

undetermined citizenship or the case of Estonia, describes the situation of the group of people who has no citizenship. The status of those people is described by chronological analysis of Estonian law and analysis of their socioeconomic position. They came to Estonia after the Second World War from different republics of USSR. When Estonian independence was renewed they had to adapt at new living conditions. Some of them are not successful. They did not get the automatic right to get Estonian citizenship. In Estonian law the main principal is the principal of state continuity. It means that immigrants have to naturalize. They have to pass the exam of the state language and fulfill the requirements concerning the permanent residence permit. Estonian law gives people with undetermined citizenship almost the same rights as to Estonian citizens or the exceptions are active and passive right to vote to Parliament and the right to be elected to local councils. From 2006 there is even the advantage for them because they can travel to Russia without visa. They are not discriminated economically the problem is mostly in the indirect impact of division of Soviet time society. People with undetermined citizenship usually cannot speak well Estonian. It makes it difficult to find a good job. The discrimination because of the citizenship is rare. More important problem is the discrimination of the Russian speaking people (not only Russians but also other nationalities of USSR). In Estonian case the problem is complicated by the traditional division of society into two groups: Estonians and Russian speakers. The issue of people with undetermined citizenship will be probably finally solved in a few decades. Children with undetermined citizenship born in Estonian can receive the Estonian citizenship if their parents apply for it. The bigger challenge for Estonia is the relations between Estonians and Russian speakers.