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THE CES WORK PLAN TO IMPROVE MIGRATION STATISTICS

Migration statistics in the MEDSTAT II Programme.
Demand of international cooperation and coordination *

Submitted by MEDSTAT II Programme

Summary

MEDSTAT II is the second phase of a regional statistical programme in the Mediterranean Region. This programme, launched by the European Commission in January 2006 for a three year period, covers various statistical sectors including migration. Activities for international migration primarily aim at strengthening the capacities of the NSSs for producing, in the long term, statistics based on administrative sources and implementing migration modules in surveys more immediately useful for satisfying users' needs. The improvement of the national awareness and consultation process within national committees appears fundamental for that purpose. The result of orientation work jointly conducted by the local and international experts highlights the needs for further activities, collaborative efforts among the countries and an improved international coordination.

The MEDSTAT II participation to this Work Session has a twofold purpose. It is first an instrument for capacity-building based on practices in varying, evolving national situations and on experience gained during recent joint operations and methodological discussions within the UNECE / Eurostat framework .

* This paper has been prepared by Giambattista Cantisani (ISTAT Expert) and Youssef Courbage (INED) at the invitation of the secretariat. The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not reflect the views or positions of the European Union.

A topical issue will be the reporting on the recent experiment carried out by a Task Force on measuring emigration using immigration data collected by receiving countries. On the other hand, the Work Session is useful to inform about the situation and developments in the MED countries, including requests, perspectives, constraints and challenges, as well as the support which may be provided by the Programme. The aim is also to facilitate the access to data internationally available and encourage joint initiatives between countries.

I. MEDSTAT II: OBJECTIVES, ORGANISATION, ACTIVITIES

1. Improvement of statistical services and data is fundamental to strengthening relations in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and to the adoption of a free trade area as well as, on a larger-scale, responding to requests from different users – policy makers, journalists, researchers, etc.

2. MEDSTAT I, as part of the MEDA Programme, was the first statistical co-operation project between the European Union and the Mediterranean partner countries. The Project covered the period 1996 – 2003. MEDSTAT I had significant results in the provision of capacity-building instruments to Mediterranean partner institutions and in the strengthening of internal cooperation through promoting the position of the NSIs. Progress has also been recognised in the development of systems for the collection, exchange and dissemination of statistics.

3. MEDSTAT II (*Regional Statistical Program in the Mediterranean Region – Phase II*) is the continuation of MEDSTAT I and, generally, foresees the consolidation and deepening of past work in cooperation. In fact, the consultative preparatory steps have resulted in an expressed need to strengthen the national statistical systems (NSSs) of the Mediterranean partners, enlarging the production of harmonised statistics with respect to international standards, establishing databases and data exchange and developing a common framework to satisfy the increasing requests from data users. The specific objectives of the Project are:

- a. Institutional and inter-institutional strengthening
- b. Harmonisation of statistics
- c. Development of exchange of relevant data
- d. Visibility of activities, results and data
- e. Satisfaction of users' needs within a more general framework of services to users

4. Following the adhesion of Cyprus and Malta to the EU, one counts **ten countries**: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey. The Project is structured on **eleven sectors** of direct intervention. In contrast to the past, the programme has been set up in **three parallel lots**, which have been awarded through a call for tender, as follows:

- Lot 1 (Horizontal activities, for IS, Training, Logistics) to a consortium lead by GTZ⁽¹⁾;
- Lot 2 (Vertical or thematic activities, for Agriculture, Environment, Energy, Transport, National accounts, External trade, Tourism, Social, Migration) to the Consortium GIP ADETEF⁽²⁾;

¹ The Consortium lead by GTZ has the following partners: Sogeti (Luxembourg), Ariane II Groupe Transiciel (Luxembourg), EIPA (the Netherlands), Meteksan Sistem A.S. (Turkey), IBF (Belgium), CNAM (France), Statistics Lithuania, Ministère de l'Économie (Luxembourg).

- Lot 3 (Procurement of equipment), to AGMIN-Italy.

5. The Project, which began in January 2006, has a three-year duration. It is implemented under the administrative supervision of EuropeAid Cooperation Office and under the technical supervision of Eurostat by project directors, management teams and a pool of 19 full-time Long-Term Experts. The full-time expertise for migration is split between two thematic experts. In the partner countries, the counterpart comprises more than one hundred Sector Coordinators and Principal Coordinators. Means include training measures, technical assistance by long-term and short-term experts, organization of, or participation in, international meetings and the procurement of IT equipment. The Project is regulated by the MEDSTAT Director's Committee and other entities including the sector task forces.

6. Project implementation is guided by the deep involvement of the NSIs in the MED countries, using a demand-driven approach, country tailored implementation processes and strategic orientation. Emphasis is placed on strengthening the production, exchange, dissemination and final use of statistics and the ownership and durability of activities. The new approach means different activities and results in each country/sector, depending on the initial level and priority attributed to each case. Because the Project is highly complex, there is a need for a strong effort of coordination; therefore, much is placed on issues of communication at different levels between the different EC services, implementing agencies and the various MED partners' participating entities.

7. MEDSTAT II is necessarily linked and intends to establish synergies with MEDA sub-programmes, projects and other initiatives undertaken under other international frameworks and bilaterally between EU and Mediterranean countries.

8. The Project is split into four phases: Inception, Initial/Orientation Phase, Implementation and Completion. Excluding the delivery of equipment internally, the Project is divided into the following, not necessarily sequential, activities:

- 1 Orientation, country road maps
- 2 Data collection and data exchange
- 3 Transfer of know-how and exchange of best practices
- 4 Contribution to the adoption of EU and international methodological standards
- 5 Management, programming, evaluation and re-orientation of the activities
- 6 Development of synergies
- 7 Improvement of the dissemination of statistics
- 8 Response to users' needs

9. During the Inception Phase, from April to July 2006, orientation work has so far been jointly conducted between National Coordinators and Long-Term Experts in eight countries. Results from different sectors/lots have been summarised and compiled on a country basis into three reports:

- Country Statistical Situation Report (CSSR), a public report which will be regularly updated during the lifetime of MEDSTAT II;
- Project Orientation Report (POR); and
- IT deployment.

10. All were immediately useful for the missions jointly undertaken by Eurostat, Lots 1 and 2 and the establishment of preliminary country road maps. On the other hand, at the level of each sector, a synthesis

² The Consortium GIP ADETEF MEDSTAT II Lot 2 includes INSEE-France, INE-Spain, INE-Portugal, ISTAT-Italy, ONS-UK, GUS-Poland, KSH-Hungary, Plan Bleu (France) and Landsis (Luxembourg) as partners.

of orientation facilitated the definition of several immediate activities in line with the existing mandates. In fact, after the first evaluation of the work program by the Directors' Committee in December 2006, the Orientation Phase will formally end for all sector task forces January to April 2007. This period will define the start of the Implementation Phase.

11. The MEDSTAT II Programme will establish a web site for basic information and a platform for forum discussions and newsgroups. The latter is also intended as one of the ways for exchanging information and providing assistance on a continuous basis. It is planned to have these tools linked to the Eurostat site and CIRCA, the extranet tool developed by the European Commission for sharing information and documents and participating in discussion fora.

II. MEDSTAT II MIGRATION

II.1 The MEDSTAT I experience for Migration (MED-Migr I)

12. The objective of MED-Migr I was to establish the regular collection of harmonised statistics on the flow of international migrants and stocks in Mediterranean countries and to improve the quality and timeliness of statistics. In addition, the objective was to ascertain that the following activities were undertaken:

- assessment and documentation of the legal framework, existing data sources and statistics;
- identification of user needs;
- development of links between NSIs and other national agencies;
- promotion of synergies with the MEDSTAT project for tourism;
- development of methodological work for administrative and statistical sources;
- provision of training and equipment, organisation of workshops; and
- data collection, creation of a database.

13. The Project was implemented in **two phases**. The first from 1996 to 2000 was based on the assessment of the situation and ended with a round of country missions and a proposal for common work for further development. In addition to the statistical sources, the registers that are held by different national authorities and used almost exclusively for administrative, security and control, were considered. Therefore, the second phase from 2000 to the beginning of 2003 concentrated on the three main actions to improve the census and survey statistics and enhance administrative systems. The work was regularly supported by meetings of the task force, international experts and technical assistance missions and jointly undertaken with the Tourism Sector. Countries gathered into different groups, with some pilot countries undertaking in-depth analysis of the systems and field work.

14. In summary of the three above-mentioned main actions, the feasibility of the **inclusion of a migration module** in the census, or other household surveys, has been studied (**Action A**). The work resulted in an inventory and comparative overview of migration questions in the population censuses and in a proposal for estimating emigration through an emigration module. From the technical viewpoint, the exercise for the **enhancement of the system of border cards (Action B)** ended in controversial results. The issue was raised that too many resources would be required for the border card system's use on a regular basis. Concrete results were achieved for the **enhancement of systems of residence permits (Action C)**, in the in-depth analysis of the systems and development of manuals for its adaptation to the measurement of international migration in the Maghreb countries, particularly in Morocco, where this system has been extensively used.

15. The provision of tables on **data collection** has increased progressively over time. In consideration of the previous exercise in 2002 (**Action E** under Phase 2), better results have been achieved for Cyprus,

Israel, Malta and Turkey, i.e. countries that had been receiving requests for statistics for a few years under the UNECE or EU framework. Statistics on population stocks have been partially provided; though their only or main source has been the decennial population census. Very limited data on migration flows were provided, and these only for UNECE countries. On the other hand, as a result of the inter-institutional collaboration promoted by the Project, some progress was recognised in the collection of statistics from residence and work permits. Finally, as a result of the limited availability and comparability of data, the collection has not been published.

16. The Project enabled the launch of fruitful cooperation within and between countries and some adaptations in recent surveys and, in one case, the introduction of new border cards. Three manuals and a study of the three main actions above, comprising the main output of the Project, were edited by Eurostat in 2006⁽³⁾.

II.2 Objectives of MEDSTAT II Migration

17. The last Task Force meeting for Migration, held in Brussels in October 2005, brought together EuropeAid Cooperation Office and Eurostat officials, representatives of selected NSIs of the EU Member States, normally two representatives from each MED country - from the NSI and a ministry – and two MED-Migr I experts. The high potential of administrative sources for statistical purposes was recognised; although the systems are faced with constraints related to computerisation, coding, adopted classifications, practices in registration procedures and the need for better cooperation among national agencies. In this context, each country expressed specific needs, which widely included the request for technical assistance, training on data collection, analysis, dissemination, methodology and equipment. Several topics for study were considered as highly interesting to the partner countries, such as the causes and scale of emigration or emigrants' living conditions. The prevalent indication was for the inclusion of migration modules in existing surveys.

18. The MED-Migr I experience, and the conclusions of the last Task Force, addressed the need to focus on a general objective that can be realistically reached during a three-year period, i.e. *“contributing to the improvement of the sustainable capacity of the Mediterranean national statistical systems to upgrade the production of statistics on migration”*. Therefore, the Project's preliminary objectives are:

1. Strengthening NSI capacities to measure the flow of migrants and stocks through the exploitation of the administrative systems of residence and work permits;
2. Satisfying users' needs by conducting “qualitative” surveys; and
3. Satisfying *ad hoc* needs.

19. In contrast to other sectors, institutional and inter-institutional strengthening and service to users are the only objectives out of the five characterising MEDSTAT II. Situations in the countries are open to different needs and priorities. Moreover, the conduction of the same activities in the countries, and the achievement of common results, such as the production and transmission of given tables, are avoided in favour of work on a country-by-country basis, which would eventually be useful at the regional or sub-regional level. Overall, activities should aim to raise the awareness and competences of national actors and

³ These documents are available at Eurostat site, in section Publications under the theme of Population and social conditions (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>). Documentation concerning MED-Migr I was intensively disseminated by Eurostat through working papers and other means.

exchange experiences and good practices at the international level. Synergies should be designed both internally and outside the countries.

20. The challenge for the first objective will be to strengthen inter-institutional cooperation and to convince national partners of the usefulness of developing a system to meet administrative needs and the statistical demands of migration. A tangible result will be the improvement of the systems for residence and work permits, ensuring improved use of these systems for statistical purpose. As far as the second objective is concerned, its implementation will depend on the existence of national recent and planned surveys and available resources at country level.

II.3 The situation of sources and statistics

21. Migration is addressed in different ways in population censuses and other household surveys. Sometimes it is limited; though some changes have been made in recent or planned operations. The conduct of some surveys still relies on the availability of external funding. The shortage of migration statistics primarily stems from the limited exploitation of the administrative systems. Most countries publish arrival and departure statistics that are not directly useful for migration. Use of other administrative sources is poor, or limited, despite the possibilities offered by some good registration systems, especially for residence permits. Therefore, statistics are somewhat poor and fragmented in terms of sources, definitions, coverage and frequency.

22. The following section, and the tables in the annex, present more information on the eight countries, where analysis and orientation have been undertaken⁽⁴⁾.

Statistical sources

23. With the exclusion of Israel, population censuses and household surveys comprise the only statistical sources. Jordan, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia carried out their most recent population census in 2004, ten years after the previous operation. The focus on international migration has been significantly improved in Tunisia and Morocco. Egypt is to conduct a census in November 2006, including a short module on Egyptian temporary emigration. Algeria and Israel are organising such an operation for 2008. In Algeria, discussions on the inclusion of migration questions are under way. In Israel, some foreigners are excluded from the count.

24. The common elements in these surveys include the widely adopted six-month period used to define the usual place of residence. Also, most countries count nationals abroad at the time of the census by interviewing household members remaining in the country. This means that entire households that have emigrated may be omitted. Egypt will test a methodology to capture emigration of entire households by interviewing relatives and neighbours.

25. Most countries conducted household surveys focusing on international migration, or at least covering the topic in a relevant way, ten or more years ago. Results from recent surveys referring to migration are generally poorly exploited. In Tunisia, migration is covered by the mini-census and other surveys. Lebanon and Morocco have announced firm plans for relevant new surveys in 2007 or 2008; however, following the recent war in Lebanon, a migration module was recently adopted in a survey

⁴ Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria and Tunisia.

funded by UNICEF. On the other hand, plans in Egypt and Jordan depend on the availability of external funding or other internal conditions.

Administrative sources

26. **Border cards** have been abolished in Jordan. They are used for foreigners in Syria and Israel, only in a few cases for the latter. Countries use different cards, which have no immediate relevance to measuring migration, except in Syria. Only Egypt and Lebanon fully register the data; Syria intends to do so. Finally, border cards are primarily seen as a burden on travellers and data registration is perceived as an overly complex and expensive operation. Apart from Egypt, **border registration** of arrivals and departures are registered electronically at each border post. Countries are seeking to facilitate arrivals and departures with optical reading of passports and recognition of biometrical characteristics, which would mean less detail in the data collected.

27. Depending on the countries, statistics on arrivals and departures are periodically compiled through registration of border card data, manual computation or border registration. Excluding the case of Israel, the breakdown of variables fluctuates and does not identify international migrants from the other categories of travellers. Despite this, and limitations stemming from the use of different travel documents upon arrival and departure, on the whole the reliability of counts is improving.

28. Almost all countries use computerised systems for **residence permits**, often with the centralisation of information and, in some cases, relevant changes being implemented. Only in Egypt are permits registered and compiled manually. National rules and procedures lead to differences in the reliability and availability of data. This mainly refers to the coverage of categories of foreigners, as from the mutual provisions between Jordan and Egypt or Syria allowing for a stay without a permit. The systems often include information on the economic conditions and professions of permit holders.

29. To varying extents, the registers of residence permits are used for statistical purposes in Israel and Egypt. In the Maghreb countries, registration forms and tools have not been changed to meet the MED–Migr I recommendations and limited information is provided upon request to few aggregated data. No statistical use is made of this source in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria; although some use was made in the past. There would be no constraint, in most of the countries, to further data extraction for statistical purposes.

30. **Work permits** are often administered by different national authorities, depending on the category of worker. Electronic registration of permit data is widely used; though, in some cases, it is undergoing massive improvement, split between different authorities and is only rarely aggregated by a single source. In Lebanon, some electronic processing has resumed after a three-year break. Syria still lacks a computerised system. In any case, illegal migration and irregular work generally means that the systems do not reflect the actual situation.

31. Some of the authorities, mostly in Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon, running the systems process data and make statistics available to varying degrees of detail and using different methods and classifications.

32. The **consular registration** is structured differently and is already considered to be a source of information in the Maghreb countries. However, this is limited, as there is a lack of appropriate registration/de-registration mechanisms. Morocco's situation should improve in the long term as a result of a new application linking the consular registers. Despite being produced for administrative purposes, users can obtain and make use of these statistics. In any case, different definitions create conflicts in comparisons with statistics from the main receiving countries.

33. Other statistics are, or may be, available from **other administrative sources**, starting with the registration of movements of national workers, family members, students abroad and returning migrants. These statistics provide partial coverage of such movements, are based on different classifications and standards and are usually issued for government services or intermediate purposes only, such as the methodological model for estimating annual net migration in Egypt. In **Israel**, administrative sources are used to produce statistics on Jewish immigrants, Israeli citizens born abroad and returning migrants. Other administrative sources are used in different ways to produce migration-related statistics such as those on migrants' remittances.

II.4 Main findings of the orientation missions

Institutional framework

34. In most of the eight MED countries, the NSS for international migration is not sufficiently coordinated. This is because national committees and technical groups on international migration statistics sometimes do not exist or operate poorly. However, the relationship between national authorities is generally good; though there is still room for improvement. All the NSIs intend to improve migration statistics so that they can provide more frequent and detailed data to comply with international recommendations. Recent moves have demonstrated this intention. Normally, statistical operations have a certain autonomy, which largely depends on administrative partners. The orientation mission found that interest in further cooperation already existed, and the mission was appreciated as advocating development. In a few cases, as for the long break in the Project, there was a negative perception resulting in the mission encountering scepticism.

35. Among the eight NSIs, only Israel and Tunisia have already included a migration unit or service. Several NSIs have recently undertaken or plan recruitment or reorganization of staff, including the assignment of staff to migration. Staff everywhere need specific training and information on migration data collection, international recommendations and statistical production. In some cases, logistical and communication difficulties such as limited or inadequate access to Internet are present.

36. On the whole, registration of residence permits at ministries of interior is the most reliable system; however, there are significant differences between countries. The knowledge, staff and means available at the administrative level are normally adequate for current tasks. IT internal support generally strengthens and renovates systems; although external funding is widely needed to upgrade resources. In some cases, better conditions are available, where sensible investments have been made to challenge illegal migration or to develop border systems. In some cases there is a lack of understanding of the usefulness and the practical and operational implications for statistics.

37. The most important cooperation initiatives, concerning the international operation, are at the level of UNESCWA (the recent experts' group for the development of migration statistics as part of the population census), IOM and ILO and bilateral assistance. Among other initiatives, CARIM⁵ widely convenes information and activities for the different countries of the Region, including online databases, documents and publications. ETF is currently undertaking a pilot study on migration and human development that focuses on four countries, including Egypt and Tunisia.

⁵ CARIM is the Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration established at the European University Institute as part of the Cooperation Project on Social Integration of Immigrants, Migration and the Movements of Persons (EuroMed Migration) under the MEDA Programme (www.carim.org).

Demand from users

38. The increasing interest in international migration statistics from national authorities, research centres, the media, the private sector and other entities is mostly due to the control and management of flows, programming, development and monitoring. Basic information on yearly flows of migrants, necessary for population projections and estimates, is widely required. At the regional level, the topics of most concern are **emigration** and **nationals residing abroad**. This is mostly attributable to cultural and economic reasons, such as the possibility of facilitating emigrants' investments in their country of origin. There is also interest in effective **returning migration**. In addition, **immigration of foreigners** is a growing consideration.

39. The limited availability of statistics means that even basic data requests often go unanswered. Some NSIs receive fewer data requests because they are widely known to lack data sources, while in the same countries, government agencies are clamouring for such statistics. At the international level, the main requests for statistics come from international institutions, non-governmental organizations and research centres and forums.

40. Research on international migration is undertaken to various extents, depending on the countries. It is certainly more advanced in the Maghreb countries, such as Morocco. Institutes, universities and observatories working on migration are generally connected with the NSIs to varying degrees. The missions noted some criticism of the lack of funding and the fragmentation of activities. Research centres and non-governmental organisations regret the limitations of statistics or even the conflicting results, such as the number of nationals abroad derived from the consular registration of MED countries and from the censuses of EU receiving countries. Moreover, requests for detailed data, which are frequently addressed to the EU and other destination countries, normally go unanswered because of the high costs. These centres strongly recommend closer collaboration between national and international data producers as well as a facilitated access to the data.

41. Therefore, apart from the strengthening of capacities and increasing of national awareness, the orientation work jointly reports the needs for further activities in the direction of facilitating the access to and use of data internationally available and encouraging joint initiatives between countries. These possible activities, which ask validation at level of Task Force, would further call for collaborative efforts among the Mediterranean and European countries and an improved international coordination.

ANNEX

Table 1 - Statistical sources

	Previous population census	Latest or next population census	Latest or recent household survey covering migration	Next or possible household survey covering migration
Algeria	1998	2008 including migration questions	n.a.	No exploitation of current surveys, intention to conduct a survey based on a sample of emigrants taken from the 2008 Census
Egypt	1996,	November 2006 including a short module on short-term Egyptian emigrants	1997 migration survey	Intention to conduct a new migration survey in 2008 or 2009, looking for support/funding
Jordan	1994	October 2004 with some migration questions	1987 migration survey	Intention to conduct a qualitative survey (strong demand for internal migration statistics) in 2007 or 2008, looking for funding
Israel	1995	2008 not relevant for foreign population	1996 migration survey mainly focusing on flows from former USSR ⁽¹⁾	n.a.
Lebanon	1932	No plan	2004 living conditions survey with few migration questions more for test purposes	Migration modules in the December 2006 MICS-3 ⁽²⁾ and the 2 nd half 2007 living conditions survey
Morocco	1994	September 2004 with some migration questions	1987-88 demographic survey ⁽³⁾	2007-08 demographic survey (at repeated passages) incl. a migration module
Syria	1994	September 2004 with slight improvement in migration questions	1995	No use of current surveys, no plan
Tunisia	1994	April 2004 including a migration module	1999 intercensus survey on population and employment Spring 2006 employment survey incl. migration module	2009 intercensus survey on population and employment

1. A border survey on departures undertaken up to 2002 was stopped due to privacy concerns

2. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

3. Other more recent operations carried out outside the NSI, e.g. 2000 INSEA survey on Moroccans residing abroad

Table 2 – Administrative sources and its use for statistics

	Border cards and border registration	Residence permits	Work permits	Other administrative sources
Algeria	Statistics on arrivals/departures manually derived from border cards.	No changes after the MED–Migr I proposals, files are partially treated, and manually for statistics	Not used for statistics.	Consular registration effective but most recent data on Algerians abroad by country of residence only refer to 1995
Egypt	Only partial data registration into a central database but border cards data are entered and statistics annually compiled.	Data manually compiled at regional level, few statistics are compiled and published centrally.	Statistics jointly prepared based on permits granted by different authorities.	Some partial registration and elaboration of migration of nationals, mostly used for intermediate purposes.
Jordan	Border cards recently abolished. Border registration based on a centralised system is used statistics on arrivals/departures.	Centralised system, some lack in the coverage for selected citizenship, some data made available upon request for restricted use only.	Wider coverage compared with the residence permits, widely used for statistics.	Registration from granting travel documents to the remaining Palestinian refugees or the students abroad.
Israel	Border cards filled in by some categories of foreigners only. Detailed data from border registration are used for statistics on arrivals/departures.	System with some limitations (e.g. registration of change of status) used for statistics, mostly for internal use.	Different procedures and types of registration from various agencies, statistics irregularly provided according to different coverage.	Different administrative registration for migrants (mostly immigrants) of Jewish origin or Israeli citizenship widely and regularly used for statistics.
Lebanon	Cards filled in by foreigners only, data centrally entered are used for statistics on arrivals/departures.	All data available into a centralised system currently under improvements not used for statistics.	Partially computerised system based on specific and unclear classifications and some unreliably coverage, used for simple tabulation.	Not relevant.
Morocco	Border cards recently changed without considering migration purposes. Border registration presumably used for statistics on arrivals/departures.	No change following MED–Migr I, only a few aggregate figures made available upon request, mostly for restricted use.	Not used yet for statistical purposes for lack of resources.	A new application directly link consular registers. Relevant data from the border control system recently set-up.
Syria	Partial registration of data from revised border cards (for foreigners only) making statistics on arrivals / depart. still not relevant for migration.	Computerised system undergoing improvement and linkage not used for statistics.	System not computerised and not used for statistics.	Not relevant.
Tunisia	Slightly different cards still in use, no data entry, only manual counts for statistics on arrivals/departures.	No follow-up to the MED–Migr I proposal, only aggregate figures available upon request for restricted use.	Computerised system not used for statistics.	Some partial statistics from consular registration and placement abroad, normally for restricted use.