

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PAPERS

76E

Systems of statistical information on migrant workers in Central Maghreb

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With the collaboration of

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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION PROGRAMME

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Foreword

This report comprises part of the ILO working paper series *International Migration Papers* that disseminates current research findings on global migration trends and seeks to stimulate dialogue and policy development on issues of regulating labour migration.

The importance and immediacy of better regulating labour migration in Africa motivated the ILO to establish a programmatic *Africa Labour Migration Initiative* in 2002. The evident starting point for this initiative was to expand the knowledge base as a proper foundation for effective technical cooperation and practical activity. As a result, this report comprises one of a special series of 31 regional and national studies from East, West and Maghreb Africa being published in 2006 as *International Migration Papers*, starting with IMP number 76, or posted on the Project website¹.

Migration has come to the top of the political and social agenda across all of Africa. In recent years, regional integration initiatives have made considerable progress in development of frameworks, legislation, and mechanisms for increased economic and social integration among concerned states. At the continental level, the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa have both taken up the challenges of exploring greater labour mobility across the region.

Earlier ILO research demonstrated that the Maghreb region has been characterised for many years by strong migratory pressure due to prevailing demographic, labour market and political conditions. In recent years, the Maghreb region has increasingly become a transit zone for migrants from sub-Saharan Africa seeking access to and employment in Europe. A growing number of migrants remain for extended periods of time in Maghreb countries, often finding precarious employment in informal situations. The countries of the region thus face combined challenges of protecting migrants in their territories and addressing the labour market participation of migrant workers who may stay for varying periods, whether authorized or not.

In this context, international cooperation on migration has become ever more important for Maghreb countries. As a consequence, mechanisms for inter-State dialogue on migration matters have emerged, exemplified by the 5+5 Euro-Mediterranean Process and its accompanying Ministerial Conferences on Migration. However, until recently, some of the stakeholders most concerned by labour migration, namely employers, trade unions and some relevant departments of government, were not incorporated in the expanding international dialogue and cooperation on migration.

This report is the product of a process initiated by the ILO and supported by the European Commission on the basis of constituent recommendations and requests for engagement. An ILO project “Managing Labour Migration for Integration and Development in the Euromed Region, East Africa and West Africa” was established in 2004, supported by the EC budget line for cooperation with third countries administered by DG Justice, Freedom and Security. Following consultations with ILO constituent governments and social partners in the

¹ ILO-EU Project “Managing labour migration for integration and development in Africa” Website: <http://migration-africa.itcilo.org>

Maghreb countries, project activity has been ongoing over the last 18 months. Central aims of this project are:

- to enhance the capacities of ILO tri-partite constituents for managing labour migration as an instrument for development
- to promote social dialogue and to raise awareness among stakeholders regarding regional labour migration issues
- to obtain knowledge and data essential for governments and social partners to effectively set policy and regulate labour migration
- to enhance cooperation between East Africa, West Africa, North Africa and Europe on labour migration.

This report is one of a complementary series of three research studies, covering the Central Maghreb countries, intended to assist governments and social partners to address the fundamental building blocks of effective policy and practice to regulate labour migration. Understanding that good policy depends on good data, this study assesses the current state of data collection and suggests specific measures to improve and harmonize collection and analysis of statistical data on labour migration and to more effectively use it in policy and administration. A second paper analyses existing national legislation on labour migration – the legal foundation for State action on migration-- and in particular notes the extent of incorporation of relevant international normative standards and potential harmonization with neighbouring countries. A third regional study examines a number of key linkages between migration and development in order to identify what action and what policy tools can contribute to ensuring that migration indeed enhances development.

This report synthesises the findings from three specific national studies conducted under auspices of the project in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, respectively executed by Nacer Eddine Hammouda, Saad Belghazi, Hassan Boubakri. The study outlines the universal challenges associated with the production of reliable and comprehensive information and statistics on labour migration and reviews existing definitions and the characteristics of the different information systems. The study then offers a systematic review of existing data sources, including of information provided by censuses, administrative records and on nationals residing abroad. Based on this review, the study identifies existing information gaps and weaknesses in data on migrant stocks as well as in coordination among data producers and users. With these elements, the study concludes with specific recommendations to improve collection and application of statistical data to management of labour migration in Maghreb countries. The authors suggest lines for a thorough overhaul of the existing information systems and a greater involvement of ILO constituents in the production and validation of data.

As the research emanating from the project shows, there remain a number of obstacles to the effective management of labour migration from, through and into the Maghreb region. Key challenges concern the availability of accurate data necessary to make informed policy decisions, the need to fully incorporate relevant provisions of international standards in national law, and the establishment or improvement of institutional structures and mechanisms with specific competence and capacity to regulate labour migration. The suggested lines of response presume common interest in optimizing potential development benefits for both countries of origin and destination to be derived from effective administration of labour migration. We sincerely hope that this report will serve as a building block for our member governments and social partner constituents to address the

migration challenges before them. We also hope that dissemination of these research findings will enhance regional policy dialogue and cooperation on labour migration.

We wish to acknowledge the diligent and arduous work of the researchers who prepared the respective national studies as well as the effective efforts of Prof. Saib Musette to synthesize the three national studies into this Maghreb regional overview. Appreciation is noted for the cooperation received from the various governmental offices in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia that shared perspective, concerns and data essential to this effort.

Thanks are also due to the ILO Maghreb project team based in Algiers, Prof. Saib Musette, Mohammed Bouchakour, Selma Hellal and Nadjet Ezzeroug Ezraimi for their support, editing and coordination efforts, and to the Director of the ILO Area Office in Algiers, Sadok Bel Hadj Hassine, and to Samia Kazi Aoul for their editorial review and liaison work with governments and social partners.

Jason Schachter of the ILO department of statistics (STAT) reviewed this report to ensure its technical accuracy. Finally, we note the dedicated attention by David Nii Addy, ILO Africa Project Officer, to ensuring that the entire research, writing and review process was carried through to completion, and the editing and publication support by Céline Peyron.

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Abbreviations

General

CARIM	Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied research on International Migration
EC	European Commission
ICSE	International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (<i>CISP</i>)
ISIC	International standard industrial classification of all economic activities
ICSO	International Standard Classification of the Occupations (<i>CITP</i>)
EUROSTAT	European Statistical Office
HCR	High Commission for Refugees
ILM	International Labour Migration
INED (France)	National Institute for Demographic studies (<i>Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques</i>)
INSEE (France)	National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (<i>Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques</i>)
MEDA	Euro-Mediterranean partnership
MEDMIGR	part of the MEDSTAT programme by EUROSTAT, on migration
MEDSTAT	Euro-Mediterranean statistical cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
OMI (France)	Office for International Migration (<i>Office des migrations internationales</i>)
PHARE (2000-2006)	The Phare programme is one of the three pre-accession instruments financed by the European Union to assist the applicant countries of Central and Eastern Europe in their preparations for joining the European Union. Following the 1993 Copenhagen Council's invitation to Central and Eastern European countries to apply for membership, Phare support was reoriented to this aim, including a marked expansion of support for infrastructure investment. Phare's total 'pre-accession' focus was put in place in 1997, in response to the Luxembourg Council's launching of the present enlargement process. Phare funds focus entirely on the pre-accession priorities highlighted in the Road Maps and the Accession Partnerships which establish the overall priorities the country must address to prepare for accession and the resources available to help them do so. For the applicant countries, a budget has been set aside of 41 million euros (269 million francs) to assist them in economic restructuring.

RGPH	General census (<i>Recensements Généraux de la Population et de l'Habitat</i>)
SOPEMI	Observatory on migration (<i>Système d'Observation Permanente sur les Migrations</i>)
UMA	Maghreb Arab Union (<i>Union du Maghreb Arabe</i>)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division
UNECE	United Nations European Economic Commission
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

Algeria

ANEM	National employment agency
CREAD	Research centre for applied economics (<i>Centre de Recherches en Economie Appliquée pour le Développement</i>)
DGSN	National security department (<i>Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale</i>)
OAT	Arab labour organisation (<i>Organisation Arabe du Travail</i>)
ONS	National statistics office (<i>Office National des Statistiques</i>)

Tunisia

ANETI	National employment agency (<i>Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail Indépendant</i>)
API <i>(l'Industrie)</i>	Agency for the promotion of industry (<i>Agence de Promotion de l'Industrie</i>)
APIA	Agency for the promotion of agricultural investment (<i>Agence de Promotion des Investissements Agricoles</i>)
ATCT	National agency for technical cooperation (<i>Agence Tunisienne de Coopération Technique</i>)
BCT	Central Bank of Tunisia
DGAC	Consular affairs department (<i>Direction Générale des Affaires Consulaires</i>)
INS	National institute of statistics
IRMC	Research institute on modern Maghreb (<i>Institut de Recherche sur le Maghreb Contemporain</i>)
MIDL	Ministry of the interior and local development
OTE	Office for Tunisians abroad (<i>Office de Tunisiens à l'Etranger</i>)

Morocco

AMERM	National association for research on migration (<i>Association Marocaine d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Migrations</i>)
ANAPEC	National employment agency (<i>Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences</i>)
CNSS	National social security fund
MAEC	Ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation (<i>Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération</i>)
SIPIC	Information system on industrial and commercial property (<i>Système d'information de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale</i>)

1. Introduction

The objective of this synthesis report is to provide a condensed overview of the systems of statistical information relating to labour migration in the central Maghreb countries. The report was produced by ILO as part of the project entitled 'Labour Migration for Integration and Development in the EuroMed, Est Africa and West Africa'², with the financial support of the European Union. The sources for this present report are mainly the national studies carried out by North African consultants³, but the report also makes use of other works on the statistics of labour migration in the subregion to provide further relevant information and for the purpose of coherence. Four objectives were set in this study for each country:

- ❑ Carry out a comprehensive review (listing and analysis) of the information system, the sources and the migration data and statistics
- ❑ Assess the nature, quality, definitions and extent of the available data, including a list of the institutions collecting and/or using the information.
- ❑ Identify the existing information gaps, data weaknesses and institutional constraints for providing a reliable information basis for national or regional policy decisions.
- ❑ Recommend policy priorities for the improvement of information systems on labour migration.

This report is presented in three chapters.

The first chapter discusses the problems of statistical information on labour migration in the Maghreb. The second chapter reviews the sources of migration data and their definitions, together with the extent and quality of the available data. The third chapter looks at the discrepancies between these statistics and the international standards, particularly the indicators agreed by the data base of the ILO International Migration Programme; the weaknesses inherent in the production of these statistics and some proposals for possible improvement in the systems for migrant information in the countries included in the survey.

2. Systems of statistical information on international migration in the Maghreb

There is a growing consensus that statistical data on international migration is now of major importance at the international level, given the process of globalisation/regionalisation, the rapid development of new technologies, worldwide demographic imbalance and the redefinition of borders both in developed and developing countries. Although the phenomenon is not a new one, the problems of how to measure population movements inevitably use border definitions that remain highly controversial, or even entirely out of date, due to geopolitical regrouping in the regions.

² For further information, cf. the project website <http://migration-africa.itcilo.org>

³ Prof. Belghazi Saad (INSEA) for Morocco, Prof. Boubakri Hassan (Université de Sousse) for Tunisia and Dr. Hammouda Nacer Eddine (CREAD) for Algeria. Provisional reports were presented and discussed with the representatives of the tripartite – governments, employers' organisations and trade unions – in a seminar on strengthening capacities 4-6 April 2005 in Algiers. Following these discussions and observations formulated by the project team, the ILO Area Office in Algiers and the Migrant Department of the ILO in Geneva, additional information was supplied by the consultants.

2.1 International migration statistics: a universal problem

History will recall that the ILO was the first United Nations agency, at the beginning of the 1920s in the colonial heyday, to put forward a definition of the migrant and a uniform method of collecting data on emigration. Immediately following the end of the Second World War, the ILO attempted to organise the management of migration. This was the historic context for the adoption of the 1949 Convention on Migrants Rights. However it was not until 1953 that the United Nations adopted a first round of recommendations to facilitate setting up statistical sources on the subject. The process of decolonisation in the 1950s redrew the borders and redefined the newly independent states.

In order to provide universally acceptable and comparable data, the United Nations System in 1976 adopted a set of recommendations on international migration statistics. But in practice the data remain mainly unsatisfactory. Geostrategic events at the end of the 1980s (end of the Cold War, dissolution of the USSR, fall of the Berlin Wall, etc.) caused the United Nations to embark on a series of tasks starting in 1993, with contributions from their agencies, from EUROSTAT and from other relevant organisations, in order to put forward proposals for revisions which were published in 1998⁴. These revisions were intended to make it possible to “draw up the most complete and intelligible table so far of international human mobility” using a set of 10 of the most relevant questions, without however claiming the set to be exhaustive. It was recognised at the time that these directives would be implemented progressively both in the developed countries and in the developing countries, whose statistical systems were said to be imperfect. Lastly, the new millennium brought another challenge to the mobility of populations: terrorist movements came onto the international scene in a new type of global disorder affecting human rights.

Since the United Nations have agreed that the question of international migration should be the subject of worldwide consultation (September 2006), there have been several initiatives at world level to identify the difficulties in applying the 1998 recommendations, amongst others by UNDESA⁵, ILO⁶, OECD⁷, IOM⁸ and UNECE⁹. Similarly, we think it is important to draw attention to other initiatives that have been taken in the domain of migrant transfer measurement, particularly by ILO services¹⁰ and by the services of the World Bank¹¹. Lastly,

⁴ Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, Statistical Papers Series M, No. 58, Rev. 1 Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration Revision 1, 1998.

⁵ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division, Demographic and Social Statistics Branch in collaboration with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Improving the Compilation of International Migration Statistics, Results of a United Nations Workshop I ESA/STAT/AC.90, March 2004. for further information, cf. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/migration/index.htm>

⁶ Cf. International Labour Conference 2004 – 92nd session - Geneva, in particular Report VI on An Equitable Approach for Migrant Workers in a Global Economy cf. <http://www.ilo.org/public/french/standards/relm/ilc/ilc92/pdf/rep-vi.pdf>

⁷ Counting immigrants and expatriates in OECD countries, a new perspective, Jean-Christophe Dumont (OECD) and Georges Lemaître (OECD), 2003.

⁸ International Dialogue on Migration. Workshop on approached to the collection and management of data, 8-9 September 2003, Geneva, IOM. Cf. www.iom.int/

⁹ Cf. Reports on statistics workshops on the UNECE website in 1998 and 2001. <http://www.unece.org/stats/documents/1998.03.migration.f.htm>

¹⁰ Cf. Bilsborrow RE al, 1997. International Migration Statistics. Ed. ILO, Geneva.

¹¹ World Bank workshop on migrant remittances, February 2005, New York. Cf. <http://www.worldbank.org/data/remittances.html>

at the subregional level, there is the initiative of the European Commission, following the Barcelona Declaration, in the MED-Migr project under the MEDSTAT programme, carried out by EUROSTAT. This initiative is discussed in more detail below.

2.2 Statistical information systems in the Maghreb

The three Central Maghreb countries concerned in this study have a common heritage. The statistical systems in this subregion are strongly characterised by their origins in the French conception of data production dating from the colonial era. Following the independence of the North African countries, each state tried, with greater or lesser success, to reproduce or bring back the same system, with certain adjustments, while attempting to apply universal statistical standards.

The conceptual break remains a source of difficulty. Whereas the French system has rapidly evolved, bearing in mind the need to conform to European structures and standards¹², the statistical information systems in the North African countries have difficulty changing and even more difficulty in producing comparative data at the subregional level. There have been various attempts in these countries to produce statistics on international migration.

It is worth drawing attention to the first attempt on the part of ILO at the beginning of the 1990s¹³, just after the signature of the North Africa Arab Maghreb Union Treaty¹⁴ (1989) and the creation of the 5+5 Group¹⁵ (1990), to set up a system of statistical information on international migration in the Eastern Mediterranean region, including particularly the countries in the 5+5 Group. This initiative never got off the ground; only one, fairly brief, set of data was published in 1991. There was also an initiative by the Arab Labour Organisation in 1994 to produce a knowledge base on the current situation of immigrant workers in the European Union¹⁶. Finally there is the Barcelona Declaration¹⁷ in 1995 on the relationships between Europe and the third Mediterranean countries.

Following the Barcelona Declaration, there was an attempt to bring the region into the EUROSTAT system under the MEDSTAT Programme, in a project known as MED-Migr which included all the official statistical institutions on the north and south Mediterranean coasts. This project got off to a good start: several technical workshops were held with input from CESD-Roma¹⁸ (Italy) and some exercises were done to improve and exchange data on international migration. This project was interrupted by the European Union. A new MEDSTAT II programme is currently being planned.

Other attempts have also been made, in particular by INED¹⁹ with the PHARE programme (France), and by the European University at Florence with the CARIM programme²⁰ (Italy)

¹² This harmonisation of the data on migration is not yet complete, cf. Michel Poulain (2004)

¹³ Cf. System for the exchange of information on international migration and employment in the Mediterranean region (SIMED). Summary report by Daboussi Raouf, ILO, February 1991.

¹⁴ Union du Maghreb Arabe cf. www.maghrebarabe.org

¹⁵ Informal group 5+5. cf. www.iom.int/en/PDF_Files/5+5

¹⁶ OAT, *La situation des travailleurs immigrés à l'heure de l'Unité Européenne*, Institut Arabe d'éducation ouvrière et de recherche sur le travail, Algiers. 1994.

¹⁷ Barcelona Declaration 1995 cf. <http://www.euromedrights.net/francais/barcelone/declaration.htm>

¹⁸ Cf. The CD-ROMs of the Project containing all the contributions and the working documents of the project – collected by Samia Kouider, principal coordinator of MED-Migr for CESD-ROMA

¹⁹ PHARE Project, INED cf. http://www.ined.fr/bdd/projrech/saisie/m_unite_pr.php?idunite=U08

to assemble some comparative statistical elements for the Mediterranean countries. Europe has also initiated a number of programmes for the Mediterranean, either under the ODYSSEUS programme²¹ or more recently with the AENEAS programme²². The MEDA programme has also undertaken bilateral cooperation actions on migration.

2.3 Definition of migrant in the Maghreb countries: a strategic problem

The question of how to define a migrant depends on national legislation²³ and also on a strategic definition. Various laws have defined different categories of migrant according to an international standard. According to the new United Nations recommendations (1998), an international migrant is defined as “anyone who changes their usual country of residence”. The notion of “usual country of residence” refers to the country in which a person lives, that is to say the country where they have a dwelling that they habitually use for daily repose. Thus a journey is not a migration unless it implies a change of usual residence. To distinguish a traveller from a migrant, the criterion of duration is often used. We can also distinguish between a short-term migrant (3 to 6 months), and a long term migrant (12 months or more). The criterion of nationality or of country of birth is also often applied. In the case of “nationality”, the question relies on the strategic perception that a country may have of the migrant population, including the number with dual nationality and the nomads, particularly at borders or where populations reside in border areas where there is conflict.

The main difficulty with regard to the definition of migrant populations is related to the many facets of migrant status itself, which is not fixed but perpetually changing: a migrant may suddenly pass from one status to another by the process of naturalisation or change of course. Foreign students become migrant workers; refugees or exiles become economic migrants. Of all the categories identified by the United Nations services, the category we are particularly interested in is that of “migrant worker”. Unfortunately the statistical information systems on migrants in the Maghreb remain rather vague with regard to this category.

Economic migration is subject to international conventions, those of the United Nations and the ILO. ILO constituents not only have strategic importance but are quoted when it comes to application of the international standards describing the world of work. The North African countries have developed strategic definitions of labour emigration, according to the various bilateral agreements, without formulating a North African view of the circulation of workers.

The Maghreb population in other countries may be the prime preoccupation of the North African countries, but awareness and identification of this population do not amount to the same thing in the sending countries and the countries of origin. When counting, the Maghreb countries include North Africans and their children born abroad, those with dual nationality and the diaspora in their total of the Maghreb “community” resident abroad. On the other hand, the assessment of foreign workers in the countries of the Maghreb and their conditions of work is only done in an approximate fashion.

Nevertheless, the statistical services in the countries of the Maghreb try, with greater or lesser success, to incorporate the UN definitions in order to measure international migration

²⁰ Cf. <http://www.carim.org>

²¹ Cf. the programme on the EU website <http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/fr/lvb/l33050>.

²² AENEAS programme, European Union http://etuco.etuc.org/etuco/fr/eu_information/library/aeneas.cfm

²³ Cf. Our report on the legislation on international migration in the countries of the Maghreb.

(Cf. page 6 for the example of Algeria). This attempt to reach a concept remains rather theoretical because so far no survey has been carried out on this basis. The statistical services of Tunisia did make an attempt during the 2004 census. Similarly, the official Moroccan statistical services introduced a fairly complete module on migration at the time of the last census in 2004.

The question of how to measure the migrant population in fact presents a definition problem: there is a different point of view depending on whether you are in a receiving country or a sending country²⁴ ; and there is also the fact that in the present situation the two points of view cross over (they are both present at once), since each country is both a receiving zone and a sending zone. A double count ought to be possible, particularly for the dual nationality situation. People who have the nationality of the receiving country by reason of birth should not be classed as migrants : they are full citizens of their country of birth and have not changed their usual country of residence. Making a distinction on the basis of an individual's country of birth and an individual's nationality²⁵ should make it possible to achieve a satisfactory count, although it may be incomplete. These criteria applied to the statistical person do not take account of the status of the social person, who by definition belongs to a family cell. The problem of measurement therefore remains unresolved, not only in the countries of the Maghreb, but on a world scale.

²⁴ A definition according to this notion has been formulated by INED and also in the Annual Report of the CARIM project, 2005.

²⁵ This definition was adopted by SOPEMI for the OECD countries.

Categories of persons who should be included for the production of statistics on international migration according to the survey on international migration statistics in Algeria. This Algerian proposal will probably be implemented in the next Algerian census planned for 2008.

1. Foreigners allowed into the country for the purposes of study, having special authorisation or a visa enabling them to follow specific courses of study in an approved institution in Algeria. Their dependents are included in this category, assuming they are admitted into the country.
2. Foreigners allowed into the country with a special permit or visa authorising them to undergo salaried training in Algeria. Their dependents are included in this category, assuming they are admitted into the country.
3. Foreigners allowed into Algeria for the express purpose of a paid economic activity or foreign workers. Their stay is usually limited in time. Their dependents are included in this category, assuming they are admitted into the country.
4. International civil servants or foreigners allowed into the country with a visa or special residence permit as employees of an international organisation present in the national territory. Their dependents are included in this category, assuming they are admitted into the country.
5. Foreigners who have the right to settle independently or foreigners who have the right of residence in Algeria by virtue of a treaty or a special agreement between their country and Algeria. Their dependents are included in this category.
6. Foreigners permitted to settle in Algeria or foreigners in possession of an Algerian residence permit without restriction on their length of stay or their right to exercise an economic activity. Their dependents are included in this category, assuming they are admitted into the country. These include persons admitted for any of the following reasons:
 - Professionals. Foreigners permitted to reside in the country for a long period of time because of their qualifications and employment possibilities in the receiving country. Permission to enter the country is not subject to the exercise of a particular economic activity.
 - Family unification. Foreigners with long term authorisation to stay in the country because of family ties with nationals or with foreigners already resident in the receiving country.
 - Ancestral ties. Foreigners permitted to reside in a country other than their country of origin because of historical, ethnic or other ties with this country and who, because of these ties, are immediately given the right of permanent residence in this country or the right to acquire nationality shortly after entry.
 - Entrepreneurs and investors. Foreigners permitted to reside permanently in a country provided they invest a minimum amount or create new productive activities.
 - Foreign pensioners. Pensioners permitted to reside long term or indefinitely in the territory of a country other than their country of origin provided they can prove sufficient independent income so as not to be a burden on the host country.
7. Foreigners permitted to enter Algeria to form a family or to be reunited with their family. This category includes a foreign fiancé(e) and any foreign children adopted by a national and the foreign fiancés of other foreigners already resident in Algeria and all foreigners permitted to be reunited with close relatives already living in Algeria.
8. Foreigners granted refugee status when they enter or before they enter the country. This category includes foreigners granted refugee status abroad and who enter Algeria to settle, as well as persons granted refugee status as a group upon arrival in Algeria. In certain cases, refugee status may be granted when the persons in question are still in their country of origin and asylum has been granted in this country. Refugee status may be granted in the basis of the 1951 Convention on refugee status, the 1967 Protocol, other relevant regional instruments or for humanitarian reasons.

Other categories that may be used in the measurement of international migration

9. Foreigners seeking asylum. This category includes persons who are eventually permitted to apply for asylum (asylum seekers) and those who are not officially in the system for being granted the status of asylum seeker but who are nevertheless permitted to stay in the country until they may return without danger to their country of origin (these foreigners are granted the status of formal protection.)
10. Foreigners not permitted to enter the country or whose stay is not approved. This category includes foreigners who do not follow the admission rules in the receiving country and who may be expelled ; also foreigners who try to seek asylum but are not permitted to register this request nor to stay in the receiving country for other reasons.

2.4 Possibility of controlling migration data in the Maghreb

This subregion currently faces increasingly complex migration flows. Essentially an emigration zone, it is tending to become at the same time an immigration zone and a transit zone for sub-Saharan populations moving to countries on the northern Mediterranean coast. In the absence of data exchange and regular and precise measurement of population movements, any decision risks being random and may distort analysis of the causes and effects of migration on development in the subregion. The assessment of migrant workers in the Maghreb is based on three items.

Firstly, the North African countries have a range of statistical tools with which they can measure international migration: the stock census carried out at least every ten years; data from the births and deaths register; consular records in foreign countries; files on border permits (land, sea and air); files on residence permits, work permits and other administration sources, such as social security and pension funds; and the register of foreign students regularly attending a school or university or an occupational training institute. Similarly, the banks, customs offices and services of the inland revenue have their own statistical tools for recording migrant remittances.

Secondly, each of the North African countries has, in its own way, taken initiatives to consolidate data in a national statistical information system by creating 'observatories', for example the 'Observatory of Employment and Poverty in Algeria', one of whose missions is to measure migration flows; the 'Office for Tunisians Abroad' in Tunisia, and the recent 'Observatory of the Hassan II Foundation' in Morocco. There is also a ministerial department for the protection and preservation of the rights of Tunisians resident abroad, for Moroccans in foreign countries and for the Algerian community abroad. In relation to the Mediterranean countries on the north coast, it is important to underline the initiative of the MED-Migr project, which is based on a network of focal points in the official statistics services on migration.

Thirdly, and most importantly, the three countries in this study actively contribute to the regional consultations on international migration in the 5+5 Group. The fact that the North African countries share in the conclusions of these regular consultations is evidence of their political wish to find a global solution to migration and shows that they recognise the need not only to have or produce data but to exchange all information (qualitative and quantitative) on international migration. The extension of this dialogue to the sub-Saharan countries is also recognised as one of the resolutions that will make it easier to track the movements of sub-Saharan populations through the Maghreb towards Europe.

Having all the necessary tools (constantly being improved), a suitable institutional framework and declared political goodwill, the North African countries are trying to create all the necessary conditions for managing population movements and for allowing movement of workers strictly within the framework of current legislation and international standards on the subject. Including the ILO constituents in this process is a necessary and indeed indispensable element in the debate about the regulation of economic migration: clearly the workers' unions, the employers' organisations and the departments of employment and labour are the first to be concerned in the balance of the labour market.

To sum up, we can say that the countries of the Central Maghreb have a battery of information sources at their disposal capable of supplying data that are more or less acceptable for decision-making or the formulation of measures to improve the management of migratory flows. Nevertheless, the key problem is not related to the richness of the sources but rather to the ability to respond rapidly and unequivocally to the information needs expressed both by the decision makers and the users. A review of the existing systems is required to provide a precise description of the statistical information systems on migrant workers in the countries included in this survey.

3. Review of data sources

In the Maghreb, we may distinguish five categories of information source related to international migration: surveys, administrative sources, data collected on emigration, economic and financial data and sources on the other constituents of international migration.

31. Surveys

Under surveys, we refer particularly to population censuses, national surveys and specific surveys on international migration.

a) Population censuses

A census in the Maghreb is an exhaustive survey carried out every ten years and supposed to supply data both on North Africans abroad and on foreigners in the Maghreb. One of the features of population census in the Maghreb is the absence of data on North African populations abroad. The stock of foreigners in the countries of the Maghreb has not always been counted in the same manner. The three countries in the survey, apart from the usual variables, also use the variables of present and former country of residence, present nationality and nationality at birth. But the results, especially for Morocco and Tunisia, are not yet available.

In **Algeria** the census is regularly carried out by the national statistical office (*Office National des Statistiques* – ONS cf. www.ons.dz) and constitutes the largest data source and the easiest one to exploit. The variables ‘place of birth’, ‘place of residence at a given date’ and ‘nationality’ regularly appear in the questionnaires for population census. Using them gives us national and regional data on international migration at a very fine level of detail. Amongst other things, we have the social and demographic characteristics of all persons of foreign nationality: age, sex, marital status, level of education and qualifications, personal situation (worker, unemployed, student, housewife, retired, pensioner or other non-worker), data on the households and families of foreigners settled in Algeria and their conditions of life and particularly their living conditions. These data exist in particular for the last two censuses (1987 et 1998). It would appear that a module on migration is to be introduced in the next census planned for 2008.

In **Tunisia**, the national institute of statistics (*Institut National des Statistiques* – INS (cf. www.ins.nat.tn) is the first to produce and above all process and publish statistical data in general and migration data in particular, mainly in the General Census of Population and Housing (organised every ten years). The INS has not been very regular or consistent in

collecting information on migratory movements outside the country, by contrast with internal movements which have always had exhaustive and continuous coverage since 1966, when the first census was carried out after independence. In fact the module 'migration to other countries' has not appeared systematically in all the general population censuses. It is absent from the 1966, 1975 and 1994 census, although it appears in the 1984 and 2004 census. A limited module entitled 'Emigration to other countries' was introduced in the general census of 2004. The INS produces migration statistics in two ways principally through the general population and housing census, and through the annual labour survey. The INS did not introduce questions on foreign emigration in the 1966, 1975 or 1994 surveys. For the 2004 census, a limited module entitled 'Emigration to other countries' was planned. It referred to departures abroad between 1999 and 2004, and to the presence of family members in the foreign country. The module had nine questions: number of migrants in the household, their identity, relationship with the head of household completing the questionnaire, sex, age, year of emigration, principal motive for emigration and present country of residence.

In **Morocco**, the general population and housing census is an operation carried out every ten years by the Statistics department (www.statistic-hcp.ma/) The objectives are to determine the legal population of the country at the level of all the administrative units, to collect the demographic and socioeconomic features of the population and to establish a survey base for post-census enquiries.

The last census, carried out in September 2004, was the 5th since independence in Morocco. It employed nearly forty thousand agents who went into people's homes with questionnaires containing numerous questions on population (sex, age, nationality, marital status, languages written and spoken, level of study, occupational activity, living conditions, housing and sanitation, characteristics of the buildings and rooms used for work, infrastructures in the rural areas, etc). The data collected from each household was recorded in a 6-page questionnaire, one double sheet with four pages and a central sheet of two pages. Other documents were appended (record of visits and construction) to show that the population was thoroughly covered. The questionnaires were centralised in Rabat and processed in several stages. The information on the main four pages sheet can be read automatically; this is processed using a tool for automatic character recognition. The final treatment of this data took less than twelve months from the time of collection to publication of the data. The other information on the centre sheet, relating mainly to employment, educational level and the last but one place of residence, requires manual decoding. The results of their analysis were obtained by processing a sample.

The first stage in exploitation of the 2004 census in Morocco made it possible to determine the legal population of the country, to study their Distribution across the territory (urban and rural environment as well as at regional level), in provinces and communes; and finally to determine the number of foreigners.

b) Other surveys on migrants

We may also note the existence of fairly regular employment surveys on the labour force in the three countries of the Maghreb. This source remains rather uninformative on foreign labour, mainly for sampling reasons. In Algeria, the size of the sample in the survey on Labour and Demography, currently being carried out, concerns around 12000 to 13000 households. In Tunisia, the module 'Foreign population' has indeed been present in all the

censuses since 1966 (but not in the between-census surveys on population and employment). The sample in the 1999 labour survey covered 130.729 households, that is 6.6% of households in Tunisia. In Morocco, on the other hand, one of the main objectives assigned to the 'National Employment Survey' from 1999 is to supply quarterly indicators on the level and characteristics of an activity and on employment and unemployment nationally and within each unit of residence. This survey takes an annual sample of 48.000 households (of which nearly 16.000 are rural), representing different social categories and regions of the country. Data collection is spread out over the whole year in order to take account of seasonal fluctuations which affect certain variables used in the survey. This survey only includes data on internal migrations; but they are not processed in any way. It does not contain information on nationality because of sampling problems. The number of foreigners is too low in relation to the total population. We may therefore conclude that the Employment Surveys in the three countries we are talking about cannot be regarded as a source of information on migrant workers.

There are also other fairly specific surveys on detailed questions of migration; these are conducted from time to time by research centres²⁶, institutes, NGOs who supply empirical and factual information (very rich from a qualitative point of view) on the international migration of foreigners to the Maghreb or North Africans to other countries. Certainly the sources most valued by the universities and researchers are the data bases of United Nations agencies (ILO, World Bank, UNESCO); of EUROSTAT, OECD, IOM and INSEE; and the results of censuses or surveys conducted on foreign populations in their host countries.

3.2. Administrative sources

The administrative sources are data regularly collected by the ministries. These are principally consular statistics on North Africans resident abroad, on border permits (entry/exit), and on residence and work permits.

a) Consular statistics

In **Algeria**, the consular statistics are derived from the registers of the Algerian consulates abroad and sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They concern all Algerian nationals settled in a regular situation in another country. They are worked out on the basis of different services supplied abroad to Algerian nationals. The information in them is the same as is found in the application forms for a consular card. To date, no system of diffusing the data has been implemented by the services concerned in Algeria. The information thus collected and processed is exclusively for internal purposes.

In **Tunisia**, consular data come under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The ministry has a very complete network of consulates and chancelleries in the main countries of immigration. The presence of Tunisians is closely mapped. Tunisians resident abroad are generally required to register in a consular chancellery. The consular card is considered the most useful document to signify the presence of Tunisian colonies abroad. The chancelleries have very detailed electronic files on a number of variables (civil status, demographic and occupational data) for Tunisian emigrants residing in the respective Tunisian consular circumscriptions. At

²⁶ Cf. Work done by CREAD, INSEA, AMERM and IRMC for the countries of the Maghreb.

the time of the presidential and legislative elections in 1999 and 2004, these files were updated to serve as a basis for drawing up the electoral register of Tunisian citizens resident abroad. These data bases are used to give a yearly account of the emigration locations (numbers, which district they came from in Tunisia and which regions they live in abroad, births and deaths, matrimonial movement, employment and unemployment, occupation, etc.) These data bases therefore constitute the principal source of information on emigration in other countries. These data are systematically quoted and used by public administration and bodies. Tunisian diplomatic and consular staff systematically produce annual reports which go from the consulates and consulates general to the embassies; and they are centralised on arrival by the consular services (*Direction Générale des Affaires Consulaires*). The data produced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is diffused, mainly in the directory of the office for Tunisians abroad (*Office de Tunisiens à l'Etranger* - OTE).

In **Morocco**, the operational body at government level is the Department of Consular and Social Affairs (*Direction des Affaires Consulaires et Sociales*), part of a ministry associated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (*Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération* - MAEC), responsible for the Moroccan community resident abroad (*Marocains résident à l'étranger* - MRE). This department is in the centre of the network of chancelleries and consulates. As part of their duties, the consulates keep a civil register, issue passports and identity cards and various other official documents. The production of statistics on members of the Moroccan community resident abroad is a subsidiary part of this activity. The process is constantly being upgraded, as members of the consular network become aware of the importance of statistical information and focus the necessary attention on it. One of the special features of the Moroccan consular services is the existence of information on Moroccans in an irregular situation in a host country. The information produced on Moroccans resident abroad is disseminated to users who can officially support their request.

b) Sources from foreign consulates in the Maghreb.

As everywhere else in the world, foreign consulates have a dual role: on the one hand, to defend the interests of their nationals as far as they are able, and on the other hand, to carry out a number of functions which in the foreign country belong to various administrations, local authorities or central government. Foreigners resident in the Maghreb are requested by their embassies to make themselves known officially as such by registering in their consulate. Although this registration is neither systematic nor compulsory, it is practised by the main foreign embassies present in the Maghreb. The system enables foreigners to acquire the official documents they need (civic status, renewal or extension of a passport, signature legalisation, powers of attorney). Some consulates issue consular cards. The registration system means that the foreign consulates are in a position to collect basic information which, once it is processed and put into a statistical system on migrants, could be used to produce statistics describing the characteristics of members of their national community resident in the Maghreb.

The existence of these sources does not mean, however, that the data are processed and published at regional level. The information is directed towards the central services of the country concerned, as is the case for the North African countries. It is true that in consultations at regional level an exchange of data between the various consular services would make it possible at least to identify the migrants in a regular situation. As for migrants

in an irregular situation, it would appear that the Moroccan consulates are proceeding to register their nationals, which is not the case for Algeria or Tunisia. In this last country, irregular migration is indeed severely punished.

c) Border cards

Border cards are a universal instrument for checking the flow of travellers from one country to another, with the exception of cross-border workers. This instrument is in use in the Maghreb.

In **Algeria**, it is compulsory for all travellers crossing the Algerian border by land, sea or air to complete a border card. These make it possible to supply data on international migration flows; to determine the number of nationals who emigrate legally each year by country of destination and by reason for departure; to know the volume of emigrant nationals who come back into the country each year and from where, to count the number of international migrants who enter the country each year by country of origin and reason for entering the country; and to evaluate the number of asylum seekers and their country of origin. The information is collected on travellers' arrival or departure.

In Algeria, it is compulsory for all travellers to complete a border card. The border card currently in use at the frontier posts is in three languages on the entry card (Arabic, French and English) and in two languages on the exit card (Arabic and French). The item on the reason for entry or exit has lately been deleted from these cards.

In **Tunisia**, two departments in the Ministry for the Interior and Local Development control and manage the movement of persons at the borders and foreigners' stay in Tunisia. These are the Department of International Cooperation and External Relations (*Direction Générale de la international cooperation et des relations extérieures*) and the Department for Borders and Foreigners (*Direction des frontières et des étrangers*). In principle this department holds the most reliable information on the circulation of persons (entry and exit of Tunisian nationals and non-nationals) at the country's borders. Every traveller is required to fill in an entry or exit card containing a number of variables (amongst others, identity, nationality, occupation and usual address). These cards are used by the ministry in the first instance to control circulation of persons at the borders (entry and exit of non-nationals and national). At present this the type of data available to this department.

The embarkation and disembarkation cards completed by travellers on entry to or exit from Tunisia have two sections: one for residents, another for non-residents. The content and form of these cards has remained unchanged for a very long time.

The Department of Borders and Foreigners (*Direction des frontières et étrangers*) is therefore in possession of a data base on Tunisians whether they are resident in Tunisia or abroad. The Ministry of the Interior can produce and diffuse a minimum of information on Tunisian resident abroad without breaching the principle of confidentiality of this data and protection of personal information.

In **Morocco**, persons entering and leaving the national territory at border posts complete cards containing a minimum number of indications which determine the person's identity, sex, age, occupation, reason for crossing the border, place of residence, destination and date

of crossing the border. Very little information is available for Morocco, although there has been some attempt to improve these cards, notably by introducing 'Purpose of journey'.

Border cards therefore remain one of the possible sources of information on entries and exits in the countries of the Maghreb. The cards are processed and the information published monthly and annually.

d) Residence permit

The residence permit or registration card is one of the universal sources developed by the immigration department. This source exists in all three countries in this survey.

In **Algeria** a residence permit is made out and delivered by the department for national security (*Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale* - DGSN) in the ministry for the interior and local government offices. Information is available on everything supplied on the form by applicants and the information on the form itself. The information is intended for internal checks by the DGSN and is not published. It is processed manually and is not suited to automatic processing. In terms of reliability, we may say that there is nothing better to measure the volume of immigrants in Algeria, even if the system has certain limits which we discuss below.

In **Tunisia**, information on residence permits is given to foreigners, regardless of the status of the beneficiaries or the length of their authorised stay. About thirty security zones (regional divisions of the Ministry of the Interior) spread over the country process the files and issue residence permits.

In **Morocco**, the national police, in the Department of the Interior, control the allocation to foreigners of registration cards and residence permits. Local authorities, provinces and *prefectures* issue residence certificates. The national police do not publish statistics on holders of registration cards and/or residence cards, but the Department of the Interior has established an observatory to centralise the statistical data relative to movements of persons and migrations.

e) Work permit

A work permit is a universal instrument for the management of migrant workers. The three countries in this survey use this management tool not only for foreign workers but also for North African workers who wish to settle in another country. In Algeria, this service is rather basic. In Tunisia, the function has achieved a certain maturity, while in Morocco it is beginning to evolve.

In **Algeria**, the work permit records are held by the Ministry for Employment (Department of Employment in central government and employment offices in the provinces (*wilayas*). The information that exists is derived from the application form for a permit and the information on the permit itself. The information from this source is intended for the internal checks performed by the ministry of labour, ministry of the interior and local authorities, and it is not published in full. It is processed manually and is not subject to automatic processing. The National Employment Agency (*Agence Nationale de l'Emploi* -ANEM) has an emigration service.

In **Tunisia**, the Ministry of Employment and Youth Integration into work, together with the Department of Emigration and Foreign Labour, seems to be in a position to contribute to the production and diffusion of specific information which is both relevant and reliable on migration flows. In reality, the main function of this department is to manage work permits for foreigners in Tunisia and to place Tunisian emigrants on the job market in other countries.

Although the first function is relatively simple, by reason of the as yet limited number of foreigners legally working in Tunisia, it is still quite sensitive because of the permanent tensions on the job market and the under-employment or unemployment that affects large bands of the active population in Tunisia. The Tunisian authorities are therefore very reluctant to respond to appeals for flexibility and /or to open the employment market in Tunisia to a foreign workforce.

Secondly, the department of emigration and foreign labour has over the last few years developed some experience and knowhow in recognising the needs of the job market, especially in Europe. It is responsible for implementing bilateral agreements between Tunisia and certain countries such as Italy and France for the recruitment of a Tunisian workforce. France only employs seasonal labour; Italy, on the other hand, recruits both seasonal and permanent labour within the framework of its 'quota' policy. This ministry has a national agency for employment and independent work (*Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail Indépendant* - ANETI), whose mission is to match the demand for work coming from Tunisia with employment offers from Tunisia or foreign countries.

A data base that can be remotely consulted, called '*Candidati per l'Italia*'²⁷ has been set up under the Tunisian-Italian scheme for cooperation to manage emigration. It contains the Tunisian labour offer; Italian heads of enterprise can see the nature of this offer and, if they so wish, start a selection and recruitment process amongst the available workforce. On the Tunisian side pre-selected candidates are guaranteed training, based on several modules aimed at facilitating migrant insertion once they arrive in Italy: a course in Italian language and civilisation, a course in laws and regulations, and sociocultural orientation.

The department of emigration and foreign labour also shares in the implementation and follow-up of development projects, in the framework of international cooperation, intended to contain the drive to emigrate and retain the candidates within the country. In general the functions and prerogatives of this department, and more generally of the ministry of employment and occupational training, help to provide them with the means to obtain rich and up to date statistical information on the labour offer from Tunisia to other countries, on the recruitment of Tunisian migrants by foreign employers, on the needs of the European job market, and lastly on the volume and development of jobs for foreigners in Tunisia.

In **Morocco**, the department of employment has an office in charge of migrations. This office has three functions: to regulate emigration, to issue permits to foreigners who wish to exercise a professional activity within the national territory and the authorisation to continue employing nationals and non nationals of pensionable age. The immigration bureau is

²⁷ Cf. www.emploi.nat.tn/ANETI

responsible for approving the work contracts of immigrants. These contracts are drawn up for employees of foreign nationality who apply for a post in Morocco.

3.3. Consolidated sources

Tunisia and Morocco have consolidated sources through central agencies.

Algeria had an agency called '*Amicale des Algerians à l'Etranger*' which no longer exists. The data are very scattered at this present time. Very recently a new office has been created under the Ministry for National Solidarity and Employment (*Ministère de la solidarité nationale et de l'emploi*), that of an Observatory of Poverty and Employment, one of whose missions is the observation of migratory flows in Algeria. At present, since the last cabinet reshuffle in July 2005, the Algerian government has no minister responsible for the Algerian community abroad. There is an urgent need to have a consolidated source in Algeria.

Tunisia, on the other hand, has consolidation forms for all the sources identified above. This is why we feel it is important to develop the modes of consolidation, which are an example of good practice in the Maghreb, and even for the whole of Africa, as the data, although not without faults, are regularly published.

In fact, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Tunisians Abroad covers the field of migration, as it controls the Office for Tunisians Abroad (*Office des Tunisiens à l'Etranger - OTE*)²⁸ and in particular it has a Bureau for International Cooperation and Foreign Relations, responsible for the follow-up of Tunisian policies on the migrant population abroad, together with the authorities of the receiving countries (rules and bilateral or multilateral conventions, protocols and agreements and follow-up of migrants' affairs, in particular social and cultural aspects). Every year OTE produces and updates a data bank on the presence of Tunisians abroad²⁹. The data are collected from the following government departments and bodies: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (department of consular affairs *Direction Générale des Affaires Consulaires - DGAC*), the Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation, the Agency for the Promotion of Industry, the Agency for the Promotion of Rural Investment, the Central Bank of Tunisia, the national Post office, the Ministry of eEducation and Training and the Office for International Migration in France (*Office des migrations Internationales - France*). This data base has five main axes:

- Basic data and characteristics of the Tunisian colony resident abroad: numbers and changes in time and space, major concentrations and geographic spread, demographic structure (structures by sex, age, generation, level of study), technical cooperation, data on dual nationality;
- Teaching of the Arabic language especially to young immigrant Tunisians;
- Bank and postal remittance at various times and geographic locations (Tunisia and countries of residence of Tunisians);
- Economic projects: projects that are approved and declared in the context of emigrant investment according to the branch of activity and the region where a project is located;
- Other data: family reunification, flow of permanent and seasonal workers, employment and unemployment of Tunisians abroad.

²⁸ <http://www.ote.nat.tn/old/fr/html/structures/tunisie.htm>

²⁹ *Office des Tunisiens à l'Etranger/Direction des Etudes et de l'Informatique* : Data bank. Statistics on Tunisians in all countries. Annual edition. Tunis

The statistical data provided by OTE derive from various sources. The data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs give an account of the presence of Tunisians in the world and include geographic distribution and distribution according to various other variables: demographic, educational and economic. The information is based on the consular registration computer file. The file in question includes detailed data which could be used to provide better knowledge of the characteristics of Tunisians in other countries. Nevertheless, OTE only receives tables prepared by the specialised services of the Ministry (DGAC) which present global data.

The Agency for the Promotion of Industry (*Agence de Promotion de l'Industrie* - API) studies the files of Tunisians resident abroad seeking approval in the industrial and service sectors. This institution prepares annual tables showing the number of projects approved, the jobs that need to be created and the proposed investments. Nevertheless the way the data is used and the tables worked out does not take account of the detailed data on projects relating to the characteristics of an emigrant promoter, nor of the spread of projects by branch of activity, nor of the means of approved investment or the jobs to be created.

The agency for the promotion of rural investment (*Agence de Promotion des Investissements Agricoles* - APIA), approves projects submitted by Tunisians abroad in the agriculture and fishing sectors. The same remarks apply to the APIA statistics as to those of API.

At regional level within the country, OTE has regional commissions in most of the regions of the country, particularly those that have a high rate of emigration. On the basis of information supplied by the *Sheiks* or *Omdas* (sector heads), or *Imadats* (at the lowest territorial level), these commissions produce print-outs on migration abroad from information supplied at the local level: *imadats*, local offices and local authorities (the three levels of regional government). The data in these print-outs relate to the migrant's origin, the receiving country, his occupation, the number of families remaining in the country and the number of emigrant students studying in regional establishments. If the migrant is accompanied by his family, the number of children is given.

The Tunisian Agency for Technical Cooperation (*Agence Tunisienne de Technical cooperation* ³⁰ -ATCT) comes under the direction of the Ministry for Economic Development and International Cooperation. It was set up under the law of 27 April 1972. It is a "public body with a legal identity and financial autonomy, responsible for implementing national policies with regard to technical cooperation"³¹.

- It is responsible for the placement in other countries, on fixed term contracts, of specialised Tunisian skills and labour, in the framework of technical cooperation. ATCT is unique on the North African region from this point of view. The main mission of this body

³⁰ Cf. <http://www.tunisie-competences.nat.tn/>

³¹ Cf. www.tunisie-competences.nat.tn; ATCT (*Agence Tunisienne de Coopération Technique*) is a public institution set up in 1972, one of the instruments for implementing the national policy on technical cooperation, solidarity and sharing with fellow countries and allies facing the same development needs. Based on human skills, technical cooperation brings nations together and fosters solidarity; and it is an ideal instrument in the service of progress. Thus persuaded, Tunisia is constantly working on building up its external to make technical cooperation an element of choice in its international politics, as an expression of its solidarity with the developing countries, particularly in Arabia and Africa.

is to identify, select and place Tunisians with the right training, skills and experience to match the needs of other African or oil-producing countries (particularly in the Gulf), or the needs of international or regional organisations. In order to be able to respond immediately to demand, ATCT has a computer bank of applicants, with files on Tunisian executives and technicians working in various fields, who have wide experience and have applied for jobs in technical cooperation. These applicants are classified by field, by speciality and by level of experience.

- The second function of ATCT is the initial and in-house training of technicians and executives in developing countries in general.
- The third function is to carry out feasibility studies for development projects.

The unique experience acquired by this agency in this field amounts to knowledge of Tunisia that could be put to good use with regard to data bases on migration and the management of certain types of flow. ATCT has acquired good experience in the management of skills mobility, thus considerably reducing the phenomenon of the brain drain or a labour exodus.

Still in Tunisia, the OMI, a French government body (*Office des migrations internationales*) under the French embassy in Tunis, is responsible for the organisation of legal emigration by Tunisians to France, including family reunification, seasonal migration and permanent migration. The OMI in Tunis has data on Tunisians resident in France who apply for family reunification on behalf of their spouse and children who have remained in Tunisia. The annual reports of the OMI make it possible to track developments in family and seasonal by Tunisians to France.

In **Morocco**, the Emigration Office in the Department of Employment approves the work contracts presented by employees of Moroccan nationality offered a job in another country. The information collected during this procedure include the name or corporate name of the recruiting agency and its address; the surname, first names and title of the person signing the contract for the company or the employer; and information on the length of contract, the post to be filled by the employee, the salary to be paid to the latter, the place of work, any other company benefits, the applicant's sex, and in the case of women marital status (married, divorced or single).

The National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Skills (*Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences - ANAPEC*)³² is a public body with a legal identity and financial autonomy. It is responsible for canvassing and collecting job offers from employers and matching the offer to the demand for jobs. It takes care of interviewing, information and orientation of job seekers. It is also responsible for orienting young entrepreneurs in the realisation of their business projects; assists and advises employers in the definition of their skills needs and sets up occupational adaptation and training programmes – entry into the world of work in liaison with the employers and the training institutes. ANAPEC signs agreements with professional for the development of self-employment and to encourage youth initiatives, and carries out all missions entrusted to it and that come within its brief under agreements with the government, the local authority and public bodies. It is

³² <http://www.anapec.org/home.cfm>

responsible for creating and updating the descriptive lists of jobs and skills. Lastly ANAPEC handles the employment offers coming in from other countries and looks for all the placement opportunities in other countries for nationals who wish to emigrate. This function is carried out in parallel with that of the migration bureau in the department of employment. The latter deals with individual demands. ANAPEC, on the other hand, handles collective demands and is responsible, like the former job centres which it has replaced, of distributing placement opportunities abroad amongst the Moroccan labour market.

Similarly the Hassan II Foundation has set up an Observatory of the Moroccan community abroad. The observatory is a structure for research and applied analysis, born of a partnership between the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans resident abroad and the International Organisation for Migration (OIM), with financial support from the Dutch government. Its mission is to identify in a regular and reliable way the sociological, cultural, economic and legal trends amongst Moroccans resident abroad, using multi-disciplinary analytical tools. The observatory is an operational structure of the Hassan II Foundation, acting as an interface between the scientific and university research institutes and NGOs and specialised institutions. An early result of its activities is the publication of a reference work entitled “Moroccans from abroad” (*Marocains de l’extérieur*), by the Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans resident abroad and the International Organisation for Migration.³³

³³ Published in 2003 and downloadable on the Foundation website www.alwatan.ma

45 million euros to strengthen Morocco –EU cooperation in migration

In December 2004 Morocco and the European Union signed two finance agreements forming part of the MEDA programme for a total of 45 million euros, concerning the management of border controls and institutional support for the free circulation of persons.

I Institutional support for the free circulation of persons

The general objective of the project is to improve the structures for the legal circulation of persons for work purposes between the EU and Morocco. European funds will be transferred to the Moroccan agency ANAPEC (*Agence Nationale pour la Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences*), who must fulfil a certain number of pre-conditions prior to implementation of the project.

Anticipated results:

Reinforcement and specialisation of ANAPEC

- a – Creation of an International Division of ANAPEC.
- b - Creation of 4 regional international agencies and opening of international desks in 10 other agencies.
- c - Creation of a support service for returning migrants.

Preparation of applicants for migration

The principal actions are:

- a - Realisation of a public awareness programme on legal migration.
- b - Creation and implementation of a basic training programme for aspirants for the legal circulation of persons for work purposes adapted to the world of work in the European Union.
- c - Creation and realisation of technical training modules adapted to the demands of European enterprises.

Information/Documentation

Awareness of and access to precise information on the conditions of work in Europe and on skills and training in Morocco.

II Management of border controls

This programme has 4 main components:

- Institutional support for the consolidation of operational aspects by the Department of Migration and Border Surveillance, the Observatory for Migration and the local safety committees.
- Training, with the implementation of training programmes for the units responsible for combatting illegal migration.
- Information and awareness programmes to support prevention actions aimed at possible illegal migrants in areas of high potential migration.
- Supply of equipment, in particular mobile means of detection, observation and identification, detection of passage, transmission (fixed, mobile and portable means), surveillance, intervention, transport and rescue. This equipment will be organised in Mobile Operational Units linked to centres for regional coordination.

Source: EU letter of information, published on: <http://www.delmar.cec.eu.int/fr/179/cooperation.htm>

3.4. Sources of economic and financial data

Two sources in this area are worth examining. These are firstly, the data on migrant remittances and secondly, the data on the working conditions of migrant workers and their social protection. Note that the analysis of remittances to Tunisia is more developed than to Morocco or Algeria. Yet it is Morocco that records the highest rate of remittances in the subregion.

a) Migrant remittances

In **Algeria**, data on remittances by the Algerian community abroad are produced mainly by the Central Bank of Algeria, the customs and the Algerian post office. They are consolidated by the department of national accounts in the national statistics office. Some of the data are

accessible, depending on the transmission channels. An attempt to estimate the value of migrant remittances was made by the Algerian statistics services.

In **Tunisia**, the National Statistics Institute (*Institut National des Statistiques - INS*) has a special category for migrant remittances by post. It is called “Money orders issued in another country and paid in Tunisia by the local authority” (*Montant des mandats émis à l'étranger et payés en Tunisie par gouvernorat*). These data are centralised by the Ministry for Communication Technology and Transport and provide a unique means of measuring the share of each region in the migrant remittances paid into Tunisian post offices. The Central Bank of Tunisia in its annual report publishes the volume of foreign income savings transfers (cash and volume), but these data are not picked up at local authority level like the postal statistics. As a result, the regional postal data may be considered a representative sample from which it is possible to extrapolate on the proportion of foreign income savings transfers over savings in a region and over the external resources injected by a local authority. This is one of the most significant indices of the relation between migration and development.

The economic advantages of emigration are considerable, particularly for the countries and regions of origin. The transfer of funds by nationals resident abroad is the immediate and visible sign of the benefits of emigration for the country of origin. These benefits can be measured at different levels of the economy and in various sectors of activity nationally and in the native regions. They are visible both at the macro economic level (balance of payments, share in foreign revenue, direct and indirect effects in the long, short or medium term), and at the micro economic level, on local spaces and groups, on the standard of living and modes of household consumption, as well as on regional economic activities.

At the top level, that of the large aggregates, the figures are generally available and show the weight of foreign remittances in the overall balance; however information on the real weight of these transfers in a local or regional economy and their contribution to family income remains inadequate and very partial. In reality, the data available at regional level are generally restricted to the amounts from international money orders distributed within the country or the volume of investments that Tunisians resident abroad intend to make and for which they seek government advantages. The local and regional banks do not, for example, supply data on the volume of currency exchanges in the various towns or regions, on the volume of cash savings at regional level, or on the volume of deposits by Tunisians resident abroad. If we are to know the advantages of migrant remittances at the local and regional level these data need to be available.

Similarly in **Morocco**, data on remittances are regularly published by the Exchange Office (*Office des Changes*) and in the annual report on the balance of payments by the Central Bank of Morocco. The Hassan II Foundation, in its economic function, tries to make empirical observations³⁴ of the origin and destination of remittances.

b) Other sources on the working conditions and pay of migrant workers

One of the most important sources of information on migrant workers in a regular situation in the Maghreb might be the social security. This source remains very little exploited for

³⁴ Cf. *Marocains de l'extérieur & Développement – Pour une nouvelle dynamique de l'investissement*. Ed. Hassan II Foundation for Moroccans resident abroad, January 2005. Rabat.

information on the working conditions and income of migrant workers. The information remains in the raw state in all three countries: Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. The social security system covers workers in industry, trade and the self-employed professions as well as workers in agriculture, crafts and fishing. It guarantees workers protection against the risks of loss of income in the case of sickness, maternity, invalidity or old age. It also offers family benefits, and gives beneficiaries a survivor's pension and a death allowance.

At the present time, for example in Morocco, the National Social Security Fund (*Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale - CNSS*) holds precise information on foreign workers present on the national territory and employed in the private sector. This information is not processed. The Moroccan Office for Industrial and Commercial Property (*Office Marocain de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale*), a public body, is responsible for registration and management of industrial property titles: patents; industrial designs, models and marks; keeping a central register of businesses; publication of certificates and legal information on trades people and commercial companies; giving legal assistance to the competent authorities and economic operators in matters related to intellectual and commercial property; raising the consciousness of economic operators on questions relating to their fields of competence and cooperation with parallel and international bodies. The System for Information on Industrial and Commercial Property (*Système d'information de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale – SIPIC*), is a data bank containing trade names, patents for invention, design and industrial models registered in Morocco and data on legal entities and physical persons registered with the chamber of commerce. The SIPIC data base contains 66,200 trade names, 10400 invention patents, 9,100 designs and industrial models, 493,000 physical persons and 157,000 legal entities. Unfortunately, nationality is not included in the forms drawn up before the law of 02-03, so currently there are no statistics on the nationality of physical persons and legal entities.

3.5. Sources on other categories of migrant

There are also other statistical sources on other components of international migration. As we have already noted, the passage of a migrant from one category to another is not without importance in the mode of management and implementation. Examples given here are students, tourists, refugees and irregular migrants.

c) Student numbers

Students in the Maghreb register in a state university, a private university or an institute of higher learning. The Ministries of higher education have fairly detailed information on the number of students and academic disciplines in Tunisia and Algeria. In Morocco, for example, the Department of National Education has a large statistics service. It produces directories covering very detailed aspects of the education activity. Information on foreign students is only available from the statistics on students in higher education. It would be interesting to know what becomes of these students after they have received their diploma, with the consequent change of status and passage to the status of 'migrant worker'. This exercise has not been carried out in the Maghreb.

d) Sources from the Ministry of Tourism

The countries of the Maghreb have become an active pole of international tourism. This sector is very developed both in Tunisia and Morocco, whereas it has experienced a serious decline in Algeria. The data for this sector relate mainly to the number of hotel nights. Files on tourists are not exploited or centralised in a central computer file.

The Tourism Department in Morocco, for example, uses and produces statistics on entries and exits of persons and accommodation in hotels, inns and other locations. This department coordinates its activity of statistical production with various other departments, notably the department of the interior.

e) Refugees

Data on refugees in the Maghreb are managed by the High Commission for Refugees (HCR) but they are global and only published in a limited way. The Maghreb has always been and still is a rather unattractive destination for refugees, with the exception of Algeria and Libya for populations in forced exile. The presence of the HCR in the Maghreb can be more explained by the involvement of the Maghreb in UN programmes and actions than by the numbers of refugees. The HCR is responsible for the situation of statutory refugees. The Red Crescent (equivalent of the Red Cross) is the executive partner of HCR. Refugees and their families receive benefits; they also have medical cover. In Tunisia, for example, HCR works on the insertion of refugees into work by helping them to obtain contracts with the Tunisian state, to go into the private sector or to set up their own businesses. At the present time, most of the refugees in the region are in southern Algeria, consisting mainly of a population coming from the Eastern Sahara, a territory under examination by the United Nations. The characteristics of these refugees are different from those that may be found in Europe.

f) Irregular migrants

Data on irregular migrants are by definition nonexistent. We can only speak in broad terms without any precision. Nevertheless it is possible to obtain some information from persons questioned or arrested by the police.

In **Algeria**, the National Security Services (*Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale*) have set up an Observatory on irregular migration with state of the art equipment and software to identify foreigners in an irregular situation. Some data are published, notably for persons who are intercepted, taken to court or escorted back to the border.

For **Tunisia**, the same remarks apply, except that the recent law to combat irregular migration is much more severe than that of Morocco or Algeria, which by the way needs to be updated.

In **Morocco**, arrests of illegal migrants now receive systematic statistical processing. These statistics are based on the arrest warrants issued by the national police and the local authorities. The department of the interior has set up an observatory which centralised the statistical data on movements of persons and on migration.

Likewise, the Royal Guard (*Gendarmerie Royale*) is involved in the production of statistics since the emergence of the phenomenon of illegal migrations, which have taken on

considerable volume. The illegal arrive on national territory either in a legal manner (generally by boat or by air) or illegally, usually overland. The Royal Guard is responsible for intercepting migrants who are illegally circulating in rural areas. The activity of the Guard as regards regulating the flow of illegal migrants is restricted to arresting them and handing them over to the legal system, under the law of February 2003. The statistical information generated by this activity comes from the arrest warrants made out at the time of arrest.

Everywhere else, and particularly in the United States and in Europe, the real volume of migrants in an irregular situation is only observed during regularisation operations. At the level of the subregion with which we are concerned, procedures for the collective regularisation of migrants are not on the agenda. The recent mass expulsions carried out by Morocco (September 2005), under exceptional circumstances, were marked by regrettable excesses, condemned by the human rights organisations.

4. Data discrepancies, limitations and weaknesses

After this more or less exhaustive presentation of all the existing sources and the types of data they produce, we may now take a look at the discrepancies that exist between the information produced in the Maghreb and the international recommendations on migrant statistics. First we propose to analyse the limits and weaknesses of the data, in order to make a comparison between the countries of the Maghreb. At the end we make various proposals for improvement of the data on international migration.

4.1. Discrepancies between the data sources in the Maghreb and ILO standards

Through examining the sources we are easily able to identify possibilities for comparison with the ILO data base. In the table below we reproduce the definitions used by the ILO Migrant Department. The ILM (International Labour Migration) data base breaks the population of a territory down into two groups by the criterion of nationality. Holders of citizenship are presented as having a status that gives them privileged access to certain rights. Migrants are implicitly defined by contrast to “citizens”.

a) ILO indicators of migrants

ILO indicators distinguish the *stock* of the population, described by the term ‘number residing in a territory’, and the *flow*, which corresponds to the ‘number of persons leaving or entering a country to seek work or to settle for a fixed period of time, usually 12 months’. The definition of flow given on the ILM website³⁵ is rather brief. It should be completed by an adjective so as to distinguish ‘migratory flow’ from ‘non migratory flow’.

The recommendations of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs propose a classification of migrants into seven categories:

- migrants admitted for the purposes of study,
- étrangers admitted to work (temporary migrant workers or members of diplomatic missions),

³⁵ <http://www.ilo.org/public/french/protection/migrant/ilmdb/ilmterms.htm>

- migrants admitted for family reunification purposes or to marry,
- migrants with the right of free residence and circulation,
- migrants intending to settle for professional reasons, for family reunification purposes or because of ancestral links, entrepreneurs or investors and foreign pensioners,
- refugees admitted for humanitarian reasons,
- foreigners in a regular situation.

The United Nations document does not refer to the duration of the migration. Nevertheless, this remains an essential criterion for distinguishing short term migrants and long term migrants. As the main criterion it recommends the reason for change of residence. This motive should not depend uniquely on the migrant's intentions; it should correspond to an objective situation.

Tourists on a short visit should be classified as 'simple traveller' or 'short term migrant'. According to the recommendations on tourism statistics³⁶ 'a person is considered as residing in a country if a) they have lived in the country for the greater part of the previous year (12 months); or b) they have lived in the country for a shorter period, but with the intention of returning there to live within the next 12 months.'

Thus, an international visitor is defined as any person who goes to a country other than that in which he/she habitually resides, and other than that which corresponds to his/her habitual environment for a period not longer than 12 months and whose principal motive, to visit, is not the same as having a paid activity in the country being visited. The category of international visitors includes tourists (visitors who stay overnight) and day trippers.

According to the United Nations recommendations, an international migrant is defined as 'any person who changes their normal country of residence'. According to this definition, migrants constitute a portion of the population of a territory who have changed their place of residence in order to settle (immigrants) or in order to leave (emigrants). A study of this portion of the population may benefit from all the notions and concepts currently in use for characterising the population.

³⁶ United Nations and World Tourism Organisation, 1994

DEFINITIONS ACCORDING TO THE ILO DATA BASE

Citizenship

status which suggests a basic social and political attachment to a country and which implies political rights and duties as well as certain privileges.

Stock figures

Refer to the number of persons counted as residing or employed in a country at a particular point in time.

Flow figures

Refer to the number of persons counted as moving or being authorized to move, to or from a country, to access employment or to settle over a defined period of time, usually a 12-month period.

(E)migrant-sending country

Countries from which people leave to settle abroad either permanently or only temporarily.

(Im)migrant-receiving countries

Countries which admit foreigners either as permanent settlers or on a temporary basis. The ILM database covers countries irrespective of their basic policy regime, but it makes clear which kind of data are presented.

Migrant worker

Convention N° 97 (Convention on migrant workers (revised), 1949, Article 11 paragraph 1), defines a migrant worker as 'any person who emigrates from one country to another country in order to occupy a post other than on his/her own account; this includes all persons regularly admitted under the description of migrant worker'.

Economic activities

On the basis of the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities, the ILO directory of labour statistics classify employment under main economic activities. Under this classification, all persons working in a given establishment are classified under the same industry irrespective of their particular occupations. It should be kept in mind, however, that although most countries observe this classification when supplying data, there might be variations in the actual content of industrial groups. Where this is the case, a footnote is added at the end of the corresponding table.

Persons in employment

According to the Resolution on statistics for the active population, employment, unemployment and under-employment, a 'person in employment' is defined as any person older than a specified age, who for a short specified period of reference, such as 'one week' or 'one day', is in a situation of paid or unpaid employment.

Status in employment

the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE) classifies jobs with respect to the types of explicit or implicit contract of employment the person has with other persons or organisations. For the purpose of the ILM database three groups out of six have been retained i.e. employees, employers and own-account workers.

It is important to note that in spite of these international standards, some countries may have different ways of measuring "status in employment". For example, managers and directors of incorporated enterprises may be classified as employers in some countries and as employees in others. Where this is the case, a footnote is added at the end of the corresponding table.

Type of occupation

The International Standard Classification of the Occupations (ISCO-88) groups all individuals working in similar types of work, irrespective of where the work is performed. It should be kept in mind, however, that although most countries observe these standards when supplying data, there might be variations in the actual content of the occupational groups. Where this is the case, a footnote is added at the end of the corresponding table.

Source : <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/ilmdb/terms.htm>.

b) Sources of data on the Maghreb and the Migrant data base

In a general manner, all the indicators on migrants may be obtained from existing data sources in the Maghreb. But given the present state of the sources, the level of processing and the quality of output, it is unlikely that this information could be fed into the Migrant data base. The table below shows the different indicators and the sources at the present time in the Maghreb.

Table 1 : Identification of statistical sources according to the ILO indicators

Statistical tables	INFORMATION SOURCES						
	Residence permit	Chamber of Commerce register/ Social Security	Labour Inspectorate	Work permit	Border cards	Consular statistics	Population census
Exits of nationals by sex and destination country					AMT		
Exits of nationals with a job by sex and destination country					AMT	MT	
Nationals abroad by sex and by host country						AMT	AM
Entries of (im)migrants with a job by sex and citizenship	AMT			AMT	MT	MT	
Entries of (im)migrants with a job by economic sector	AMT		M	AMT	MT	MT	AM
Entries of (im)migrants with a job by type of occupation	AMT		M	AMT	MT	MT	
Entries of (im)migrants with a job by status in employment	AMT		M	AMT	MT	MT	
Population by sex and citizenship						MT Moroccans	AM foreigners
Employed persons by sex and citizenship		AM	M				AM
Employed persons by economic sector, nationals and migrant workers		AM					A
Employed persons by type of occupation, nationals and migrant workers							A
Employed persons by status in employment, nationals and migrant workers		M					AM

This theoretical structure, based on existing data sources, is put forward as a suggestion for possible action by the statistical services when publishing data that meet the ILO indicators.

In **Algeria**, apart from the statistics on international migration which are available, and those on entries and exits derived from the border cards, which are published monthly and have a limited circulation, the information from other sources is produced for administration purposes and is not published in any way. The institutions produce the information that they themselves need for administrative checks, nothing more. So the question is not one of

computer technology but of a different approach from that which would be involved in setting up a system of statistical information on international migration.

In terms of cover, the government statistics taken from the residence permits regularly cover all foreigners present on national territory. The statistics from work permits cover all foreign workers legally resident in Algeria. The consular statistics cover all Algerian nationals resident abroad. The data obtained from the border cards concerns all persons who cross into another country or who arrive in Algeria from another country, whatever the purpose. The information derived from censuses covers all foreigners who are resident in the country and all their personal data.

In terms of reliability, the information derived from these government statistics may be considered fairly reliable. They are produced on a day-to-day basis and are not published, except for the border cards which are published monthly. Essentially produced for administration purposes, the information may be accessed by would-be users who are able to present an official request.

In **Tunisia**, the border cards filled in by travellers are used to determine the volume of movement and can also measure the numbers crossing the borders of foreigners, of Tunisians resident abroad and of Tunisians resident in Tunisia. Unfortunately, the tables on the movements of Tunisians at the borders are not coherent. The tables show entries and exits of all Tunisians (resident and non-residents), but only the table of exits differentiates residents from non-residents. The fact that there is no distinction between the entry categories means that it is not possible to calculate the total movements of Tunisians resident at home (exits/entries). This gap may be explained by the fact that Tunisians resident at home are liable to an exit tax in order to leave the country, called 'timbre de voyage' (travel stamp). The only exemptions are non-residents leaving for an Arab country. In spite of these weaknesses, these data can be used to measure the respective portions of non-residents and residents in the exits movements, but only for the last three years (2000-2002).

It is easy to establish the overall number of migrations from the tables on Tunisian and foreign entries and exits at border posts, but it is more difficult to calculate the net figure of migrations in the sense that we are dealing more with movements than with persons. In other words, a person may affect several entries and exits in a single day, as is the case at the border between Tunisia and Libya at Ras-Jdir³⁷. Moreover, the absence of a clear distinction between residents and non-residents makes a nonsense of any attempt to estimate the number of migrations.

Even the 2004 national census does not give satisfactory answers to the question of net migration figures. The results show a negative net migration figure of 48,000 persons in five years (1999-2004), or 76,000 exits as against 28,000 entries. Since we know that the number of Tunisians resident abroad went up from 660,272 in 1999 to 843,204 in 2003, i.e. an increase of 180,000 persons in five years, we can only remain sceptical on the preliminary results of the 2004 census.

³⁷ Boubakri, Hassen : *Echanges transfrontaliers et commerce parallèle aux frontières tuniso-libyennes*. In Maghreb- Machrek N° 170. Spring 2001 (Volume on Libya after the embargo).

The discrepancies in the information on **Morocco** would seem to be due to conceptual difficulties related to the actual definition of international migration. Although it is easy to agree that migration is a long term or permanent change of residence, it remains difficult to determine the status of all the different kinds of travellers.

The law of February 2003 exonerates foreigners residing in Morocco for a maximum of 90 days and in possession of a regular passport from the need to apply for a registration card. This arrangement also applies to diplomatic and consular agencies and mission members, their spouses, parents and under-age or unmarried children living under their roof.

Authority to reside in Morocco may take the form of a registration card, for persons recently arrived in Morocco and wishing to reside there, following application of the law of 02-03; or a residence card for the other categories (Article 5). The registration card constitutes an authorisation to remain in the country for a period up to ten years, renewable for the same length of time, depending on the reasons the foreigner presents to the relevant Moroccan authorities to justify his stay on Moroccan territory. The foreigner must declare the change in his place of residence to the Moroccan authorities within the time and according to the forms fixed by the authorities. According to Articles 11 and 12, the right to reside of a foreigner, other than a member of a diplomatic mission or his/her children, is subject to possession of a valid registration card. According to Article 13, three types of status may be entered on a registration card: visitor, student or worker. Non workers and visitors must provide evidence that they have sufficient resources to maintain themselves. They must 'undertake not to practice in Morocco any professional activity which is subject to authorisation'. Students must prove that they are following training or studies in Morocco and give evidence of sufficient means of financial support. In the case of a foreigner who wishes to exercise an occupation in Morocco which is subject to authorisation, and where evidence of that authorisation is provided, the registration card records the activity.

A residence permit may be granted to a foreigner who can prove interrupted residence on Moroccan territory for at least 4 years under the current laws and regulations. The elements that are taken into consideration are the means of existence the foreigner has at his/her disposal, including the conditions of his/her professional activity, and the family situation. The residence permit is an administrative procedure intended to regularise the situation of long-standing foreign immigrants, who became resident before application of the law of 02-03.

According to the 2004 Moroccan statistical report and the ministry of tourism, the tourists included in the statistics published in the statistical report are all persons resident in another country who spend at least one night in a public or private accommodation structure in the host country and whose length of stay may not be more than 12 consecutive months.

There is no formal difference between the definition used to qualify a visitor and that used to qualify a tourist. Nevertheless, under this definition, we must admit that tourists who wish to stay longer than 90 days must, according to the law, apply for a registration card. The text of the law does not define what is meant by a private accommodation structure: in practice, this may be rented accommodation or the person's own property. The text of the 02-03 law implies the existence of the notion of a main residence in another country, although there may be a second home in Morocco.

This observation becomes important when we look at the volume of migrating pensioners. This type of migration is becoming very large scale and taking on a seasonal character. A table in the Annexes illustrates this observation. According to 'Le Revenu', a French monthly magazine which published an article on retirement, more than four hundred thousand French pensioners go abroad in search of a better climate and a country more suited to their purchasing power. 400 000 French nationals have already left the country. Of these, 35 000 are living in Morocco, described by the magazine as a 'financial Eldorado for the retired'³⁸.

Two criteria may be used to distinguish the status of a traveller and determine whether he/she is a migrant or a simple visitor. The first criterion is length of stay; the second, the purpose of his/her visit. If a visitor exceeds a stay of twelve months he/she can no longer be considered a tourist. On the other hand, where the stay is less than twelve months, the reason for the visit may qualify him/her either as a tourist or as a migrant worker. In the case of persons arriving for the purposes of investment or temporary services, the only means of identifying their relationship to work is their declaration at the border. Morocco has just benefited from an EC programme to set up an Observatory on migration.

4.2. Limitations and weaknesses of the available data on migration

In order to analyse the limitations and weaknesses of the available data on migration in the Maghreb, we propose first of all to examine measurement of the stock of foreign migrants in the subregion, and also the stock of North Africans in other countries. Then we shall attempt to read the data to see if it is possible to make clear observations on migratory flow. Then we shall deal fairly briefly with the data on the specific categories of migrant (in particular refugees). Finally we close this section with a reading of the economic and financial data.

- a) Data on the stock of migrants in the Maghreb and North Africans in other countries

Foreign population in the Maghreb

Census data may be a good indicator of the stock of foreigners in the country. The official statistical services gave up a census register of foreign populations in the Maghreb a long time ago. One of the main problems with census data in the Maghreb is that it is constantly being changed in relation to the data to be collected on migration. The censuses of 1956 and 1966 in Algeria and 1966 in Tunisia supplied rich data on migration. Later, elements on migrant workers were deleted or significantly lightened. The total number of foreigners in the Maghreb is said to be around 170.000 persons (excluding refugees) but we do not know either the number of migrant workers or the distribution by sex and by age. The details given by nationality are also doubtful – for example, the number of North Africans in the various countries of the subregion is quoted differently from one country to another.

Only recently have we been able to observe renewed interest in migration. From the few elements available in the 2004 censuses in Morocco and Tunisia we may obtain an idea of

³⁸ Retirement pensions paid locally are not liable to social security deductions, and moreover have a standard allowance of 40%. The tax payer also has a reduction of 80 % if he converts his pension into Moroccan dirhams. Regarding other forms of income, dividends and interest are liable to 15 % tax at source in France, which may be deducted from any local taxes. Rental income from properties in France continue to be taxed there, at a rate equal to or greater than 25 %. In other words it is better to give away or sell one's rental property before moving out. In Morocco there is no right of succession or basic needs-oriented policy.

the configuration of the foreign population. An analysis of the Algerian data would be useful in that it would enable us to compare the data from two censuses, those of 1987 and 1998. The next Algerian census is due to take place, according to the ten-year plan, in 2008.

In the 1998 **Algerian** census, the migration aspect was not a priority and is only accounted for in the variables 'place of birth', 'nationality' and 'place of residence at the last census'. It was only concerned with foreign residents in Algeria and qualitative questions, such as occupation and nationality, are not dealt with under the international heading. It is therefore not possible to make international comparisons. An analysis of the data at the last census shows the presence of 73.919 foreigners of whom 56.3% have an Algerian head of household, 26.3% have a foreign head of household, and only 17.4% are foreigners with a foreign head of household. These data may be classified differently according to age, sex or level of education.

In **Tunisia**, according to the data from the 1994 census, the number of foreigners was estimated at 37.953. Tunisia introduced some modifications into the last census with a fairly limited module³⁹. The 2004 RGPH quotes 35.192 foreigners, of whom 16.853 are male⁴⁰. Future publications will probably give more data on the foreign population.

The data from the last census in **Morocco** are not available, but using the 2003 DGSN data, the foreign population is 60.841 persons. The last census in Morocco introduced a complete module on international migration. The data are not yet available, so it would be unwise to comment on the quality of this source; but it is important to note the effort on the part of the authorities to improve the data on international migration.

Volume of North Africans resident abroad

An initial picture of North Africans resident abroad, according to the official data from their countries of origin, shows around 4.5 million persons of whom nearly 87% are in Europe. Note that it is possible that this figure does not correspond to the data in the host countries. More than half of the North Africans resident abroad are from Morocco (57.6%), compared to 23.6% Algerians and nearly 19% Tunisians. The total volume of North Africans resident abroad is in the order of 4.8 million persons. The general characteristics of the North African community resident abroad are not known, as the indicators vary from one country to another.

In **Algeria**, the consular statistics give no information at all on persons residing abroad in a clandestine manner. Departures from one country to another and return trips to Algeria are not always registered in the consulates. These show only those persons who are willing to declare their presence in the consulate of their place of residence. Registration may be done in retrospect, should the migrant have need of a particular service. It is possible for registration not to take place at all if the migrant does not take the steps or if he/she changes nationality. Persons with dual nationality are not taken into account. North African who can

³⁹ It related to departures to other countries between 1999 and 2004 and the presence of other members of the family in the foreign country. The module has 9 questions: number of migrants in the household, their identity, relationship with the head of household filling in the questionnaire, sex, age, year of emigration, principal reason for emigrating, present country of residence. Given that the basis of the module is the family group, we cannot be sure that the census is exhaustive, inasmuch as the migration variable may take place outside the family group.

⁴⁰ CF. Habib Fourati, 2005. *Situation et tendances des migrations internationales de 1999-2004*. INS, Tunisia

prove their nationality may register at a consulate, even if they are not migrants and have the nationality of their country of birth or of residence. These data are not published and specialists resort to the census data in the host countries to establish the volume of migrants, their status and living conditions, their work, etc. The French government census data describe a volume of 473.000 Algerians in 1966, peaking at 805.000 in 1982 and going down to 475.000 in 1999. According to the ministry of foreign affairs 2003 figures, the Algerian population abroad is estimated at 1.3 million.

In **Tunisia**, the categories (male, female, child, businessman, skills, unemployed, employed) used for the statistical data of the ministry of foreign affairs (DGAC) are not based on definitions commonly agreed with the OTE services (office for Tunisians abroad). In fact, the Distribution according to social and occupational categories does not correspond to the international nomenclatures. Furthermore, definitions are lacking for the categories of businessman and skills, so it is not possible to have precise information.

Use of the data in the consular files is limited. Had a global approach been used it would have been possible to collect data of sure origin and establish detailed characteristics on the structure of Tunisian emigration. Access to the files of migrants who apply to specialised institutions for approval of an economic project makes it possible to establish a profile for the typical migrant investor. Better coordination between the regional administrative structures would make it easier to set up a regional data base on emigration (number of migrants, number of families concerned, number of economic projects approved and realised, etc.).

According to the consular data published by OTE, we have a breakdown of the Tunisian population resident abroad that goes from 660,000 in 1998 to 840,000 in 2003 – that is a rate of growth in regular migration of 28% in the space of 6 years. The stock total of Tunisians resident abroad is given as 56% in France and 12% in Italy.

In **Morocco**, the consulates' activity consists in keeping the civil register and issuing passports and identity cards and various other official documents. The production of statistics on members of the Moroccan community resident abroad is a sub-product of this activity. A breakdown of the data in the consular registers reveals a volume of 2.6 million Moroccans resident abroad, of whom 85% are in Europe, 9% in an Arab country and 6% in America.

Consular data on the countries of the Maghreb exist, but the methods of processing them are still imperfect.

b) Data on migratory flows in the Maghreb

Border cards

In Algeria, as everywhere else, a border card is intended for official purposes, checking entries and exits. It is processed manually, and suffices for the needs of the originators who did not design it for more thorough statistical processing.

Indeed it is more suited to statistics on tourism; it gives no insight into the statistics on international migration and is not suitable for automatic processing. Nowadays this card is still processed manually; hence the difficulty of proceeding to tabulation with cross-references and to more refined statistical analysis. The data is therefore not available in a useable form or in the form of a data base. Exploitation is limited to a few variables, and

statistics are produced and published in standard tables. Not all the information collected is exploited and statistically processed. Computer processing of all the border cards filled in by the thousands of persons who enter or leave Algeria would require considerable human and material means.

In order to avoid cumbersome administrative procedures that might impede the flow of visitors, border cards only contain those variables that are considered most relevant for checking purposes, which restricts the information collected. Furthermore, it should be noted that there is no check on how travellers fill in the cards, so the quality and reliability of the data collected are uncertain. The cards are filled in by the travellers themselves, but many of them, especially nationals, are illiterate. This may compromise the quality and precision of the information to a certain extent. Exploitation of the border cards would require huge human and material resources to fill in all the cards on a daily basis and computer process them.

The example of Tunisia is interesting. The Ministry of the Interior and Local Development (MIDL), as the government department that centralises the information on persons leaving and entering the country at the national borders, passes on to INS any data that has already been processed on the number of entries and exits at the borders, by nationality (Algerian, Libyan, German, etc.) or by region (Middle East, other nationalities).

It is easy to establish the overall number of migrations from the tables on Tunisian and foreign entries and exits at border posts, but it is more difficult to calculate the net figure of migrations in the sense that we are dealing more with movements than with persons. Moreover, the absence of a clear distinction between residents and non-residents makes a nonsense of any attempt to estimate the number of migrations.

Residence permit or authority of a foreigner to reside

In **Algeria**, the statistics from this source derive from a form based on the formal regulations for foreigners who wish to enter and stay in the country. The data can only represent the number of residence permits issued and not the number of immigrants. This number might be used as an indicator of the flows of foreign migrants entering the country. Nevertheless, given that these permits are also issued to migrants who have already lived in the country for a stated period of time, it is difficult to establish a relationship between these two flows, or to keep them apart.

Designed for the internal needs of the security department, the form contains only such information as corresponds to these needs. The statistical aspect is not a priority with the department of the interior, and even less so, the implementation of an effective system of statistical information on international migration.

The information on the form is not suited to computer exploitation as it is not coded. The information is processed manually, although computer processing might considerably increase the importance of much of the existing data, which unfortunately remains in the raw state.

At the same time as processing the form, it ought to be possible to proceed to the exploitation of the documents required to obtain a residence permit, which contain a lot of information on the foreigners in question and on the conditions for entering and staying in Algeria. The

content of these documents is used for official purposes by DGSN; there is no statistical analysis.

Questions on the reason for entering the country and length of stay which are essential for the statistics on international migration are not included in the application form for a residence permit. But a sound estimate of short term immigration requires information on the precise date of entry of any foreigner whose length of stay is over 6 months and less than one year.

Information on changes of status exists at DGSN but is not statistically analysed. The statistics on foreigners residing in the country do not take account of persons who enter Algeria illegally or whose stay is irregular.

In **Tunisia**, the data on foreigners who have obtained a residence permit are not published.

In **Morocco**, on the other hand, some information on residence permits published by the statistics department shows a fall in the volume of residence permits these last years, going from 61,000 in 2002 to 59,000 in 2003. The data are classified according to the country of origin, 46% coming from Europe and 40% from Africa, of which 46% are from Algeria.

Work permit

Issuing a work permit goes hand in hand with granting a residence permit.

In **Algeria**, the statistics derived from work permits only concern paid employers, i.e. one particular category of immigrant. Each time a foreigner changes *wilaya* (community) he/she has to make a renewed application for a permit, with an explanatory report from the new employer. This is everywhere considered a new entry into Algeria. If he/she changes *wilaya*, a foreign worker may have more than one work permit per year and so be counted more than once, hence the problem of double or even triple counts. Foreign independent workers and spouses are not mentioned in the statistics on work permits. The forms filled in by applicants for a work permit are not suited to computer processing. They are processed manually, for the purposes of the employment agencies. The 2004 ANEM file on foreign workers provides the following figures: 6963 permits were granted, that is 98.65 % as against 1.35 % of applications refused. Of the 6,963 permits granted, 64.12% were for the first time, 30.56 % were renewed, 3.5% correspond to declarations from workers who do not require a work permit, and 1.78% to temporary authorisations to work.

As for residence permits for foreigners, Tunisia does not publish any information at all on the granting of work permits.

The Moroccan data published by DGSN in 2003 shows a volume of 60.841 persons spread over different individual situations: 40% have a job, 6% are retired, 20% are students and 35% are unemployed.

c) Data on specific migrant populations

The data on the other components of the migrant population in the Maghreb countries remain very sketchy. The volume of refugees is not identified in the foreign population in Algeria; in Tunisia they number barely a hundred, and only 30 persons in Morocco in 2003. Likewise, the data on the volume of migrants in an irregular situation are not known. Security

department communiqués from time to time report a volume of 4000 persons ‘without papers’ who have been arrested each year over the last few years in Algeria. Neither Tunisia nor Morocco publishes any precise information on arrests.

Similarly, the official statistical services give no statistical data at all on North African refugees in other countries or on North African migrants in an irregular situation in another country or on persons with the nationality of one of the countries in the Maghreb who are deported. Data on returning migrants are also missing from the official statistics.

d) Economic and financial data

Economic and financial data on migrant populations in the Maghreb are virtually non-existent in the official statistics published by the countries in this survey. On the other hand, data on remittances by North Africans resident abroad occupy an important place in the official statistics.

Data on remittances to **Algeria** are regularly published by the Bank of Algeria in the balance of payments. No comment is made on the origins of these transfers. The Algerian customs, together with the national statistics office (ONS), have tried to establish the volume of imports without tax (or cash transfers) but here, too, the data is global and no distinction is made between the different categories of persons who benefit from this right to import without tax – these could be returning students or migrants or some other social category to whom this right is granted (for example, ex-servicemen or their heirs). Recent trends show a slight but regular increase in transfers after the heavy drop at the beginning of the 1990s.

The data on remittances to **Tunisia** are regularly published by the Central Bank of Tunisia. Taking the 2001 data, the Central Bank of Tunisia gives the volume of transfers of income from work done in 2001 by Tunisians resident abroad as 1339.9 million DT. The index goes from 100 in 1987 to 332.4 in 2001, or more than three times the number of transfers accounted for at the start of a period.

As for Tunisia, the data on remittances to **Morocco** are fairly regular. The annual figures are broken down according to nature: bank notes, postal orders, bank transfers. They are also classified according to the country of origin. Transfers of funds to Morocco have risen steadily over the last few years, going from 16,537 DH in 1990 to 34,581 DH in 2003.

4.3. Disparate systems in need of coordination

Looking at the available information and the data bases we may conclude that what we have here is more a multitude of data-producing agencies than a coherent ‘system’ in the full sense of the term, which would mean perfect articulation between all the basic functions: collection, processing, analysis and dissemination. In fact, there would appear to be at least three sub-systems, each with a precise orientation, without however forming a whole. Producers and users are actually confronted with disparate systems – whether by accident or design – and the need for coordination is obvious. The present systems are fairly restricting, as the published data is deliberately selective and generally conceals the other side of emigration, namely immigration. In both cases, there is complete silence on the subject of irregular situations, revealing a phenomenon where omission is the rule.

a) Non articulated sub-systems

There are three sub-systems. The first is regular emigration. The second is that of the foreign population and/or foreign workers in the country. The third is that of individuals (nationals or foreigners) in an irregular situation. This separation of the systems for collection and analysis of the migration phenomenon is the result of functional objectives in response to individual logic.

The data on regular emigration are the most exploited in both directions, that is, both by the host country and the country of origin. The various facets of emigration are explored, sometimes in-depth, according to the basic characteristics: age, sex, duration and social and economic situation. In the countries of the Maghreb, institutions have been set up whose mission is to protect the rights of North African migrants in other countries. The economic data are given prominence to underline the links between emigration and the country of origin.

The data on foreign populations in the Maghreb come under the Ministry of the Interior and therefore relate to security within the country. The information on these populations is exclusively for security use and is not generally published. In the same way, the data on 'foreign workers', although handled by the Ministry of Employment or Labour, follows a similar logic: no information is published on working conditions or pay. Reference is frequently made to giving nationals priority in employment, especially in the present situation where the rate of unemployment is very high. This argument of 'national priority', which is in contradiction to international standards, is only used in the local debate; in the debate on emigration it is frequently contested. The economic data are not revealed.

The data on migrants in an irregular situation form quite a distinct sub-system, managed by the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. This migration is the most difficult to measure both for North Africans in an irregular situation abroad and for foreigners in an irregular situation in the Maghreb. This segment of the migrant population is only identifiable through the process of 'regularisation', which has never been implemented in any of the three countries in this survey. Partial identification can be made through arrests or when persons in an irregular situation are turned back. The economic data are only revealed in these negative impacts on the economy of the host or transit country.

b) Need for national coordination

The complexity of the phenomenon of international migration means that it is not yet possible to have a global view of each section of the phenomenon and the particular behaviour patterns of each section of the migrant population. Nevertheless, each section contributes, through its practices, to the reconfiguration of the phenomenon as a whole. The strategy of the North African countries at the present time is directed towards a different category on which reliable information is needed. This is the North African diaspora abroad.

The need for national coordination and implementation of a system of statistical information is important, not only to develop but also to define a policy on migration. Coordination at subregional level is equally indispensable.

Obviously, in the absence of national or regional coordination of data collection, of the terminology used or of a system for categorising the indicators, we can only have a distorted view of the phenomenon. And yet, in the three countries in the survey, the government has a statistical service: INS in Tunisia, ONS in Algeria and the Statistics Department (*Direction de la Statistique*) in Morocco. These institutions should play a primordial role as they have all the required knowhow and technical means to produce and publish data on migration in a general manner, and on migrant workers in particular.

c) Experiment of the MED-Migr project

In the course of realisation of this project, a series of experiments was launched to try and establish this national coordination amongst the prime actors concerned, the statistics offices in the countries of the region. The three countries in the survey benefited from the initiatives in MED-Migr. The main objective of this programme was harmonisation of the statistical systems on migration in the Mediterranean region, to facilitate an exchange of experiences and best practices in the production and diffusion of statistical information on migration, and to provide technical and methodological tools suitable for developing the statistical systems on migration in the MED countries and for improving regional comparability of the data produced⁴¹.

Thus, ONS in Algiers, as the point focal for statistics on international migration in Algeria, has enabled the border police (*Police des Frontières*) as well as DGSN to benefit from the action of this project. Pilot actions in various countries are envisaged, with an ensuing evaluation report and production of a handbook in order to improve the reliability and comparability of the statistics on migrants produced on this basis.

Similarly, INS in Tunis participated from 2001 in this Euro-Mediterranean programme under the aegis of EUROSTAT and the European Commission, for 'administrative sources and migration statistics'⁴², entitled 'MEDSTAT/MED-Migr', whose objective was to improve methods of collection and exploitation of migration statistics by developing systems of border cards and registration systems of residence permits and work permits. An initial workshop, out of four in the schedule, was organised⁴³ to take stock of the existing statistical and administrative systems in the MED countries⁴⁴.

In Morocco, the Statistics Department (*Direction de la Statistique*) in the High Commission took part in the MED-Migr project, in collaboration with EUROSTAT, as part of the MEDSTAT programme. The project was in two phases, from October 1997 to December 1999, then from May 2000 to May 2002. The objective of the first phase was to evaluate the existing situation. The plan was to identify the available source information and the information normally used in each country. The intention was also to identify the migration statistics produced and/or published, the statistical information needs, the nature of the

⁴¹ CESD-Roma, European Commission & EUROSTAT: MEDSTAT Programme. MED-Migr project: Reference terms from the first workshop on statistical and administrative sources concerning emigration and immigration. Paris, 25-27 April 2001.

⁴² CESD-Roma, European Commission & EUROSTAT: MEDSTAT Programme. MED-Migr project on migration statistics. 2001-2002

⁴³ Minutes of the first workshop on statistical and administrative sources concerning migration. Paris, 25-27 avril 2001.

⁴⁴ Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey.

information collected by the international organisations and the legal frameworks for migration. Lastly, the aim was to collect data on international migration. In the second phase, three actions were on the agenda: evaluate the capacity of the system for registering foreigners to supply statistical indicators on migration, evaluate the system of data collection at the borders, and stimulate or improve the cooperation between the department responsible for statistics and the ministries holding the data. Morocco offered to be the pilot country during the second phase of the MED-Migr programme.

The first action concerned improving knowledge of the number of migrants in a country, by exploiting statistical information collected during the administrative processing of applications for residence permits and work permits. Evaluation was carried out in two countries, of which Morocco was one.

The second action was to improve knowledge of the flow of migrants. The plan was to revise the method of functioning of the systems for collecting data at the borders using cards issued to travellers. The aim was to improve measurement of the volume of immigrant and emigrant flows and to compare the data on these flows with the tourism statistics. In Morocco, acting as a pilot country for the Maghreb in this operation, a pilot scheme was launched to examine the possibilities and identify appropriate modalities for the exploitation of entry/exit cards in the non-pilot countries of the subregional group. This exercise was to result in the production of a technical handbook on card use in the region and on the results of the pilot scheme.

The third action consisted in sharing the data on migrant statistics, separately from census information and surveys on the working population. In a practical way, each country participating in the project was asked to complete three or four basic tables on the flow of entrants and migration stocks, based on their last census; to produce and publish a brochure on migration out of the region on the basis of these results and data supplied by the main receiving countries in Europe, and to present an analysis of the system for information on migrations based on the census questionnaires. The aim was also to develop synergies between the statistics on tourism and those on migration, and to reinforce national skills and inter-institutional cooperation in the area of migration and tourism statistics.

5. General conclusions

From this survey on statistical information systems on migrant workers in the Maghreb we may draw a certain number of general conclusions, which may be divided into three broad groups: the first concerns revision of the present system of statistical information; the second relates to orientations favouring more effective data production; the third suggests that the involvement of ILO constituents in the development of data on migrant workers may be a possible route in this context.

5.1. Revision of the existing systems

Various functions of the existing system could be revised in order to meet the expectations of decision-makers and other users.

a) Collection

We were able to identify a certain number of basic indicators which are regularly collected by the different data sources. The means used - issue of residence permits or registration cards - contain rich information on migrants, taking all categories together, from the simple visitor (tourists) to foreign residents (all types of status taken together) entering and leaving the country. Similarly, information from applications for residence permits and work permits are collected and stored. The census also collects information, at present every ten years, on the whole of the population living in the country, by nationality and country of birth, in each of the three countries in this survey. Finally, for North African populations resident abroad, the consular services have a whole battery of information on the data in the public records, regarding social and economic situation.

b) Processing

It is at the level of processing the information collected that a number of obstacles appear. Firstly, not all the producers of data are equipped with computer tools (software and hardware) to be able to enter even a portion of the data – quantitative and qualitative – on population movements. Many producers continue to use manual processes for selective data, to fit in with the way the services function. The census data and the consular data (except in the case of Algeria) are the only ones computerised ; the information can therefore be rapidly processed using a prepared cross-reference grid. The use of international nomenclatures would obviously make it easier to compare results.

c) Analysis

It goes without saying that the data from censuses and consular cards makes it possible, at the present time, to have a fairly comprehensive view of the migration phenomenon, as well for North Africans abroad (yearly) as for foreigners in the Maghreb (every ten years). Monthly frequencies of movement may be obtained from the border cards. Analysis of the data remains fairly scant as it follows a formula that is difficult to change. Very little in-depth analysis is done by the producers of the existing data bases. This failure to analyse is due not so much to the capabilities of the government departments as to the purpose and mission of each service.

d) Diffusion or dissemination

As to the diffusion of the migration data which is collected, processed and analysed, it remains fairly selective, more in line with the formal needs of the institutions and other government services. Certain sources publish the data in hard copy. Producers have not started to use electronic means or the internet. For certain types of information, the migration data remain highly sensitive.

5.2. Possible orientations

Having reviewed the data sources and examined the discrepancies and weaknesses of the data we may now, at this stage in the survey, propose at least two general orientations. The first series of orientations involves:

- ❑ Encouraging the effort on the part of the statistical services in the various government departments by all possible means: training personnel on the indicators of international migration, provision of computer hardware and suitable software, etc.;
- ❑ Carrying out in-depth studies on the various categories of migrant worker (in both regular and irregular situations) in the countries of the Maghreb;
- ❑ Improving the means of collecting information from the various existing sources.

The second orientation is not at national level, but for the Maghreb region as a whole.

- ❑ In the first instance there is a need to launch a specific survey of international migration in the subregion, with an agreed multi-disciplinary approach, and contributions from all of the actors, producers, decision-makers and users, including the social partners and the NGOs whose mission involves protection of migrant workers' rights;
- ❑ Next, although the creation of national observatories on international migration is an agreed priority in order to know the living and working conditions of migrants and their families, particular attention should be paid to the intelligent publication of products, with regard mainly to the migrant workers themselves and their social partners;
- ❑ Finally, one good way to consolidate the national data would be to set up a regional body, dedicated to obtaining homogenous data, and harmonising it in the medium term, on migration movements in general and migrant workers in particular.

5.3. Involvement of ILO constituents

The involvement of ILO constituents in the production and development of data on migrant workers could be one of the most practical solutions in this situation. In fact, it is essential to designate a focal point for the statistical data. Government representatives, in their foreign labour departments, already have a data source which can be improved and developed in collaboration with their social partners. Labour unions, especially those branches most open to migrant workers, should be able to produce information on the conditions of migrant workers who are members or otherwise of the unions. Management organisations, via those branches of activity that make the most use of foreign labour, or those branches which are currently losing skilled workers drawn to other countries, should also be able to develop information on migrant workers.

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Annex on statistics

ALGERIA

Table N° 1 : Distribution of immigrants during the period 1987-1998 by place of birth and age group

Age group	Place of birth		Total
	abroad	Algeria	
0 -17 years	2 498	1 048	3 546
18 -29 years	4 170	2 260	6 430
30 -59 years	4 037	11 280	15 317
60 years & over	395	8 238	8 633
Total	11 100	22 826	33 926

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N° 2 : Distribution of immigrants during the period 1987-1998 by nationality and age group

Age group	Nationality		Total
	foreign	Algerian	
0 -17 years	346	3 208	3 554
18 -29 years	1 742	4 690	6 432
30 -59 years	1 890	13 450	15 340
60 years & over	226	8 411	8 637
Total	4 204	2 9759	33 963

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N° 3 : Distribution of foreign population by type of household and place of birth

Type of household	Country of birth			Total
	Algeria	abroad	ND	
Foreign household	8 099	4 388	334	12 821
Algerian head of household, some foreigners	33 232	7 361	984	41 577
Foreign head of household, some Algerians	15 036	4 301	84	19 421
Total	56 367	16 050	1402	73 819

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N° 4 : Distribution of foreign population aged 11 years or over by type of household and place of residence in 1987

Type of household	place of residence in 1987			Total
	Algeria	abroad	ND	
Foreign household	8 248	1 139	609	9 996
Algerian head of household, some foreigners	28 276	1 547	986	30 809
Foreign head of household, some Algerians	16 490	534	108	17 132
Total	53 014	3 220	17 03	57 937

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N° 5 : Average age of the foreign population by type of household and place of birth

Type of household	d.1.1.1.1.1 Country of birth			
	Algeria	abroad	ND	Total
Foreign household	22, 9	39.7	16.9	28.5
Algerian head of household, some foreigners	22, 7	42.7	11.8	26.1
Foreign head of household, some Algerians	35, 4	51.7	27.0	39.1
Total	26, 1	44.34	14.1	29.9

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N° 6 : Characteristics of households with at least one foreigner

Type of household		N° Algerians	N°_foreigners
Foreign household	Medium size	0	3.7
	N° of households	3 406	3 406
	N° individuals	0	12 821
	% individuals	0	17.4
	% of household	6.5	6.5
Algerian head of household, some foreigners	Medium size	6.6	1.1
	N° of households	37 257	37 257
	N° individuals	246 927	41 577
	% individuals	82.3	56.3
	% of household	71.3	71.3
Foreign head of household, some Algerians	Medium size	4.6	1.6
	N° of households	11 612	11 612
	N° individuals	53 162	19 421
	% individuals	17.7	26.3
	% of household	22.2	22.2
Total	Medium size	5.7	1.4
	N° of households	52 275	52 275
	N° individuals	300 089	73 819
	% individuals	100%	100%
	% of household	100%	100%

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N° 6a. Distribution of foreign population in Algeria by region in 1998

Region	Number	%
Arab countries	57 599	76.5
Africa	7 134	9.5
Asia	1 597	2.2
Europe	5 021	6.4
United States	181	0.3
Other	3 866	5.1
Total	75 398	100.00

Source : RGPH 1998, ONS - Alger

Table N° 7 : Distribution of population resident abroad in 1987 by place of residence and place of birth

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1987	Place of birth		Total	PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1987	Place of birth		Total
	abroad	Algeria			abroad	Algeria	
EGYPT	81	133	214	PHILIPPINES	2	3	5
LIBYA	107	219	326	TURKEY	11	13	24
MOROCCO	1 434	484	1918	VIETNAM	4	4	8
MAURITANIA	55	79	134	OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA	8	12	20
S.A.D.R.	121	18	139	ALBANIA	8	4	12
SUDAN	26	14	40	BOSNIA	10	19	29
TUNISIA	665	338	1003	BULGARIA	9	19	28
OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES IN AFRICA	59	47	106	HUNGARY	20	20	40
SAUDI ARABIA	45	97	142	POLAND	29	23	52
ARAB EMIRATES	25	51	76	RUMANIA	28	71	99
IRAK	68	53	121	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	11	25	36
JORDAN	43	39	82	RUSSIA	219	228	447
KUWAIT	17	40	57	CROATIA	3	10	13
LEBANON	35	30	65	OTHER EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	20	46	66
PALESTINE	109	30	139	GERMANY	76	180	256
SYRIA	265	147	412	AUSTRIA	11	39	50
YEMEN	30	25	55	BELGIUM	64	143	207
OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES IN ASIA	9	16	25	SPAIN	57	129	186
BENIN	16	20	36	FRANCE	4417	18523	22940
BURUNDI	2	8	10	UNITED KINGDOM	68	407	475
CONGO	15	15	30	ITALY	26	134	160
GUINEA	15	12	27	PORTUGAL	9	36	45
MADAGASCAR	7	9	16	SWITZERLAND	24	67	91
MALI	1655	179	1834	OTHER WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	23	72	95
NIGER	801	51	852	ARGENTINIA	1	4	5

SENEGAL	41	8	49	BRAZIL	0	1	1
ZAIRE	13	4	17	CANADA	2	3	5
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	82	66	148	CHILI	8	52	60
CHINA	25	19	44	MEXICO	5	29	34
KOREA	0	10	10	PERU	0	4	4
INDIA	1	16	17	USA	1	1	2
IRAN	0	2	2	OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES	30	111	141
JAPAN	10	35	45	OTHER COUNTRIES NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE	2	7	9
PAKISTAN	4	3	7	STATELESS PERSONS	3	8	11
PHILIPPINES	2	3	5	NA	3	6	9
JAPAN	10	35	45	ND	7	56	63
PAKISTAN	4	3	7	TOTAL	11100	22826	33926

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N° 8 : Distribution of migrants between 1987 & 1998 by marital status, age group and nationality

Nationality	Place 87			d.1.1.2 MARITAL STATUS					Total
				Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	ND	
Foreign	Foreign	Age group	0-17 years	338	8	0	0	0	346
			18-34 years	1 116	1 299	37	16	1	2 469
			35-59 years	161	925	38	35	4	1 163
			60 years & over	26	129	5	65	1	226
		Total	1 641	2 361	80	116	6	4 204	
Algerian	Foreign	Age group	0-17 years	3 188	19	0	1	0	3 208
			18-34 years	3 334	3 558	160	39	1	7 092
			35-59 years	639	9 688	448	273	0	11 048
			60 years & over	71	7 807	117	416	0	8 411
		Total	7 232	21 072	725	729	1	29 759	

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N° 9 : Distribution of migrants between 1987 & 1998 by sex, age group and nationality

Nationality	Place 87	Age group	SEX		Total
			Male	Female	
Foreign	Foreign	0-17 years	193	153	346
		18-34 years	1 198	1 271	2 469
		35-59 years	669	494	1 163
		60 years & over	97	129	226
		Total	2 157	2 047	4 204
Algerian	Foreign	0-17 years	1 597	1 611	3 208
		18-34 years	3 202	3 890	7 092
		35-59 years	7 630	3 418	11 048
		60 years & over	7 396	1 015	8 411
		Total	19 825	9 934	29 759

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

Table N°9a. Distribution of Algerian population abroad by sex and by region in 2003

Zone	Total	%	N° of women	%
France	1 101 253	85.2	466 296	42.3
Europe	1 204 796	93.2	494 484	41.0
Maghreb	43 196	3.3	22 772	52.7
Machrek	13 442	1.1	6 439	47.9
Africa	3 041	0.2	678	22.3
United States	26 836	2.1	9 367	34.9
Asia	1 139	0.1	358	31.4
Total	1 292 450	100.0	53 4098	41.3

Source : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2003,
Quoted by CNES, 2003 - Algiers**Table N° 9b. Individual situation of Algerians resident in France**

Situation	number	%
Employed	464 339	42.2
Unemployed	269 756	24.5
Retired	128 470	11.7
Student	223 520	20.3
Other	15 168	1.4
Total	1 101 253	100.0

Source : Ministry of Foreign Affairs - 2003,
Quoted by CNES, 2003 - Algiers

Table N° 9c. Occupational category of Algerians resident in France

Occupational category	number	%
Employed	425359	91.6
Traders	15580	3.4
Liberal professions	7430	1.6
Executives	15970	3.4
Total	464339	100.0

Source : Ministry of Foreign Affairs - 2003,
Quoted by CNES, 2003 - Algiers

Table N° 10 : Distribution of resident population born in another country aged 11 years or over by place of birth and nationality

Place of birth	Nationality			Place of birth	Nationality		
	foreign	Algerian	Total		foreign	Algerian	Total
EGYPT	209	376	585	VIETNAM	26	81	107
LIBYA	115	495	610	OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA	20	12	32
MOROCCO	5 082	24 782	29 864	ALBANIA	7	20	27
MAURITANIA	66	128	194	BOSNIA	22	36	58
S.A.D.R.	168	75	243	BULGARIA	36	61	97
DAN	16	102	118	HUNGARY	43	36	79
TUNISIA	2 310	17 987	20297	POLAND	81	105	186
OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES D'AFRICA	42	144	186	RUMANIA	17	209	226
SAUDI ARABIA	20	110	130	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	25	48	73
ARAB EMIRATES	6	31	37	RUSSIA	396	373	769
IRAK	122	127	249	CROATIA	12	26	38
JORDAN	89	56	145	OTHER EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	55	83	138
KUWAIT	13	54	67	GERMANY	103	547	650
LEBANON	79	168	247	AUSTRIA	9	91	100
PALESTINE	787	321	1108	BELGIUM	53	553	606
SYRIA	380	738	1118	SPAIN	145	171	316
YEMEN	31	41	72	FRANCE	2 146	39 413	41 559
OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES D'ASIA	7	28	35	UNITED KINGDOM	62	196	258
BENIN	18	24	42	ITALY	58	159	217
BURUNDI	2	24	26	PORTUGAL	10	32	42
CONGO	15	20	35	SWITZERLAND	26	143	169
GUINEA	24	6	30	OTHER WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	28	105	133
MADAGASCAR	7	40	47	ARGENTINIA	2	15	17
MALI	2 140	7 282	9 422	BRAZIL	1	0	1
NIGER	920	695	1615	CANADA	2	5	7
SENEGAL	38	37	75	CHILI	5	23	28

ZAIRE	21	60	81	MEXICO	3	27	30
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES	95	40	135	PERU	7	6	13
CHINA	21	26	47	USA	2	3	5
KOREA	0	8	8	OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES	1	1	2
INDIA	2	10	12	OTHER COUNTRIES NOT MENTIONED ELSEWHERE	27	159	186
IRAN	2	13	15	STATELESS PERSONS (no nationality)	2	16	18
JAPAN	142	68	210	NA	5	10	15
PAKISTAN	10	11	21	ND	5	10	15
PHILIPPINES	12	3	15	Total	1	39	40
TURKEY	16	13	29	Total	16 470	96 957	113 427

Source RGPH 1998, ONS, Algiers

TUNISIA

Table N° 11. Entries by non-resident travellers, by nationality (1998-2002)

Unit one thousand

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Algerian	684	616	611	623	728
German	884	1 036	1 011	935	614
Austrian	106	138	110	115	77
Belgian	115	132	140	151	122
British	264	262	300	315	258
Danish	23	20	20	17	9
Spanish	68	87	103	87	74
French	709	894	997	1 047	885
Dutch	68	69	68	62	49
Italian	328	356	394	398	375
Libyan	835	603	685	1 017	1 280
Moroccan	45	38	38	36	39
Middle East	46	32	28	30	31
Swedish	13	16	25	28	21
Swiss	84	111	119	114	94
U. S. A.	12	14	16	14	12
Other	433	408	392	398	395
Total	4 717	4 832	5 057	5 387	5 063

Source : Ministry of the Interior and Local Development, Tunis - 2003

Table N° 12. Exits by non-resident travellers, by nationality (1998-2002)

Unit one thousand

Nationality	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Algerian	679	602	604	611	711
German	879	1036	1 014	943	617
Austrian	104	139	110	117	79
Belgian	116	131	138	152	122
British	270	263	302	317	256
Danish	23	21	19	17	10
Spanish	68	86	102	87	75
French	711	886	996	1048	884
Dutch	69	68	66	63	49
Italian	326	346	400	409	370
Libyan	803	598	669	988	1260
Moroccan	43	37	36	32	36
Middle East	44	33	28	30	30
Swedish	14	15	24	29	20
Swiss	98	111	119	115	96
U.S.A.	12	14	16	14	11
Other Nationality	431	407	395	405	393
Total	4 691	4 793	5 037	5 377	5 020

Source : Ministry of the Interior and Local Development, Tunis - 2003

Table N° 13. Entries of Tunisians, by means of transport and border post (1998-2002)

Unit : one thousand

Means of transport	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
I. By air	560	565	743	662	651
Tunis - Carthage	444	450	608	522	507
Jerba-Zarzis	39	32	45	50	51
Monastir	63	70	75	79	79
Sfax	8	8	8	6	8
Tozeur	4	2	2	2	2
Tabarka	3	2	2	3	3
Gafsa	-	1	1	1	1
II. Overland	798	687	702	760	1005
Ras Jedir	768	656	661	719	950
Hazoua	2	2	2	2	4
Bouchebka	7	9	11	10	15
Sakiet Sidi Youssef	4	3	4	4	5
Gardimaou	0	0	0	0	0
Tabarka (Maloula)	3	4	4	3	5
Dehiba	-	-	-	-	-
Other Posts	13	13	19	21	24
III. By sea	130	152	163	175	186
Tunis-Goulette	125	150	160	171	181
Bizerte	2	1	0	1	2
Sousse	2	-	2	2	2
Sfax	1	0	1	1	1
Gabes	0	0	0	-	0
Other Posts	1	1	0	0	1
Total : I + II + III	1488	1404	1608	1597	1842

Source : Ministry of the Interior and Local Development, Tunis 2003

Table N° 14. Exits of Tunisians, including non-residents, by country of destination and by means of transport.

Unit : one thousand

Country of destination/year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Algeria	33	39	48	48	63
Germany	49	57	60	60	55
United Kingdom	9	9	9	10	10
Austria	4	3	4	4	4
Belgium	14	15	16	16	16
France	382	407	515	471	474
Netherlands	6	6	5	5	5
Italy	92	107	124	134	132
Libya	788	669	613	748	1014
Morocco	24	22	85	23	20
Middle East	66	75	66	62	65
Switzerland	19	22	25	26	22
Russia	1	1	1	1	1
Other	42	47	61	60	58
Total	1526	1480	1632	1669	1939
Means of transport					
By air	610	653	776	729	714
Overland	816	702	715	784	1062
By sea	100	125	141	156	164
Total	1526	1480	1632	1669	1939
Number of Tunisians					
Non residents			946	590	611

Source : Ministry of the Interior and Local Development, Tunis 2003

Table N° 15. Development of the Tunisian population abroad, by consular district and embassy (2000-2003)

Consular district and embassy	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
C.G.T. Paris	160 395	23	164 062	21.5	165 839	20.9	165 839	19.7
C.T. Nanterre	68 680	9.8	82 296	10.8	82 296	10.4	87 000	10.3
C.T. Strasbourg	12 695	1.8	14 591	1.9	14 981	1.9	15 613	1.8
C.T. Toulouse	9 287	1.3	11 016	1.4	12 165	1.5	13 213	1.6
C.T. Grenoble	29 542	4.2	31 456	4.1	32 562	4.1	33 529	4
C.T. Nice	48 200	6.9	51 533	6.7	53 738	6.8	56 415	6.7
C.G.T. Lyon	50 718	7.3	53 985	7.1	55 156	6.9	55 184	6.5
C.G.T. Marseille	56 944	8.2	61 610	8.1	63 330	8	66 235	7.9
S/Total France	436 461	62.5	470 549	61.6	480 067	60.5	493 028	58.5
C.G.T. Palerme	24 320	3.5	24 514	3.2	24 726	3.1	23 261	2.8
C.T. Rome	7 656	1.1	12 355	1.6	12 873	1.6	14 779	1.7
C.T. Naples	6 200	0.9	6 687	0.9	6 999	0.9	13 222	1.6
C.T. Genoa	12 574	1.8	13 840	1.8	14 670	1.8	18 780	2.2
C.T. Milan	12 249	1.7	21 185	2.8	30 628	3.9	31 000	3.7
S/Total Italy	62 999	9	78 581	10.3	89 896	11.3	101 042	12

Table N° 15. Development of the Tunisian population abroad, by consular district and embassy (2000-2003) (cont.)

C.G.T. Dusseldorf	18 708	2.7	19 225	2.5	19 225	2.4	25 716	3
C.T Hamburg	9 349	1.3	10 689	1.4	11 310	1.4	11 643	1.4
C.T. Munich	10 946	1.6	11 136	1.5	11 745	1.5	12 456	1.5
C.G.T. Berlin	2 972	0.4	3 093	0.4	3 624	0.5	4 110	0.5
S/Total Germany	41 975	6	44 143	5.8	45 904	5.8	53 925	6.4
C.T. Brussels	14 414	2.1	16 305	2.1	16 982	2.1	17 084	2
Amb. Canada	9 308	1.3	10 531	1.4	11 545	1.4	12 347	1.5
C.G.T. Algiers	2 913	0.4	3 079	0.4	4 067	0.5	4 321	0.5
C.T. Annaba	6 766	1	7 136	0.9	6 975	0.9	7 191	0.9
C.T. Tebessa	2 036	0.3	2 152	0.3	2 207	0.3	2 042	0.2
S/Total Algeria	11 715	1.7	12 367	1.6	13 249	1.7	13 554	1.6
C.G.T. Tripoli	38 078	5.5	41 400	5.4	51 198	6.4	57 318	6.8
C.G.T. Benghazi	5 841	0.8	6 351	0.9	2 403	0.3	2 705	0.3
S/Total Libya	43 919	6.3	47 751	6.3	53 601	6.7	60 023	7.1
Amb. Saudi Arabia	16 102	2.3	21 289	2.8	13 188	1.7	19 217	2.3
C.T. Rabat	3 742	0.5	4 000	0.5	4 000	0.5	4 082	0.5
C.T. Damas	1 262	0.2	1 693	0.2	1 964	0.2	1 850	0.2
C.T. Berne	9 462	1.4	6 909	0.9	6 909	0.9	6 909	0.8
C.T. Vienne	4 270	0.6	4 720	0.6	5 057	0.6	5 190	0.6
Ambas. Netherlands	6 388	0.9	6 642	0.9	7 058	0.9	7 058	0.8
Ambas. Sweden	5 206	0.8	5 630	0.7	6 003	0.8	6 156	0.7
Ambas. United Kingdom	2 410	0.3	3 168	0.4	3 293	0.4	3 512	0.4
Ambas. Spain	1 044	0.2	1 290	0.2	1 300	0.2	1 360	0.2
Other European countries	4 446	0.6	4 604	0.6	5 704	0.7	6 396	0.8
Ambas. United Arab Emirates	4 172	0.6	4 172	0.5	5 517	0.7	8 115	1
Ambas. Egypt	1 395	0.2	1 395	0.2	1 500	0.2	1 600	0.2
Ambas. Oman	3 737	0.5	4 105	0.5	3 643	0.5	1 745	0.2
Ambas. Qatar	2 262	0.3	2 262	0.3	2 772	0.3	2 973	0.3
Other Arab countries	3 241	0.5	3 691	0.5	3 653	0.5	3 767	0.4
African countries	623	0.1	630	0.1	955	0.1	1 149	0.1
Asian countries	530	0.1	528	0.1	585	0.1	669	0.1
Australia	156	-	156	-	156	-	620	0.1
USA	6 820	1	6 820	0.9	9 348	1.2	9 800	1.2
Other American countries	49	-	49	-	31	-	33	-
Total	698 108	100	763 980	100	793 880	100	843 204	100
Rate of growth (%)	5.7		9.4		3.9		6.2	

Source : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prepared by Office for Tunisians Abroad/DEI, 2003

**Table N° 16. Tunisian population abroad of working age;
Distribution by levels of employment and unemployment (2002)**

COUNTRY	POPULATION OF WORKING AGE	EMPLOYED	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED	PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED
France	348 528	259 284	74.4	22.1
Italy	75 150	63 870	85.0	10.3
Germany	32 087	19 448	60.6	11.6
Belgium	12 057	8 850	73.4	36.9
SWEDEN	3 716	2 228	60.0	-
SWITZERLAND	4 975	2 147	43.2	-
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	16 599	16 357	98.5	11.4
EUROPE	493 112	372 184	75.5	19.1
LIBYA	46 771	43 103	92.2	21.1
ALGERIA	9 327	8 593	92.1	60.5
SAUDI ARABIA	10 313	2 383	23.1	-
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	3 652	2 506	68.6	1.3
OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES	13 541	9 911	73.2	16.5
ARAB COUNTRIES	83 604	66 496	79.5	24.0
Canada	8 797	5 077	57.7	20.7
USA	7 829	3 206	41.0	-
OTHER COUNTRIES	1 274	1 086	85.2	3.2
TOTAL	594 616	448 049	75.4	19.7

Source : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prepared by Office for Tunisians Abroad/DEI, 2003

Table N° 17. Tunisians working abroad (2000-2003)

Année	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ouvriers et Employés	241 613	60.2	244 962	57.7	296 642	66.2	337 131	63.6
Cadres et Coopérants	42 653	10.6	45 359	10.7	27 091	6	28 860	5.4
Hommes d'affaires et commerçants	23 098	5.8	25 460	6	36 084	8.1	41 400	7.8
Unemployed	93 925	23.4	108 602	25.6	88 232	19.7	122 865	23.2
Total	401 289	100	424 383	100	448 049	100	530 256	100

Source : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, prepared by Office for Tunisians Abroad/DEI

Table N° 18: Remittances by Tunisians resident abroad 1990 - 2003.

Unit : one million Tunisian dinars (TD)

Year	cash		goods		Total in millions
	TD	% of Total	TD	% of Total	TD
1990	442	84.0	84	16.0	526
1991	472	89.6	55	10.4	527
1992	407	80.1	101	19.9	508
1993	450	75.0	150	25.0	600
1994	499	71.7	197	28.3	696
1995	546	76.7	166	23.3	712
1996	592	74.2	206	25.8	798
1997	616	72.8	230	27.2	846
1998	676	74.9	226	25.1	902
1999	732	71.8	288	28.2	1020
2000	810	74.2	281	25.8	1091
2001	1014	76.0	320	24.0	1334
2002	1124	73.9	398	26.1	1522
2003	1216	75.5	395	24.5	1611

Source : Central Bank of Tunisia, 2004

Table N° 19. Entries into France by Tunisians admitted for the purposes of family reunification, by number of families and number of persons (1974-2003)

YEAR	FAMILIES	PERSONNES
1974	2 457	4 347
1975	2 434	3 871
1976	2 555	4 194
1977	2 536	4 101
1978	2 327	3 837
1979	2 116	3 449
1980	1 985	3 380
1981	1 045	3 380
1982	497	4 108
1983	301	4 079
1984	2 104	3 155
1985	1 544	2339
1986	1 477	2 233
1987	2 086	2 413
1988	2 229	2 653
1989	2 444	2 753
1990	2 245	2 780
1991	2 002	2 942
1992	1 797	2 557
1993	1 468	2 055
1994	850	1 182
1995	559	802
1996	608	894
1997	561	841
1998	628	1 029
1999	768	1 373
2000	883	1 644
2001	964	1 872
2002	1 318	2 574
2003	1 418	2 937
TOTAL	46 206	79 774

Source : Office des migrations internationales (France), 2004

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Table N° 20. Entries and exits at border posts

Year	ENTRIES	EXITS	Net exits
1977	2 019 924	2 089 511	69 587
1978	2 187 452	2 285 823	98 371
1979	2 052 221	2 120 543	68 322
1980	2 022 802	2 114 213	91 411
1981	2 233 244	2 271 054	37 810
1982	2 382 295	2 441 460	59 165
1983	2 386 630	2 310 155	-76 475
1984	2 331 132	2 347 847	16 715
1985	2 601 289	2 568 540	-32 749
1986	2 558 179	2 562 607	4 428
1987	2 660 480	2 678 575	18 095
1988	3 320 401	3 214 581	-105 820
1989	4 239 433	4 373 790	134 357
1990	4 999 503	5 149 373	149 870
1991	5 245 793	5 298 714	52 921
1992	5 601 349	5 514 452	-86 897
1993	5 187 190	5 343 885	156 695
1994	4 930 669	5 089 161	158 492
1995	3 880 951	3 922 373	41 422
1996	3 806 160	3 891 549	85 389
1997	4 218 952	4 356 676	137 724
1998	4 388 286	4 675 821	287 535
1999	5 336 774	5 387 880	51 106
2000	5 798 890	5 627 768	-171 122
2001	6 055 713	5 986 126	-69 587
2002	5 821 171	5 833 016	11 845
2003	6 185 774	6 062 009	-123 765
2004	7 234 704	6 737 324	-497 380

Source : Moroccan statistical registers

Table N° 21 Foreigners resident in Morocco, by country of origin
 Situation at end December 2003

ASIA		EUROPE	
AFGHANISTAN	2	SWITZERLAND	382
SAUDI ARABIA	244	ALBANIA	2
ARMENIA	9	Germany	791
AZERBAIDJAN	1	ANDORRA	2
BAHREIN	10	UNITED KINGDOM	712
BANGLADESH	19	Austria	52
BURMA	0	BELARUS	25
BRUNEI	1	BELGIUM	796
CAMBODIA	3	BOSNIA	39
CHINA	637	BULGARIA	420
CYPRUS	12	CROATIA	39
KOREA	143	DENMARK	67
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	5	Spain	3 179
GEORGIA	10	ESTONIA	6
INDIA	431	RUSSIA	617
INDONESIA	63	FINLAND	47
IRAK	689	France	17 175
IRAN	59	GREECE	56
ISRAEL	19	NETHERLANDS	196
JAPAN	209	HUNGARY	25
JORDAN	391	IRELAND	29
KAZAKHSTAN	9	ICELAND	1
KIRGHIZISTAN	3	ITALY	1 370
KUWAIT	51	LITHUANIA	1
LAOS	1	LUXEMBOURG	13
LEBANON	577	MACEDONIE	4
MALAYSIA	40	MALDIVES	4
MOLDAVIA	9	MALTA	2
NEPAL	2	NORWAY	44
OMAN	32	POLAND	161
UZBEKISTAN	1	PORTUGAL	336
PAKISTAN	95	RUMANIA	580
PALESTINE	430	SLOVAKIA	40
PHILIPPINES	301	SLOVENIA	2
QATAR	11	SWEDEN	93
SINGAPOUR	6	CZECH REPUBLIC	25
SRI LANKA	17	UKRAINE	301
SYRIA	1 157	YUGOSLAVIA	48
TAJIKISTAN	2	S /TOTAL	27 682
TAIWAN	7		
THAILAND	96		
TURKEY	394		
VIET NAM	52		
YEMEN	164		
S/TOTAL	6414		

AFRICA		NORTH AMERICA	
SOUTH AFRICA	34		
ALGERIA	11 452	BERMUDA	2
ANGOLA	34	CANADA	288
BAHAMAS	1	COSTA RICA	2
BENIN	214	CUBA	2
BURKINA FASO	390	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	2
BURUNDI	13	UNITED STATES	1 016
CAMEROON	346	GUATEMALA	5
CAP VERDE	12	HAITI	13
CENTRAL AFRICA	139	HONDURAS	1
COMORES	745	JAMAICA	1
CONGO	1 145	MEXICO	35
DEM. REP. CONGO	87	NICARAGUA	3
COTE D'IVOIRE	813	PANAMA	2
DJIBOUTI	185	SALVADOR	3
EGYPT	831	TRINIDAD	2
ERITREA	3	S/TOTAL	1 377
ETHIOPIA	7	SOUTH AMERICA	
GABON	380	ARGENTINIA	22
GAMBIA	6	BRAZIL	52
GHANA	28	CHILI	10
GUINEA	621	COLOMBIA	30
GUINEA BISSAU	64	EQUADOR	3
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	87	GUYANA	2
MAURITIUS	22	PARAGUAY	2
KENYA	20	PERU	12
LIBERIA	50	URUGUAY	6
LIBYA	230	VENEZUELA	15
MADAGASCAR	10	S/TOTAL	154
MALI	576		
MAURITANIA	1 225	PACIFIC	
MOZAMBIQUE	1	AUSTRALIA	36
NAMIBIA	1	FIJI	1
NIGER	51	NEW ZEALAND	14
NIGERIA	410	VANUATU	2
UGANDA		-TOTAL PACIFIC	53
RUANDA	7		
SAO TOME	3	REFUGEES	13
SENEGAL	1268		
SIERRA LEONE	17	OTHER	27
SOMALIA	6		
SUDAN	111	STATELESS	27
TANZANIA	2		
CHAD	270	GRAND TOTAL	59 679
TOGO	138		
TUNISIA	1 876		
ZIMBABWE	1		
S/ TOTAL	23 932		

Source: Administration Générale de la Sûreté Nationale

Table N° 22 Number of foreigners resident in Morocco in 2003, by occupation

Social/professional category	number	%
Unemployed	21 350	35.1
Land worker	615	1.0
Artisan	873	1.4
Artist	177	0.3
Other functions	2 553	4.2
Driver	250	0.4
Trader	1 727	2.8
Director	4 663	7.7
Writer/journalist	83	0.1
Entrepreneur	820	1.3
Student	12 129	19.9
Civil servant	213	0.4
Engineer	2 140	3.5
Investor	677	1.1
Doctor / pharmacist	619	1.0
Armed forces	268	0.4
Labourer	4 694	7.7
Liberal profession	2 624	4.3
Pensioner	3 300	5.4
Special expert	982	1.6
Sportsman /woman	84	0.1
Grand Total	60 841	100.0

Source: DGSN, 2003

Table N° 23 Statistics on cross-border flows in 2002

Year 2002*	EXITS		
	Total	Resident in Morocco	Resident outside Morocco
All routes	5 833 016	1 618 406	4 214 610
Moroccan	3 473 517	1 538 975	1 934 542
Foreigner	2 359 499	79 431	2 280 068
French	933 079	29 888	903 191
German	193 897	5 847	188 050
Spanish	231 427	19 154	212 273
British	141 176	1 256	139 920
Arab	145 805	5 083	140 722
American (USA)	71 086	1 107	69 979
Other	643 029	17 096	625 933
Overland	1 790 799	1 187 583	603 216
Moroccan	1 512 217	1 159 494	352 723
Foreigner	278 582	28 089	250 493
French	76 282	9 571	66 711
German	15 036	401	14 635
Spanish	106 510	14 803	91 707
British	6 616	213	6 403
Arab	2 790	611	2 179
American (USA)	5 235	381	4 854
Other	66 113	2 109	64 004
By sea	1 632 916	61 151	1 571 765
Moroccan	1 187 814	54 430	1 133 384
Foreigner	445 102	6 721	438 381
French	79 855	2 648	77 207
German	63 620	28	63 592
Spanish	75 073	2 350	72 723
British	45 681	64	45 617
Arab	6 676	662	6 014
American (USA)	29 877	56	29 821
Other	144 320	913	143 407
By air	2 409 301	369 672	2 039 629
Moroccan	773 486	325 051	448 435
Foreigner	1 635 815	44 621	1 591 194
French	776 942	17 669	759 273
German	115 241	5 418	109 823
Spanish	49 844	2 001	47 843
British	88 879	979	87 900
Arab	136 339	3 810	132 529
American (USA)	35 974	670	35 304
Other	432 596	14 074	418 522

Table N° 23 Statistics on cross-border flows in 2002 (cont.)

Year 2002*	ENTRIES			NET EXITS/ENTRIES		
	Total	Resident in Morocco	Resident outside Morocco	Total	Resident in Morocco	Resident outside Morocco
All routes	5 821 171	1 627 839	4 193 332	11 845	-9 433	21 278
Moroccan	3 531 111	1 560 046	1 971 065	-57 594	-21 071	-36 523
Foreigner	2 290 060	67 793	2 222 267	69 439	11 638	57 801
French	903 601	26 136	877 465	29 478	3 752	25 726
German	178 255	5 395	172 860	15 642	452	15 190
Spanish	217 318	16 060	201 258	14 109	3 094	11 015
British	147 441	930	146 511	-6 265	326	-6 591
Arab	146 566	3 323	143 243	-761	1 760	-2 521
American (USA)	73 772	927	72 845	-2 686	180	-2 866
Other	623 107	15 022	608 085	19 922	2 074	17 848
Overland	1 821 390	1 228 924	592 466	-30 591	-41 341	10 750
Moroccan	1 572 562	1 203 198	369 364	-60 345	-43 704	-16 641
Foreigner	248 828	25 726	223 102	29 754	2 363	27 391
French	60 509	8 593	51 916	15 773	978	14 795
German	11 948	544	11 404	3 088	-143	3 231
Spanish	106 468	11 939	94 529	42	2 864	-2 822
British	7 339	262	7 077	-723	-49	-674
Arab	3 283	833	2 450	-493	-222	-271
American (USA)	6 152	413	5 739	-917	-32	-885
Other	53 129	3 142	49 987	12 984	-1 033	14 017
By sea	1 677 021	48 154	1 628 867	-44 105	12 997	-57 102
Moroccan	1 301 965	41 963	1 260 002	-114 151	12 467	-126 618
Foreigner	375 056	6 191	368 865	70 046	530	69 516
French	56 890	2 526	54 364	22 965	122	22 843
German	48 656	24	48 632	14 964	4	14 960
Spanish	60 541	2 281	58 260	14 532	69	14 463
British	46 587	99	46 488	-906	-35	-871
Arab	7 175	616	6 559	-499	46	-545
American (USA)	30 150	77	30 073	-273	-21	-252
Other	125 057	568	124 489	19 263	345	18 918
By air	2 322 760	350 761	1 971 999	86 541	18 911	67 630
Moroccan	656 584	314 885	341 699	116 902	10 166	106 736
Foreigner	1 666 176	35 876	1 630 300	-30 361	8 745	-39 106
French	786 202	15 017	771 185	-9 260	2 652	-11 912
German	117 651	4 827	112 824	-2 410	591	-3 001
Spanish	50 309	1 840	48 469	-465	161	-626
British	93 515	569	92 946	-4 636	410	-5 046
Arab	136 108	1 874	134 234	231	1 936	-1 705
American (USA)	37 470	437	37 033	-1 496	233	-1 729
Other	444 921	11 312	433 609	-12 325	2 762	-15 087

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Dept. of Consular and Social Affairs

Table N° 24. Statistics on the Moroccan population abroad

EUROPE		ARAB COUNTRIES		ASIA AND PACIFIC	
FRANCE	1 024 766	LIBYA	120 000	AUSTRALIA	2 500
NETHERLANDS	276 655	ALGERIA	63 000	TURKEY	219
BELGIUM	214 859	TUNISIA	16 414	ISRAEL	177
SPAIN	222 948	SAUDI ARABIA	11 973	JAPAN	183
ITALY	287 000	EGYPT	1 876	PAKISTAN	51
GERMANY	99 000	PALESTINE	213	CHINA	31
GREAT BRITAIN	30 000	LEBANON	473	IRAN	15
SWITZERLAND	8 691	YEMEN	123	TAIWAN	25
SWEDEN	3 781	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	8 359	THAILAND	27
DENMARK	7 800	OMAN	2 910	INDIA	10
FINLAND	1 000	IRAK	830	MALAYSIA	45
AUSTRIA	550	SYRIA	1 278	SOUTH KOREA	15
PORTUGAL	468	KUWAIT	1 000	NEW ZEALAND	200
RUMANIA	200	JORDAN	877	N.CALEDONIA	5
LUXEMBOURG	666	MAURITANIA	1 056	BURNEI DAR SALAM	2
GREECE	600	QATAR	500	PHILIPPINES	2
POLAND	120	BAHREIN	948	BANGLADESH	6
BULGARIA	30	SUDAN	46	INDONESIA	10
IRELAND	70	S/TOTAL	231 663	HONG KONG	1
CZECH REPUBLIC	220	AFRICA		SINGAPORE	3
HUNGARY	46	COTE D'IVOIRE	1 517	S/TOTAL	3 527
SLOVAKIA	5	SENEGAL	919		
CYPRUS	19	GUINEA	116		
RUSSIA	2 409	NIGERIA	10	SUMMARY	
EX-YUGOSLAVIA	21	CENTRAL AFRICA	51	EUROPE	2 185 894
NORWAY	3 970	GABON	417	ARAB COUNTRIES	231 663
S/TOTAL	2 185 894	SOUTH AFRICA	2063	AFRICA	5 355
AMERICAS		NIGER	73	UNITED STATES	155 432
USA	85 000	CHAD	10	ASIA & PACIFIC	3527
CANADA	70 000	KENYA	12	TOTAL	2 581 871
BRAZIL	32	ETHIOPIA	11		
ARGENTINIA	25	MALI	36		
PERU	9	RDC& CONGO BRAZA	80		
VENZUELA	308	CAMEROON	11		
COLOMBIA	23	GUINEA EQUATO	10		
MEXICO		COMORES	8		
GUATEMALA		BURKINA FASSO	7		
HONDURAS		BENIN	4		
SALVADOR	30	S/TOTAL	5 355		
CHILI	4				
URUGUAY	1				
S/TOTAL	155 432				

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
Dept. of Consular and Social Affairs

Table N° 25: Statistics on the migrant Moroccan population in 2002 according to OECD data

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	Number of Moroccans			OTHER MOROCCANS	Status of naturalisation not known
	Foreigners born in Morocco	Born in Morocco Nationals of country of residence	% of naturalised Moroccans	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	
FRANCE	387 654	321 867	45.4	GERMANY	43 250
SPAIN	231 564	82 175	26.2	GIBRALTAR	12 348
NETHERLANDS	79 134	76 685	49.2	JAPAN	195
ITALY	149 414	6 393	4.1	MEXICO	156
BELGIUM	67 423	49 395	42.3	N. ZEALAND	120
USA	21 035	19 255	47.8	BELGIUM	36
CANADA	8 445	17 600	67.6	AUSTRALIA	24
SWITZERLAND	5 429	3 998	42.4	IRELAND	2
SWEDEN	1 530	3 620	70.3	POLAND	1
DENMARK	2 594	2 311	47.1	PORTUGAL	1
NORWAY	1 433	2 776	66.0		
PORTUGAL	695	658	48.6		
AUSTRIA	543	352	39.3		
AUSTRALIA	217	929	81.1		
FINLAND	544	491	47.4		
GREECE	521	281	35.0		
LUXEMBOURG	431	127	22.8		
TURKEY	231	239	50.9		
IRELAND	222	37	14.3		
POLAND	62	93	60.0		
CZECH REPUBLIC	68	36	34.6		
HUNGARY	28	21	42.9		
SLOVAKIA	6	4	40.0		
SUB TOTAL	959 223	589 343	38.1	SUB TOTAL	56133
GRAND TOTAL					1604737

Source : Trends in international migration, OECD, 2003.

Table N° 26 Transfer of funds by Moroccans resident abroad

Unit : one thousand Dirhams

YEAR	CASH	BANK TRANSFER	POSTAL ORDER	TOTAL	GROWTH %
1980	208.6	2 000.8	1 938.2	4 147.6	+12.2
1981	232.4	2 072.7	2 936.9	5 242.0	+26.4
1982	202.4	2 108.2	2 803.9	5 114.5	-2.4
1983	397.3	2 763.0	3 355.1	6 515.4	+27.4
1984	581.5	3 427.6	3 671.6	7 680.7	+17.9
1985	909.8	4 592.5	4 229.9	9 732.2	+26.7
1986	1 059.4	5 317.5	6 353.7	12 730.6	+30.8
1987	1 094.9	6 041.6	6 131.4	13 267.9	+4.2
1988	1 076.5	7 782.8	1 841.1	10 700.4	-19.4
1989	942.0	7 812.0	2 590.1	11 344.1	+6.0
1990	1 568.9	11 706.9	3 261.4	16 537.2	+45.8
1991	2 246.4	11 251.5	3 830.2	17 328.1	+4.8
1992	2 223.3	12 245.3	4 062.1	18 530.7	+6.9
1993	2 248.7	11 947.4	4 019.8	18 215.9	-1.7
1994	2 211.7	11 744.0	2 858.7	16 814.4	-7.7
1995	2 613.9	11 177.1	3 028.9	16 819.9	-
1996	4 495.9	11 539.9	2 838.0	18 873.8	+12.2
1997	4 146.0	10 828.0	3 059.4	18 033.4	-4.5
1998	4 779.7	11 660.5	2 870.7	19 310.9	+7.1
1999	4 205.1	11 509.9	3 286.5	19 001.5	-1.6
2000	6 801.6	13 108.9	3 051.1	22 961.6	+20.8
2001	16 201.2	17 689.8	2 967.1	36 858.1	+60.5
2002	8 947.8	18 912.2	3 847.9	31 707.9	-14.0
2003	9 666.8	21 263.7	3 651.3	34 581.8	+9.1

Source: Office des changes, 2004.

Table N° 27 Transfer of funds by Moroccans resident abroad, by country

Unit : one thousand Dirhams

	1 995	1 996	1 997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
FRANCE	10 806	11 160	10 036	10 373	10 206	10 386	14 974	14 462	15 385
U.E.B.L	1 447	1 520	1 366	1 264	1 075	1 854	1 970	2 073	2 062
NETHERLANDS	954	1 006	860	1 315	1 065	1 607	3 486	2 109	2 032
GERMANY	987	997	939	1 070	960	980	1 924	1 349	1 179
ITALY	725	1 660	1 740	1 916	2 044	2 994	5 864	3 698	4 380
DENMARK	89	93	85	117	103	156	211	176	145
SWEDEN	41	80	43	48	60	60	77	72	84
LIBYA	45	35	43	44	48	34	23	10	10
SAUDI ARABIA	283	371	446	438	432	573	628	654	560
GREAT BRITAIN	192	259	349	393	487	954	1 596	1 293	1 650
USA	129	187	260	311	676	896	2 258	1 874	2 036
SPAIN	235	471	617	787	580	924	1 895	1 957	3 189
SWITZERLAND	237	227	252	324	344	459	581	672	679
E.A.U	433	505	612	528	516	558	628	620	525
OTHER COUNTRIES	219	305	386	385	405	529	743	690	667
TOTAL	16 820	18 874	18 033	19 311	19 002	22 962	36 858	31 708	34 582

Source: Office des changes, 2004.

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