

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS IN SELECTED EC COUNTRIES - 1991

This rapid report deals with migration flows mainly in selected EC countries in 1991. Some Member States do not collect data on immigration, others not on emigration, or both.

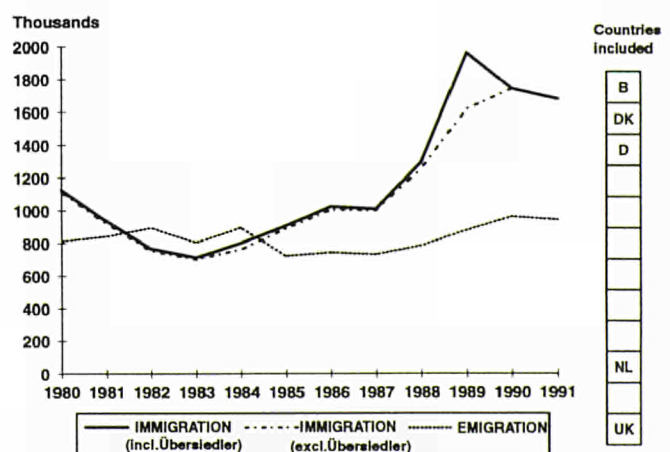
Germany is the country with the biggest number of immigrants and emigrants. What is also interesting, but usually forgotten, is that a major part of the immigration flows is accounted for by the return of nationals. The majority of migrants are males and of working age. Finally, different patterns emerge when one examines flows by citizenship and by country of previous or next residence.

The data collection system, as well as the basic criteria and the reliability of the data collection processes, vary from one country to another, so that attention should be drawn to the doubtful quality of data and their comparability. All these shortcomings however do not undermine the importance of describing international migration in Member States. It is the first time that the flows by citizenship, country of previous or next residence, age and sex are presented in this way. Undocumented migrants are not included.

Stable emigration and increasing immigration during the last decade in selected EC countries

Whereas emigration from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom as a total has been stable during the past ten years, immigration to the same countries increased rapidly especially between 1987 and 1989, (Graph 1). A major part of this increase is due to the immigration of around half a million of people of German origin (so-called *Übersiedler*) into Germany (from East Germany and Eastern Europe before 1990, from Eastern Europe in 1990 and 1991). It is important to note that movements of East-Germans into West-Germany from 1990 onwards are no longer considered to be international migratory flows but are regarded as part of internal German migration. The effect of the migration of East Germans to West Germany is considerable between 1989 and 1990.

Graph 1:
International migration 1980-1991



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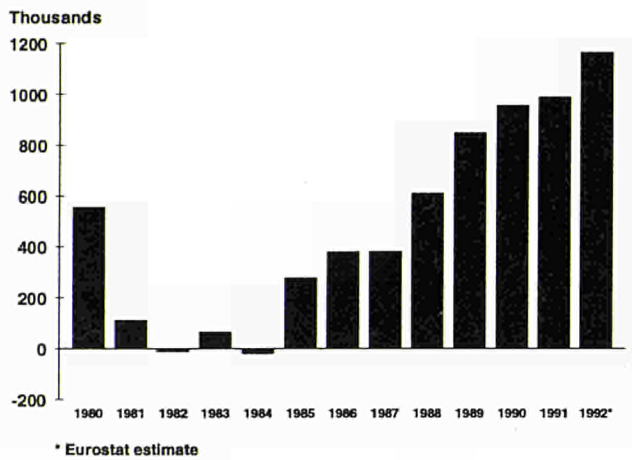
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More immigrants than emigrants in the European Community

Graph 2:
Net Migration - EUR12



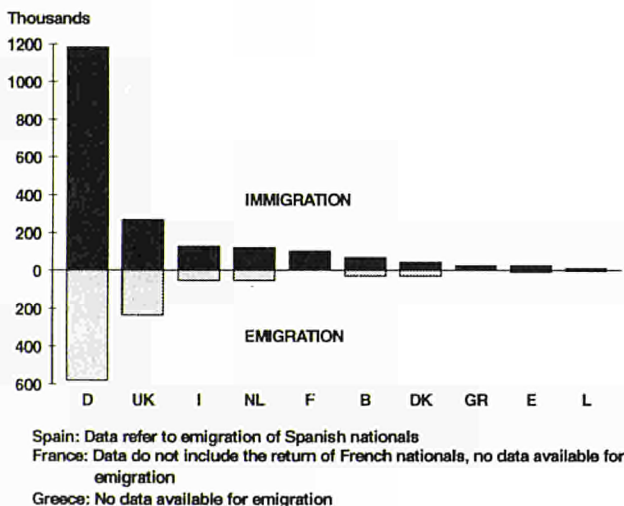
Net migration in the European Community as a whole (Graph 2) is calculated from 12 net migration figures provided by the Member States. However, definitions of net migration differ. In one country it is simply the difference between immigration and emigration. In other countries it is the difference in total population between 1 January and 31 December of the same year, minus the difference between births and deaths. Sometimes it is also an estimated figure. Several countries are not able to provide data for immigration or emigration but do estimate net migration. This is the reason why this Rapid Report includes data on net migration for the EC as a whole, but not a detailed picture for each country.

While from 1985 onwards there has been a steady increase in the net migration for the EC, between 1980 and 1985 net migration was very small. Positive net migration could be seen as the growth in population in the EC, births and deaths excluded. Differences between countries do exist; net migration is not positive for all Member States.

In 1991, for example, Portugal had a net immigration of minus 25 000 (i.e. more emigrants than immigrants), whereas Germany had a positive net immigration of over 600 000 (i.e. more immigrants than emigrants).

Germany: More than one million immigrants and 600 000 emigrants

Graph 3:
Immigration and emigration - 1991

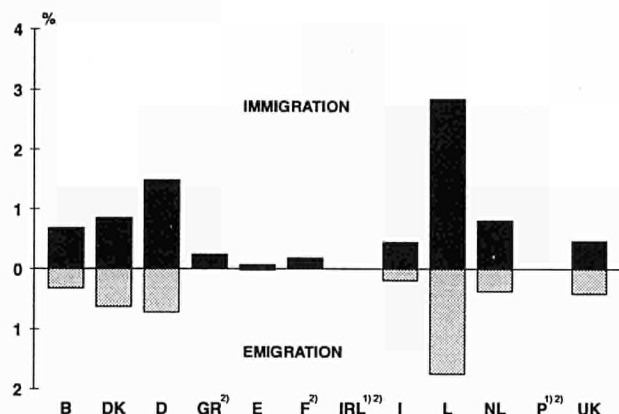


In absolute figures Germany was the country with the highest immigration and emigration flows in 1991 (Graph 3). Its geographical position and area played an important role.

Germany was an attractive destination for Eastern European migrants, especially those of German origin. Due to the high absolutes, the pattern of German migrations therefore overshadows those of the other countries.

Luxembourg has the highest percentage of immigrants and emigrants

Graph 4:
Migration as a percentage of total population per country - 1991



France: Data do not include the return of French nationals
1) No data on immigration, 2) no data on emigration available

If immigration and emigration are taken as a percentage of the total population on 1 January 1991, the order of importance of migration between the countries changes; where immigration and emigration are less important in absolute terms, the percentage is high and, of course, small variations have a big effect (Graph 4).

For example, Luxembourg becomes in this way more important than the other countries. In fact, Luxembourg has a relative figure almost twice as high as that for Germany. The 1 200 000 people entering the latter country make up only 1.5% of its total population whereas 11 000 immigrants in Luxembourg are 2.8% of its total population.

Legal immigration to Greece down by 40% from 1990

The development of **immigration** from 1990 to 1991 differs from country to country (Table 1). Immigration has been rising for some countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) for the last two years. These countries cannot compete in absolute figures with the decrease in Germany (more than 73 000). The same trends apply to **emigration**.

New regularisation laws affecting the migration statistics were passed in Spain (1989) and Italy (1990). The effect is that people who might have been in the country for a long time became immigrants in the statistics although

they did not move but only changed their status from illegal to legal. For both Spain and Italy, this effect appears in 1990 and results in a fall in the immigration statistics between 1990 and 1991. As an example, in 1991 there were almost 30 000 fewer Moroccan immigrants to Italy and 15 000 fewer Tunisians.

In Greece there was a drop in the immigration from all citizenship groups and in particular of Greeks returning (7 000), as well as of people with a citizenship of one of the Central and Eastern European countries.

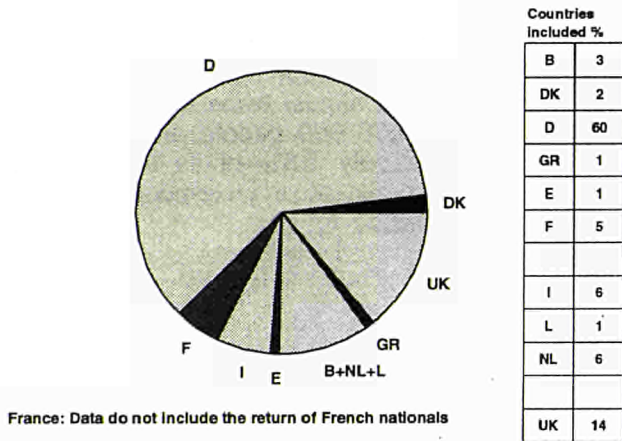
Table 1:
Immigration and emigration - 1990 and 1991 (Thousands)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Immigration												
1990	62.7	40.7	1256.3	42.0	34.0	94.9	:	166.8	10.3	117.4	:	267.0
1991	67.5	43.6	1182.9	24.3	24.3	102.1	:	126.9	10.9	120.2	:	267.0
% increase	7.7	7.0	-5.8	-42.1	-28.4	7.6	:	-23.9	6.1	2.5	:	-0.1
Emigration												
1990	32.5	32.4	610.6	:	12.0	:	:	56.0	6.3	57.3	:	231.0
1991	33.8	32.6	582.2	:	9.1	:	:	57.7	6.7	57.3	:	239.0
% increase	3.8	0.8	-4.6	:	-24.0	:	:	3.1	6.3	0.0	:	3.5

France: Data do not include the return of French nationals
Spain: Data refer to emigration of Spanish nationals

50% of the immigrants settled in Germany...

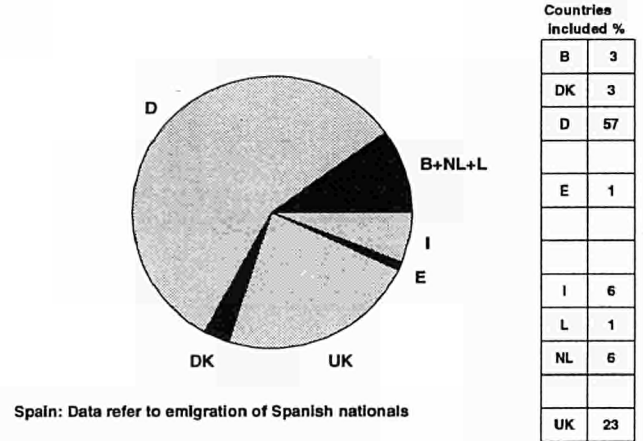
Graph 5:
Share of immigration in selected EC countries - 1991



In 1991 more than half of the immigrants to ten EC countries (excluding Ireland and Portugal) went to Germany, 14% to the United Kingdom, followed by 10% to Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg together, 6% to Italy and 5% to France (French returning to France were not included) (Graph 5).

...and 50% of the emigrants left Germany

Graph 6:
Share of emigration in selected EC countries - 1991



More than half of the emigrants from eight EC countries (excluding Greece, France, Ireland and Portugal) departed from Germany and 23% from the United Kingdom (Graph 6). It should be noted that these emigration percentages should not be compared with those for immigration, as each graph includes different countries.

In Denmark, Spain and Italy 50% of the immigrants are nationals

Immigrants are not only non-nationals; they are also nationals returning to their countries after some years abroad. Furthermore, emigrants are not only nationals leaving the country for another one; they are also people who immigrated years ago and have now decided to return to their country of origin. Immigration and emigration therefore have a different reasoning behind them and differ from country to country.

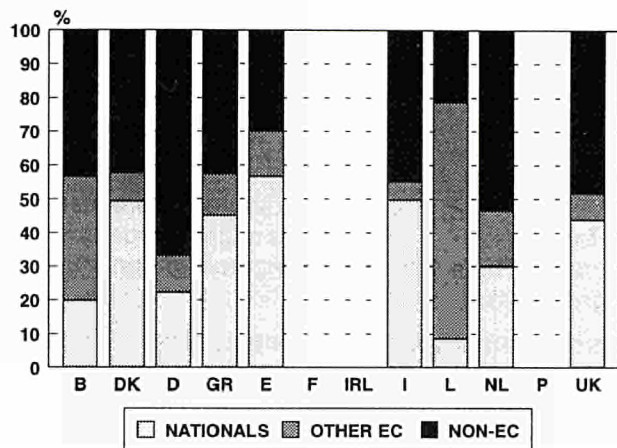
Of all **immigrants** in the ten EC countries (except Ireland and Portugal), 40% were EC citizens. They were either returning to their own countries or immigrating to another EC country.

A further 35% were non-EC Europeans and 25% non-Europeans. The high proportion of immigrants from non-EC countries is due to Yugoslavs, Poles and Turks.

A significant part of immigration is accounted for by people returning home (Graph 7). In Denmark, Spain and Italy half of the immigrants are nationals coming back, while in Greece and the United Kingdom the figure is just over 40%.

Luxembourg and Belgium receive in relative terms more immigrants from the EC, whereas Germany has more than 65% of non-EC immigrants (three-quarters of which are Europeans).

**Graph 7:
Immigration by citizenship group - 1991**



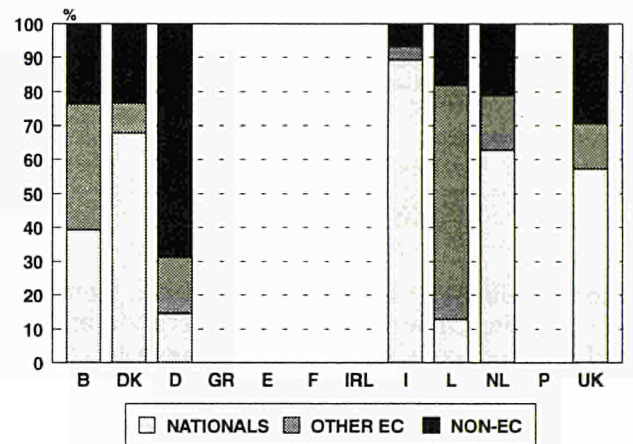
50% of all **emigrants** from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom were EC citizens, more than 30% non-EC Europeans and around 20% non-Europeans, mostly returning to their countries of origin.

For Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg, emigration of non-nationals is much more pronounced than that of nationals (85 % in the last two). For Luxembourg, more than half of the emigrants are other EC citizens. (Graph 8)

Emigrants from Germany are mainly non-EC Europeans (20% of total emigrants from Germany are Poles and another 20% Turks and Yugoslavs). From Italy, however, the majority of emigrants are nationals. The same applies to Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The proportion of other EC citizens per country does not differ greatly between immigration and emigration. For example, 35% of total immigrants in Belgium are Other EC and 35% of total emigrants in Belgium are also Other EC.

**Graph 8:
Emigration by citizenship group - 1991**



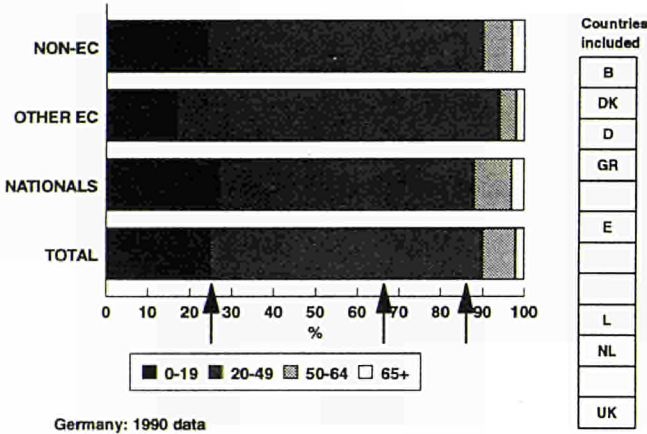
**Table 2:
Migration by citizenship group - 1991 (Thousands)**

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Immigration												
Nationals	13.3	21.4	262.4	11.0	13.8	:	:	56.0	0.9	35.9	:	117.0
Other EC	24.8	3.7	127.8	3.0	3.3	9.3	:	7.0	7.7	20.0	:	31.0
Non-EC	29.3	18.5	792.7	10.4	7.3	92.8	:	64.0	2.3	64.3	:	119.0
Total	67.5	43.6	1182.9	24.3	24.3	102.1	:	126.9	10.9	120.2	:	267.0
Emigration												
Nationals	13.2	22.2	84.8	:	9.1	:	:	51.5	0.9	36.0	:	137.0
Other EC	12.5	2.8	96.6	:	:	:	:	2.3	4.6	9.2	:	32.0
Non-EC	8.0	7.6	400.9	:	:	:	:	3.9	1.2	12.1	:	70.0
Total	33.8	32.6	582.2	:	9.1	:	:	57.7	6.7	57.3	:	239.0

France: Data do not include the return of French nationals
Spain: Data refer to emigration of Spanish nationals

Migrants are younger than the resident population

Graph 9: Immigration by citizenship and age groups in selected EC countries - 1991



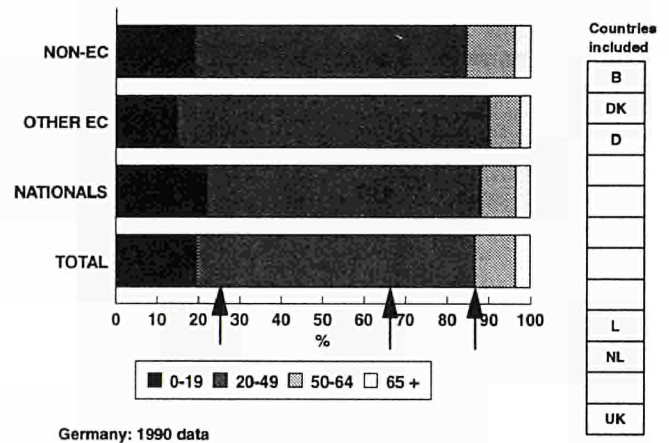
they are often either older or younger than the other immigrants.

In general, immigrants are younger than the population of the country: 40% of the total population is in the 20-49 age group, whereas 65% of the immigrants belong to this group.

Emigration patterns are similar to those for immigration. Again, the working-age group is overrepresented, especially for the non-nationals, and is slightly larger than for immigrants. There are fewer youngsters emigrating than immigrating.

The proportion of young emigrants is almost the same as that of the total population. By contrast the proportion of older emigrants is smaller.

Graph 10: Emigration by citizenship and age groups in selected EC countries - 1991



Immigration in 1991 to Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom consisted mainly of people in the 20-49 age group, especially non-nationals.

The 0 to 19 age group is more mobile than the 65 and over, as children often migrate with their parents.

The arrows in Graphs 9 and 10 give the percentages of the total population of the same age group in these countries on 1.1.1991.

Denmark experiences a relatively high proportion of non-EC immigrants younger than 20 years old (around 30%), whereas in Greece the proportion is much smaller (only 10%).

More than 30% of Belgians, Dutch and Luxembourgers returning to their countries are younger than 20 years old. In Belgium, 30% of the non-EC immigrants are also young (0-19 years old), and 8% of the Belgian and other EC immigrants are in the 65 and over age group.

Other EC citizens have a higher share in the 20-49 age group than non-EC citizens, whereas nationals immigrate more at the age of 50-64 than the other nationalities. When people decide to return to their countries

Non-EC citizens have the highest share between 50-64 years of age, which could mean that those persons have worked for some years in the EC and are now leaving and returning to their country.

Finally, only 20% of the emigrants from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are less than 20 years old, whereas 25% of the total population in the same countries is of that age.

More male than female migrants

In general, the majority of **immigrants** and especially emigrants are in their majority males. Only in the United Kingdom, and to a lesser extent in Denmark and Greece is there an exception as far as immigration is concerned; the proportion of women is higher.

Table 3 shows that for the United Kingdom, the highest female-to-male ratio is observed in the British coming to the United Kingdom (for every 100 British men immigrat-

ing, 130 British women are immigrating). For Denmark and Greece, the level is close to 100 for total immigration, but there are big differences in the distribution by citizenship.

Finally, Italy has the highest disproportion between male and female immigrants (40 non-EC women immigrating for 100 men).

Table 3:
Female to male ratio for migrants in selected EC countries - 1991

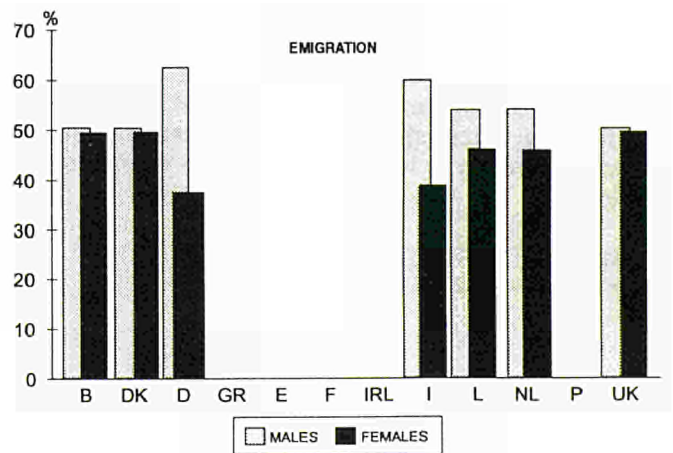
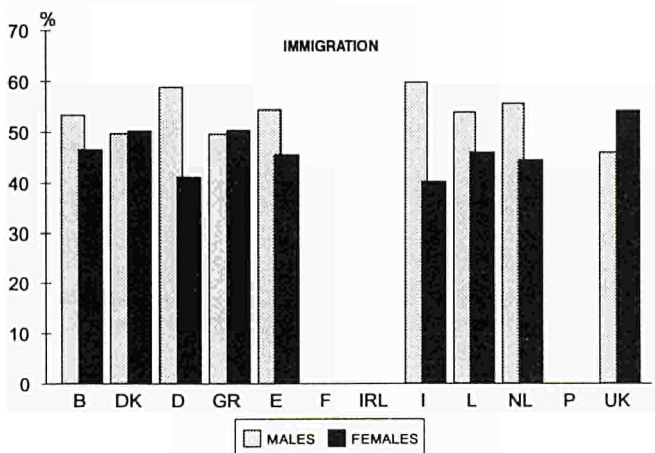
	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Immigrants												
Nationals	97	106	101	65	92	:	:	81	93	94	:	130
Other EC	94	68	70	160	90	:	:	140	79	73	:	113
Non-EC	78	103	62	143	66	:	:	40	103	75	:	108
Total	87	101	70	102	84	:	:	65	85	80	:	118
Emigrants												
Nationals	101	108	100	:	:	:	:	76	88	89	:	87
Other EC	97	66	66	:	:	:	:	95	78	75	:	93
Non-EC	94	86	52	:	:	:	:	85	120	81	:	129
Total	98	98	60	:	:	:	:	70	85	85	:	98

For total **emigration**, the female proportion is lower than the male proportion in each country. Other patterns emerge in the breakdown by citizenship. The differences between the countries, and between different groups of citizenship, are rather big. Only Belgium has an almost equally distributed emigration pattern as regards sex. Other EC citizens emigrating are mostly men. The higher proportion of non-EC men compared to non-EC women

(almost 5 to 3) affects the total, bringing the index down to 76.

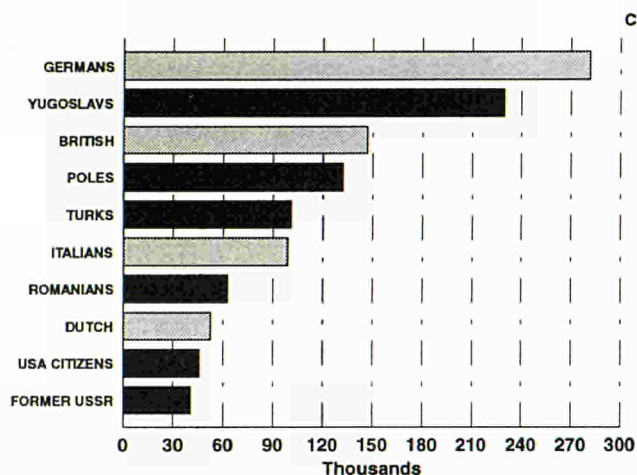
A comparison between immigration and emigration shows the biggest differences in the United Kingdom and Italy, but for the latter in the reverse sense. In the United Kingdom relatively more women are coming in than going out. In Italy only 55 women per 100 men are arriving, whereas 76 women per 100 men are leaving.

Graph 11:
Migration by sex - 1991

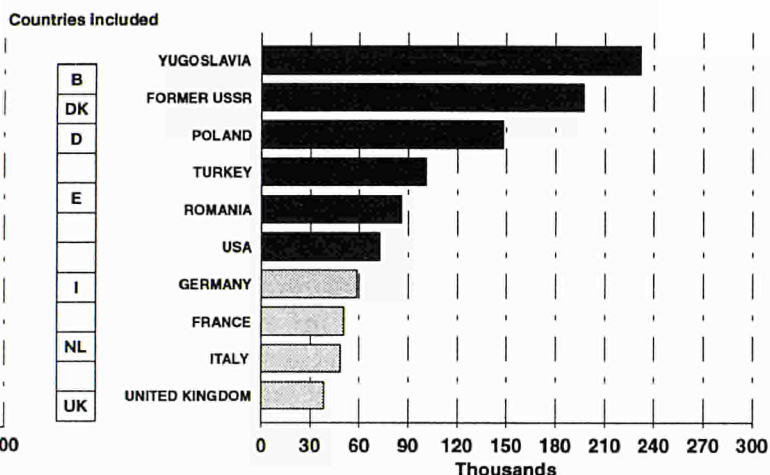


Country of citizenship or country of previous/next residence ?

Graph 12:
Immigration by citizenship - 1991
(biggest groups)



Graph 13:
Immigration by country of previous residence - 1991
(biggest groups)



As the different barriers among the EC countries gradually fall, it becomes easier for people, and in particular for EC citizens, to move from one country to another. Citizenship as a criterion of migration is losing its importance in cases such as the immigration of, for example, a British citizen to Germany who has previously lived for two years in the Netherlands. Another element is, however, the country of previous or next residence. Graphs 12 and 13 show the immigration flows in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom using the two different criteria, whereas Graphs 14 and 15 refer to emigration flows by citizenship and country of next residence in 1991.

The **immigration** graphs (12 and 13) show that the country distribution is similar but the order of the countries is different. EC countries are highly represented in the first places of Graph 12 (Germans, British and Italians in the first six). The British are mainly immigrating from non-EC countries to the EC. In Graph 13, the first six places are occupied by non-EC European countries, and the first EC country (Germany) takes only the seventh ranking.

In general, "internal" migration of EC citizens at the EC level is not very substantial, the EC citizens immigrating to the EC countries come from countries outside the EC. For example, as Germans take the first place in immigration by citizenship, Germany occupies only the seventh ranking in immigration by country of previous residence.

German nationals moving into or within the selected EC area (6 countries) do not necessarily come from Germany. For instance, the fact that the former USSR occupies the second ranking in Graph 13 is probably due to German nationals returning from the former USSR to Germany. These so called "Aussiedler" were living not only in the former USSR but in other Eastern European countries too.

Yugoslavia has the same amount of people entering the selected EC countries for both immigration by citizenship and immigration by country of previous residence. This could imply that all Yugoslavians come directly from Yugoslavia. It might sound trivial but this means that no other country uses Yugoslavia as an entry point. The same appears for Polish nationals who come from Poland, but to a lesser extent.

Only one non-European country figures in Graphs 12 and 13: the United States of America. The importance of this country is different in the two graphs, there are more people from the USA than USA citizens.

Most of the **emigrants** are EC citizens (British, Germans, Dutch, Italians and Danes - Graph 14), with the exception of Yugoslavs and Poles. These emigrants go to Poland (presumably the Polish), to the United States (most probably the EC citizens), to Yugoslavia (the Yugoslavs) and to other EC countries (France, Italy and Germany).

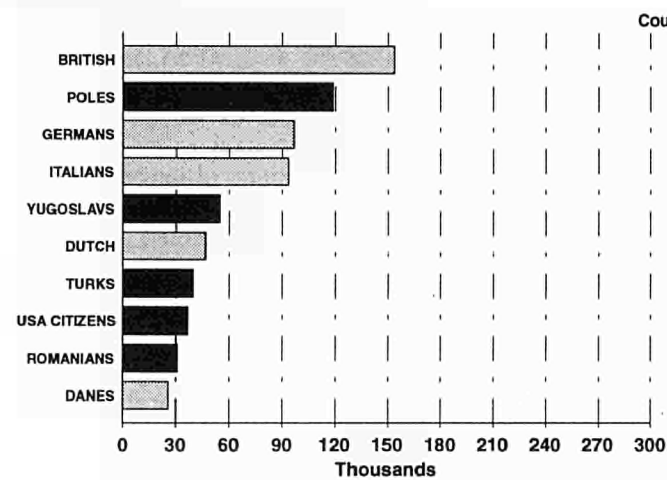
The ranking differs between the EC countries in the two graphs (14 and 15). The United Kingdom, Denmark and the Netherlands are no longer present in Graph 15 whereas some other countries appear as countries of

next residence in the same graph (France and Spain). This might indicate that EC nationals are moving to another country than their own. Non-EC citizens are returning to their country (their ranking in Graph 14 is similar to the ranking in Graph 15, in particular for Romanian, Yugoslav, Polish and Turkish citizens).

The USA is a particular case. In graph 14 it occupies the eighth place and in Graph 15 the second place: there are fewer Americans emigrating than people going to the USA (the latter are EC citizens).

Australia is present in Graph 15 because of British citizens emigrating there.

Graph 14:
Emigration by citizenship - 1991
(biggest groups)



Graph 15:
Emigration by country of next residence - 1991
(biggest groups)

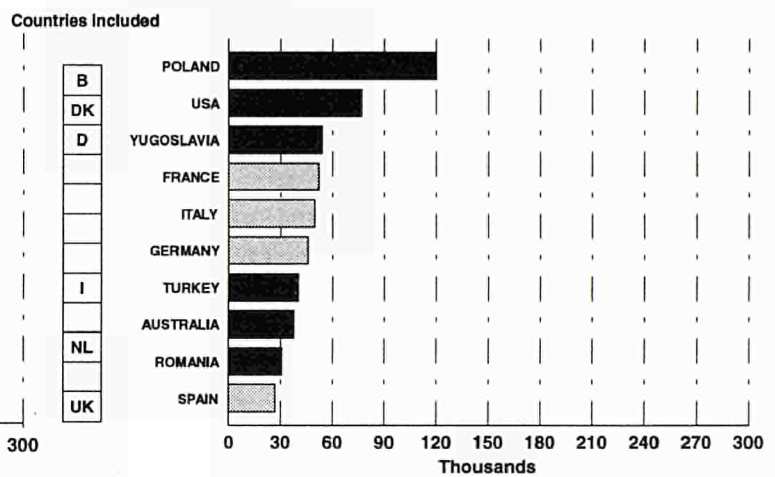


Table 4:
Migration by country of previous/next residence - 1991 (Thousands)

	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
Immigration by country of previous residence												
Other EC	27.7	10.5	150.5	:	8.7	:	:	23.4	:	33.9	:	71.0
Non-EC	39.7	33.1	1032.4	:	15.6	:	:	103.5	:	86.4	:	196.0
Total	67.5	43.6	1182.9	24.3	24.3	102.1	:	126.9	10.9	120.2	:	267.0
Emigration by country of next residence												
Other EC	21.0	10.7	124.3	:	1.8	:	:	30.0	:	26.3	:	71.0
Non-EC	12.7	21.9	457.9	:	7.4	:	:	27.7	:	31.1	:	168.0
Total	33.8	32.6	582.2	:	9.1	:	:	57.7	6.7	57.3	:	239.0

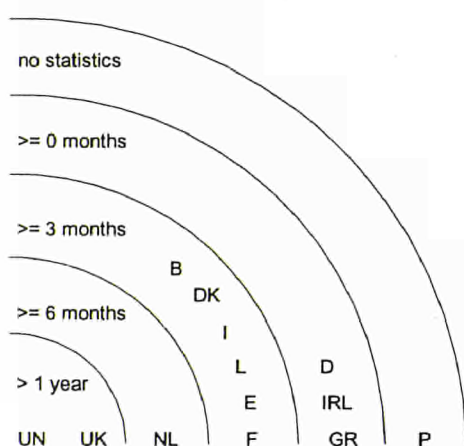
France: Data do not include the return of French nationals
Spain: Data refer to emigration of Spanish nationals

Quality of data: the need for harmonized and better statistics

It is generally agreed that the quality of migration data (both internal migration -within a country, within regions- and international migration) is not very good. Table 5 gives for each movement within the EC two different figures, one reported by the country of immigration (\Rightarrow) and one by the country of emigration (\Leftarrow). The two figures should be identical but, in reality, there are substantial differences. Why? There are several factors that might help to explain this phenomenon.

First of all, especially for international migration, definitions differ from country to country. For example, an immigrant was required to possess a residence permit only in Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg and Spain (for 3 months in the latter), in Germany he/she should be residing as owner-occupier, tenant or sub-tenant, and in the Netherlands he/she has to reside for a certain period (6 months) - see Graph 16. Similar differences exist in the definitions of emigration.

Graph 16:
Immigration of non-nationals
(minimum intended period of stay)



The treatment of different citizenship groups might vary. For example, a Dutch citizen returning to the Netherlands has to reside for at least 1 month whereas for a person without Dutch citizenship the minimum period is 6 months.

Another source of disparity is the different collection systems used. Some countries use registers, others use surveys. Comparing figures coming from these sources is not easy. Each of the systems has its advantages and disadvantages; a survey might have a sample problem, a register records more efficiently entries than departures.

Not all groups of migrants are included in the statistics, for example asylum seekers are sometimes included in the immigration and emigration statistics, sometimes not. Only Portugal seems to include all asylum seekers in its immigration statistics (its emigration statistics only include nationals). The remaining countries include asylum seekers only partially. For almost all countries it is not known which part of the asylum seekers is included. On the contrary, invited or resettled refugees are counted as immigrants in almost all EC countries, but cannot, with some exceptions, be identified as such.

Finally one should also mention the availability of data. For example, France does not provide any international emigration figures at all, and its international immigration figures refer only to non-nationals. On the other hand, Spanish data capture only a small part of the emigration flows (nationals).

The United Nations (UN) drew up in 1976 recommendations on international migration statistics. Countries are encouraged to use these recommendations. Unfortunately few, if any, do so completely. Most of them claim that their current collection systems are unable to comply with the UN recommendations, others that the recommendations are out of date. Eurostat has started methodological work on the revision of the UN recommendations on migration statistics.

Table 5:
Migration by country of previous/next residence - 1991

	To	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	L	NL	P	UK
From													
B	⇒		460	4521	:	689	:	:	1654	:	5402	:	4000
	⇐		222	2704	360	1362	6605	156	2208	1176	4010	412	1788
DK	⇒	305		3534	:	106	:	:	269	:	469	:	1000
	⇐	506		2793	202	797	1324	167	608	220	510	132	3472
D	⇒	3343	2425		:	2671	:	:	10733	:	11003	:	29000
	⇐	4401	2465		16258	9485	16944	5084	39207	1071	10278	4901	14220
GR	⇒	649	248	29332		24	:	:	642	:	966	:	5000
	⇐	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E	⇒	1448	948	8523	:		:	:	1277	:	1953	:	4000
	⇐	37	:	42	:		1613	:	4	:	1	40	32
F	⇒	7473	1260	17701	:	2472		:	4206	:	2835	:	15000
	⇐	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
IRL	⇒	314	185	5837	:	30	:		189	:	851	:	:
	⇐	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
I	⇒	2557	547	38372	:	324	:			:	1521	:	6000
	⇐	4097	265	16180	483	1153	4654	24		219	525	115	2312
L	⇒	1017	118	1111	:	28	:		165		182	:	1000
	⇐	:	:	:	:	:		:	:		:	:	:
NL	⇒	6120	497	9949	:	488	:		714	:		:	6000
	⇐	7369	345	6977	1919	2521	474	1167	356	254		532	4388
P	⇒	1726	126	11489	:	404	:		378	:	1033		1000
	⇐	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:		:
UK	⇒	2761	3672	20174	:	1496	:		3162	:	7699	:	
	⇐	3000	1000	17000	3000	13000	20000		7000	:	6000	1000	

Spain : reports only nationals in emigration statistics
 ⇒ Figures reported by country of immigration
 ⇐ Figures reported by country of emigration

Definitions of international migration used in the EC countries

A. International immigration of nationals

An immigrant is considered to be:

A person entering or returning from abroad with the intention to reside in the country (Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain) for a certain minimum period (Denmark (3 months but 6 months for the NORDIC citizens), the Netherlands (1 month)) or residing as owner-occupier, tenant or sub-tenant (Germany).

The source used in these countries is a population register.

A person who is intending to reside for more than 12 months having been abroad for the previous 12 months (the United Kingdom) or who is already a resident having been abroad one year previously (Ireland).

The source used in these countries is a survey.

B. International immigration of non-nationals

An immigrant is considered to be:

A person arriving from abroad with the intention to reside in the country for a certain period (Netherlands 6 months) and possessing a residence permit (Belgium, Denmark for the non-NORDIC citizens, Italy, Luxembourg and Spain (3 months)) or residing as owner-occupier, tenant or sub-tenant (Germany).

The source used in these countries is a population register.

A person who is intending to reside for more than 12 months having been abroad for the previous 12 months (the United Kingdom) or who is already a resident having been abroad one year previously (Ireland).

The source used in these countries is a survey.

C. International emigration

An emigrant is considered to be:

A person travelling abroad with the intention to reside there (Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg and Spain) for a certain minimum period (Netherlands (12 months)) or leaving the residence occupied (Germany).

The source used in these countries is a population register.

A person who is intending to reside abroad for more than 12 months having been resident in the country for the previous 12 months (the United Kingdom) or who is already a resident abroad having been resident in the country one year previously (Ireland).

The source used in these countries is a survey.

Abbreviations and symbols

Nationals: people with citizenship of the Member State concerned and residing there

Other EC citizens: citizens of a Member State residing in another Member State

Non-EC citizens: non-EC citizens residing in the EC

EUR12: EC Member States

NORDIC countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

Übersiedler: German citizens and people of German origin immigrating from East Germany to West Germany (before October 1989)

Aussiedler: German citizens and people of German origin immigrating from East and Southeastern Europe to Germany

Yugoslavia refers to the territorial situation in 1991

The **female to male ratio** is the ratio of females to males in the population under review, multiplied by 100

Further reading

EUROSTAT

Rapid Reports "Population and social conditions":

-1993-6: "Population by citizenship in the EC" - 1.1.1991

-1993-8: "Female population by citizenship in the EC- 1.1.1991

Demographic Statistics 1993

Proposals for the harmonisation of European Community statistics on international migration, 1990

Asylum seekers and refugees in the European Community (forthcoming)

UNITED NATIONS

United Nations recommendations on statistics of international migration (United Nations, New York, 1980)

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