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Development of international migration statistics in Sri Lanka *

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1. INTRODUCTION

As a component of population dynamics, international migration has special utility. It can be controlled easily relative to the other demographic components i.e. births and deaths. The demography of a country does not operate in isolation but within a social, economic, political and cultural framework. Some migration policies and programmes may not have specific demographic objectives, but consist of a set of broader development goals.

Sri Lankans traditionally have not been very mobile. In the 19th century, the colonial government brought a large number of South Indians to work in the plantation sector. Sri Lanka's demographic history shows the extent to which population growth has been affected by this large scale migration. In some decades migration exceeded the natural increase and accounted for more than 60 percent of the increase in the population. By the 1930's labour absorption in plantation sector reached saturation levels, and the growing unemployment problem in the country put restrictions on the immigration of South Indian labour. In fact an agreement was signed in 1964 between India and Sri Lanka to repatriate this group of immigrants. During the 1960's and early 1970's due to the closed economic policy adopted by then government, attention was on curtailing immigration.

The level of emigration, apart from repatriation of Indians was at a minimal level due to the stringent foreign exchange controls. However 'Brain Drain' has also taken place and losses in professional categories such as doctors, engineers, accountants, etc. were prominent. Their destinations were mainly western countries with advanced economies, and to the more developed countries in East and West Africa. Though this kind of migration accelerated in the 1970's the numbers did not exceed a few thousands annually.

With the liberalization of the economy in the late 1970's emigration of labour to oil-rich Middle East countries gathered momentum. The migration of unskilled workers for employment in the Middle East was considered as beneficial that would reduce the unemployment and bring the most needed foreign exchange remittances to the country. Several policy measures were taken by the government to encourage the labour migration such as establishing Foreign Employment Bureau to promote and regularize the foreign employment trade. With the provision of these institutional facilities, the number of Sri Lankans migrating for employment increased dramatically.

The latter part of the 1980's featured another stream of outward movement — refugee migration — associated with the ethnic and civil conflict which erupted. These movements are mostly unrecorded and have not been duly captured in border statistics. The numbers seem to be substantial. Significant numbers of asylum seekers are also reported in the West European capitals.

2. POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

2.1 Administrative practices to monitor the inflows/outflows of foreigners

2.1.1 Visas

2.1.1.1 Types and categories

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Visas to enter and stay in Sri Lanka are issued in accordance with Immigrants and Emigrants Act No. 20 of 1948 and subsequent amendments. The authority is vested with the Controller, Department of Immigration and Emigration, Colombo and heads of Sri Lanka missions abroad. Basically, two types of visas are issued, viz non residence and residence. Those types can be further categorized as follows.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Non-residence visa | - Visit visa - Multiple entry visas - Reentry visa - Transit visa |
| Residence visa | - Normal residence visa - Residence guest visa |

2.1.1.2 Eligibility criteria

Visit visa: In order to issue a visit visa the foreign national who desires to enter Sri Lanka should have a return air ticket and sufficient funds for maintenance during his/her stay in Sri Lanka.

Multiple entry visas: this category of visa is issued to a foreign national who desires to invest monetary capital or to engage in business activities in Sri Lanka. Documentary proof is needed; usually such documents are produced by the local counterpart.

Reentry visa: If a visit visa holder needs to go back before his/her intended period for an emergency situation then he/she can apply again for re-entry under the same visa.

Transit visa: The foreign nationals who desire to travel through Sri Lanka as an incident of his/her journey are issued transit visas. Nationals of selected 78 countries are given endorsements at the port of entry in Sri Lanka. Others should obtain transit visas from Sri Lanka missions abroad.

Residence visa: The following categories of persons are eligible to apply for a residence visa.

- Expatriate personnel whose services are required for projects approved by the state.
- Expatriate personnel employed in projects under Board of Investment of Sri Lanka.
- A foreign national who desires to invest monetary capital or to engage in business activities in Sri Lanka.
- Member of the Clergy.
- Religious Workers and Religious Students.
- Volunteers.
- Personnel attached to Non-Governmental Organizations.
- Foreign students in Universities, Educational institutions approved by the State, Other institutions
- Registered Indians covered by the 1954 Agreement.
- Ex Sri Lankans.
- Spouses of Sri Lankans.
- Children of Sri Lankans but holding foreign nationality.

Various documents such as recommendations from line ministries, Board of Investment, letters from relevant foreign missions in Sri Lanka, police reports etc. are needed to prove the eligibility. To obtain a residence visa it is necessary to arrive in Sri Lanka on an entry visa issued by a Sri Lanka mission abroad with the concurrence of the Department of Immigration and Emigration. Residence visas will not be issued if the controller of Immigration and Emigration is of the view that the presence of the applicant in the country is not in the interests of Sri Lanka.

2.1.1.3 Maximum duration for visa categories

The schedule of maximum duration for each visa categories is as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Visit visas | 6 months (will be changed to 30 days at the entry point with effect from 01.12.2006. However visas up to 90 days can be granted by Sri Lankan missions abroad) |
| Multiple entry visas | 1 year, valid for 3 months at a time |
| Transit visas | 30 days |
| Residence visas | 1 year, renewable annually |
| Resident guest scheme | 5 years, with possibility of extension |

2.1.2 Border control

The responsibility of border control is vested with the Department of Immigration and Emigration of Sri Lanka, which was established in 1949. The Immigrants and Emigrants Act No 20 of 1948 provided comprehensive regulations of the flow of persons to and from the country. There are only a few exit and entry points through which departures and arrivals of visitors to Sri Lanka could take place. There is only one international airport viz. Colombo airport at Katunayake. Colombo and Trincomalee harbours are used very rarely by international travellers.

Every person who enters into or exit from Sri Lanka needs to complete an embarkation/disembarkation card and surrender it to the immigration officials. The copies of cards are annexed.

The information available in the cards are:

- Flight number
- Name
- Sex
- Nationality
- Date of birth
- Place of birth
- Profession
- Passport number, date of issue and place of issue
- Visa number, place of issue and date of issue
- Address in Sri Lanka
- Address abroad/home address
- Purpose of visit
 - Holiday/Pleasure
 - Media coverage
 - Employment
 - Seminar/Conference/Exhibition
 - Education

- In Transit
- Visit Friends/Relatives
- Official/Business
- Religious/Cultural
- Return to Sri Lanka
- Other (specify).....
- Port of embarkation/final destination

2.1.3 Administrative registration system

Complete administrative registration system to register the foreigners does not exist in Sri Lanka. However every potential refugee seeking the asylum in Sri Lanka is required to register with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by completing an eligibility determination form.

2.2 Administrative practices to monitor the inflows/outflows of citizens

2.2.1 Border control for citizens

As is the case of foreigners every citizen of Sri Lankans who exit from or enter into Sri Lanka is required to complete an embarkation/disembarkation card and surrender it to the immigration officials. Generally the same information as for foreigners should be filled by Sri Lankans (except few irrelevant items, such as visa details).

2.2.2 Administrative registration system

Administrative registration system in general to register the movements of citizens does not exist in Sri Lanka. However every Sri Lankan leaving for employment outside Sri Lanka shall register with Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE). No special clearance is needed to travel abroad for citizens unless there is an order from courts; however all the necessary travel documents should be available.

2.3 Classification of foreigners by duration of stay

Classification of foreigners into various categories such as temporary, short-term, long-term and permanent is not commonly used.

2.4 Policy provisions governing the stay/residence of foreigners

Various acts and regulations govern the stay of foreigners in Sri Lanka. These are listed below.

1. Section 14 of the Immigrants and Emigrants Act. No. 20 of 1948
2. Section of Immigrants and Emigrants Regulation 1956
3. Diplomatic privileges Act. No. 16 of 1996
4. MOU Agreement between Sri Lanka and Other Countries
5. Board of Investment of Sri Lanka Act. No. 4 of 1978
6. Voluntary Service Organization Act. No. 31 of 1980
7. Temporary Residence Visa Tax Act. No. 15 of 1971
8. Cabinet Approval No. 00/2055/03/024 d-13-12-2000
9. Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964

The relevant regulations for the specified purposes are given below.

1. Employment-above 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, and 08
2. Education and training-above 01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07
3. Family formation and reunification-above 01, 02, and 09
4. Free establishment-above 01, 02, 03, 04, 06, 07, and 08
5. Humanitarian reasons-covered under UN convention and protocols
6. Medical treatment — No provision is available. However, if a foreigner needs medical attention while staying in Sri Lanka, permission is granted to stay in the country. Duration and the type of visa are determined by the prescribed authority as per the condition of the patient.

Authority for monitoring the entry/exit of all the above categories is vested with the Department of Immigration and Emigration. However United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provides the refugee status, under humanitarian reasons.

Basic information as per required in the residence visa application are collected. In the case of employment, special information from the recommending agency such as name and address of the employer are called for.

2.5 Benefits and costs of immigration/emigration

The costs and benefits of emigration have drawn more attention of policy makers and researchers than immigration. Among emigration, attention to labour migration is much more focused.

2.5.1 Benefits and costs of immigration

One major benefit derived from immigration is the tourist trade which brings foreign exchange into the country. The contribution to the economic enhancement of Sri Lanka through the expert knowledge and experience of foreigners employed and the value added to the education system in the country are other advantages of immigration.

Some costs associated with immigration are the activities against the socio-cultural set-up of the country, illegal work, misuse of free visa facility by tourists and threats to national security by certain immigrants.

2.5.2 Benefits of emigration

2.5.2.1 Foreign exchange earnings and its effects

Remittances from migrant labour play a significant role in Sri Lanka's foreign exchange earnings. In fact, this is the second largest component following the garment industry. Reports from Central Bank of Sri Lanka reveal that migrant workers brought in SL Rs. 191,800 million in 2005 accounting for nearly 29 percent of the country's total foreign exchange earnings. The foreign exchange inflows from remittances have helped to liberalize trade and the exchange market and constituted a useful palliative for foreign exchange difficulties arising from recurrent trade deficits. Injection of remittances into the economy has also stimulated certain sectors such as construction, transport trade and various occupations in the construction materials industry.

The migration-induced manpower losses have led to some enhancement of local wages in categories of household employment and certain semi-skilled categories such as *juki* machine operators.

Concurrent to the benefits at national level there is positive impact of the earnings of migrant workers at household level. The majority of migrant workers particularly women belong to low-income families and have previously been unemployed. Their migration as domestic workers has led to an increase in the levels of individual and family income. This, in turn, has resulted in higher living standards, better education of children and investment in housing and household durables. Migration related spending has also had a multiplier effect, contributing to employment generation in the process.

The enhanced incomes have also helped the migrants to improve their social status within the community. Some migrants have moved to a new location in order to make the change over to a higher status easier.

2.5.2.2 Reduction in unemployment

The absorption of personnel in overseas employment provided the economy with a useful safety valve. Migration has been a major factor behind the decline in the rate of unemployment from over 18% at the end of the 80's to around 8% in 2002.

2.5.3 Costs of emigration

2.5.3.1 Loss of human resources

The migration of professional and middle level categories to mostly developed countries included loss of valuable human resources to the country. Some studies estimated that in the 1990's the recorded outflow of skilled workers has ranged between 15 to 22 thousands a year and in the professional and middle level categories over 2500 a year. The professional categories seem to spend a longer tenure of employment abroad compared to lower-level categories and hence the effect of their absence to the contribution of the economy is more pronounced.

2.5.3.2 Social impact on families

More has been discussed about the effects of female migration on their families than male migration. A high percentage of migrant women workers are married with children of varying ages. Since most of them were not employed prior to migration and were fulltime housewives, the adjustments that their families have to make in their absence are extremely difficult. One of the adverse consequences of female migration is the impact on children ranging from neglect and lack of care to physical and mental abuse. In the absence of the mother or other female relatives, the male members are often unable take the full responsibility of looking after the children. The traditional extended family structure provides some support but the extended family system itself is gradually giving way to a pattern of nuclear families in the context of modernization.

Some of the social problems faced by such families are disruptions of children's education, addicting to drugs, husbands taking to alcohol and/or initiating extra marital affairs. In some families the mother's departure leads to reallocation of chores with the family to an elder child. In some instance elder children have to discontinue schooling in order to look after siblings or to cope with the household chores thrust upon them.

2.5.3.3 Demographic repercussions

The separation of families and delayed marriages of unmarried migrants entail consequences for the country's population growth. Most migrant women leave their homes for two or more years during their most fertile years, thus having an impact on family expansion.

2.6 Policies adopted to maximize the benefits and minimize the costs

As explained earlier most of the earnings from foreign labour employment are spent mostly on consumption. Only a small minority of them is invested in productive activities. To maximize the benefits of remittances the government in recent years has taken measures to offer an array of credit schemes. These are operated through state banks and more focused on investments. For example loans are provided for self employment and small enterprise projects to returnees from Middle East countries. All credit schemes are subsidized by the SLBFE. However greater monitoring and supervision is needed as the returnees lacked motivation and skills to engage in a long-term entrepreneurial activity.

To minimize the costs of social impact on migrant worker families, SLBFE has launched a project to encourage children to continue their education through a scholarship scheme. This takes the form of financial awards in fixed bank deposits for children excelling in examinations.

Another project was initiated to identify services needed by families of migrant workers such as health services, educational facilities and advisory services. These are provided through both government and non-governmental organizations. The projects also involve collecting data for initiating self-employment projects and setting up counseling centers in schools.

Establishment of day care centers for children of migrant women and provision of shelters and hostels to children of migrant workers are other measures to minimize the social costs of migration.

3. SOURCES OF DATA

3.1 List of sources

International migration statistics are compiled by several agencies in Sri Lanka. The major source is the Department of Immigration and Emigration (DIE). They are responsible for border control and produces border statistics on a systematic basis. The Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE) registers all Sri Lankans emigrating for employment and maintains a Data Bank on migrant-labour. UNHCR, on the other hand, produces statistics on refugees, asylum seekers and repatriation. Limited Information is collected on stock of foreigners through decennial Population Census conducted by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS). Ad-hoc airport surveys are conducted to measure certain characteristics of migrants by SLBFE and other agencies. Some statistics pertaining to illegal migrants are generated by Sri Lanka Police through administrative documents. Table 1 below summarizes the data sources for international migration statistics.

Table 1. Information on data sources for international migration statistics

| Data source | Responsible institution/agency (a) | Whether used for measuring (b) | | | Whether data are on: (c) | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | Stock | Inflows | Outflows | Foreigners | Citizens |
| Administrative register | | | | | | |
| Population register | n.a | | | | | |
| Register of foreigners | n.a | | | | | |
| Registration at national consulates | n.a | | | | | |
| Register of refugees/asylum seekers | ⁽¹⁾ UNHCR | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Other, specify | | | | | | |
| Other administrative sources | | | | | | |
| Residence permits | | | | | | |
| Work permits | | | | | | |
| Application for asylum | UNHCR | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Exit permits | | | | | | |
| Clearance of migrant workers | SLBFE | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Other, specify | SLP ⁽²⁾ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Border statistics | | | | | | |
| Border collection (entry/exit forms) | DIE | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Border sample surveys | Ad-hoc | | | | | |
| Other, specify | | | | | | |
| Household-based field inquiries | | | | | | |
| Census | DCS | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Household surveys | | | | | | |
| Other, specify | | | | | | |
| Other sources | | | | | | |

(1) Only counts are available for stock of Sri Lankan refugees.

(2) Detects illegal migrants only.

UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

SLBFE - Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment

SLP - Sri Lanka Police

DIE - Department of Immigration and Emigration

DCS - Department of Census and Statistics

3.2 Compilation of migration statistics

3.2.1 Department of Immigration and Emigration (DIE)

The broad objective of DIE is to control and regulate the entry and departure of Sri Lankans and foreigners. They are also empowered to remove/deport undesirable foreigners and those who have overstayed in Sri Lanka.

Border control is currently fully computerized and all passports are scanned at the point of arrival or departure. Such information is stored in a database. The items that are converted to the data base are flight no, passport no, name, nationality and sex. Although occupation is already included in the passport, this data item does not go into the data base. Arrival and departure data by nationality can be obtained online. Since every person needs to undergo immigration/emigration procedures at entry/exit points the statistics on arrivals and departures can be treated as complete. However, a very negligible proportion tries to emigrate through illegal procedures, particularly to European countries for employment. Such statistics are undocumented.

As indicated in 2.1.2 embarkation/disembarkation cards contain very valuable items of information. One example is the purpose of travel which can be used to identify the outflow of Sri Lankans for education purposes. Accurate data on this aspect is of paramount importance for educational policy planners. DIE does not computerize this document yet but expects to carry that out during the next stage. It is necessary to implement the computerization of cards in order to improve the value of migration statistics. Certain limitations are observed in the completed cards such as blank entries for certain items due to ignorance of the passengers. Such deficiencies should be rectified through suitable checking procedures.

Arrival and departure statistics classified by nationality and sex are transmitted to the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) by DIE. These information are published in Annual Statistical Abstract of DCS as well as in its website (www.statistics.gov.lk) The most recent data published are for 2005.

3.2.2 Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE)

Sri Lanka's labour migration policies encourage migration as a method of employment, providing higher incomes for poor households and boosting the country's foreign exchange earnings. SLBFE is responsible for the regulation and promotion of foreign employment as well as to ensure protection and welfare of Sri Lankans employed abroad and their families.

In addition to the regulation, promotions and welfare of migrant workers, SLBFE is empowered with the establishment of a Data Bank of all Sri Lankans employed outside Sri Lanka. Every Sri Lankan leaving for employment outside Sri Lanka shall register with SLBFE. So its services are limited to those who are registered with SLBFE. Hence workers who leave the country through unrecorded sources not registered with SLBFE are not falling into the service net.

SLBFE has a wealth of comprehensive information on various aspects of international labour migration. Available data cover a wide spectrum ranging from number of departures, private remittances, complaints received on labour contracts, welfare measures taken to their children, deaths reported of migrant workers, insurance compensation payments as well as job vacancies analyzed by manpower level. These information can be used to study the levels, trends and characteristics of labour migration, as well as its impact on the national economy. This essentially provides valuable evidence to monitor the policy issues related to labour migration.

The type of information available under outflows and stocks of labour migrants are summarized below.

- Outflows

| | Year | Country | Age Group ⁽¹⁾ | Sex | Manpower Level ⁽²⁾ (MPL) | District |
|-----------------------------------|------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Year | | X (MPL) | | X | X (Sex) | X |
| Country | | | | | X | |
| Age group ⁽¹⁾ | | | | (MPL) X (Yr) | | |
| Manpower ⁽²⁾ Levels | | | | | | X (Sex) |
| District (DS) | | | | | | |

Note: Three way classifications are given in parentheses.

(1) Age groups: <20, 20-24, 25-29,.....45-49,50 +

(2) Manpower levels (MPL): Professional, middle level, clerical and related, skilled, unskilled, housemaid.

- Stock of migrants

| | Country | MPL | Sex | District |
|----------|---------|-----|-----|----------|
| Country | | | X | |
| MPL | | | X | |
| Sex | | | | |
| District | | | | |
| Total | | | | X |

However the data collected are subject to certain limitations. One such concern is the credibility of departure figures of labour migrants. These are not actual departures but based on the number registered with SLBFE. All those registered would not have actually migrated for employment. On the other hand, an estimate was given for the cases not registered with the Bureau. The database contains information on the estimated stock of Sri Lankan overseas workers by country. It is understood that the data are obtained from embassies of different countries and the reliability of such information is questionable, particularly for the countries where exit data are not monitored at individual level. This could be the reason for not including stock of Sri Lankan migrant workers in ILO data base. However the data released by SLBFE on the flow of Sri Lankan migrants to various countries are shown by ILO on annual basis.

As explained earlier the information given under departures does not reflect the actual departures. In fact it is the number registered with SLBFE. In order to rectify this situation it is necessary to match the passport number of those who registered themselves with the passport number available in the departure statistics collected by DIE. This will enable to identify the actual departures correctly. As the matching process is usually error-prone, it is advisable to have rigid controls at the implementation stage. In order

to avoid any data entry errors of passport numbers gathered by SLBFE, it is recommended to scan the passports and store in the database so that the passport number can be retrieved whenever necessary.

All the information described above are published annually in SLBFE's Annual Statistical Report of Foreign Employment. The latest report available is for the year 2005. Such reports are usually published in the first quarter of the following year. In addition to the printed document, selected important statistical tables on departures, stocks of migrants, number of licensed agencies and private remittances are shown in the website of SLBFE (www.slbfe.lk).

3.2.3 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR's involvement in Sri Lanka dates back to 1987 when the organization was invited by the Sri Lankan government to facilitate large-scale repatriation of Sri Lankan refugees from India. UNHCR Sri Lanka works to protect and assist refugees arriving from other countries and Sri Lankan refugees returning from overseas.

With regard to international migration, UNHCR Sri Lanka collects data on repatriation, refugees abroad and refugees and asylum seekers in Sri Lanka. Data on refugees and asylum seekers in Sri Lanka can be derived accurately through the process of registration. Every potential refugee seeking the asylum in Sri Lanka is required to register by completing an eligibility determination form. Hence these statistics can be treated as complete.

Although complete and accurate statistics on the number of asylum seekers are available, certain limitations exist in these data. Classification by country of citizenship of applicant may not be accurate, when asylum seekers lack proper documentation or purposely hide their country of origin. It should also be noted that number of asylum applicants would not be accurate indicators of inflows of asylum-seekers since foreigners already residing can apply for asylum. However, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Sri Lanka is relatively small (250 in 2006).

Data on repatriations is divided mainly into two areas viz India and other countries. The bulk is from India, which is further subdivided into UNHCR facilitated returns and others. It is possible that the latter can be underreported or undocumented.

The available data from UNHCR Sri Lanka are summarized below.

Table 2: Data available from UNHCR

| Type of data | Domain | Frequency |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Repatriation | Total number of persons and families classified by: - India & other countries - UNHCR facilitated returns (for India only) - district (for India only) | Monthly |
| 2. SL refugees abroad | Total persons | Annual |
| 3. Refugees and asylum seekers in SL | Total persons | Annual |

These data are published in UNHCR's website, www.unhcr.lk, on monthly and annual basis. Data are available up to May 2006 as at 1 November 2006.

To improve the data generated by UNHCR, efforts should be made to provide more comprehensive tabulations. As a minimum, data should be classified by sex and age group. Furthermore, the number of Sri Lankan refugees by country should be published. By analyzing an application status of asylum seekers the possibility to produce recognition rates should be explored.

3.2.4 Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)

Previously, Census information was used principally to deal with internal migration. In recent times, Census of Population is identified as a valuable source for collecting data on immigrant stock and its characteristics. Two items are used to identify the immigrant stock; country of birth and country of citizenship. The first item was included in Sri Lanka Censuses since its inception in 1871, but the latter was incorporated since 1953. The last Census conducted in 2001 also included these two items. However the Census enumeration in 2001 could not be completed on 100 percent basis in 7 districts in northern and eastern provinces due to the unsettled conditions that prevailed in those areas. In other areas the coverage was extremely good. In Sri Lanka, Population Census is carried out on de facto basis and thus includes all persons physically present in the country at the Census reference date. So, all foreigners present including diplomatic personnel and their accompanying family members and servants are included.

Country of citizenship and birth were coded in sufficient detail to identify the individual countries. The following basic tabulations are available.

- Population by country of citizenship, age and sex
- Foreign born population by country of birth, age and sex

Not much analysis is carried out on the characteristics of international migrants. Citizenship and place of birth data are published in the Census publications as well as in CD's.

The Census conducted in 2001 attempted for the first time to enumerate the stock of Sri Lanka residents who are temporary in another country for purposes such as employment, educations, trade/business, holiday etc. Limited basic information was collected from this subgroup of population in order to minimize the response bias.

3.2.5 Sri Lanka Police (SLP)

Sri Lanka Police maintains records of certain aspects of irregular migration. Irregular migration in general refers to migration streams that take place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. Components under irregular migrations include human smuggling and trafficking as well as related unlawful activities such as the use of fraudulent documents and the resulting consequences viz deportations. Sri Lanka Police has a separate unit under the Criminal Investigation Department to deal with such irregular migration. In the process they record data pertaining to the following areas.

1. Number of deportees by country
2. Human smuggling
 - Forged passports
 - Forged visas

- Arrest of facilitators
 - Arrest of foreigners
3. Arrest of foreigners by country and the breakdown by the number remanded, sent to detention camps and deported.

All these data are available in electronic form on a monthly basis since 2000. Although these information are not available in public domain, Sri Lanka Police provides such data to foreign missions in Sri Lanka.

3.3 Collaboration between different agencies

Most of the institutions identified in Table 1 produce different types of international migration statistics independently. But they collaborate in sharing the information gathered. For example, the arrival and departure statistics produced by DIE are not published by them. DCS obtains the tabulations and publishes them in the Annual Statistical Abstract and also disseminates such information through the web-site of DCS. In addition, certain figures compiled by DIE are incorporated in the statistical bulletin compiled by SLBFE.

Different types of international migration statistics are produced by various stakeholders and there is a need to establish a coordinated migration data collection and dissemination system. Availability of such a system is of critical importance for better planning and decision making and would certainly enhance the migration management capacity in Sri Lanka. International Organization for Migration (IOM) Sri Lanka has taken certain basic steps to initiate this task in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

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Міністерство внутрішніх справ України

EMBRASSATION CARD

EMBRASSATION
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND
CUSTOMS



ВЕЛІКІ РАЙОН
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

FOR OFFICE USE

- 3. * Cross (X) appropriate box where appropriate:
 BEING IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY
 BEING IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY
 BEING IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY
- 3. Complete the card fully in BLOCK CAPITAL
 letters only.
- 1. This card must be completed and submitted

NOTE

During processing of possession cases the DEATH BENEFIT
 card must be submitted to the appropriate
 authorities.

FOR OFFICE USE

- 3. * Схрестіть (X) відповідні місця, де це доречно:
 перебуваючи в іноземній країні
 перебуваючи в іноземній країні
 перебуваючи в іноземній країні
- 3. Заповніть картку повністю великими літерами.
- 1. Ця картка повинна бути заповнена та подана до відповідних органів.

ЗАУВАЖЕННЯ

Під час обробки справ щодо володіння майном
 картку про смерть необхідно подати до відповідних
 органів.

Сторінка

EMBARKATION CARD

E

(1) Name (As it appears in Passport)

(2) Other Names (As it appears in Passport)

(3) Sex Male Female

(4) Nationality

(5) Date of Birth

(6) Place of Birth

(7) Profession / Occupation

(8) Passport Number

(9) Date of Issue of Passport

(10) Date of Arrival

(11) Name of Ship

(12) Port of Origin

(13) Purpose of Visit

(14) Port of First Destination

(15) Date of Departure

(1) Address in Sri Lanka

(2) Address Abroad

(3) Purpose of Visit

(4) Port of First Destination

(5) Date of Departure

(6) Name of Ship

(7) Profession / Occupation

(8) Date of Issue of Passport

(9) Date of Arrival

(10) Date of Departure

(11) Name of Ship

(12) Port of Origin

(13) Purpose of Visit

(14) Port of First Destination

(15) Date of Departure

(16) Date of Issue of Passport

(17) Date of Arrival

(18) Date of Departure

(19) Name of Ship

(20) Port of Origin

(21) Purpose of Visit

(22) Port of First Destination

(23) Date of Departure

(24) Name of Ship

(25) Port of Origin

(26) Purpose of Visit

(27) Port of First Destination

(28) Date of Departure

(29) Name of Ship

(30) Port of Origin

(31) Purpose of Visit

(32) Port of First Destination

(33) Date of Departure

(34) Name of Ship

(35) Port of Origin

(36) Purpose of Visit

(37) Port of First Destination

(38) Date of Departure

(39) Name of Ship

(40) Port of Origin

සිද්ධි වශයෙන් මෙහි නියමයන් සම්බන්ධව සහතික ලබාදීම සඳහා පොදු පොදුකරුවන් කැඳවීමට නියමයන් අනුකූලව පරිශීලනය කළ යුතුය.
Drug trafficking or possession carries the DEATH PENALTY

IMPORTANT

1. Prior visa required if purpose of visit is other than tourism.
2. Liable to pay visa tax/penalty if overstayed

GUIDE

1. This card must be completed and surrendered by every passenger including children.
2. Complete the card legibly in BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS (one letter per box) and use only BLACK or BLUE ink. Leave a cage blank between two words/names.
3. * Cross (X) appropriate box, where applicable.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA



DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND
EMIGRATION

DISEMBARKATION CARD

Welcome To Sri Lanka

පාලන

1. කළු මිනිසා (මෙහි දී ආදායම්) එහි ම කළු මිනිසා කළු මිනිසා සඳහා වේ.
2. කළු මිනිසා කළු මිනිසා සඳහා වේ. එහි ආදායම් කළු මිනිසා කළු මිනිසා සඳහා වේ.
3. * රටේ කළු මිනිසා (X) ලකුණ සටහන් කළ යුතුය.

අවදානම්

1. නිලධාරීන් වෙත සියලුම විස්තරයන් ලිවීමට අත්කරගත යුතුය.
2. කළු මිනිසා කළු මිනිසා සඳහා වේ. එහි ආදායම් කළු මිනිසා කළු මිනිසා සඳහා වේ.
3. * රටේ කළු මිනිසා (X) ලකුණ සටහන් කළ යුතුය.

FOR OFFICE USE

DISEMBARKATION CARD (യാഥാർത്ഥ്യം) **D** 343109

Flight No./യാഥാർത്ഥ്യം നമ്പർ:

(1) Surname (As it appears in Passport) (പേര് (പ.എ.ടി.സി.യിൽ കാണുന്നതുപോലെ))

(2) Other Names (As it appears in Passport) (പേര് (പ.എ.ടി.സി.യിൽ കാണുന്നതുപോലെ))

(3) Sex/ലിംഗം: Male Female

(4) Nationality/രാജ്യം:

(5) Date of Birth/ജനന തീയതി:

(6) Place of Birth/ജനന സ്ഥലം:

(7) Profession / Vocation/വരുമാനം:

(8) Passport Number/പാസ്പോർട്ട് നമ്പർ:

(9) Place of Issuance/പാസ്പോർട്ട് നമ്പർ:

(10) Date of Issuance/പാസ്പോർട്ട് നമ്പർ:

(11) Visa Number/വിസ നമ്പർ:

(12) Date of Issuance of Visa/വിസ നമ്പർ:

(13) Place of Issuance of Visa/വിസ നമ്പർ:

(14) Address in Sri Lanka/ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ලිපිනය:

(15) Home Address/වෙළුම් ලිපිනය (For Foreigners Only):

(16) Purpose of Visit/විදේශීය සංචාරයේ අරමුණ: Media Coverage Other Business
 Seminar/Conference/Exhibition Education Employment
 Visit Family/Relatives Return to Sri Lanka In Transit
 Religious/Cultural Other (Please specify) _____

(17) Port of Embarkation/විදේශීය සංචාරයේ / නික්ම යනු ලබන තැන:

Signature/අත්සන:

Date/දිනය:

D . D . M . M . Y . Y . Y . Y

Section of Immigrants and Emigrants Regulation 1956

4

operation and in force after that date, if there has been any contravention or non-fulfilment of any term or condition—

- (a) in such visa or permit, or
- (b) in the bond executed for the purpose of furnishing such security.

12. No visa to enter Ceylon shall be granted or issued to any person referred to in section 11 (2) of the Act, except—

- (a) where such person is dangerously ill and is in need of immediate medical attention; or
- (b) where the Minister directs that a visa be granted or issued to such person.

13. (1) The fees payable in respect of visas shall be as follows:—

| | Rs. c. |
|---|--|
| (a) For the grant or issue of a residence visa .. | <u>2 00</u> for each period of twelve months or part thereof. |
| (b) For the grant or issue of a visit visa .. | <u>2 00</u> |
| (c) For the grant or issue of a transit visa .. | <u>1 00</u> |

Provided, however, that no fee shall be payable for the grant or issue of a visa to any person who—

- (a) is the holder of a diplomatic or official passport; or
- (b) is the holder of a valid diplomatic or official endorsement on his passport.

(2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in paragraph (1)—

- (a) a national of a country (other than Ceylon) may be required to pay for a visit visa or transit visa, a sum not exceeding the amount that a citizen of Ceylon would be liable to pay for a visa for that country; and
- (b) where a visit visa or a transit visa is granted or issued to any person by the representative of another Government on behalf of the Government of Ceylon, such person may be required to pay for that visa any sum fixed between the two Governments.

14. A residence visa may be granted or issued to any person for a single journey or for several journeys.

15. A visit visa may be granted or issued to any person for such period not exceeding six months as may be specified in such visa.

16. A transit visa may be granted or issued for such period not exceeding one month as may be specified in such visa to a person travelling through Ceylon.

17. Every visa granted or issued to any person under these regulations shall be so granted or issued that such visa shall expire on a date which is at least two months before the date of expiry of the passport held by such person.

18. Where the law of any country to which a person is ultimately bound requires that person to have in his possession a visa authorising his entry into that country, no transit visa shall be granted or issued to such person unless he has in his possession a visa as required by the law of that country.

19. (1) Every residence visa shall substantially in Form D or Form D' set out in the First Schedule hereto, as may be appropriate to the case.

(2) Every visit visa shall be substantially in Form E or Form E' set out in the First Schedule hereto, as may be appropriate to the case.

(3) Every transit visa shall be substantially in Form F or Form F¹ set out in the First Schedule hereto, as may be appropriate to the case.

20. (1) It shall be a condition of every visa that the prescribed authority may, in his absolute discretion, cancel, vary or amend such visa or any term or condition specified therein.

(2) Where the prescribed authority cancels, varies or amends any visa, he shall cause notice of the cancellation, variation or amendment, as the case may be, to be served on the holder of that visa.

21. It shall be a condition of every visa that the holder thereof shall produce, or cause to be produced, his passport and visa for inspection whenever required to do so by the prescribed authority or an authorized officer.

22. It shall be a condition of every residence visa that the prescribed authority may provide—

- (a) that the holder thereof shall not engage in any employment, whether paid or unpaid, or in any trade or business, during his stay in Ceylon; or
- (b) that the holder thereof shall not engage in any employment, trade or business other than that specified in the visa, without the express written permission of the prescribed authority.

23. It shall be a condition of every visit visa and transit visa that the holder thereof shall not engage in any employment, whether paid or unpaid, or in any trade or business, during the period of his stay in Ceylon.

24. Every residence visa shall cease to be valid—

- (a) on the expiration of the period for which such visa was granted or issued; or
- (b) on the cessation of the purposes for which such visa was granted or issued;
- (c) on the cessation of any term or condition subject to which such visa was granted or issued; or
- (d) on the non-fulfilment or violation of any term or condition subject to which such visa was issued.

25. A residence visa granted or issued to a child shall cease to be valid after that child attains the age of sixteen years:

Provided, however, that where the prescribed authority, upon application made in that behalf, extends the period of such visa, the visa shall continue to be valid for the period for which it is extended.

26. Where a residence visa issued to any person has ceased to be valid any visa granted or issued to the spouse, or a dependant, of that person solely on the ground that that person is the holder of a residence visa shall cease to be valid.

ENDORSEMENTS UNDER PART III OF THE ACT

27. Every endorsement under Part III of the Act shall be substantially in such one of the Forms G to G2 set out in the First Schedule hereto, as may be appropriate to the case.

28. Where an authorized officer requires under section 13 (3) of the Act that security be furnished as a condition precedent to the grant of an endorsement to a passport holder, such security shall be furnished by the deposit of such amount, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as the officer may determine, or by the execution of a bond for the payment of such amount, or by the hypothecation of immovable property for such amount.

29. An authorized officer may grant an endorsement to the holder of a passport on the condition that such holder will report to the Controller within the period specified in that endorsement.