	77405	55058	66845	84815
Turkey	9492	10422	14138	15388	10433
USA	11008	11948	15306	15861	18411
Australia	23249	21942	20750	22393	22080
Greece	30319	17538	11107	11496	21607

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 2: Five countries sending the largest number of migrants from Cyprus in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013
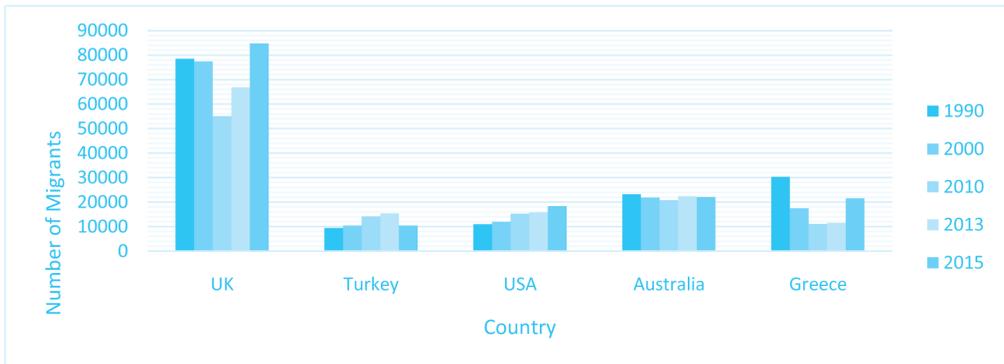
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of emigration movements from Cyprus for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013 and 2015. The highest migration flows are towards Greece, Turkey, UK, USA and the Australia, which is probably partly explained by the high immigration flows from these countries towards Cyprus in the past few years. For many years, Cyprus has been a traditional exporter of migrants to other countries. As a former British colony, many Cypriots migrated to the UK, Figure 2 shows that UK has been a receiving large number of migrants from Cyprus for all the period which can be explained by the world system theory [Massey, 1990].

Economic variables, in particular, are used to determine the economic incentives that underlie human decision to migrate. The intuition is that differences in economic conditions between the sending and the receiving countries are one of the main driving factors of immigration from different countries.

B. Migrants stock by Country of Origin to Cyprus

Table 3: Migrant stock by distination (Cyprus)

Country	Year				
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2015
Russia	3235	5913	11390	15309	14485
Sri lanka	2457	4491	8650	11627	11001
UK	9055	16552	31884	42854	40547
Georgia	3802	6950	13388	17994	17026
Greece	5898	10781	20767	27912	26409

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 3: Five countries sending the largest number of migrants to Cyprus in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013
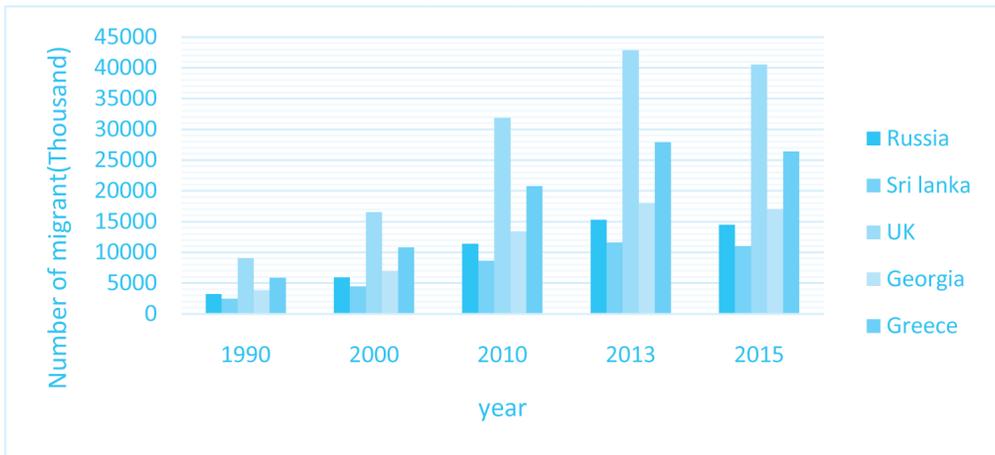
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Tables 4 and 4 figure present the top 5 sending countries to Cyprus from all over the world. As can be seen from Table 4, Greece, the United Kingdom, Sri Lanka, Georgia and Russia, are traditionally among the top five sending countries. UK has been the top migrant sending country to Cyprus for the period from 1990 to 2015 for the colonial linkage between these two counties as mentioned above. Greece has the strongest migration links to Cyprus and this fact can be attributed to the strong cultural and language bonds between the two countries. As presented in figure 4, in addition to the aforementioned Greece and the UK, the two other important "sending" countries throughout the years are Russia and Georgia.

Regional and international reasons explaining migration flows to Cyprus are as follows: On the one hand, economic development, such as the global growth of tourism and migration flows have led to economic growth, which has increased the demand for labor in Cyprus. This is what can be elaborated as the segmented labour theory [Massey, 1990]

On the other hand, political events such as the collapse of the Soviet Union led to the migration of labor from the countries of the former Soviet Union, as well as the migration of a large number of Pontiac from the Caucasus region, which was granted Greek citizenship. Thus, they were able to enter Cyprus without any particular formalities.

In addition, the Persian Gulf War, the successive crises in the Gulf region, and the unrest in Israel / Palestine led to an influx of both economic and political refugees from the affected countries in Cyprus. It is believed that the EU accession process has made Cyprus an attractive destination for migrants and asylum seekers, and the politicians' response was the rapid transformation to the border services of Europe. Cyprus is a prime example of a southern European country that acts as a lobby in the EU and often serves as a reception desk "for many migrants for whom the Nordic countries are the destination"[Anthias and Lazaridis,1999].

Until 1990, immigration policies were restrictive, so very few migrants were allowed. When Cyprus first opened its doors to migrants in 1989, politicians believed that foreign labor was only required temporarily to meet the needs arising from labor shortages. As a result, policies aimed at creating a regime of short-term contracts for migrants are limited to specific sectors of the economy [Trimikliniotis, 1999].

The dramatic economic growth in the 1985s and 1990s was the main reason for the radical policy changes that allowed many migrants to go to Cyprus. Cyprus has received many immigrants from Russia and Georgia who do not have strong cultural and linguistic ties with Cyprus.

The so-called economic miracle of the late 1980s was structured by a number of "external" factors that followed the destruction that occurred as a result of the Turkish occupation of the north since 1974. [Planning Bureau 1989].

## 4. Migrants stock by Country of Origin from UK and by country of destination to UK

A. Migrants stock by Country of Origin to UK

Table 4. Migrant stock by country of origin (UK)

Major Five countries sending to UK					
Country	Year				
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2015
Ireland	596129	531,341	398184	412658	503288
India	421861	475,999	691337	756471	776603
Pakistan	235732	320044	423747	476144	540495
Germany	217030	265206	296634	311286	322222
USA	144480	157880	196634	222201	212151
POLAND	74250	60502	523047	661482	703051

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 4: Five countries sending the largest number of migrants to UK in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013 and 2015 (thousands)
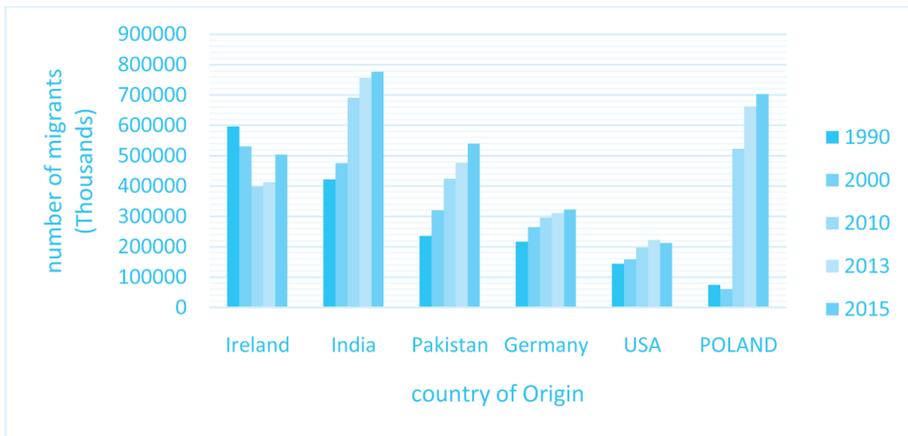
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

As it can be seen from figure 6, Pakistan and Poland are the top two countries sending the largest number of migrants to UK in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013 and 2015. Except for Ireland the number of migrants going to UK has shown an increasing trend for all the periods under consideration.

The migration of Pakistanis and Indians to the UK was a direct result of bilateral colonial relations, new political freedom of movement and a number of "push-pull" economic factors that contributed to the development of "chain migration" between the two countries (Anwar 1979).

The migration of Pakistan and India to London and the UK reflects a postcolonial two-way relationship between the place of origin (Pakistan, formerly part of British colonial India) and the context of a postcolonial settlement (London, United Kingdom). Pakistani immigration to the UK dates back to the nineteenth century during colonial rule and became a large-scale migration flow after World War II — making the modern Pakistani immigrant community one of the oldest immigrant groups in the UK. [Anwar 1979].

A small number of Indian migrants from areas that would eventually become Pakistan migrated to the UK during the First and Second World Wars. During both conflicts, the inhabitants of Mirpur, Jelum and parts of Punjab in colonial India joined the British armed forces. After World War II, some of those who served and fought for the British decided to stay in Britain. These early migrant pioneers often sponsored family members (almost exclusively men) for migration and enrollment as seafarers or traders. [Anwar 1979]

After the enlargement of the EU in 2004, the migration flow from the EU increased, followed by a recession after the economic downturn in 2008. Recently, the net migration of EU citizens has begun to increase again, and the latest preliminary estimates show that it amounted to up to 142,000 per year ending in June 2014. For example, in Figure 7, as we see, Polish migrants to the UK increased sharply in 2010, 2013 and 2015, shortly after the 2008 economic downturn. The level of migration from Ireland to the UK decreased significantly: in 2010-2013, this indicator was the lowest since 1994 due to economic problems.

The number of non-European migrants increased after 1997 and peaked in 2004. It declined sharply in 2005 and continued to decline steadily from 2010 to 2013. However, recent preliminary estimates show

an increase in net migration of non-European citizens per year ending in June 2015. In general, net migration outside the EU remains at a lower level compared with the peak observed in the mid-2000s, and is currently at a level similar to net migration in the EU. The net migration of British citizens has remained stable over the past few years and is negative, reflecting higher emigration than immigration for this group.

B. Migrants stock by Country of Destination from UK

Table 5: Migrant Stock by Destination, UK

Country	Year				
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2015
Australia	1160745	112446	1183751	1277474	1289396
Canada	691521	588727	647691	674371	607377
USA	736741	730382	732374	758919	714999
New Zealand	230278	213213	283751	313850	265014
South Africa	223205	123926	263456	305660	318536

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).
Figure 5: Five countries receiving the largest number of migrants from UK in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013 and 2015 (thousands)
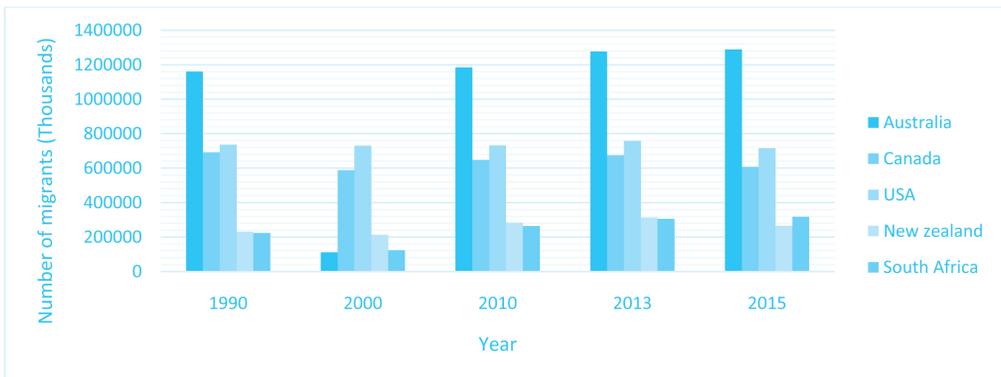
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Australia was the main destination for expatriates from the UK, followed by the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, respectively, for the last 20 years. The popularity of other areas has changed. For example, Japan is no longer a key destination for emigration, but Spain's popularity has grown. Canada and South Africa became new destinations for those who emigrate from the UK, mainly because of the emigration (return) of citizens of these countries [Rosemary M, David H, Timothy A, Rebecca G and Harsimran A,2012].

For most of the past two decades, British citizens have made up from 50 to 60 percent of long-term immigrants from the UK to other countries, but since 2008 this share has fallen to the current level of 43 percent. Initially, this was due to the growth of non-British emigration (which reflects the

previous increase in the influx of migrants), and subsequently due to a reduction in the number of British long-term immigrants.

The migration flow from the UK has increased significantly over the past decade, from about 363,000 in 2002 to a peak of 427,000 in 2008. Partially increased migration reflected higher levels of immigration, which in the UK have exceeded 500,000 each year since 2002. However, since 2009, migration has decreased to around 350,000 each year, but internal migration has remained fairly stable and amounted to more than 500,000 each year.

Great Britain (Great Britain) has always been the main country for the permanent migration to Australia. However, this is not the first time in Australian history, and Figure 9 shows that the UK surpassed all other countries as the main source of permanent migrants in Australia in 1990, 2000, 2010–2015. [Rosemary M, David X, Timothy A, Rebecca J and Harcimran A, 2012]

Australia has consistently been the main destination of British long-term migrants leaving the UK from 1990 to 2015, and for most of this period the number of British immigrants to Australia increased from 1,160,745 in 1991–92 to 1289,396 in 2009–15 (two years).

Emigration to Canada also showed a similar increase between 1999-2000 and 2005-2013. Other popular destinations for British citizens during this period were South Africa and New Zealand.

## 5. Migrant stock by country of origin to Turkey and by country of destination from Turkey

A. Migrant stock by country of origin to Turkey

Table 6: Migrant stock by Origin, (Turkey)

Country	Year				
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2015
Germany	249881	274356	372164	405056	274691
Greece	54096	59395	80569	87690	59465
Montenegro	33837	37152	50396	54851	no data
Serbia	67675	31160	100793	109701	no data
Bulgaria	439243	482265	654195	712013	482851

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 6: Five countries sending the largest number of migrants to Turkey in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013 and 2015 (Thousands)
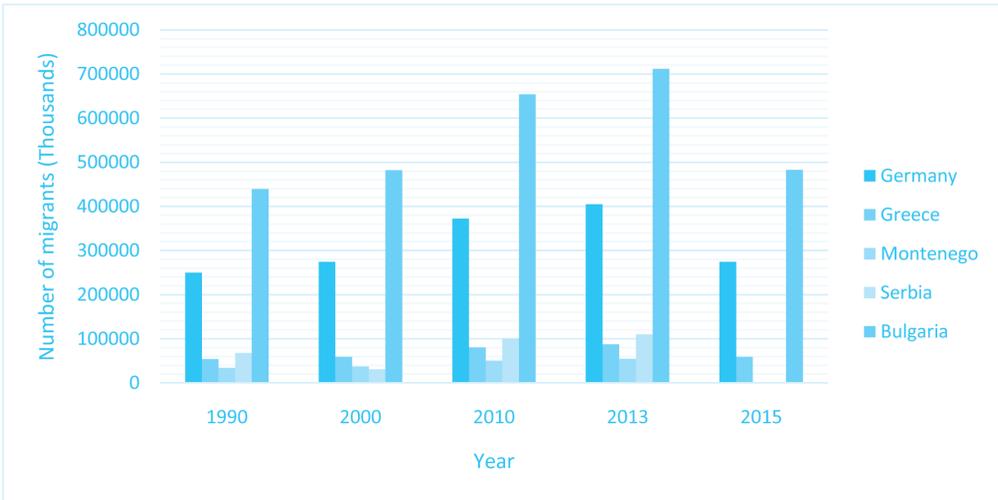
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Since the foundation of the Republic of Turkey in 1923, migration policy has been an instrument of state-building and has been aimed at establishing a homogeneous Turkish identity. The Turkification policy encouraged the migration of Muslims of Turkish origin and culture to Turkey; while non-Muslims or perceived Ottoman heritage as alien to Turkey were considered a threat to Turkish and Muslim identity [Içduygu, A. and Yükseker, D, 2010].

In the late 1980s, the structure of immigration in the Turkic centers began to change. Iran-Iraq war, operations against the Kurds. The population of Iraq and the war in Afghanistan have led to an increase in the number of asylum seekers in Turkey. For example, almost half a million mainly Kurdish refugees arrived from Iraq in 1988 and 1991. By the early 2000s, Turkey had become a center for asylum-seekers from these and other countries. Thanks to visa-free bilateral agreements with states of the Middle East, such as Iran, Iraq, and Syria, as well as with neighboring former Soviet republics, it also became a transit country to Europe. (Ibid).

1.6 million people immigrated to Turkey between 1923 and 2000. These were Eastern Europeans during the Cold War. As shown in Figure 11, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro are three of the leading countries sending the largest number of migrants to Turkey in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013 and 2015, as well as Albanians, Bosnian Muslims, Pomaks of Bulgarian-speaking Muslims from Bulgaria. and the Turks: they came in 1989, 1992-1995 and 2000. In accordance with the propaganda of a homogeneous Turkic identity, Turkey is a party to the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees but has geographical restrictions.

B. Migrants stock by Country of Destination from Turkey

Table 7: Migrant Stock by Destination

Year					
	1990	**2000**	**2010**	**2013**	**2015**
Germany	1,586,121	1649639	1526349	1543787	1655996
France	241,148	256739	251650	259514	297429
Netherland	141,602	181058	198526	203483	199551
USA	63,399	56400	103069	106805	107627
Austria	88,108	110695	158045	165206	184847

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 7: Five countries receiving the largest number of migrants from Turkey in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013 and 2015 (thousands)
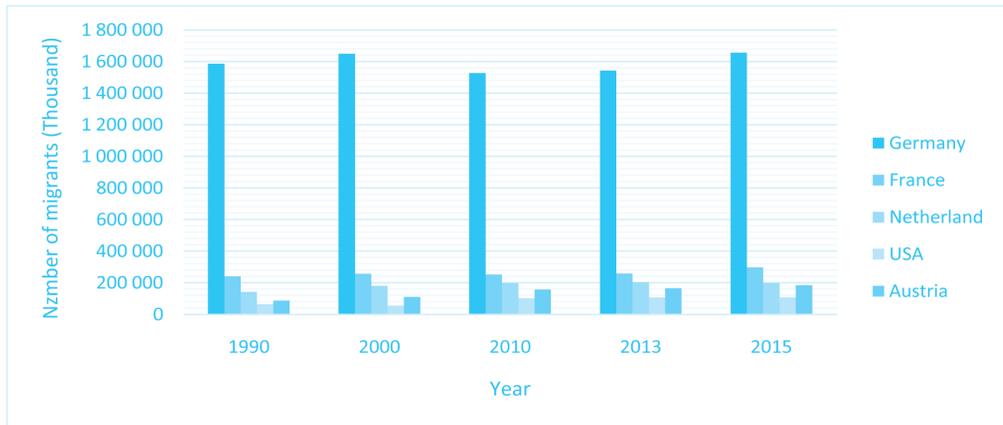
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

As shown in Figure 12, Germany was the main host country for migrants in Turkey, followed by France, the Netherlands, Austria, and the United States, respectively, for the entire period from 1990 to 2015. The trends of emigration from Turkey also underwent various changes until the 2000s. Emigration to Turkey was first officially organized after the signing of the first major bilateral labor agreement. Turkey and West Germany in 1961. The agreement opened the first phase of emigration to Turkey, initially regulated by a system of guest workers (guest workers), providing for a maximum two-year stay in the country, preventing the permanent settlement of workers in Germany. After the oil crisis of 1973, the second phase opened, marked by the transition from labor immigration to family reunification throughout Europe.

Some return facilitation schemes took place in the mid-1980s, but family reunification stimulated the gradual de facto settlement of Turkish workers in Germany and other host states, in Europe, and in more distant countries such as Australia. [Içduygu, A,2009]

Migration chains, organized and maintained on the basis of common geographic origin, have until recently characterized Turkish migration flows and resettlement schemes in host countries with a high geographic concentration in a particular area.

Meanwhile, political instability in the 1980s and the long-term conflicts, such as the conflict between the PKK (Kurdistan Workers Party) Turkish state since 1984, encourage the application for asylum abroad.[Sunata, U, 2012]

In parallel, new migration sites opened up for Turkish workers in oil-producing Arab countries (the Persian Gulf and Libya), in the construction sector and in public works.

The migration trends of Turkey to Germany illustrate this. Compared to the 48,500 net movements in 1989 (with 85,700 entries), net migration flows became negative in 2006; since then, the number of outputs has exceeded the number. This is due to political changes in the country that restrict Turkish immigration to Germany and change the entry schemes [Sunata, U, 2012].

6. Migrant stock by country of origin to Greece and by country of destination from Greece

A. Migrant stock by country of origin to Greece

Table 8: Migrant stock by origin, Greece

Country	Year				
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2015
Albania	42540	407618	555375	574841	437356
Cyprus	30319	17538	11107	11496	21607
Bulgaria	4994	34211	54092	55988	72893
Romania	3979	21197	37291	38597	46193
Georgia	23963	21283	36628	37912	83388

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 8: Five countries sending the largest number of migrants to Greece in 1990, 2000, 2010 2013 and 2015 (Thousands)
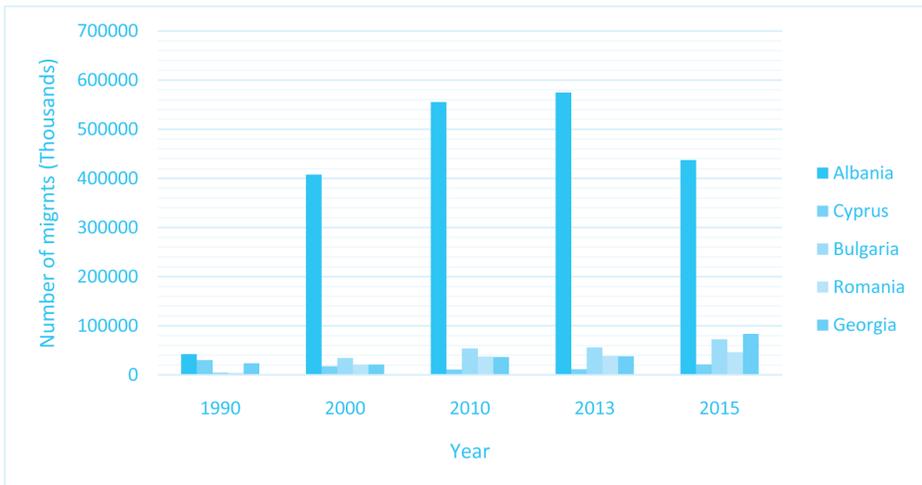
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

As it can be seen from figure 14, Greece has been receiving that much of immigrants during the 1990s but starting from 2000 Albania has been the major migrant sending country to until 2015. Many factors explain the transformation of Greece into a receiving country.

These include geographical location, which is positioned Greece as EU's eastern "gateway" with extensive coastlines and easy to cross the border. Although the situation on the northern borders of the country has significantly improved since the formation of special border controls in 1998, geographic access remains a central factor in the structure of migration to Greece.

The collapse of the regimes in Central and Eastern Europe in 1989 turned immigration to Greece into a mass uncontrolled phenomenon. As a result, although Greece at the time was another of the less developed EU states, in the 1990s it received the highest percentage of immigrants in relation to its labor force. Cyprus, Bulgaria, Romania, and Georgia are among the top five sending countries in addition to Albania.

According to the latest census, the population of Greece increased from 10,259,900 people in 1991 to 10,964,020 people in 2001. This increase can be attributed almost exclusively to immigration in the last decade. The census showed that the "foreign population" living in Greece in 2001 was 762,191 (47,000 of them EU citizens), which is approximately seven percent of the total population. Of these migrants, 2,927 were registered as refugees.

During the period of mass immigration to Greece from 1990 to 2001, immigrants arrived in two waves. The first - is the beginning of the 90s, when the Albanians dominated. The second came after 1995 and included much greater participation of immigrants from other Balkan countries, the former Soviet Union, Pakistan, and India. Most Albanians arrived in the first wave, but the collapse of the huge "pyramid schemes" in Albania's banking sector in 1996 also stimulated a significant migration. [Charalambos K, Chryssa K,2004]

About 60% of the foreign population in Greece comes from Albania, while the second largest group - Bulgarian citizens, but their share in the total number of migrants is much less. Cyprus, Georgian and Romania is third and fourth largest communities. [Triandafyllidou. A, 2015]. Since 2015, the number of migrants arriving in Greece has decreased dramatically after the EU and Turkey signed an agreement to send migrants back to Turkey who are not seeking asylum or whose demands were rejected.

B. Migrants stock by Country of Destination from Greece

Table 9: Migrant Stock by Destination

Major five countries receiving from Greece					
Country	Year				
	1990	2000	2010	2013	2015
Australia	142791	133546	126227	136221	126551
USA	204166	178622	142339	147498	141257
Canada	83429	76478	80590	83910	73005
Germany	337546	353263	235529	238220	215059
Turkey	54096	59395	80569	87690	59465

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

Figure 9: Five countries receiving the largest number of migrants from Greece in 1990, 2000, 2010, 2013 and 2015 (thousands)
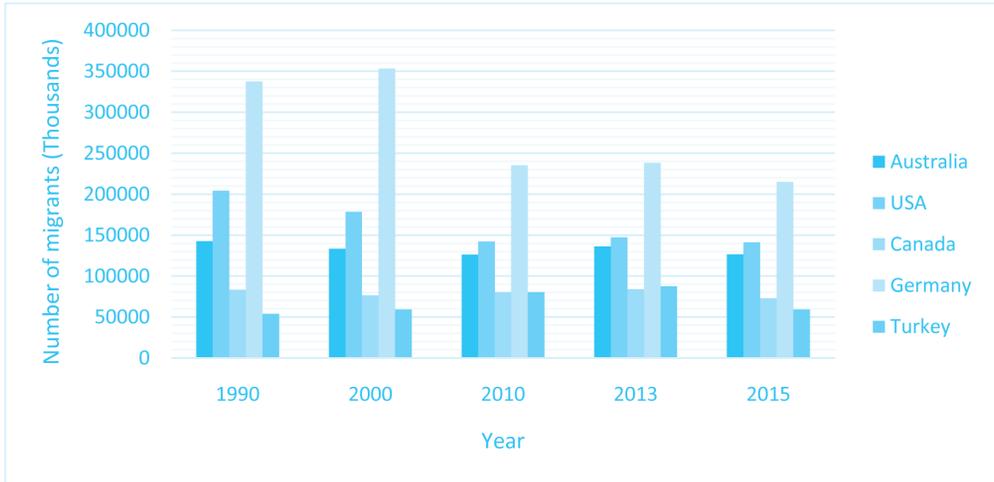
Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015).

As it can be seen from Figure 16, Germany, followed by the United States and Australia, is among the top three countries accepting migrants from Greece. The number of people migrating from Greece to the United States declined significantly from 1990 to 2015. The first wave of emigration in Greece was caused by the economic crisis of 1893, which followed the rapid decline in current prices, the country's main export product. - in international markets. In the period 1890-1914, almost one-sixth of the population of Greece emigrated, mainly to the United States and Egypt. [Charalambos K, Chryssa K, 2004]

More than a million Greeks migrated in the second wave, which mainly occurred in the period from 1950 to 1974. Most emigrated to Western Europe, the United States, Canada, and Australia. Economic and political reasons often motivated their movement due to the consequences of the civil war of 1946-1949 and the subsequent period of the military junta of 1967-1974. Official statistics show that between 1990–2015, 1379617 Greek migrants were employed in Germany, 665336 in Australia, 813882 in the USA and 397412 in Canada. Most of these emigrants came from rural areas and supplied both national and international labor markets.

During the 1980s, Greece became a transit country for Eastern European, Middle Eastern, and African countries. IOM in Athens organized and carried out the resettlement of 89,000 foreign migrants and refugees mainly to the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

Conclusion

The continuing occupation of the northern part of Cyprus by Turkey since the Turkish invasion in 1974 and the territorializing of ethnic division along the two sides of the Green Line (the Green Line is both a military buffer zone and ethnic division) have implications for the way the republic forms migration discourse, sets and regulates migrant categories. The Cyprus

problem, as will be explained below, is one of those barriers that make certain types of migration flows imperceptible within the framework of the official state migration discourse.

So far, none of the official reports of the Republic of Cyprus on migration, ethnic minorities, gender equality, human trafficking, asylum seekers, refugees and human trafficking in Cyprus is not considered migrations in the northern or north-south.

From the point of view of the Republic of Cyprus (with the government, which is the de jure and de facto government of the Greek Cypriot), speaking on migration flows to the north would mean the recognition of the TRNC as a state of law, while talking about the migration through the Green Line would mean recognition line as a state border.

Reports speak only of "settlers" in the north and "illegal migrants" who enter the Republic from illegal entry points on the Green Line, from the "occupied" to the "free areas". Though the incompleteness of the coverage is acknowledged, it is attributed to the exception of the north from the effective control of the Republic, to the lack of reliable sources and to the inaccessibility to data.

The demographic categories used in the demographic statistics reports of the Republic of Cyprus are based on the following legal definitions:

- Emigrants are persons who have left Cyprus with the intention of settling abroad or staying for one year or more. This category includes persons who leave Cyprus after staying in the country for more than one year after the expiration of their employment contract or students after graduation.
- Short-term immigrants are those who enter Cyprus with the intention of staying less than one year in order to work in a profession that is paid from within the country or to study. This category may include dependents who accompany or join such individuals.
- Long-term immigrants are persons who enter Cyprus with the intention of settling in Cyprus or to stay for one year or more.

Cyprus has experienced the classic two migration waves in its recent history. The first was associated with large-scale emigration of Cypriots abroad in the mid and last decade of twentieth century in search of jobs and better standards of living, especially following the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974, to countries such as the UK, the Greece and Turkey. This link can be explained by their historical ties. In the past 20 years, however, these trends have been reversed and a strong wave of net inward migration took place, first before Cyprus's accession in the EU, owing to the gradual liberalization of the labor markets in the 1990s, and then subsequently following EU accession.

Data for net migration for the period 1990-2010 Cyprus has experienced strong positive net migration flows since 1990. Especially in 1995, net migration reached an unprecedented 15,724. It is also worth noting the remarkable levels of net migration during the years 2003 to 2007. One would attribute a fair amount of this rise to Cyprus's entry in the European Union, in 2004.

The highest migration flows from Cyprus are towards Greece, Turkey, UK, which is probably partly explained by the high immigration flows from these countries towards Cyprus in the past few years. For many years, Cyprus has been a traditional exporter of migrants to other countries. As a former British colony, many Cypriots migrated to the UK.

UK has been the top migrant sending country to Cyprus for the period from 1990 to 2015 for the colonial linkage between these two counties as mentioned above. Greece has the strong-

est migration links to Cyprus and this fact can be attributed to the strong cultural and language bonds between the two countries. In addition to the aforementioned Greece and the UK, the two other important "sending" countries throughout the years are Russia and Georgia.

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