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Adapting residence permits registers in the Maghreb countries to measure international migration flows and stocks



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MEDSTAT – MED-Migr
International migration statistics

***Adapting residence permits registers
in the Maghreb countries to measure
international migration flows and stocks***

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*The views expressed herein are those of the authors. Therefore they do not reflect
any official opinion of the European Commission.*

¹ Section IV, paragraphs 1 and 2 written by Reno Camilleri

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Introduction

Within the framework of MEDSTAT/MED-Migr sub-programme, Mediterranean countries agreed that one action of the second phase of MED-Migr sub-programme (2000-2002) should be dedicated to the development of the residence and work permits systems in order to produce migration data.

A first brief description of the current definitions, legal framework and the residence permits system was presented during the first phase of MED-Migr I².

One main result of the first phase was that many Mediterranean countries never used the residence permits registers as a source for measuring migration flows and stocks. However, this source was identified as an important potential source for producing regular and various international migration statistics.

The second phase of MED-Migr working programme was consequently dedicated to assess the potentialities of this source and to provide technical assistance to the participating countries in order to propose methods and changes for its improvement. Two pilot countries were selected: Egypt and Morocco. However, only Morocco has completely carried out the pilot study.

The main objective of this activity was to develop awareness between the National Statistical Institutes and the General Directorate for Public Security (Ministry of Interior) of the potential value of residence permits systems as a source for producing the various statistics on migration stocks and flows. One has to acknowledge the fact that the institutional cooperation between the NSIs and the GDPS in this domain was developed within the MED-Migr project. In several countries like Algeria, Syria, Morocco and Malta, this cooperation has now been established on a solid base, a development which seemed very difficult some years ago.

In Algeria and Morocco (the pilot country) joint technical committees were set-up and started the work on the basis of the MED-Migr recommendations and technical inputs provided by the experts. Encouraging results have been also achieved thanks to the exchange of experiences and best practices amongst Mediterranean partners, during the specific workshops sessions. Significant progress towards the harmonisation of data sources (at least at a sub-regional level) has been registered.

This report, which is devoted to Maghreb countries, is the result of several missions in these countries, during which a painstaking work produced a detailed analysis of the three residence permit systems and led to the proposal of ways to improve them. It will be noticed that, although Morocco is the only pilot country in Maghreb, the same work that was carried out in this country was also performed in Algeria and, to a lesser extent, in Tunisia.

After a general presentation of the residence permit systems in force (section 1), a technical proposal for the improvement of the residence permit systems in Maghreb countries will be presented (recording of entries, entries, and changes of status, recommended tabulation plan and modalities for its realisation). This will be dealt with in section II. Section III will be devoted to general recommendations and references³. Annexes are in section IV (mainly the proposals of amended application forms that have received approval by the countries).

² International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean Countries: current data sources and statistics available in the countries. D. Pearce, D. Rotolone. Eurostat working papers.3/1998/E/n°20

³ See also the references, including a detailed list of the publications and the documents realised within the framework of MED-Migr activities

SECTION I: Current residence permit systems in the Maghreb countries

This section introduces stay / residence permit systems in the six countries concerned. However, emphasis will be placed on Maghreb countries Algeria; Tunisia and Morocco, which was the pilot country. In these three countries, a close collaboration between the *Directions Générales de la Sûreté Nationale* (DGSN, the National Security Headquarters) and the national statistical Institutes (NSIs) has enabled a detailed analysis of these systems (see Bouchachen, reports concerning his five missions between 2001-2003). It also led to the proposal and final approval of the modalities for their enhancement and harmonisation, which are dealt with in two technical manuals (Bouchachen, Morocco (2002) and Algeria (2003).

1.1 - Residence permit system in Algeria

1.1.1 - Entry and stay of foreigners in Algeria

The entry and stay of foreigners in Algeria are regulated by the dispositions of order n° 66-211 of 21 July 1966.

Entry visas

Subject to international conventions or reciprocal agreements, in order to be admitted to the national territory, all foreigners must have a passport or a travel document (for refugees and stateless people) as well as consular visa, which has a maximum duration of three months.

Foreigners who - after entering Algeria without the required visa or in transit – wish to extend their stay, may obtain a regularisation visa of a maximum duration of three months.

Foreigners who wish to extend their stay on the national territory after the expiry of their visa without setting their residence there may only obtain one extension of their stay for a maximum duration of three months.

Residence in Algeria

Foreigners who wish to extend their stay on the national territory after the expiry of their visa with a view to setting their habitual residence there must have a residence card, which is valid for two years.

1.1.2 - Procedures to be followed in order to obtain a residence permit

When their visa - or its extension – expires, foreigners wishing to stay in Algeria longer must absolutely apply for a residence card. The same applies for foreign nationals who are not required to hold an entry visa, namely Malians, Nigerians, Tunisians and Syrians. After three months, they have to apply for a residence card. This is called «identity certificate» for Maghreb country nationals and «residence certificate» for other country nationals.

Applicants for a residence card must attach the following documents to their application:

- 10 photos and a 50-Algerian-dinar official stamp
- Passport (or travel pass), or, if need be, an extension or regularisation visa
- Expired residence certificate (for a visa extension)
- Work permit (for foreign employees)
- Embassy registration certificate
- Application for the status of refugee or stateless person
- Medical certificate

Other documents can be required from applicants for residence in Algeria according to the reason of their stay.

The permit application is lodged with the *wilaya* of residence; there, the documents are studied and an informed opinion is given; the decision on whether to grant the permit, on the contrary, is made at a central level (DGSN). The permit will be available at the *wilaya* of residence.

Although the visa has a duration of two years, it should be noticed that some country nationals may obtain a permit valid for ten years. This is the case of Tunisian, French and Moroccan citizens.

Children under 18 are not required to hold a residence permit.

The residence application

The residence application (known as identity/residence certificate), is a document written exclusively in Arabic and is composed of three parts (pages). It contains the following information:

Date and place of birth

Marital status

Current nationality

Nationality of origin

Occupation

Reason for extension

For refugees: related documents

For workers: work contract

Date and n° of work permit:.....

Spouse's nationality..... children's nationality

If applicants are accompanied by their family, they should furnish the surname and name of their children (under 18 years of age) and their data and place of birth.

The section for administrative use only contains the list of documents and other proof handed by the foreigner together with the documents themselves, the comments and the opinion of the authority that receives the application, the informed opinion of the wilaya service, the final decision of the DGSN and information on the residence card: N°, Series, Delivered by..., Valid from... to ... and Delivery date.

1.1.3 - Foreigners' exits

In principle, all foreigner residents in Algeria who wish to travel abroad should have a visa issued by the *préfecture* of their place of residence. Foreign residents wishing to emigrate for good should apply for a permanent departure in order to obtain a permanent departure visa.

Basically, all foreign resident crossing the Algerian border is registered by the Border Control Department. The date of exit will be transmitted to the Department of Foreigners and Immigration, since a foreign resident is not supposed to stay abroad for a period exceeding six months.

If, on the contrary, a foreign resident stays abroad for a period exceeding six months, he/she loses his/her right to residence and his/her residence permit is systematically withdrawn. In order to regularise his/her status, this foreigner will have to lodge another residence application.

Moreover, when the residence permit expires, if an extension application has not been lodged, the foreign resident is considered as having exited the country permanently.

Foreign residents may also exit the country following an expulsion. This provision normally involves foreigners who have entered or live in Algeria illegally. Regularisations are virtually non-existent except in rare cases and for well defined reasons, like in the case of foreigners staying in Algeria illegally who secretly marry an Algerian citizen (without an authorisation from the *préfecture*) and who – when their first child is born – apply for a regularisation of their status. Having said that, the regularisation of foreigners who enter Algeria illegally is not normally envisaged.

1.1.4 - Use of documents and data availability

The information available at the DGSN are used to control the entry and stay of foreigners, only a part of the information contained in the residence application as well as in the related documents is processed for statistical purposes. Processing is manual and leads to the drawing of tables concerning the stock of foreigners according to some variables, such as sex, nationality, *wilaya* of residence and occupational sector.

1.2 - The residence permit system in Morocco

1.2.1 - Entry and stay of foreigners in Morocco

The entry and stay of foreigners in Morocco are regulated by several laws and regulations (the annexed mission report contains a detailed list of these texts), which are very old, dating back for the most part to the first half of the 20th century.

It should however be noticed that the recent conventions and agreements signed with various countries supplement these texts. Here, we will mention the regulations concerning migrations (workers) provided for in the new Morocco-European partnership agreement (articles 64 to 68) or again the agreement between Spain and Morocco concerning the circulation of people, the transit and the re-entry of foreigners who entered the country illegally.

Residence in Morocco

People entering Morocco can be divided into two categories: those who are required to hold a visa and those who are not.

A visa is usually granted for one month and may be extended by the police or the *gendarmerie* for up to 3 months. After that, the foreigner wishing to stay in the country must apply for residence with the police. It should be noted that exceptional extensions over 3 months are granted upon duly motivated requests. This happens, for example, for tourists (especially European citizens, pensioners or people suffering from rheumatism) who mainly stay in Marrakech or Agadir for a period usually going from September to March.

Foreigners who are not required to hold a visa and who wish to live in Morocco must lodge a residence application within 15 days upon their entering the country.

As a general rule, residence permits are granted for a duration of one year and are renewable. However, it should be noted that the reciprocity rule (not always complied with, especially by European countries) and the conventions signed with other countries allow citizens to obtain longer residence permits. This is true for Algerian, Tunisian and French nationals, who may be granted a permit valid for as long as 10 years or again Belgians, whose permit may last 5 years. Permits of a duration of 2, 3 or 4 years are also granted to citizens of some other countries.

Stateless people and refugees who wish to settle in Morocco must be recognised as such by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs before being given the opportunity to hold a so-called «travel document valid for 2 years»

As for illegal immigrants, all indexes seem to show that their number is very high, although they elude all counting.

1.2.2 - Procedures to be followed in order to obtain a residence permit

Any foreigner wishing to live in Morocco must lodge a residence application (*demande d'immatriculation*) and provide some proof concerning their reasons for living in the country. As a result

- Investors must submit the following proof: trade register, company status, bank declaration;
- Employees: a work contract;
- Students: declaration of continued education, declaration of scholarship or endorsement of financial costs;
- People wishing to reunite with their family: *Adulaire*⁴ or civil marriage certificate;
- Regulated / freelance professions: authorisation from the State General Secretariat.

⁴ Issued by *adoules*, people accredited by the Moroccan Ministry of Justice to celebrate weddings that are valid from a religious as well as a legal point of view.

The application is lodged with the police of the region where the person wishes to live. The application undergoes scrutiny and then an informed opinion (acceptance, rejection) is given by the Chief of Regional, although the final decision is made at a central level (DGSN).

Residence application

The residence application requires information on applicants themselves as well as on the members of their family:

Information on the applicant:

- Family name and first name
- Sex
- Current nationality
- Nationality of origin
- Date of birth
- Father's and mother's family name
- Current occupation
- Usual occupation
- Address in Morocco
- Date of entry in Morocco
- Passport N°, issue date and validity
- Marital status
- Number of children
- Address abroad
- Work address in Morocco

Information on the members of his/her family (spouse, children)

- Registration N°
- Family name and first name
- Sex
- Date of birth

1.2.3 - Foreigners' exits

Foreign residents who leave Morocco for a given period must hold a re-entry visa. There is no juridical provision regulating this type of visas; therefore, the Regulation Division is entrusted with decision-making powers in this field.

It should be noticed, however, that European residents are not required to hold this visa.

The foreign resident who intends to emigrate permanently must inform the authorities concerned and hand back his / her residence permit.

1.2.4 - Use of documents

It should be emphasised that residence applications are recorded at a regional level and that there is an information system working in a network and connected to all regional posts, through which monthly reports are issued.

It should be noted, however, that the information contained in the residence application is not all recorded, like, for example, the person's sex and his/her arrival date in Morocco. Also, information on family members (spouse and children) are very summary (family name and first name; sex, the registration n° and the date of birth; only the last two data are recorded).

Data are not used by the Division of Regulation and Border Posts in charge of residence permits but by a special department called «*Direction de la police technique et scientifique*» (Technical and Criminal Laboratory Police

Department). They then transmit the list with all the people holding a valid residence permit to the Division of Regulation and Border Posts. A computerised application shows the permits that are being held in abeyance:

- Residence permit have been expired for 6 months and have not been renewed yet
- held in abeyance for less than 6 months
- held in abeyance for over 6 months

1.3 - The residence permits system in Tunisia

1.3.1 - Entry and stay of foreigners in Tunisia

The entry and stay of foreigners in Tunisia are regulated by law n° 7 of 8 March 1968 and the order of 22 June 1968.

Residence in Tunisia

Foreigners wishing to extend their stay in Tunisia for a period exceeding the validity of their visa (over three months or over six intermittent months during the same year) must hold a residence visa. There are two types of residence visas: the temporary residence visa (VRT), which enables the granting of a temporary residence permit (CRT); and the ordinary residence visa (VRO), which enables the granting of an ordinary residence permit (CRO).

- The VRT can be issued for those foreigners who do not wish to live in Tunisia permanently or who have been refused a VRO by the authorities concerned.

Any foreigner who has been refused a VRT must leave the Tunisian territory within the times under threat of being taken back to the border (with the authorisation of the Director General of National Security) and penalties provided for by law (prison sentences from one to six months and fines ranging from 6 to 20 Tunisian dinars).

The VRT has the same duration as those documents on the basis of which the visa was delivered. This duration, however, cannot exceed one year, except in cases where a special authorisation is granted by the Ministry of the Interior. This authorisation may extend the duration of a VRT to 2 years. The VRT is renewable.

It should be noted that the VRT specifies the number of authorised journeys abroad.

- The VRO may be delivered to:
 - foreigners temporarily living in Tunisia for an uninterrupted period of five years
 - foreign wives of Tunisian citizens
 - foreigners with Tunisian children
 - foreigners who have rendered services to the Tunisian nation

In case a VRO is denied by the authority concerned, the foreigner is under the obligation to leave Tunisia under threat of expulsion. In some instances, however, that foreigner may obtain a VRT.

Any Tunisian citizen who hosts - or rents accommodation to – a foreigner must inform the police station of his/her place of residence within 48 hours.

Residence permits

Any foreigner over 16 living in Tunisia must hold a residence permit. Foreigners' children must hold a permit of the same type as their parents.

There are two types of residence permits: temporary residence permits (CRT) and ordinary residence permits (CRO).

- The CRT is delivered to foreigners holding a VRT. The duration of a CRT cannot exceed that of the VRT. The CRT may be renewed only if the foreigner concerned has a new VRT. The CRT can be withdrawn if the foreigner does not meet the conditions required for eligibility. When his/her CRT is withdrawn, the foreigner must leave the country within eight days.

-The CRO is delivered to foreigners holding a VRO as well as those who were born in Tunisia and have lived there uninterruptedly. The CRO has a duration of two years and it can be renewed.

The CRO is withdrawn from foreigners against whom an expulsion measure has been taken or when they no longer meet the conditions required for eligibility. When his/her CRO is withdrawn, the foreigner must leave the country within eight days.

The CRO is delivered by the DGSN and shows all the foreigner's identity details, together with his/her occupation and address.

Furthermore, it should be noted that – by way of exception – investors in Tunisia may benefit from a visa valid for five years; Moroccans, Algerian and French citizens, on the contrary, may obtain a visa valid for 10 years.

1.3.2 - Procedures to be followed in order to obtain a residence permit/visa

Foreigners wishing to live in Tunisia must lodge their application for a residence permit at the police station of their place of residence, where the application is analysed, before being transmitted to the DGSN together with an informed opinion. The final decision is taken at a central level.

In addition to the passport (or travel document, as the case may be), photos and official stamps, the other documents required are essentially:

- proof that the foreigner has entered Tunisia legally
- proof of a source of income
- if the foreigner wishes to perform a profession, a business activity, study or other proof of a work contract or an authorisation issued by the ministry concerned are required.

The residence permit/visa application

The residence permit application contains some very useful information in order to identify the foreign person's origin, nationality and place of birth, together with the duration of and reason for the stay, the date of his/her first entry in Tunisia and the end of his/her stay. It also contains the foreigner's demographic (sex, age, marital status and number of children) and professional (occupation in Tunisia) characteristics.

Information on the foreigner's spouse and children under 16 is included, although it is rather brief. As for the spouse, only his/her nationality appears, whereas the only required information on the children is their date of birth.

At a first glance, this application (in annexe) seems to have been designed for an automatic recording and exploitation. However, it soon became apparent that the cells provided for coding only concerned the recording of information concerning the foreigner's identification:

- family and first names (of the foreigner, his/her father, mother, spouse and children),
- his/her date of birth, together with his/her father's and mother's.

No cell is provided for coding the duration of the foreigner's stay, his/her nationality or again his/her occupation.

On the back of the application, however, in the section for administrative use only, there are some cells devoted for coding the date of the first entry in Tunisia, as well as the foreigner's nationality, his/her father's, mother's and spouse's nationality and the end of his/her stay.

The reason for stay only envisages four options: tourism, work, medical treatment and study.

The application does not specify whether it is being made for the first time or whether it is an extension of the stay.

1.3.3 - Foreigners' exits

Foreigners living in Tunisia on a temporary or permanent basis and wishing to travel abroad must hold an exit visa, which is issued by the DGSN. The Ministry of the Interior can however exempt some foreigners from this obligation.

Foreign residents that have spent over six months abroad without a re-entry visa lose their right to ordinary residence in Tunisia. This visa, which is only delivered to foreigners permanently living in Tunisia, cannot be used after its expiry date. It cannot last more than one year and cannot be renewed when the foreigner is abroad. Foreigners wishing to leave the Tunisian territory permanently must inform the authorities concerned and hand back their residence permit.

1.3.4 - Use of the documents

The information collected are classified in some records and are essentially used for administrative purposes as well as for an individual monitoring and control of foreigners' entries and stays. It should be noted, however, that a manual exploitation of some data produces a foreigner stock according to their nationality. These data are used internally and are not made public.

1.4 - Comparative overview of residence permit systems in Maghreb countries

Except for some formal aspects, residence permit systems in Maghreb countries are actually quite uniform. This uniformity derives from some historical and geographical requirements upon which we shall not dwell here. We will just remark that, for reasons linked to their common history and their geographical proximity, the structure of the foreign population living in each of these countries is characterised by the predominant number of French and Maghreb country nationals; also, a new phenomenon like illegal immigration or the stay of illegal foreigners has appeared and evolved in these countries in an almost identical fashion. These countries share several preoccupations and even more other concerns that inevitably shape their attitude and their philosophy on how to receive foreigners on their territory.

These preoccupations are mostly of an administrative nature, concerning individual control; therefore, statistical analysis - however undeniably important in this respect - is still made to play a secondary role in the systems regulating the reception and the stay of foreigners in Maghreb. However, it should be noticed that in Morocco, as opposed to Algeria and Tunisia, where records on foreigners are still processed manually, this computerised system - which anyway still cannot measure migration phenomena according to the provisions required - should produce some relatively sophisticated statistical analyses.

Also, the study of the various information tools used in the three countries during the whole process involving the reception and the stay of foreigners has shed light on the basic similarities among the potentials and the limitations of the existing residence permit systems.

Thus, within the general framework of an eventually harmonised system, the individual consideration of each situation - advocated to enhance the potential of each country - nevertheless requires a set of core information to be shared by all the countries involved. In this way, the most important information providing the required data on migrant flows and stocks will be available.

In the same way, as for the technical limitations of the different systems, a similar solution is suggested: strengthening institutional co-operation between the DGSNs and the NSIs. A constant institutional co-operation would not only deal with preoccupations concerning the improvement of residence permit systems, but also it would also guarantee the continued production and dissemination of the resulting migration statistics.

The hard core of common information shared by the three countries is often found in only one document: «the residence permit application», which is filled in by each foreigner wishing to live in Maghreb. In some instances, the use of the associated documents required by the authorities turn out to be very useful to remedy some deficiencies.

In this way, in addition to very useful demographic (sex, age, etc.) and socio-professional (occupation, activity, etc.) information on foreigners, the three systems can provide some key elements to measure and analyse migrations:

- The date of entry in the country
- The reason for the stay
- The expected duration of the stay
- The country of birth
- The nationality
- The nationality of origin

Since the introduction of the improvements required called for a preliminary pedagogical work, a technical manual has been prepared to serve as a basic document for interinstitutional operations. This document presents the fundamental elements -both in conceptual and in practical terms – to be considered for measuring the different migration phenomena.

SECTION II: Adapting residence permits systems in the Maghreb region in order to produce harmonised migration statistics

This section primarily emphasises the procedures to be followed and the precautions to be taken in the keeping of data on different phenomena concerning these systems, such as: foreigners' entries, foreigners' exits, foreigners' stocks and foreigners' changes of status. After that, a synoptic tabulation plan of the data on these phenomena will be presented. Finally, practical modalities to implement the whole set of recommended actions will be illustrated.

The improvements introduced were aimed at harmonising these systems and adapting them for the production of migration statistics in accordance with international recommendations in this field. These recommendations deal with the definition of the migrant and of categories of foreigners who are included in the framework of international migrations.

1 - Definitions⁵

A distinction must be drawn between the notion of international visitors and the one of international migrants. The international migrant is defined by the change of his/her country of usual residence, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the migrant's new country of usual residence.

In this respect, the time factor plays an important role. We can therefore distinguish *the long-term migrant* from *the short-term migrant*. The long-term international migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for a period of at least one year (12 months). The short-term international migrant, on the contrary, is a person who moves to a country other than that of his/her usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than one year (12 months). The country of usual residence of the short-term migrant is the country of destination during the period he / she lives there. It should nonetheless be noted that if the movement is for purposes of recreation, holiday, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage, the traveller cannot be considered as having changed his / her place of usual residence.

The categories of foreigners included within the framework of international migrations are foreigners entering the country as students; trainees; migrant workers; international civil servants; refugees; those entering the country to marry a resident, live with their relatives or to benefit from provisions authorising a free establishment in the destination country.

For those categories of foreigners, entries are sanctioned by the State of the receiving country, which grants them a specific status. As for some types of asylum-seekers and some foreigners who do not comply with the rules of entry of the receiving country (who can therefore be expelled), their entry in that country might not be sanctioned by the State of the receiving country. Despite their peculiarity, these people might form a sizeable portion of the foreign population in the host country and their stay, which meets a temporary need, might last a long time.

In order to use and interpret the statistics coming from an administrative source in a correct way, it is necessary to know in detail the procedures used to obtain them. This is being done by referring to the residence permits system of six selected countries.

2 - Limitations in the use of residence permits for migration statistics purposes

Residence permits are used to control the entry and stay of foreigners on the national territory. The statistics generated from this source come under a form that is linked to the formalities regulating the foreigners' entry and stay. Basically, they reflect the number of stay permits granted.

The procedures regulating the issuance of residence permits require that the permits granted to newcomers be identifiable; their number can therefore be used as an indicator of the inflow of foreign migrants. However, since these residence permits are not only delivered to newly admitted foreigners but also to those who have already been living in the country for some time, it becomes necessary to contemplate an appropriate method to establish the difference between the two.

⁵ See also UN international recommendations in annex

The data deriving from the granting of a residence permit can illustrate the number of newly admitted foreigners during a given year by classifying them by category and length of the permit.

However, except for the information concerning their expiry date, these permits do not give any indication on the emigration of foreigners. Consequently, it is usually not possible to derive indications on the number of foreigners who are legally in the country at a given moment. If one may assume the probable duration of stay from the length of the permit granted, it must be noted that some residents (who hold a permit valid for several years) might leave the country before their permit expires.

Although information on the duration of stay (short- or long-term) is collected at the foreigners' arrival (residence application), it would be more prudent to consider it fundamentally as a prospect. It is also important to be able to use other information sources in addition to the length of the residence permit, such as work permits, visas or any other document limiting the duration of the stay. This information could give an idea of the probable duration of stay of any foreigner whose entry is controlled or regulated. One could also try to control the movements of foreign residents by having them fill in a brief form at the border.

Asylum-seekers constitute a very special category of foreigners' entries. Until the host country does not process the asylum applications lodged by foreigners, their status remains rather ill defined. In fact, neither the authorities concerned nor asylum-seekers themselves could determine the probable duration of stay, which anyway cannot depend solely on the asylum-seekers' intentions. As the processing time of asylum applications may take several years and asylum-seekers are usually allowed to stay in the host country while waiting, they can in fact reside in the country for quite a long time while still being undefined migrants. Asylum-seekers who stay in the host country for more than a year, when possible, should be registered together with international migrants.

However, in most countries, data on asylum-seekers are collected only by the agency charged with processing and accepting asylum applications and asylum-seekers are considered as a category apart, absolutely separate from other international migrants. Once asylum-seekers are granted a refugee status or a residence status for humanitarian reasons, their inclusion in global statistics on international migrations is justified and should be made as a matter of course.

Just like statistics on illegal migrants, those on asylum-seekers, when available, should be collected and mentioned separately - at least as an indication - in the statistics concerning foreign residents, specifying of course the source, the quality of the data, etc.

3 - Entries of foreigners: the use of the residence application form in the Maghreb region

Considering the information contained in it, the residence application – filled in by any foreigner wishing to live in Maghreb - is the basic document for collecting data regarding the entries of foreign residents into Maghreb countries, including their demographic and socio-professional characteristics. But, when examining this form and related documents, it appears that some variables that are indispensable to identify migrants as well as the reason for their stay and the duration of stay are not pre-coded, which hinders their correct statistical use.

Although it is true that, in order to record migrations, some variables are more important than others, it would still be desirable to record all the available information, at least to allow the DGSNs of Maghreb countries to benefit from the total information available and – when necessary – perform some advanced statistical analyses. In this way, all the variables would be processed on an equal footing as far as data coding and capture go; the tabulation plan, on the other hand, will only include data relating to the recording of migrations.

In particular, it appears that essential data have been precoded everywhere (for further details, please refer to the mission reports). The information concerned is:

- Nationality
- Place of birth
- Date of entry in the country
- Expected duration of the stay
- Reason for the stay, etc.

The fundamental question that distinguishes first-time applicants' from those who only wish to renew their permit has been better specified.

Thus, a proposal for a « new » reviewed and precoded application has been made for each country (see the pilot application form proposal in the annexes), taking into account the existing application form and other related documents for obtaining the residence permit. This «new» application was designed so that its use would not clash with the already existing organisation of the residence permit system in each of these countries.

4 - The recording of exits

Among the foreigners' exits considered here, there are the departures of foreigners who intend to stay abroad for at least one year. Although it is very difficult - if not impossible - to register these departures in an accurate way, it has to be noted that the implementation of some procedures should make it possible to deal with them in a better way.

In principle, every foreign resident willing to leave the host country for good is required to hand back his/her residence permit in order to notify his / her departure. In practice, this is not always the case.

Therefore, in case of non-renewal of the permit within the legal time limit, it is possible to compare the expiry date of the permit with the expected date of departure (see the question on the intended duration of stay):

- If these two dates coincide, one can consider that the person has gone back to his / her country for good.
- If the expected date of departure is still far, the person will be considered as an emigrant if he / she has not renewed his / her permit in the six months following the expiry date of the permit.

Some interesting complementary indications may also be drawn from the official documents given by the resident when he or she lodges his or her residence application. Thus, for example:

- the expiry date of the work contract or the end of the mission of an international civil servant may indicate that the foreigner has left the country for a long period
- the end of a training period or study term may also indicate that the foreign person has gone abroad for a long period

It would be even wiser to include a simple form at the border posts that would be directed exclusively at foreign residents crossing the border. The aim of this form is to know the reason for the foreign resident's departure and the intended duration of his / her stay abroad. For this reason, co-ordination between border and regulation services of the DGSN is necessary.

Form: Foreigner exiting after having resided for more than three months

Year:

Family name:	
First name:	
Residence card N°
Serial N°
Visa N°
Born on	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year
Nationality:	UUU
Date of entry in the country	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year
Duration of stay abroad 1. One year or more 2. More than six months and less than a year 3. Less than six months	U
Reason for departure 1. Expiry of the permit or visa 2. Resignation of the contract 3. Renunciation to reside in the country 4. Other, specify:.....	U

Once this form is filled in at the border, it should be transmitted from the Border Control Division to the Regulation Division, which will use it to determine whether the foreign resident crossing the border wishes to stay abroad for a short or a long period of time (over one year).

Furthermore, the Regulation Division has information on these foreigners, who can therefore be classified according to their status (student, trainee, migrant workers, international civil servants, free establishment, settlement, humanitarian reasons); the actual duration of stay in the country, etc.

This form has been designed following some considerations concerning its convenience and simplicity (it may be filled in rapidly by any foreign resident, in the time required by the police to check his / her passport). The information drawn, although it may not be perfect, shows some degree of reliability⁶ and should make it possible to make reasonable corrections to the stock of migrants in the country.

Moreover, it should be stressed that the deaths of foreign residents should amount to definitive exits and therefore they should be processed as such.

5 - Changes of status

Foreigners classified under certain categories of migrants or simply travellers have the possibility to change their status. In some countries, illegal migrants may regularise their situation.

These changes of status should be considered when measuring the number of long-term foreign migrants. The changes to be considered are those which result in:

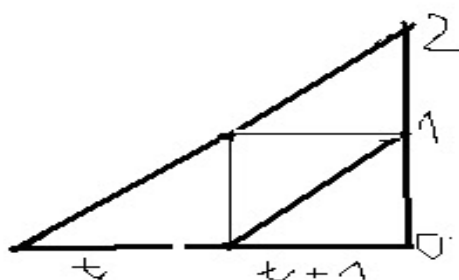
- a short-term migrant becoming a long-term foreign migrant;
- a foreigner originally admitted under a different category to the one of migrant (border workers, transit workers, tourists, day visitors, business travellers, diplomatic personnel, military personnel) becoming a long-term foreign migrant;
- a foreigner who entered the country illegally becoming a long-term foreign migrant.

In principle, all the foreigners whose situation changes (or is regularised) should be classified by their year of arrival, so that the number of short-term migrants, non-migrants, or illegal migrants who become long-term migrants may be added to the number of long-term migrants of the previous years. However, in practice, the adjustment is usually done mainly for the year(s) previous to the change of status of a specific group. Thus, except for regularisations, the changes to be considered are those through which a residence permit lasting few months is extended, so that the total duration of the authorised stay is of at least one year.

One can therefore adjust figures with accuracy if the flow of foreigners arriving in a country as non-migrants or short-term migrants in a given year is monitored over a period of two years. In order to consider the changes of status to adjust the number of long-term foreign immigrants registered during the 'year t', one should consider all the arrivals during that year t relating to foreigners who should originally stay less than one year and then determine those of them who change their status during the year t or the year t+1 and thus end up staying in the country for at least one year.

The following scheme outlines the flow of foreigners arriving in the country as non-migrants or short-term migrants during the year t (from 1st January to 31st December). If they change their status during that year or during the year t+1, thus ending up staying in the country for at least one year, they must be registered as long-term immigrants during the year t and added to the arrivals of long-term foreign immigrants registered during the year t.

⁶ The declaration made by the migrant him/herself is the privileged source to register emigrants. However, it may be influenced by the juridical constraints incurred by the foreigner entering the country of departure. A visa or permit that has already expired or that will expire shortly can also lead to the assumption that a foreigner leaving will probably not come back soon. However, the value of this indicator does not only depend on the foreigner's intentions, but also on the possibilities to renew his / her visa or permit or to obtain one from abroad. In the same way, the expiry or the breaking of foreign migrant's work contract may indicate that this migrant is likely to leave the country for a long period. The effective duration of his / her absence will however depend on how easy it will be for him / her to obtain a new contract of the same type.



These foreigners changing their status must be classified according to the new categories. In this way, for example, a foreign tourist who marries a person with the nationality of the host country and therefore acquires the migrant status should be classified under the category corresponding to family reunification or formation.

Moreover, it should be noted that some changes of status might lead to a change of the category under which a foreigner is classified, without anyway causing repercussions on the number of long-term immigrants. This, for example, is the case of students admitted in the country for a period of one year who then marry a national of the host country and consequently obtain permits of an unlimited duration. These students will be classified under the «family reunification or formation» category. However, since the initial duration of their stay was of one year (and that they were already classified as long-term immigrants), their number should obviously not be added to the number of long-term migrants counted in the same year t , in order to avoid double counting. This is to point out that only those people whose stay was initially supposed to last less than one year and who change their status (to become long-term immigrants) should be added to the count of long-term immigrants.

The changes of status should lead to an adjustment of the data already recorded for the previous year. Sometimes, these adjustments should be made retrospectively for several years previously (cases of regularisation of people who had arrived in the country several years before their regularisation).

6 - Tabulation plan

On the basis of what has been said above, the information thus collected could be summarised and presented under the form of statistical tables, as shown below. The variables coming directly from the use of residence permits can be derived easily, whereas the others - like those referring to illegal migrants and other categories – are mentioned here only indicatively.

1. Entries of foreigners (and entries of dependants who do not hold an individual residence permit)

1.1. Entries of foreign migrants per year, according to their status or reason for admittance (determined in the receiving country) and intended duration of stay

Year :

Reason for entry	Less than one year	One year or more (limited duration)	Unlimited duration	Uncertain or unknown duration	Total number of entries
-Student -Trainee -Dependants					
- Migrant workers - International civil servants - Dependants					
- Family reunification or formation					
- Free establishment - Dependants					
Settlement - Professional reasons - Family reunification - Entrepreneur and investors - Retirees - Ancestral ties - Dependants					
Regularisation of status					
Total					

When possible, entries for humanitarian reasons as well as refused entries could be added to this list of reasons for entry.

Year :

Reason for entry	Less than one year	One year or more (limited duration)	Unlimited duration	Uncertain or unknown duration	Total number of entries
Humanitarian reasons - Refugees - Asylum-seekers - Temporary protection - Others					
Refused entries					
Total					

1.2. Migrants' entries according to their sex and nationality

Year :

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
N1			
N2			
....			
Ni			
.....			
Nn			
Total			

1.3. Migrants' entries according to their sex and country of birth

Year :

Country of birth	Male	Female	Total
P1			
P2			
....			
Pi			
.....			
Pn			
Total			

1.4. Migrants' entries according to their sex, age group and nationality

Year :

Nationality and age groups in years	Male	Female	Total
Nationality n° 1			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
.....			
Nationality i.			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
.....			
Nationality n			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
Total			

1.5. Migrants' entries according to their sex, marital status and nationality

Year :

Nationality	Single			Married			Divorced			Widow (er)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
N1												
N2												
....												
Ni												
.....												
Nn												
Total												

1.6. Migrants' entries classified by sex, age group and length of the validity of their current visa or residence permit

Year :

Age in years	3 months to less than one year	1 year	2 years	9 years	10 years	Total
0-4							
Male							
Female							
Total							
5-9							
Male							
Female							
Total							
10-14							
Male							
Female							
Total							
15-19							
Male							
Female							
Total							
20-24							
Male							
Female							
Total							
25-29							
Male							
Female							
Total							
....							
60-64							
Male							
Female							
Total							
65-69							
Male							
Female							
Total							
70-74							
Male							
Female							
Total							
75-80							
Male							
Female							
Total							
85 and over							
Male							
Female							
Total							
Total							

1.7. Migrants' entries according to their sex, nationality and length of the validity of their current visa or residence permit.

Year :

Nationality and sex	3 months to less than one year	1 year	2 years	9 years	10 years	Total
N1							
Male							
Female							
Total							
....							
Ni							
Male							
Female							
Total							
.....							
Nn							
Male							
Female							
Total							
Total							

1.8. Foreigners allowed to work by sex, age group and current occupation.

Year :

Occupation and age in years	Male	Female	Total
P1			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65 and over			
.....			
Pi			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65 and over			
.....			
Pn			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65 and over			
Total			

2. Exits of foreigners (and of dependants who do not hold an individual residence permit)

2.1. The exits of international migrant foreigners who intend to stay abroad for a year or more according to their status and their reason for departure

Year :

Current status	Expiry of the visa or permit	Resignation of the contract	Renunciation to reside in the country	Other	Total number of exits
-Student -Trainee -Dependants					
- Migrant workers - International civil servants - Dependants					
-Free establishment - Dependants					
- Settlement - Dependants					
Total					

Year :

Current status	Total number of exits
Humanitarian reasons - Refugees - Asylum-seekers - Temporary protection - Others	
Expelled foreigners	

2.2. Migrants' exits classified by sex and nationality

Year :

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
N1			
N2			
....			
Ni			
.....			
Nn			
Total			

2.3. Migrants' exits classified by sex and country of birth

Year :

Country of birth	Male	Female	Total
P1			
P2			
....			
Pi			
.....			
Pn			
Total			

2.4. Migrants' exits classified by sex, marital status and nationality

Year :

Nationality	Single			Married			Divorced			Widow (er)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
N1												
N2												
....												
Ni												
.....												
Nn												
Total												

2.5. Migrants' exits classified by sex, age and nationality

Year :

Nationality and age groups in years	Male	Female	Total
Nationality n° 1			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
.....			
Nationality i.			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
.....			
Nationality n			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
....			
55-59			
60-64			
65-69			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
Total			

2.6. Migrants' exits according to their sex, marital status and nationality

Year :

Nationality	Single			Married			Divorced			Widow (er)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
N1												
N2												
....												
Ni												
.....												
Nn												
Total												

2.7. Foreigners leaving the country classified by sex, nationality and duration of stay in the country of departure

Year :

Nationality and sex	3 months to less than one year	1 year	2 years	10 years	More than 10 years	Total
N1							
Male							
Female							
Total							
N2							
Male							
Female							
Total							
....							
Ni							
Male							
Female							
Total							
.....							
Nn							
Male							
Female							
Total							
Total							

2.8. Deaths

The deaths of foreign residents must be treated as permanent exits, but, due to the scarcity of their actual numbers, they could not form the basis of a specific tabulation. Also, in the record of resident foreigners, it would be vital to include a column indicating permanent exits (definitive departures abroad) as well as foreigners' deaths, which should be removed from foreigners' stock statistics.

3. Changes of status:

3.1. Foreigners who have changed their status according to new status and intended duration of stay

Foreigners who have changed their status according to new status and intended duration of stay

Period :

New status	Previous status	Less than one year	One year or more (limited duration)	Unlimited duration	Uncertain or unknown duration	Total number of changes of status
- Student	Long term					
	Other					
- Trainee	Long term					
	Other					
- Dependants	Long term					
	Other					
- Migrant workers	Long term					
	Other					
- International civil servants	Long term					
	Other					
- Dependants	Long term					
	Other					
- Family reunification or formation	Long term					
	Other					
-Free establishment	Long term					
	Other					
- Dependants	Long term					
	Other					
Settlement	Long term					
	Other					
- Professional reasons	Long term					
	Other					
- Family reunification	Long term					
	Other					
- Entrepreneur and investors	Long term					
	Other					
- Retirees	Long term					
	Other					
- Ancestral ties	Long term					
	Other					
- Dependants	Long term					
	Other					
Regularisation of status	Long term					
	Other					
Total	Long term					
	Other					

4. Stock of resident foreigners (including dependants who do not hold an individual residence permit)

In principle, some more or less precise data on the stock of resident foreigners can be supplied by the DGSN any-time, provided that all the information available on the foreigners are rapidly and systematically used to update records on resident foreigners. This updating concerns:

- i. the adding of new entries of foreign resident
- ii. the removal of foreign emigrants (exits for a period of at least one year)
- iii. the removal of dead foreigners
- iv. the updating of foreigners' statuses in case of change of status

However, for convenience's sake, it is proposed to publish stock statistics on an annual basis. The data on the stock of foreigners as of 1st January of the year t would equal the data on the stock as of 1st January of the year t-1, updated by adding the inflows during the year t-1 and by deducting the outflows during the year t-1 and the death flows during the year t-1. The changes of status during the year t-1 should lead to an updating of the records in this direction.

Stock (as of 1/1/t) = Stock (as of 1/1/t-1) + Entries (during t-1) – Exits (during t-1) - Deaths (during t-1).

The stocks of resident foreigners will be summarised and presented as tables, as follows:

4.1. Distribution of the stock of migrant foreigners according to their status or reason for admittance (determined in the host country) and the intended duration of stay.

1/1/Year

Reason for entry	Less than one year	One year or more (limited duration)	Unlimited duration	Uncertain or unknown duration	Total number of en- tries
- Student - Trainee - Dependants					
- Migrant workers - International civil servants - Dependants					
- Family reunification or formation					
- Free establishment - Dependants					
Settlement - Professional reasons - Family reunification - Entrepreneur and in- vestors - Retirees - Ancestral ties - Dependants					
Regularisation of sta- tus					
Total					

When possible, entries for humanitarian reasons as well as refused entries could be added to this list of reasons for entry.

1/1/Year

Reason for entry	Less than one year	One year or more (limited duration)	Unlimited duration	Uncertain or unknown duration	Total number of en- tries
Humanitarian reasons - Refugees - Asylum-seekers - Temporary protection - Others					
Refused entries					
Total					

4.2. Stock of foreigners according to their sex and nationality

1/1/Year

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
N1			
N2			
....			
Ni			
.....			
Nn			
Total			

4.3. Stock of foreigners according to their sex and their country of birth

1/1/Year

Nationality	Male	Female	Total
P1			
P2			
....			
Pi			
.....			
Pn			
Total			

4.4. Stock of foreigners according to their sex, age group and nationality

1/1/Year

Nationality and age groups in years	Male	Female	Total
Nationality n° 1			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
....			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
.....			
Nationality i			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
....			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
.....			
Nationality n			
0-4			
5-9			
10-14			
....			
70-74			
75-80			
85 and over			
Total			

4.5. Stock of foreigners according to their sex, marital status and nationality

1/1/Year

Nationality	Single			Married			Divorced			Widow (er)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
N1												
N2												
....												
Ni												
.....												
Nn												
Total												

4.6. Stock of foreigners classified by sex, age group and the length of the validity of their current visa or residence permit.

1/1/Year

Age in years	3 months to less than one year	1 year	2 years	9 years	10 years	Total
0-4							
Male							
Female							
Total							
5-9							
Male							
Female							
Total							
10-14							
Male							
Female							
Total							
....							
70-74							
Male							
Female							
Total							
75-80							
Male							
Female							
Total							
85 and over							
Male							
Female							
Total							
Total							

4.7. Stock of foreigners according to their sex, nationality and length of the validity of their visa or residence permit

1/1/Year

Nationality and sex	3 months to less than one year	1 year	2 years	9 years	10 years	Total
N1							
Male							
Female							
Total							
N2							
Male							
Female							
Total							
....							
Ni							
Male							
Female							
Total							
.....							
Nn							
Male							
Female							
Total							
Total							

4.8. Stock of foreigners allowed to work by sex, age group and current occupation

1/1/Year

Occupation and age in years	Male	Female	Total
P1			
15-19			
....			
65 and over			
.....			
Pi			
15-19			
....			
65 and over			
.....			
Pn			
15-19			
....			
65 and over			
Total			

7 - For the establishment of a mixed commission: General Directorate for Public Security and National Statistical Institutes

This report has aimed to describe in detail the procedures to be followed for the establishment of an efficient system of residence permits, which will primarily meet the needs of the DGSNs of Maghreb countries. Thanks to a systematic and regular use of the data available to it, this agency (the DGSN) will therefore be informed of the situation of foreigners residing in the country and follow the trend of their evolution according to a vast array of variables like, in particular, the nationality, the duration and the reason for their stay. Furthermore, the registered and computerised information will form an easy-to-access archive, which could be used for statistical as well as for administrative purposes. The various enquiries on a given aspect of a category (or several categories) of the foreign population could be answered with the greatest reliability required. There is no need to resort to different files and proceed with manual counts, which – especially in case of urgency -- might be corrupted by errors.

The crossing of variables (see the tabulation plan) enables a detailed analysis of the demographic and socio-professional structures of the foreign population in its entirety or also by nationality, country of birth or reason for stay in the country.

The statistical and exhaustive use of the residence permits system is all the more appropriate since there are several signs indicating that Maghreb is now becoming an immigration region too. The relatively considerable immigrant inflows call for a computerised data processing system to avoid manual processing, whose correct execution becomes more difficult as the number of foreigners increases.

In this regard, inter-institutional collaboration (between the NSI and the DGSN) is vital. This collaboration should be realised through the establishment of a *mixed working commission* composed of statisticians and experts from NSIs and technicians from DGSN.

This commission shall be involved in:

- devising a « new » residence application;
- setting up a systematic data capture system of the form concerning the entries of foreigners and possibly of data regarding other categories of foreigners not included in this form;
- creating a filing system of the following records;
- setting up the necessary software enabling records updating (exits, entries, deaths, changes of status) ;

- setting up software enabling data tabulation according to the tabulation plan presented above; some supplementary tables may be included according to the needs of the DGSN.
- set up a system for the automatic capture of the data in these new forms (permit application) concerning foreigners' entries and possibly data on other categories of foreigners not concerned by these forms;
- conceive and set up computer programmes for the regular updating of foreigners' records (exits, entries, deaths, changes of status);
- create computer programmes for the tabulation of data according to the plan de tabulation presented below; some supplementary tables may be envisaged according to the needs of the DGSN;
- set up a filing system of following records.

It is therefore crucial to start a data exchange system between the DGSN and NSIs as soon as possible, which should be parallel to the activities of this commission. In this way, within the framework of its activities in the field of administrative statistics, the NSIs could already reach an agreement with the DGSN in order to have some available data on an annual basis, such as:

- yearly entries of foreigners - and their dependants - (first registrations) according to their nationality, age sex and country of birth.
- the same will apply for stocks at the beginning of each year.

8 - Conclusion

The detailed analysis of the residence permit systems in Maghreb countries has led to the creation of some manuals describing the procedures to be followed in order to improve these systems. The content of these manuals was then illustrated to the countries concerned (NSIs and DGSNs) and received their approval. Some considerable progress has been made since then, namely concerning the establishment of a data «exchange» system. The DGSNs in Algeria and Morocco (pilot country) started transmitting data on foreigners (migrant stocks) to the NSIs. In addition, some mixed commissions were set up in the two countries and started looking into modalities to implement the technical recommendations made by the expert.

We could therefore assert that the objectives set for this second phase of the MED-Migr project have been realised:

- the consideration of the importance of residence permits as an important data source on migrations;
- the harmonisation of residence permit systems in Maghreb countries in view of their compliance with international recommendations in this field.
- finally, the strengthening of institutional co-operation for a gradual realisation of the recommended improvements;

The work that is being carried out in the countries should therefore be supported and enclosed in this framework. However, other avenues may be explored, like, for example, that of foreigners who enter Maghreb countries illegally or who are illegally living there. These people - whose number is constantly on the increase – now represents an important element of the whole number of foreigners living in this Mediterranean region.

SECTION III: Recommendations and references

1 - Recommendations

1.1 - Development of the residence/work permits system

In many countries of the Mediterranean region and particularly in Maghreb, residence and work permits represent a major source of information on international migrations and foreign migrants.

1. Results from the pilot study carried out in Morocco and the study and assessment missions undertaken in Algeria and Tunisia as well as the outputs and recommendations of the specific workshops should be carefully considered;
2. Identify a suitable approach and evaluate financial and technical needs in order to computerize as many steps as possible of the permits management system data recording, storage, updating, extraction / tabulation and transmission to data users particularly National Statistical Institutes;
3. Develop further the inter-institutional collaboration between NSIs and the Ministries of Interior and Ministry of Employment, with the aim of establishing suitable modes of regular quality checks of records and assessment and dissemination of data;
4. Because of coverage problems, the analyses based on data concerning residence/work permits must be completed by using other data sources such as censuses and surveys. The integration of different data sources on migrations is fundamental in order to minimize the lacks of each of the sources used.
5. Organise training courses of personal in charge of data management within the Ministries of Interior and Ministry of Labour to support the successive activities;
6. Examine and encourage links and synergies with other national or regional programmes (MEDA/MED-STAT) in order to optimise resources and guarantee actions sustainability.
7. Look into ways of measuring and analysing illegal or irregular foreigners, who seem to represent a significant part of the foreign population in Maghreb countries.

1.2 - UN recommendation tables

Immigration

Number of incoming migrants by sex and country of citizenship

Number of incoming migrants by sex and country of birth

Number of incoming migrants by sex and previous country of usual residence

Number of incoming migrants by sex, age group and country of citizenship

Number of incoming migrants by sex, age group and country of birth

Number of incoming migrants by sex, age group and previous country of usual residence

Number of incoming migrants by sex, single calendar year of birth and citizenship (citizens/foreigners)

Number of incoming migrants by sex, citizenship (citizens/foreigners) and expected location of usual residence in the receiving country

Number of returning citizens by sex, age group and previous country of usual residence

Foreigners by sex, age group and duration of validity of current visa or permit

Foreigners by sex, age group and type of visa or permit

Foreigners by sex, age group, country of citizenship and type of visa or permit⁷

Foreigners by sex, age group, country of citizenship and duration of validity of current visa or permit

Emigration

Number of departing migrants by sex and country of citizenship

Number of departing migrants by sex and country of birth

Number of departing migrants by sex and future country of usual residence⁸

Number of departing migrants by sex, age group and country of citizenship

Number of departing migrants by sex, age group and country of birth

Number of departing migrants by sex, age group and future country of usual residence

⁷ Or: purpose of stay

⁸ Future country of usual residence: may only be roughly approximated, based on the question on destination.

Number of departing migrants by sex, single calendar year of birth and citizenship (citizens/foreigners)
 Number of departing migrants by sex, citizenship (citizens/foreigners) and location of place of usual residence in country of departure
 Number of emigrating citizens by sex, age group and future country of usual residence
 Number of emigrating citizens by sex, age group and purpose of stay abroad
 Number of emigrating citizens by sex, age group and intended duration of stay abroad
 Number of emigrating citizens by sex, future country of usual residence and purpose of stay abroad
 Number of emigrating citizens by sex, future country of usual residence and intended duration of stay abroad
 Number of emigrating citizens by sex, purpose of stay abroad and intended duration of stay abroad
 Foreigners departing by sex, age group and expiration date of current visa or permit
 Foreigners departing by sex, age group, country of citizenship and type of visa or permit
 Foreigners departing by sex, age group, country of citizenship and expiration date of current visa or permit

1.3 - Database tables recommended by Eurostat

Long-term immigration by country of last residence and sex
 Long-term emigration by country of next residence and sex
 Short-term immigration by country of last residence
 Short-term emigration by country of next residence
 Long-term immigration by citizenship, age group and sex
 Long-term emigration by citizenship, age group and sex
 Long-term immigration by citizenship and reason for entering the country

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SECTION IV: Annexes

4.1 - Residence permit systems in Egypt, Israel and Malta

1.1 - The residence permits system in Egypt

Introduction

Egypt has a developed system of residence permits catering for two broad types of foreigners. These are (a) tourists who stay for long periods in the country and foreigners who come to settle in the country and (b) returned Egyptian emigrants who come for work or investment purposes. Besides these, there are several categories of foreign inflows that fall within the UN definitions of short-term or long-term migrants.⁹

As in the case of several countries, the issue of residence permits is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior and specifically falls within the responsibilities of the Passports, Immigration and Nationality Directorate with its Headquarters in Cairo. The Directorate has also several regional offices, which receive applications for residence permits.

Types of residence permits

There are three main types of residence permits

1. The Special resident permit
2. The Regular resident permit and
3. The Temporary resident permit

The three types of permits carry a different validity period. The special resident permit is valid for 10 years while the regular resident permit has a validity of 5 years. On the other hand, the temporary resident permit, which is issued in respect of several categories of foreign applicants, is, in all cases, issued for a period not exceeding 1 year. In all cases, permits may be renewed after their respective expiry date.

a) Special residence permit

This permit may be granted to foreigners born in Egypt before 26 May 1952, and those who were residing continuously in Egypt for 20 years prior to 26 May 1952 and their wives and children.

b) Regular resident permit

This type of residence permit is granted only to foreigners who had resided continuously in Egypt for 15 years prior to 26 May 1952 and to their minor children.

c). Temporary residence permits

The latest regulations provide for three types of **temporary** residence permits according to their respective validity periods i.e. five, three and one year. In all cases, the permits are subject to renewal. The categories of foreigners who may apply for a temporary residence period valid for up to five years include foreign investors, their wives and children, former Egyptians and their children who have surrendered their nationality to acquire another nationality and foreign settlers over 60 years old who had settled in Egypt for more than 10 years. A residence permit for not more than 3 years may be granted to foreign husbands of Egyptian wives, to Palestinians who have lived or who have reached retirement age after working there.

Short and Long-term migrants

In accordance with the UN recommendations, foreigners who are allowed to reside in Egypt on being granted the two types of permits referred to above qualify *as long-term international migrants*. They cannot be regarded as tourists but as persons who had decided to transfer their residence from their previous country of residence to another for reasons as provided for in the revised taxonomy of international migrant inflows. Similarly, As in the case of foreigners holding Special or Regular residence permits, holders of temporary residence permits, notwithstanding the 'temporary' connotation of these permits, could be regarded as *long-term international immigrants*.

⁹ The issue of residence permits is mainly governed by Law No 89/1960 and the provisions of several bilateral agreements with different countries.

A temporary residence permit is also extended to foreigners who work with the Egyptian government or are studying at Egyptian universities, international organizations and businesses. These could be understood to be short-term migrants.

Data source and register

The application form which every foreigner is required to complete for a residence permit, in fact, provides most of the information required for the extraction of migration information. These are the main demographic characteristics like name, age, marital status and family members accompanying the applicant. A copy of the form is at Annex 1.

There are, however, two missing cells of important information for statistical purposes. These are the gender of the applicant, although a photo of the applicant is pasted at the top of the form, and the intended duration of stay particularly when the person is applying for the first time. Some indication on the duration is, however, given in the case of applications for the extension of a temporary permit. In this case, applicants are required to state the permit's "extension required". In this way, even if the applicant will eventually leave before the approved extension period, the extension period indicated on the application form is, in itself, a good indication of whether the migration status of the applicant might have changed from a short-term to a long-term immigrant within the UN definitions.

All application forms are archived at the Egyptian Immigration Directorate. It is unfortunate; however, that no proper database exists that will permit the extraction of statistics in an easy and fairly reliable manner. Moreover, the details are registered manually. Consequently, it is not possible to transfer in an electric format the lists of permit holders nor is it possible to build up tabulations except manually. It would seem that a decision to use electronic inputting and processing of data has still to be taken. The intended pilot project which is expected to be based on computer input raw data may be instrumental in setting up a system that is computer based.

1.2 - The work permits system in Israel ¹⁰

Registration of work permit holders is carried at the border checkpoints and a specific register is kept by the Ministry of Interior for this purpose.

Issue of work permits and duration

The grant of a work and residence permits is governed by The Law of Entry (1952, amended 1974) and The Law of Foreign Workers (1991). The Law of Foreign Workers defines a "foreign worker" as a worker who is neither an Israeli nor a resident of Israel.

Most foreign workers are employed in construction, agriculture and domestic and health services.

Before entering Israel, any foreign worker has to be sponsored by a local employer who must submit a request to the National Employment Office for the employment of foreign workers. The Ministry of Interior and the Israeli Embassy in the worker's country of origin make vetting of the applications.

The duration of their visa/permit usually varies from one to twenty seven months. Renewal is possible for up to a total duration of five years. In principle, the employer remains responsible for any foreign employees during their stay in Israel and is also required to report their departure to the competent Authorities.

Conceptually, this system allows for a strict recording of in-coming and out-going migrants. It provides also for a change in status of a (labour) migrant.

Database

All in-coming and out-going migrants, including those identified as foreign workers, are recorded in a database kept by the Ministry of Interior. Each worker is given a personalised magnetic card with an identity number, which he will keep during his stay in Israel. Information of a demographic character and for control purposes is stored in the database. The more important data from a migration point of view are:

- Name
- Gender
- Date of Birth

¹⁰ This review is based on a paper by Dorith Tal presented at the MED-Migr Euro-Mediterranean workshop on migration sources, Paris, April 2001.

- Nationality
- Type of visa
- Accompanying family members
- Date of entry/exit
- Expiration date of the work permit
- Passport details
- Country of residence
- Name and IN of employer making request for foreign worker
- Industry to which a migrant workers is assigned.

Migration data

The system of work permits constitutes the essential information base for the estimation of annual flows. As far as stocks are concerned, they are being evaluated on the basis of a database which groups all the individual forms (entry cards) that remain. Every year forms concerning foreigners who have arrived and legally resided in Israel are added to the register and, in the same way, forms in respect of foreigners who have left the country during the same period are subtracted from the stock of foreigners in the register. In brief, the CBS makes estimates on stocks and flows on the basis of this information. The system is defective in the sense that it rests on entries and exits and not on actual number of foreign workers who have come or left Israel in a given year. Moreover in the event a worker dies while in the country, it is often the case that he will remain in the register of foreign workers.

The CBS attempts to validate the information from work and residence permits by making reference to other information obtained from the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and procures information from the Municipality of Tel-Aviv on the foreign element of the population of that Municipality.

1.3 - The residence permit system in Malta

International migration is not a high priority issue in Malta. At present, its contribution to population change is very small. Outflows of Maltese citizens are negligible while inflows consisting of returned former Maltese emigrants and foreigners total about 500 per year. The foreign element in the total population is 2.5 per cent. Malta has always adopted a rigid policy to control the immigration of foreigners except in cases where it is felt that they could contribute to the economy of the place. In the 1960s, various schemes had been launched whereby foreigners who satisfied certain conditions were granted a permanent residence permit. They were, however precluded from exercising any kind of work in Malta.

Type of residence permits

Broadly considered, there are two types of residence permits:

- A. Permanent residence permits and
- B. Temporary residence permits.

In all cases, these permits are issued by the Department for Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs in the Office of the Prime Minister following approval by the Police Department.¹¹ In the case of refugees and asylum seekers, the necessary permits are the responsibility of the Police and the Refugees Commission. There are presently some 900 persons who were granted refugee status.

A. Permanent residence permits

Any foreigner may submit an application for a permanent residence permit provided certain economic and financial conditions are satisfied. Permit holders must not exercise any occupation or profession. An updated list of all permanent residence permit holders is published in the official Government gazette every month.

¹¹ The immigration of foreigners is regulated by the Immigration Act (Chapter 217) of the Laws of Malta.

Other legislative instruments are:

(a) The Malta Citizenship Act, 2000 which has introduced the concept of dual citizenship and

(b) A new Act No. XX of 2000 which made provisions related to and establishing procedures with regard to refugees and asylum seekers. This Act came into force in October 2001.

Apart from details on the financial position of the applicant, the form provides an informative demographic profile of the applicant including his spouse and children (if any). The more important data refer to his/her nationality, marital status, age, place and date of birth, father's and mother's names and passport details.

B. Temporary residence permits

There are two types of Temporary residence permits:

- (a) Any foreign national whether in possession of a visa or not, may stay in Malta under the 'no employment' condition for three months. Thereafter, he may apply for an extension.
- (b) The other type of temporary resident permits is in the form of temporary work licences. These are issued to foreign nationals who may engage in work or in the provision of services. They are also approved on humanitarian grounds in the case of children of Maltese emigrants who are residing in Malta or are the foreign fiancé or fiancée of a Maltese citizen.

Temporary residence permits are also granted to foreign entrepreneurs that are involved in the running of their own business. All permits may be renewed as appropriate.

In all cases, the issuing Authority is the Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs Department.

As in the case of permanent residence permits, the application form provides all data required for the identification of migrants, as well as a classification of short or long-term migrations, based on the intended duration of stay of the permit holders.

A copy of the application form is included at Annexe 1.

Immigrants data base

The Police Department is responsible for the recording of the information and the proper maintenance of a database in respect of temporary residence permits. In all the other cases involving the issue of residence permits, it is the Citizenship and Expatriate Department that is responsible for the approval and keeping of proper records.

There are no problems of communication between this Department and the National Statistical Institution and information is regularly received in electronic form by the NSO in order to update its records of temporary or permanent residence permits holders.

The reliability of the migration statistics is, however, still subject to small errors. This is due to the non reporting of departures by the employers, although changes in the stock position of residence permits holders may still be detected through the comparison of information from time to time. This is possible since all permit holders have an individualised registration number.

4.2. A comparative review of existing systems in the selected countries

A cursory examination of the brief profiles of the residence permit systems of the six countries highlights the somewhat heterogeneous characteristics of their respective residence permit systems due in part to control aspects and in terms of the use that is being made of such records for statistical purposes. In the latter case, one of the reasons is the apparent lack of synergies between the Ministry of the Interior and the National Statistical Institutions. Another reason could be the priority that NSIs attach to migration data.

Control and Administration

In all cases, the system is primarily intended only for immigration control and not for producing reliable and regular migration statistics.

The responsibility for the administration of the system is generally the responsibility of a specific department set up to look after internal security within the Ministry of the Interior. In most cases, the potential of these administrative records for a regular extraction of migration statistics has not yet been exploited.

Short and long-term migrations

In most cases, the systems can provide information on intended duration of stay. No such information can be provided in the case of Egypt. In the other countries, no attempt is, however, made to extract the duration element of migrations from the application forms for residence permits.

Data storage and database

In all cases, the application form provides for demographic data and the family status of the applicant. They provide also, in varying degrees, migration information. In the case of Morocco, some of these variables have a code attached to them. The application forms used in Malta and Egypt do not display any code information. Moreover, the recording of applications is done manually in Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia while the other countries have an electronic database which will allow the compilation of tables using different variables inputted in the system. One may observe that unless an electronic recording system is introduced, it would be difficult to compile migration statistics in the way described in the revised UN recommendations

Use of residence/work permits for migration statistics

Regular use is made of residence permits for determining migration stocks and flows in Malta and Israel. In Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, most of the information exist but little or no use is made by the NSIs of this important source. It would seem that not enough attention has been paid to the residence permits systems as an alternative or complementary source. In this respect, one should study carefully the conclusions of reports on the systems obtaining in these countries.

Refugees and asylum seekers

This category of immigrants provide difficulties concerning stocks and flows assuming that a person who is seeking refugee or asylum status cannot be regarded as a migrant before he is actually accepted as such. Moreover, government policies may have a determining role in determining the number of refugees and asylum seekers. All the six countries have appropriate arrangements to deal with such inflows. In such cases, however, the 'intended duration' test is of no significance and their proper status may remain unknown for a considerable time.

Out-migration

In all cases, information on out-migration is difficult to obtain. One reason being that monitoring of persons granted a residence permits is not done on a regular basis and, indeed, one has to admit that such monitoring poses difficulties, even in cases where the permit holder is required by law to report to the Police his intended departure. As a result, the estimated outflows are subject to a high level of error. Later on in the manual, the introduction of a specific form to report out-migration is being suggested. The present situation is, however, that very little follow-up of resident permit holders is being done in the countries reviewed in this document.

The following table is intended to illustrate the homogeneity of information collected through the applications for residence permits and, in some cases (e.g. Algeria), through other related applications either for specific categories of migrants or for renewal of permits in the six countries.

Comparative Information that can be collected through residence permit applications and other related forms*.
in the six selected countries

	Algeria	Egypt	Israel	Malta	Morocco	Tunisia
Name	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nationality	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Original Nationality	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gender	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Profession	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Date of Birth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Place of Birth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Marital Status	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Passport No.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Place of Issue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Date of Issue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Expires On	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Address in host country	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Date of Arrival	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Extension required (1)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Duration of stay (1)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Purpose of Residence	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Reason for Application	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Accompanying Family Members	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y-information available

N-Information not available

** Sources: Mission reports.*

4.3 - Existing residence permit application forms

1 - Algeria

الإسم	وزارة الداخلية والجماعات المحلية
اللقب	ولاية
اللقب الأصلي للمرأة	طلب (1) } بطاقة مقيم (2) تجديد البطاقة (2)
المولود بتاريخ	
ب	الإسم
ابن	اللقب الأصلي للمرأة
و	المولود بتاريخ
السكن	أعزب - عزباء ، متزوج - مطلق - أرمل (2)
المهنة	إبن
الجنسية	الجنسية الحالية
	الجنسية الأصلية
	المهنة
	السكن
	الغرض من تجديد الإقامة
	التمس الحصول على بطاقة مقيم - تجديد بطاقتي (2) التي تحمل رقم
	الصادرة بتاريخ
	من طرف
	أفني أحمل جواز سفر أو رخصة سفر (2) رقم
	صادرة بتاريخ
	من طرف
	ممتد الصلاحية إلى
	إذا كنت لا جنًا سياسيًا أو عديم الجنسية أذكر ما يثبت حق اللجوء
	في حالة الإيجاب أذكر رقم الوثيقة
	تاريخها

سلطة المانحة لوثيقة اللجوء أو إنعدام الجنسية

هل دخلت بطريقة نظامية إلى التراب الوطني؟

هل أنت حاصل على عقد مصادق عليه من طرف مفتش العمل؟

إذا كنت تتقاضى مرتبا ، أذكر ذلك؟

(1) إسم وعنوان صاحب العمل

(2) تاريخ ورقم بطاقة العمل

ماهي جنسية الزوج؟ و جنسية أطفالك؟

هل أنت مرفق بأسرتك؟

أذكر فيما يلي إسم وتاريخ ومكان ولادة كل طفل لم يتجاوز 18 سنة.

الإسم	اللقب	تاريخ ومكان الولادة

حرر بـ

بتاريخ

التوقيع

- (1) الرجاء ملء هذا الطلب والإستمارة بكل عناية كل الأسماء الشخصية يجب كتابتها بحروف بارزة أن كل تزيف في التصريح بالمعلومات يعرض صاحبه لرفض الحصول على البطاقة ، بالإضافة إلى العقوبات الجنائية التي ينص عليها القانون .
- (2) أشطب العبارة غير الملائمة .
- (3) حالما يتم إصدار بطاقة المقيم ، تفضل هذه الإستمارة وترتب في البطاقة الخاصة بالأجانب
- الكتابة السابقة للإسم واللقب

Translation of the application form in Algeria**Applicant's details**

Name.....
Date and place of birth.....
Parents' names.....
Nationality and previous nationality.....
Profession
Place of residence (in the case of renewal of residence permit).....
Previous card number.....
Passport details.....
Whether the applicant was an illegal immigrant or political refugee.....
Whether the applicant holds a work permit, its date of issue and the name of the employer.....
Whether the applicant has a wage.....
Accompanying family members, their names, date of birth and nationality.....

Administrative details:

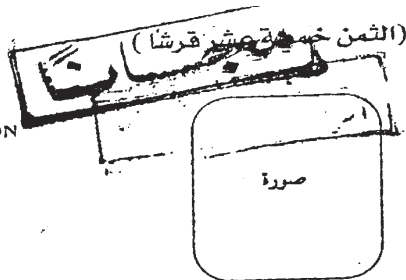
Number of application.....
Delivered at.....
Validity.....
Date of issue.....

Signature.....

2 - Egypt

استمارة رقم ٧ جوازات

PASSPORT DEPARTEMENT
APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION
OF TEMPORARY RESIDENCE



FAMILY NAME	الاسم العائلة
NAME	الاسم
NATIONALITY	الجنسية
ORIGINAL NATIONALITY (IF ANY)	الجنسية الأصلية
PROFESSION	المهنة
RELIGION	الديانة
DATE OF BIRTH	تاريخ الميلاد
PLACE OF BIRTH	محل الميلاد
PASSPORT NO	رقم جواز السفر
PLACE OF ISSUE	جهة إصداره
DATE OF ISSUE	تاريخ إصداره
EXPIRES ON	تاريخ إنتهاه - صلاحيته
ADDRESS IN EGYPT	العنوان في ج.م.ع
TEL. NO. IN EGYPT	رقم التليفون في ج.م.ع
PORT OF ARRIVAL	ميناء الوصول
DATE OF ARRIVAL	تاريخ الوصول
EXTENTION REQUIRED	مدة الإقامة المطلوبة
PURPOSE OF RESIDENCE	الغرض من الإقامة
الأبناء أقل من ١٦ سنة المرافقون على جواز وتاريخ الميلاد CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS ACCOMPANIED AND ENDORSED ON THE SAME PASSPORT	
	()
	()
	()
PORT OF ARRIVAL FOR CHILDREN	ميناء آخر وصول للأبناء
DATE OF ARRIVAL FOR CHILDREN	تاريخ آخر وصول للأبناء
SIGNATURE	التوقيع
	تم مراجعة البيانات بعرفتى
	التاريخ / / م
	نتيجة الكشف
	بسجل الحظر

3 - Malta

DEPARTMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP AND EXPATRIATE AFFAIRS

APPLICATION FOR A RESIDENCE PERMIT
[Section 7 of the Immigration Act, (Cap. 217)]

Surname: _____

Christian Name(s): _____

Father's Name: _____

Mother's Name and Maiden Surname: _____

Married or Single: _____ Maiden Surname: _____

Address in Malta (if any): _____

Nationality: _____

Place of Birth: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Profession/Occupation: _____

Passport: Number, Place and Date of Issue: _____

Spouse and Dependants*: Full Name, Place and Date of Birth, Nationality, Passport Details and Relationship (in Spouse's case to include also Father's Name and Mother's Name and Maiden Surname):

Details of Financial Position: A Banker's Certificate is to be attached showing, at least, the minimum annual income and particulars of the capital assets held:

N.B. Three photographs passport type in respect of each person whose name appears on this application should be submitted.

- *1) The child, step-child or legally adopted child under the age of twenty one years;
- 2) A parent or grandparent who is wholly maintained by applicant

Date _____ Signature: _____

The Director,
Department for Citizenship
and Expatriate Affairs,
3, Castille Place,
Valletta CMR 02
MALTA

Present Address: _____

4 - Morocco

ROYAUME DU MAROC MINISTÈRE DE L'INTERIEUR DIRECTION GENERALE DE LA SURETE NATIONALE IMMIGRATION A REMPLIR TRÈS LISIBLEMENT		المملكة المغربية وزارة الداخلية الادارة العامة للامن الوطني الاستيطان بالتنسيق مع مكتب مخطط واضح جدا	
طلب التسجيل DEMANDE D'IMMATRICULATION		التسجيل الاول التمديد (*)	
1 ^{er} IMMATRICULATION <input type="checkbox"/> PROLONGATION <input type="checkbox"/>			
الصورة PHOTO	N° D'IMMATRICULATION _____ ETABLI LE _____ في A	رقم التسجيل عدد بتاريخ	
NOM _____	الاسم العائلي		
PRENOM _____	الاسم الشخصي		
SEXE _____	الجنس		
NATIONALITE ACTUELLE _____	الجنسية الحالية		
NATIONALITE D'ORIGINE _____	الجنسية الاصلية		
NE LE _____ في A	ازداد بتاريخ		
FILS DE _____	اسم الاب		
ET DE _____	اسم الام		
PROFESSION ACTUELLE _____	ال مهنة الحالية		
PROFESSION HABITUELLE _____	ال مهنة العادية		
ADRESSE AU MAROC _____	العنوان بالمغرب		
METTRE UNE CROIX SUR LA CASE CORRESPONDANTE _____ (*) _____		ضع علامة x في المربع المقابل _____ (*) _____	

عدد المرفقات NOMBRE DE PIÈCES JOINTES	DONNEES DES ARCHIVES مخطبات المفروقات
AVIS MOTIVE DU CHEF DE LA SURETE REGIONALE OU DU COMMANDANT DE LA GENDARMERIE ROYALE أي ممثل لصالح الامن الوطني او الدرك الملكي	
DECISION DU DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE LA SURETE NATIONALE قرار المدير العام للامن الوطني	

5 - Tunisia

REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
 MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR
 DIRECTION GENERALE DE LA SURETE NATIONALE
 S/D DES FRONTIERES

الجمهورية التونسية
 وزارة الداخلية
 الإدارة العامة للأمن الوطني
 الإدارة العامة للحدود

طلبت تأشيرة - بطاقة إقامتها
 DEMANDE DE VISA-CARTE SEJOUR

0.2. Nom (Jeune fille) / المقب (بصافولة) / الاسم
 Prénom / اسم الأب
 Prénom du Père / اسم الأب
 Sexe: Feminin / أنثى / Masculin / ذكر / Etat Matrimonial: C (Célib) / M (Mar) / D (Div) / V (Veuf) / الحالة اللدنية
 Nationalité / الجنسية
 Date de Naissance: Jour / الشهر / Mois / السنة / تاريخ الولادة
 0.3 Lieu de Naissance / مكان الولادة / Adresse / العنوان
 Profession en Tunisie / المهنة جتونس
 0.4 Lieu naiss. père / مكان ولادة الأب / Nationalité du père / جنسيتها
 Nom et Prénom de la mère (Jeune fille) / اسم ولقب الأم (بصافولة) / Lieu naiss. mère / مكان ولادة الأم / Nationalité de la mère / جنسيتها
 0.5 N° du Passe port / تاريخ تسليم جواز السفر / DU رقم الجواز: M (Mar) / D (Div) / V (Veuf) / اسم ولقب الزوج / Nationalité du Conjoint / جنسيتها
 Durée de Séjour / مدة الإقامة
 Motif de Séjour: 1 (Tourisme) / 2 (Travail) / 3 (Santé) / 4 (Etude) / سبب الإقامة
 Nombre d'Enfants / عدد الأبناء
 Enfants de moins de 16ans / الأطفال الذين لم يتجاوز سنهم 16 عاما / الاسم
 0.6 0.1 Prénom / تاريخ الولادة / الاسم
 Date de Naissance / تاريخ الولادة / الاسم
 0.6 0.2 Prénom / تاريخ الولادة / الاسم
 Date de Naissance / تاريخ الولادة / الاسم
 0.6 0.3 Prénom / تاريخ الولادة / الاسم
 Date de Naissance / تاريخ الولادة / الاسم
 Fait à _____ le _____ في _____

4.4 - Proposal for a precoded residence application for Maghreb countries

Proposal for the pre-coding of a standard Maghreb residence application

Label of the variable	Code	Name in Arabic
1. First registration 2. Extension	U	
Registration N°		
Made on	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year	
Family name and first name		
Sex 1 Male 2 Female	U	
Present nationality:	UUU	
Nationality of origin:	UUU	
Born on	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year	
Born in	UUU	
Father's name		
Mother's name		
Present occupation:	UUU	
Usual occupation:	UUU	
Address in Morocco (province or préfecture) :.....	UU.....	
Date of entry in Morocco	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year	
Passport N°		
Delivered in (country) :.....	UUU	
Valid from	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year	
Valid until	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year	
Marital status 1. Single 2. Married 3. Widow (er) 4. Divorced	U	
Number of children	UU	
Address abroad (country)	UUU	
Work address in Morocco (province/préfecture)	UU	
Main document 1. Work contract (employee) 2. Business register (investors) 3. Certificate of continuation of studies or training (student) 4. Adulaire ¹ or civil marriage certificate (family reasons) 5. Authorisation from the government Registrar (self-employed).	U	

¹ Issued by adoules, people accredited by the Moroccan Ministry of Justice to celebrate weddings that are valid from a religious as well as a legal point of view.

4.5. New pre-coded Residence permit application form for Morocco (Pilot country)

<p>عدد المرافق NOMBRE DE PIÈCES</p> <p>JOINTES</p>	<p>معلومات المحفوظات</p>	<p>ROYAUME DU MAROC المملكة المغربية</p> <p>وزارة الداخلية Ministère de l'Intérieur طلب التسجيل</p> <p>الإدارة العامة Direction Générale de Demande d'Immigration</p> <p>لأمن الوطني التسجيل الأول LA SURETE NATIONALE 1^{re} IMMATICULAT</p> <p>الإستيطان التمديد IMMIGRATION 2 PROLONGATION</p> <p>يكتب بخط واضح جدا A REMPLIR TRÈS LISIÈLEMENT</p>
<p>رأي محل مساع الأمن الوطني أو الذرك الملكي avis motive du chef de la sûreté régionale ou du commandant de la gendarmerie royale</p>		<p>رقم التسجيل N° DIMMATICULATION</p> <p>حرف بتاريخ Etabli le</p>
<p>قرار المدير العام للأمن الوطني DECISION DU DIRECTEUR GENERAL DE LA SURETE NATIONALE</p>		<p>الاسم العائلي NOM</p> <p>الاسم الشخصي PRENOM</p> <p>الجنس SEXE</p> <p>الجنسية الحالية NATIONALITE ACTUELLE</p> <p>الجنسية الأصلية NATIONALITE D'ORIGINE</p> <p>ازداد بتاريخ NE LE</p> <p>اسم الأب FILS DE</p> <p>اسم الأم ET DE</p> <p>المهنة الحالية PROFESSION ACTUELLE</p> <p>المهنة العادية PROFESSION HABITUELLE</p> <p>العنوان بالمغرب ADRESSE AU MAROC</p>

METTRE LE CODE APPROPRIÉ DANS LA CASE CORRESPONDANTE (نوضع الرموز العائمة في الخانات المخصصة لذلك...)

Verso	
<p>تاريخ الوصول إلى المغرب DATE D'ARRIVÉE AU MAROC</p> <p>رقم الجواز N° PASSEPORT</p> <p>معلم DELIVRE A</p> <p>صالح من VALABLE DU</p> <p>الحالة العائلية SITUATION FAMILIALE</p> <p>عدد الأبناء NOMBRE D'ENFANT</p> <p>العنوان بالخارج ADRESSE A L'ETRANGER</p> <p>عنوان العمل بالمغرب ADRESSE DU TRAVAIL AU MAROC</p> <p>ممتلكات إقامت الإقامة RESERVE A L'ADMINISTRATION JUSTIFICATIFS</p> <p>رقمها N°</p> <p>مسلمة من طرف DELIVRE PAR</p> <p>أسباب MOTIFS</p> <p>طلب الإقامة بمدة من DEMANDE DE SEJOUR A COMPTER DU</p> <p>إلى غاية JUSQU'AU</p> <p>رقم التسجيل 1^{re} IMMATICULATION</p>	<p>الزوج Conjoint</p> <p>رقم التسجيل N° DIMMATICULATION</p> <p>الاسم العائلي NOM</p> <p>الاسم الشخصي PRENOM</p> <p>ازداد بتاريخ NE LE</p> <p>الجنس SEXE</p> <p>الطفل الأول 1^{er} ENFANT</p> <p>رقم التسجيل N° DIMMATICULATION</p> <p>الاسم العائلي NOM</p> <p>الاسم الشخصي PRENOM</p> <p>ازداد بتاريخ NE LE</p> <p>مكان الازدياد LIEU DE NAISSANCE</p> <p>الجنسية NATIONALITE</p> <p>تاريخ الوصول إلى المغرب DATE D'ENTRÉE AU MAROC</p> <p>الجنس SEXE</p> <p>الطفل الثاني 2nd ENFANT</p> <p>رقم التسجيل N° DIMMATICULATION</p> <p>الاسم العائلي NOM</p> <p>الاسم الشخصي PRENOM</p>

4.6 - Proposed Monitoring inflows sheet in Algeria and Tunisia

Entries of foreigners

Year:

I.Type of application 1. First application for a residence card 2. Extension of residence card 3. Extension of visa	U
II .Date of entry in Algeria	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year
III. Reason for stay:..... 1. Tourism 2. Business travel (less than 12 months) 3. Study, training 4. Foreign migrant worker 5. International civil servant 6. Foreigners admitted for settlement 7. Family reasons (family formation or family reunification) 8. Refugees 9. Asylum-seeker 10. Clandestine / illegal	U
IV. Duration of the stay Residence (extension) application starting from Until.....	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year UU UU UUUU Day Month Year
V. Family name and first name:.....	
V. Sex Male Female	U
VII. Present nationality:.....	UUU
VII. Nationality of origin:.....	UUU
IX. Born on	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year
X. Place of birth :.....	UUU
XI. Present occupation:.....	UUU
XII. Sector of activity	UUU
XIII. Marital status Single Married Widow(er) Divorced	U
XIV.Number of children:..... Spouse	UU
XVI. residence card N° XVI. Family name and first name:.....	
XVII. Born on...	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year
XVIII.Place of birth :.....	UUU
XIX. Sex: Male Female	U
XX. Nationality :.....	UUU
Child aged under 18 XXI. Family name and first name:.....	
XXII. Born on.....	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year
XXIII. Place of birth :.....	UUU
XXIV. Sex: Male Female	
XXV. Nationality	UUU
Child aged under 18 Family name and first name:.....	
Born on.....	UU UU UUUU Day Month Year
Place of birth :.....	UUU
Sex: Male Female	
Nationality:.....	UUU
Other children aged under 18 (same as above)	

4.7 - UN recommendations on International Migration statistics

THE DEFINITION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT¹²

31. As noted in Chapter I, the 1976 recommendations tried to avoid the confusion caused by use of the term “residence” by defining “long-term immigrants” and “long-term emigrants” on the basis of durations of actual presence in or absence from the country of origin or that of destination as appropriate (see United Nations, 1980a, pp. 6-7). However, the resulting definitions are difficult to grasp and their poor implementation appears to be related to such difficulty. Consequently, it has been judged that a simplified set of definitions is needed. In addition, in order to make the revised definitions compatible with related definitions adopted in other contexts, avoidance of the term “residence” has not been considered necessary.
32. Thus, an *international migrant* is defined as *any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*. A person’s country of usual residence is that in which the person lives, that is, the country in which the person has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not change the country of usual residence.
33. The concept of *place of usual residence* is used in censuses to mean the geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides. The most recent version of the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses (United Nations, 1996b) as well as its predecessors (United Nations, 1969 and 1980b) go on to note that the place of usual residence may be the same as, or different from, the place where the person was found at the time of the census or his/her legal residence. That is, the place of usual residence need not be the place of legal residence of the person concerned. It is also pointed out that although most persons will have no difficulty in stating their place of usual residence, some confusion is bound to arise in a number of special cases where persons may appear to have more than one usual residence. Examples of the latter include persons who maintain two or more residences, students living at a school away from their parental home, members of the armed forces living at military installations but still maintaining private living quarters away from the installation or persons who sleep away from their homes during the working week but return home for several days at the end of each week. Problems may also arise with persons who have been at the place where they are enumerated for some time but do not consider themselves as residents of that place because they intend to return to their previous residence at some future time, and with persons who have left the country temporarily but are expected to return after some time. In such cases, it is recommended that stated time-limits of presence in, or absence from, the particular place be set to determine whether a person can be considered as a usual resident of that place or not (United Nations, 1969, 1980b and 1996).
34. The concept of country of usual residence is also used to determine who is a “visitor” for purposes of international tourism statistics. According to the *Recommendations on Tourism Statistics* (United Nations and World Tourism Organization, 1994), a person is considered to be a resident in a country if the person: (a) has lived for most of the past year (12 months) in that country, or (b) has lived in that country for a shorter period and intends to return within 12 months to live in that country. An *international visitor* is defined as “any person who travels to a country other than that in which he/she has his/her usual residence but outside his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited” (United Nations and World Tourism Organization, 1994, p. 8). The category of international visitors includes tourists (overnight visitors) and same-day visitors (also known as “excursionists”).
35. The characterization of country of usual residence in relation to statistics on international tourism and censuses suggests that its use to define international migrants needs to take into account both a time element (in order to distinguish international migrants from international visitors) and the special treatment of persons whose country of usual residence may not be uniquely defined because of the

¹² Extract from the Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision I, Statistical Paper Series M, No. 58, Rev.1, UN 1998. Paragraph numbers conform to the paragraph numbers in the recommendations.

special circumstances in which they find themselves. The latter will be considered in relation with the general taxonomy of international inflows and outflows of people presented in the next section.

36. With regard to the former, when the definition of international migrant presented in para. 32 is compared with the definition of international visitor presented in para. 34, it is clear that if a distinction is to be made between international migrants and international visitors, the change of country of usual residence necessary to become an international migrant must involve a period of stay in the country of destination of at least a year (12 months). Therefore, *a long-term migrant* should be defined as *a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months)*, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence (see Box 1).
37. In addition, because one of the new traits of international population mobility is the increase of the short-term international movements of people for purposes other than tourism, it is important to gather information on some of the persons who spend less than a year in a country other than that of their usual residence. *Short-term migrants* are therefore defined as *persons who move to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than a year (12 months) except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage*. For purposes of international migration statistics the country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination during the period they spend in it (see Box 1).

4.8. Definition of short- and long-term international migrants

Box 1. Definition of short- and long-term international migrants	
Country of usual residence	The country in which a person lives, that is, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not change a person's country of usual residence.
Long-term migrant	A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival the person will be a long-term immigrant.
Short-term migrant	A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than a year (12 months) except in cases where the movement to that country is for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage. For purposes of international migration statistics the country of usual residence of short-term migrants is considered to be the country of destination during the period they spend in it.

4.9 - List of country and nationality codes

List of country and nationality codes - United Nations -	
004	AFGHANISTAN
008	ALBANIA
012	ALGERIA
016	AMERICAN SAMOA
020	ANDORRA
024	ANGOLA
660	ANGUILLA
028	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
032	ARGENTINA
051	ARMENIA
533	ARUBA
036	AUSTRALIA
040	AUSTRIA
031	AZERBAIJAN
044	BAHAMAS
048	BAHRAIN
050	BANGLADESH
052	BARBADOS
112	BELARUS
056	BELGIUM
084	BELIZE
204	BENIN
060	BERMUDAS
064	BHUTAN
068	BOLIVIA
070	BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
072	BOTSWANA
076	BRAZIL
092	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
096	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
100	BULGARIA
854	BURKINA FASO
108	BURUNDI
116	CAMBODIA
120	CAMEROON
124	CANADA
132	CAPE VERDE
136	CAYMAN ISLANDS
140	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
148	CHAD
152	CHILE
156	CHINA
170	COLOMBIA
174	COMOROS
178	CONGO

184	COOK ISLANDS
188	COSTA RICA
384	IVORY COAST
191	CROATIA
192	CUBA
196	CYPRUS
203	CZECH REPUBLIC
408	DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA
180	DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
208	DENMARK
262	DJIBOUTI
212	DOMINICA
214	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
626	EAST TIMOR
218	EQUATOR
818	EGYPT
222	EL SALVADOR
226	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
232	ERITREA
233	ESTONIA
231	ETHIOPIA
234	FAEROE ISLANDS
238	FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)
242	FIJI
246	FINLAND
250	France
254	FRENCH GUIANA
258	FRENCH POLYNESIA
266	GABON
270	GAMBIA
268	GEORGIA
276	GERMANY
288	GHANA
292	GIBRALTAR
300	GREECE
304	GREENLAND
308	GRENADA
312	GUADELOUPE
316	GUAM
320	GUATEMALA
324	GUINEA
624	GUINEA-BISSAU
328	GUYANA
332	HAITI
340	HONDURAS
344	HONG-KONG

348	HUNGARY
356	INDIA
360	INDONESIA
364	IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
368	IRAQ
372	IRELAND
376	ISRAEL
380	ITALY
388	JAMAICA
392	JAPAN
400	JORDAN
398	KAZAKHSTAN
404	KENYA
296	KIRIBATI
414	KUWAIT
417	KYRGYZSTAN
418	LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
428	LATVIA
422	LEBANON
426	LESOTHO
430	LIBERIA
434	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
438	LIECHTENSTEIN
440	LITHUANIA
442	LUXEMBOURG
446	MACAO
450	MADAGASCAR
454	MALAWI
458	MALAYSIA
462	MALDIVES
466	MALI
470	MALTA
584	MARSHALL ISLANDS
474	MARTINIQUE
478	MAURITANIA
480	MAURITIUS
484	MEXICO
583	MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF
492	MONACO
496	MONGOLIA
500	MONTSERRAT
504	MOROCCO
508	MOZAMBIQUE
104	MYANMAR
516	NAMIBIA
520	NAURU

524	NEPAL
528	NETHERLANDS
530	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
540	NEW CALEDONIA
554	NEW ZEALAND
558	NICARAGUA
562	NIGER
566	NIGERIA
570	NIUE
574	NORFOLK ISLANDS
580	NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
578	NORWAY
275	PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY
512	OMAN
586	PAKISTAN
585	PALAU
591	PANAMA
598	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
600	PARAGUAY
604	PERU
608	PHILIPPINES
612	PITCAIRN
616	POLAND
620	PORTUGAL
630	PUERTO RICO
634	QATAR
410	REPUBLIC OF KOREA
498	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
638	RÉUNION
642	ROMANIA
643	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
646	RWANDA
654	SAINT HELENA
659	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
662	SAINT LUCIA
666	SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON
670	SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
882	SAMOA
674	SAN MARINO
678	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
682	SAUDI ARABIA
686	SENEGAL
690	SEYCHELLES
694	SIERRA LEONE
702	SINGAPORE
703	SLOVAKIA

705	SLOVENIA
090	SOLOMON ISLANDS
706	SOMALIA
710	SOUTH AFRICA
724	SPAIN
144	SRI LANKA
736	SUDAN
740	SURINAME
744	SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN ISLANDS
748	SWAZILAND
752	SWEDEN
756	SWITZERLAND
760	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
158	TAIWAN, PROVINCE OF CHINA
762	TAJIKISTAN
764	THAILAND
807	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
768	TOGO
772	TOKELAU
776	TONGA
780	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
788	TUNISIA
792	TURKEY
795	TURKMENISTAN
796	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
798	TUVALU
800	UGANDA
804	UKRAINE
784	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
826	UNITED KINGDOM
834	TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF
840	UNITED STATES
850	UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS
858	URUGUAY
860	UZBEKISTAN
548	VANUATU
862	VENEZUELA
704	VIET NAM
876	WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS
887	YEMEN
891	YUGOSLAVIA
894	ZAMBIA
716	ZIMBABWE