

MTM i-Map
Migration and Development Layer

ALGERIA

Last update of contents: June 2012

This profile is based exclusively on desk research.
The profile provides data from official national sources to the extent possible, complemented by data of international organizations and research projects in case national data was not available.
Data may deviate according to source due to differences in data collection methods and in definitions applied.

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1 ALGERIA AT A GLANCE

Table 1.1 – Algeria at a Glance

Topic	Indicator	Data	Source
Population	Total (estimates, January 2012)	37,100,000	Office National des Statistiques (ONS) (AR , EN , FR)
	Growth rate (2010)	2.03 %	ONS (AR , FR)
	Female (of total) (2010)	49%	ONS (AR , FR)
	Birth rate (per 1000) (2009)	24.07	ONS (AR , FR)
	Fertility rate (births per woman) (2010)	2,87	ONS (AR , FR)
	Mortality rate (per 1000) (2009)	4.51	ONS (AR , EN , FR)
	Under 15 years (of total) (2010)	28%	Percentage calculated based on data provided in ONS (AR , FR)
	15-64 years (of total) (2010)	67%	Percentage calculated based on data provided in ONS (AR , FR)
	65 years and over (of total) (2010)	5%	Percentage calculated based on data provided in ONS (AR , FR)
Economy	GDP (2010) (estimates)	DZD 12,049.5 billion*	Ministry of Finance (FR)
	GDP per capita (2010)	DZD 335,173.7**	Ministry of Finance (FR)
	GDP growth rate (2011)	3.3 %	Ministry of Finance (FR)
	Public debt (external) (2007)	USD 0.912 billion ***	Ministry of Finance (FR)
	Public debt (internal) (2007)	DZD 1044 billion ****	Ministry of Finance (FR)
	Inflation rate (December 2011)	4.52%	Ministry of Finance (FR)
	Unemployment rate (fourth quarter 2010)	10.0%	ONS (FR)
	Main import countries (October 2011)	European Union (27), China, United States, Korea, Republic of, Japan	WTO (EN , FR) Trade Profile (EN , FR)
	Main export countries (October 2011)	European Union (27), United States, Canada, Turkey, Brazil	WTO (EN , FR) Trade Profile (EN , FR)
Migration	Net migration rate (per 1000) (2005-2010)	-0.8	IOM (EN)
	Emigration rate of tertiary educated (2000)	9.4%	World Bank (EN)
	Internal migration rate	n/a	n/a

	Immigrants (of total population) (2010)	0.7%	IOM (EN)
Develop- ment	Human Development Index Rank (2011)	96 out of 187	UNDP HDR 2011 (AR , EN , FR)
	Gender Inequality Index Rank (2008)	71 out of 187	UNDP HDR 2011 (AR , EN , FR)
	Human Poverty Index Rank (2007)	71 out of 182	UNDP HDR 2009 (AR , EN , FR)
	GINI index (2000-2010)	35.3	UNDP HDR 2010 (AR , EN , FR)
	Life expectancy at birth (years) (2009)	75.5	ONS (FR)
	Literacy rate, adults (2005-2008)	77.7%	ONS (FR)
	Population living below USD 1.25 per day (2000-2007)*****	6.8	UNDP HDR 2009 (AR , EN , FR)
	Official Development Assistance (ODA) (2010)	USD 258.4 million *****	OECD Statistical Database (EN , FR)
	ODA Committee Countries (2010)	USD 196.08 million *****	OECD Statistical Database (EN , FR)
	ODA Multilateral Agencies (2010)	USD 57.95 million *****	OECD Statistical Database (EN , FR)
	ODA (Main donors) (2008)	US, UK, Germany, Belgium, Italy	OECD Statistical Database (EN , FR)
* EUR 117.968 billion ** EUR 3,281.44838 *** EUR 0.7 billion ***** according to source, data refers to an earlier year **** EUR 11 billion ***** EUR 196.5617 million *****EUR 149.1556 million ***** EUR 44.0818 million N.B: Currencies converted according to EC exchange rates (EN , FR) of the respective year			

2 THE MIGRATION SITUATION

2.1. Emigration Movements

2.1.1 The Extent of Emigration Movements

Data on Algerian emigrants is gathered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through registrations of

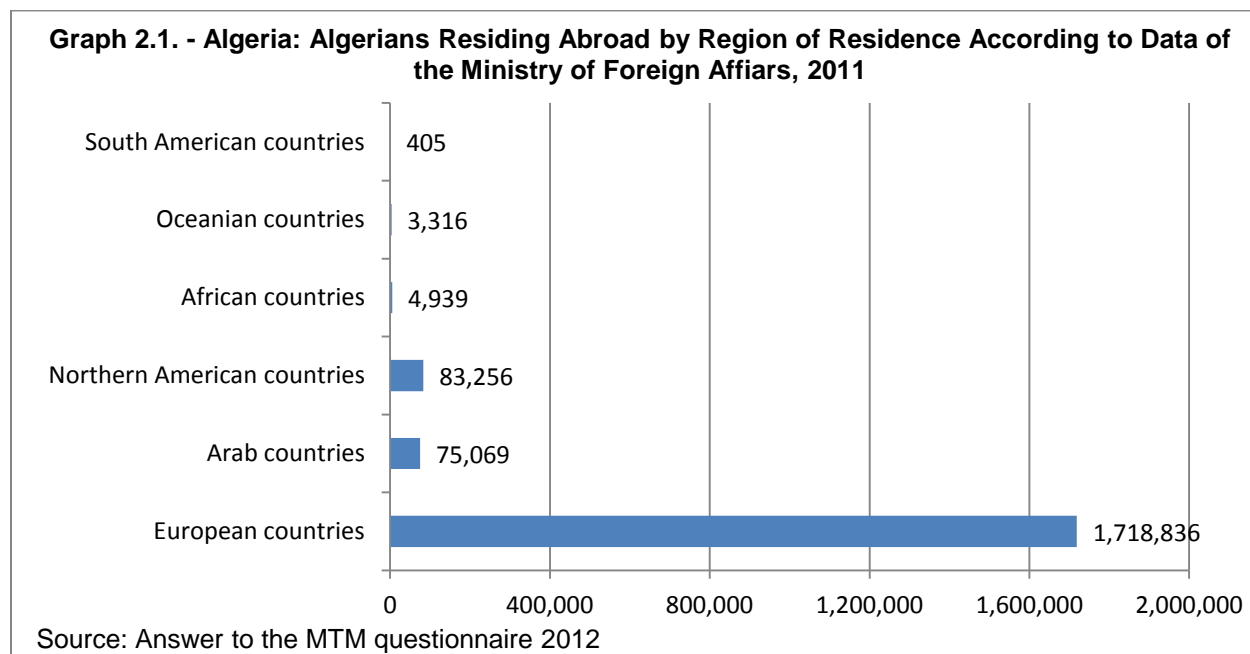
Table 2.1 – Algeria: Number of Nationals Abroad, 31 December 2011	
Number of nationals abroad	1,886,021
Source: National authorities, June 2012	

Algerians with Algerian diplomatic and consular missions abroad (table 2.1).

This data, however, does not depict those emigrants who are residing abroad without having registered with their embassies. Hence, different data sources may display different figures. Other data sources include, inter alia:

- The [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Migration and Remittances Factbook](#) (EN);
- The [UNDP](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) [Human Development Report \(2009\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)); and
- The [Global Migrant Origin Database](#) (EN), launched by [the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty](#) (EN) of the [University of Sussex](#) (EN), which provides statistical data on Algerian emigrants based on data collected through National Population and Housing Censuses of destination countries, which is downloadable in excel format [here](#) (EN).

2.1.2 Main Countries of Destination



Out of the 1,718,836 Algerian emigrants registered with Algerian embassies in Europe, 1,491,653 were registered with Algerian embassies in France in 2011, according to national authorities (2012). According to the same source the ten main countries of destination were:

1. France;
2. Spain;
3. Canada (Quebec);
4. The UK;
5. Germany;
6. Belgium;
7. Italy;
8. Tunisia;
9. The USA; and
10. Morocco.

International data on the countries of destination of emigrants is provided by international sources, such as the [World Bank \(AR, EN, FR\) Migration and Remittances Factbook](#) (EN).

2.1.3 Characteristics of Emigrant Population

No data on the distribution of Algerian emigrants according to gender, age, level of education, or business area/sector of activity/professional position could be collected at this stage.

2.2 Immigration Movements

N.B: Data on ‘return’ migration is displayed separately, in chapter 5.

2.2.1 The Extent of Immigration Movements

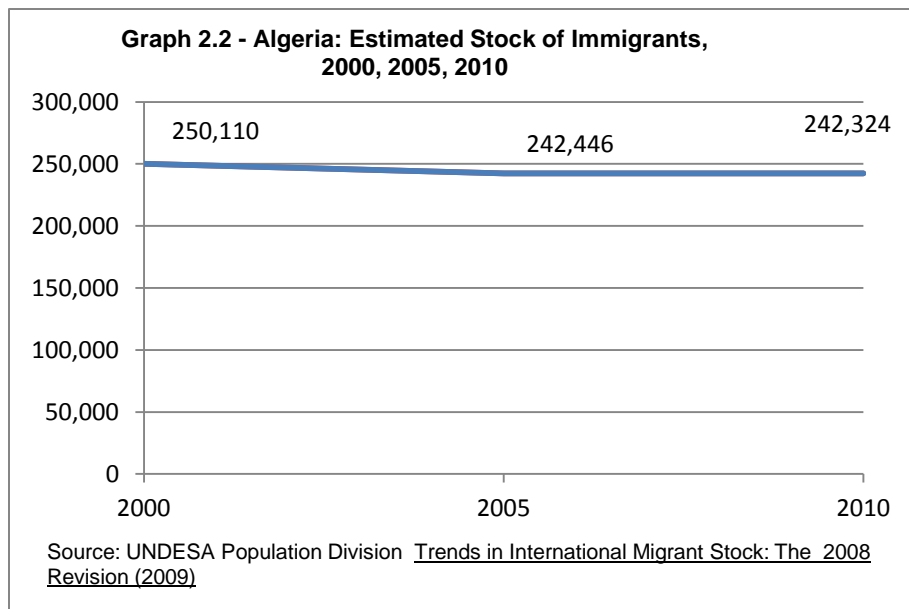
Table 2.2 displays survey data provided by national authorities.

Table 2.2 – Algeria: Number of Immigrants Legally Residing in Algeria, 2011	
Number of immigrants	114,544
Source: National authorities (2012), based on surveys conducted by the Ministry of the Interior and Local Communities (‘Ministère de l’Intérieur et des Collectivités Locales’) and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (‘Ministère Du Travail De l’emploi et de la sécurité sociale’)	

Based on national population and housing censuses, the [Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) (EN) provides estimates of the number of immigrants in Algeria, including refugees, in five-year intervals (graph 2.2).

In 2010, the stock of immigrants was estimated at 242,324, corresponding to 0.7% of the total population, according to the same source.

2.2.2 Main Countries of Origin



The top ten countries of origin of immigrants in Algeria are, as indicated by authorities in 2012:

- Morocco;
- China;
- Tunisia;
- Egypt;
- France;
- Palestine;
- Syria;
- Turkey;
- Philippines; and
- Mali.

In addition, data is available on the countries of citizenship of foreign workers registered with the Algerian [National Agency for Employment \(ANEM\)](#) (FR) in 2005, disaggregated by country of citizenship, as quoted in the [ILO \(EN, FR\) Summary Report on Migration and Development in Central Maghreb \(2006\)](#) (EN) (graph 2.3).

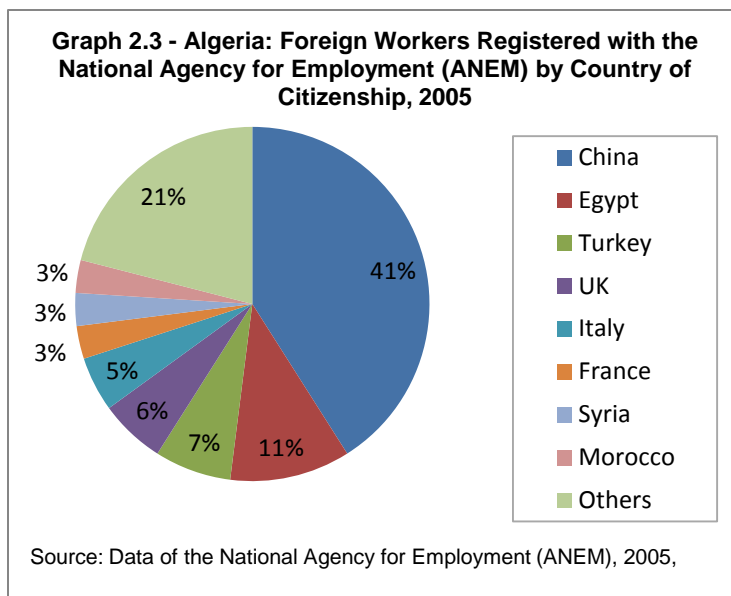
2.2.3 Characteristics of Immigrant Population

Gender, Age, Level of Education/Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position

In 2010, **45%** of immigrants in Algeria were **female** and **55%** were **male**, according to the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)).

No data on the distribution of Algerian immigrants according to age or level of education could be collected at this stage.

According to Algerian authorities, there

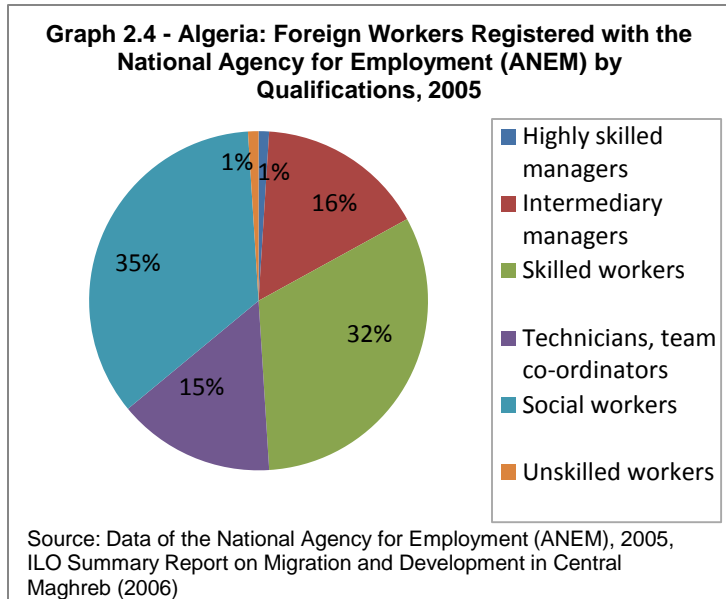


were 56,000 foreign workers in the 48 Algerian wilayas in March 2012. They were mainly employed in civil, structural and hydraulic engineering, in industries, services and agriculture.

Data is available on foreign workers registered with the [National Agency for Employment \(ANEM\)](#) (FR) in 2005, by qualifications (graph 2.4).

Algerian authorities reported that an estimated 13,000 foreign students (representing approximately

12% of the immigrant population in Algeria) pursued their studies at universities and other educational institutes in Algeria. The majority of these students received scholarships of the Algerian government and they mainly came from Sub-Saharan African countries.



3 TRANSNATIONAL LIFE OF EMIGRANTS

3.1 National Legislation and Policy Framework on the Transnational Life of Citizens Abroad

Legislation/Policy Framework	Description
The Constitution of the People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria of 1989, amended by the Constitutional Revision of 1996 (EN)	<p>Art. 24: ‘The State is responsible for the security of persons and properties. It ensures the protection of every citizen abroad.’</p> <p>Art. 44: ‘[...] The right of entry and exit from the national territory is guaranteed.’</p>
The Algerian Nationality Law 2005 (AR, FR)	<p>Algerian citizens residing abroad have the possibility to hold dual citizenship.</p> <p>As provided in Article 18 of the Algerian Nationality Law (AR, FR), Algerians who voluntarily acquire a foreign nationality abroad may be authorized by decree to renounce the Algerian nationality (summary of content).</p>
Electoral Law 2007 (FR)	<p>The right to vote of Algerian citizens residing abroad is elaborated on in Article 11 of the Electoral Law 2007 (FR)</p>
The Action Plan of the Government on the Implementation of the Programme of the President of the Republic (FR) for the years 2009-2014	<p>The Action Plan of the Government on the Implementation of the Programme of the President of the Republic (FR) addresses, <i>inter alia</i>, issues relevant to the Algerian emigrant community in its Chapter 1 (points 40 – 42).</p> <p>Among the issues addressed are fostering of cultural links between emigrant community and country of origin and the contribution of emigrants to national development.</p>

3.2 Institutionalised Involvements of Emigrants in their Country of Origin

The EC-funded project European-wide African Diaspora Platform for Development (EADPD) will produce a **Comprehensive Database on African Migrant Organisations**, which will provide information on the African migrant organisations in EU Member States (MS) and Switzerland working in the field of migration and development, as well as on their activities and funding sources. As soon as the findings are available, they will be fed into this section.

3.3 Initiatives Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants

The following examples of initiatives related to transnational life of migrants have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 3.2).

Table 3.2 –Algeria: Initiatives by National and International Institutions Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants			
Agency	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
National institutions, public and private organisations**	Periodic organisation of national, regional and international cultural activities in Algeria (concerts, festivals, etc.)	n/a	to allow the Algerian emigrant community to discover different aspects of the cultural and artistic life of the country
National institutions, public organisations**	The year of Arab culture in Algeria	n/a	to allow the Algerian emigrant community to get to know Arab culture and values and to facilitate the dialogue of cultures and civilisations
National institutions, public organisations**	Panafrican Festival in Algeria (2009)	n/a	to publicise African culture; cultural exchange of artists of the African diaspora
	The year of Islamic culture in Algeria (2011)	n/a	to facilitate a better knowledge and perception of Islam, to facilitate the dialogue of cultures and civilisations; exchange between Islamic entities and entities of other religions.
<i>Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and the National Community Abroad***</i>	Creation of a Summer University	N/A	Key objective: To enhance the link with Algerian nationals living abroad, etc. More than 400 Algerian academics and researchers living abroad participated in this event
Algerian authorities*	Teaching of the language and culture of origin	Relevant authorities of destination countries who had concluded bilateral agreements on teaching of the language and culture of origin with Algeria (e.g.	Bilateral agreements with several countries allow seconded Algerian teachers to teach the language and culture of origin in schools in the destination country, either within the curriculum or outside the curriculum, in form of optional activities. Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the link between nationals and their country of origin • To mitigate their marginalisation

		France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To propagate language learning • To provide information on the culture of origin
<p>The French NGO Association Migration, Solidarity and Exchange for Development (AMSED) (EN, FR)</p> <p>The Algerian NGO Association for the Promotion of Mountain Beekeeping ('Association pour la Promotion de l'Apiculture de la Montagne (APAM)')</p>	<p>Journeyman years of migrants, a new lever of development of the country of origin (FR) ('<i>Le compagnonnage des migrants, un nouvel outil levier du développement du pays d'origine</i>')</p> <p>(31 July 2009 – 30 January 2011)</p>	<p>Partner Country: France</p> <p>Donors: EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) (EN, FR), European Union (EN, FR)</p>	<p>Key objective: To mobilise highly qualified migrants from the Algerian emigrant population, their associations and professional networks, and reengaging them in the development of their country of origin.</p> <p>The project will support the establishment of sustainable agricultural initiatives and local markets for beekeeping and dairy products, providing a platform for employment, livelihoods and sustainable agro-business in the Kabylie region.</p>
Touiza Solidarité (FR)	<p>New solidarities and co-development in Algeria</p> <p>(31 July 2009 – 30 January 2011)</p>	<p>Partner Country: France</p> <p>Partner Organisation: National Association of Voluntary Service Touiza ('<i>Association Nationale du Volontariat Touiza (ANVT)</i>')</p> <p>Donors: JMDI (EN, FR), European Union (EN, FR)</p>	<p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support associations of the Algerian community in France wishing to get involved in local development projects • To finance the establishment of micro enterprises with the contribution of members of the Algerian community abroad • To reinforce capacities of local Algerian actors through the establishment of support missions by members of the Algerian community with a special competence • To renew the dialogue between the Algerian community in France and representatives of the civil society in Algeria. <p>For further information click here (FR).</p>
<p>* No information could be collected as to which authority is responsible for the implementation of this initiative NB: This list is not exhaustive Source: ** Algerian authorities (2012) *** Final Report (2010) (AR, EN, FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN); CARIM (EN, FR) La dimension socio-politique de la question "Migration et Développement" en Algérie (2009) (FR); EC- UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMDI) (EN, FR).</p>			

4 FINANCIAL REMITTANCES TRANSFERS AND MIGRANTS' INVESTMENTS

4.1 National Legislation on Economic Incentives for Migrants

No legal provisions facilitating investments of Algerian emigrants in Algeria exist. However, Algerian

Legislation	Description
Complementary Finance Act 2009 (Ordonnance n°09-01 du 29 Rajab 1430 correspondant au 22 juillet 2009 portant loi de finances complémentaire pour 2009 (FR))	According to article 4 bis foreign investments can only be effected if a national resident owns at least 51 % of the equity. Algerians abroad have the possibility to invest in Algeria under the same conditions as national investors.

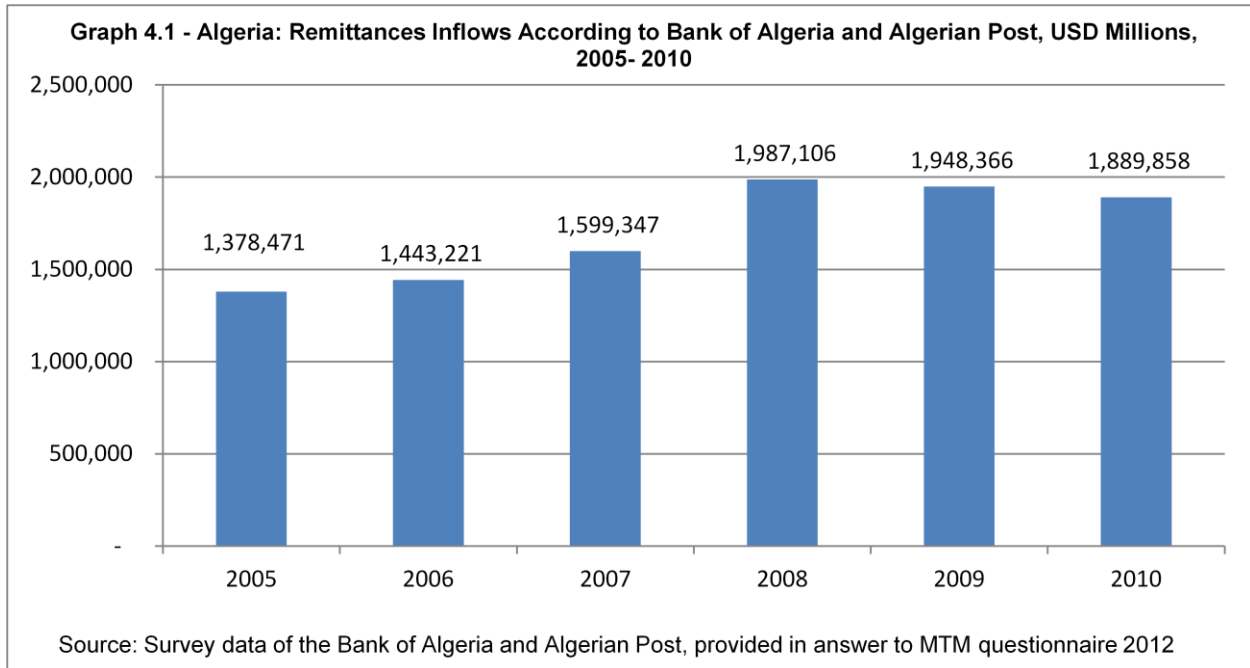
Source: Algerian authorities (2012)

emigrants are entitled to invest in Algeria under the same conditions as national investors based on the Complementary Finance Act 2009 (table 4.1).

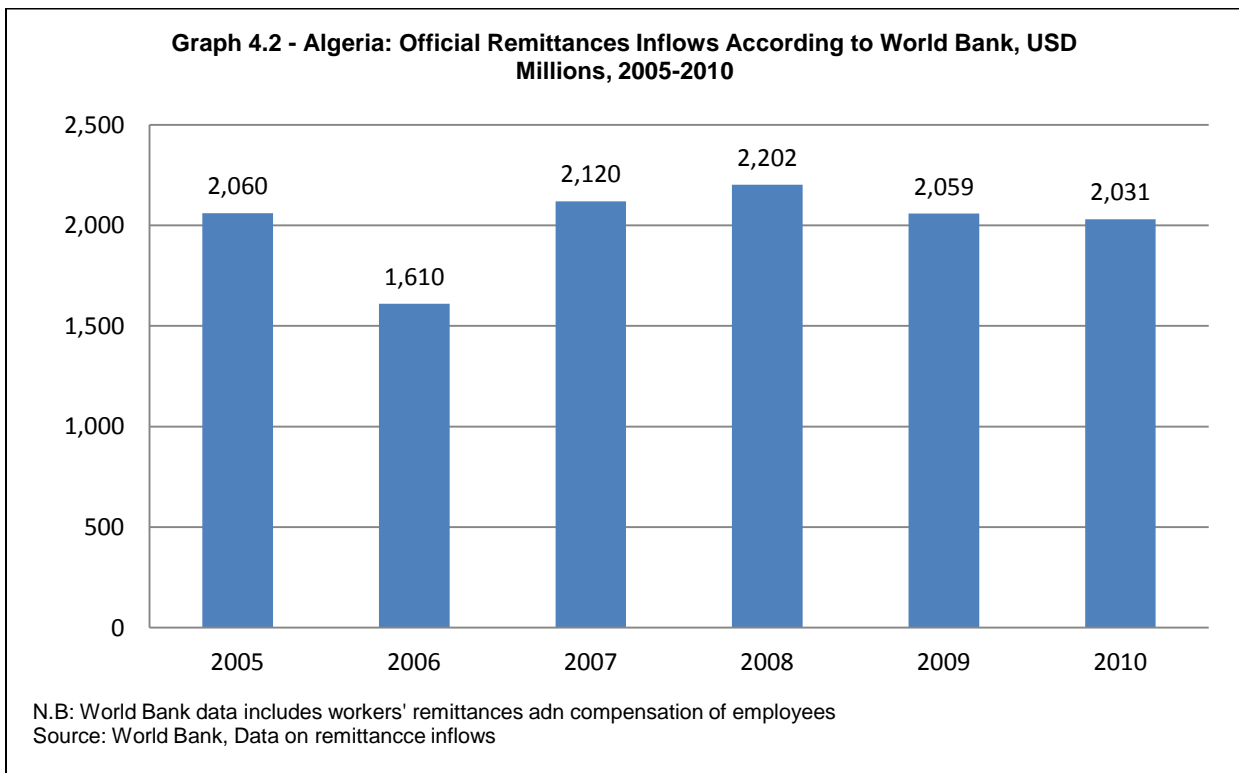
4.2 Remittances Data: Inflows, Characteristics and Impact

4.2.1 Financial Remittances Inflows

Graph 4.1 displays survey data gathered by the [Bank of Algeria](#) (FR) and the Algerian Post, which was provided by Algerian authorities. This data varies significantly from [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) data displayed in graph 4.2, notably due to application of diverging definitions: While the former is based on the definition of remittances as 'return on pensions and savings on salaries' ('rapatriements des retraites et economies sur salaires'), the latter is based on the definition of migrant remittances as '*the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers*' (see data notes of the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Migration and Remittances Factbook](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#))).



The [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Migration and Remittances Factbook](#) (EN) provides data on officially recorded remittances flows, including the categories ‘compensation of employees’ and ‘workers’ remittances’ (graph 4.2).



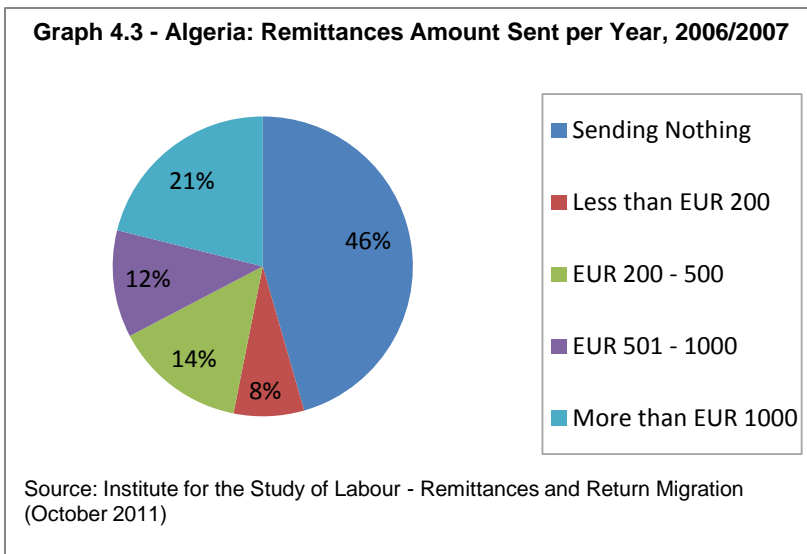
According to the [African Development Bank Group \(EN, FR\)](#) working paper [International Remittances and Income Inequality in Africa \(2011\)](#) (EN), Algeria was among the top ten remittances-receiving countries in 2008.

The Relative Size of Remittances Inflows

Table 4.2 provides data on the extent of financial remittances as percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and of the receipts of Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as the ratio of workers' remittances to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as provided by the

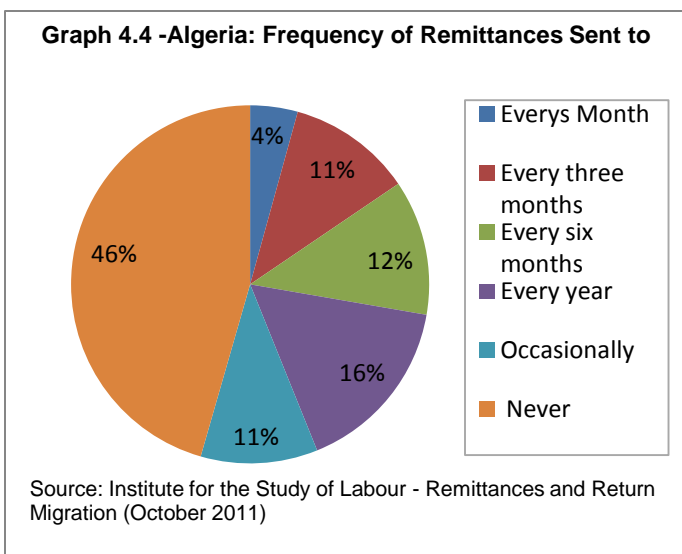
Inflows total (USD million)	2,120*
As % of GDP	1.6
As % of net ODA receipts	543,9
Ratio of workers' remittances to FDI	1,3
Source: UNDP (EN, FR) HDR (2009) (AR, EN, FR)	
* EUR 1,438 Million. Currency converted according to EC exchange rates (EN, FR) of December 2007	

[UNDP \(EN, FR\) Human Development Report \(2009\) \(AR, EN, FR\)](#).



Amount/Frequency of Remittances Inflows

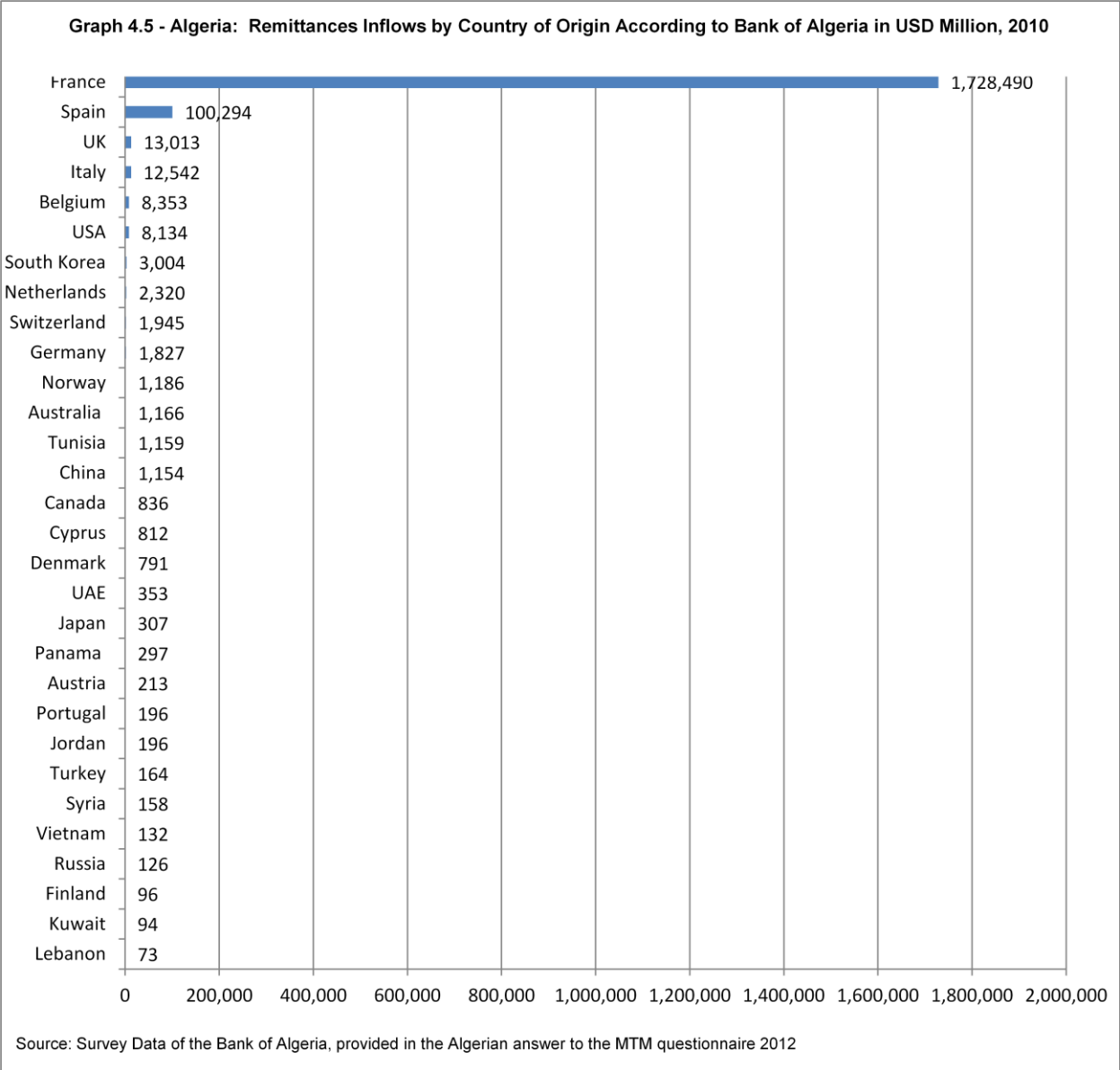
The [Institute for the Study of Labour \(EN\)](#) discussion paper [Remittances and Return Migration \(2011\)](#) (EN) provides information on the amounts and frequency of remittances inflows to Algeria, based on a dataset extracted from the survey carried



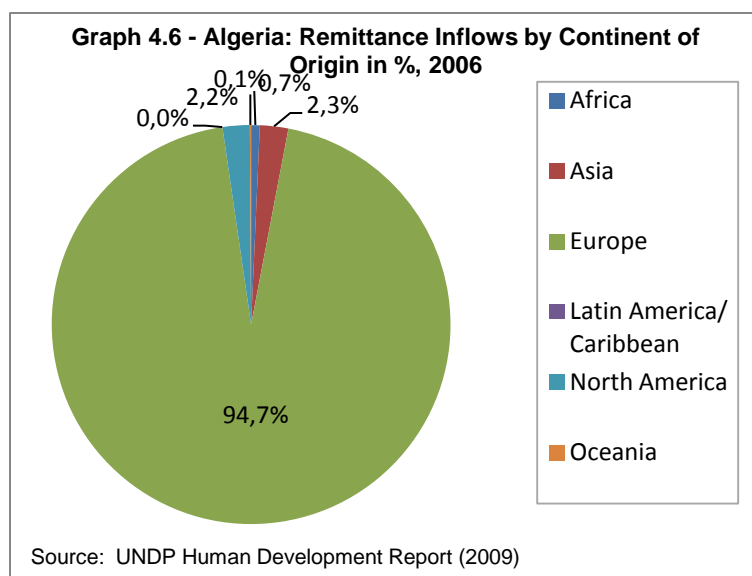
out by the MIREM project on return migrants (graphs 4.3 and 4.4).

An additional source that provides information on remittances and that can be consulted for further information is the [RemittancesGateway](#) (EN) [Country Profile](#) (EN) on Algeria. The [RemittancesGateway Flyer](#) (EN) provides an overview on the type of information that can be accessed on the website.

4.2.2 Main Countries of Origin of Financial Remittances



Graph 4.5 shows that the biggest share of remittances is sent from France, according to survey data of the Bank of Algeria on the main sending countries for remittances to Algeria, which was provided by Algerian authorities.



Another source providing data on remittances inflows by continent of origin is the [UNDP \(EN, FR\) Human Development Report \(2009\) \(AR, EN, FR\)](#), which shows that with 94.7% the vast majority of remittances flows comes from Europe, followed by Asia, North America, and Africa (graph 4.6).

4.2.3 Characteristics of Financial Remittances Recipients

No data on gender, age, level of education or business area/sector of activity/professional position could be collected at this stage. Remittances benefit a very heterogeneous group of persons, including spouses, children, parents and other family members, according to Algerian authorities (2012).

4.2.4 Use and Impact of Financial Remittances Inflows

In general, remittances cater to various needs, according to Algerian authorities (2012): Livelihood of the family (in case it is the only financial contribution), education of the children, health insurance and commercial or real estate transactions, including the construction of family housing.

For further information, please refer to the [ILO \(EN, FR\) publication Migration for a decent work, economic growth and development: The case of Algeria \(2010\) \(FR\)](#) (p. 27 ff.).

4.3 Migrant Remittances Marketplace: Channels and Costs

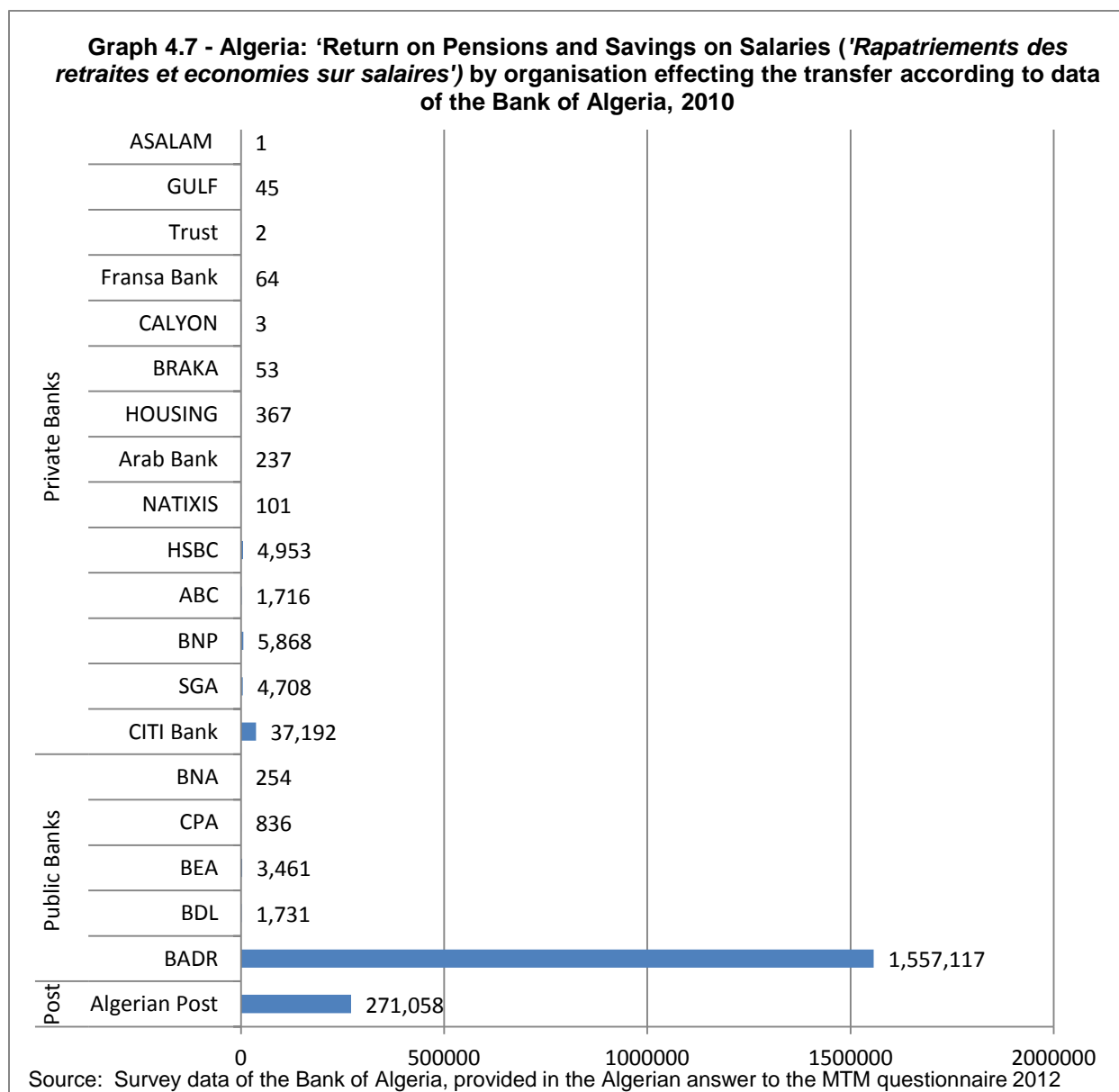
4.3.1 Mode of Financial Remittances Transfers to Algeria

The [IOM \(EN, FR\)](#) and the [The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration \(EN\)](#) report [Migrants' Remittances and Development. Myths, Rhetoric and Realities \(2006\) \(EN\)](#) estimates that more than half of the remittances to Algeria might have been transferred informally.

Formal remittances, however, are facilitated by a large postal network. According to Algerian authorities (2012), the postal network in Algeria notably covers rural areas and Algeria is the first African country which ensures a coverage of estimated 93%. An agreement between the Algerian post and Western Union allows for the utilization of this postal network for remittances.

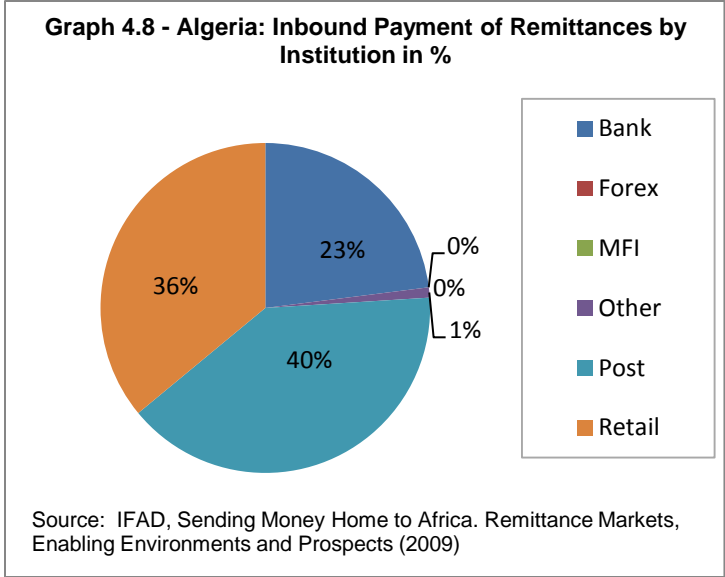
4.3.2 Financial Remittances Marketplace

With regard to remittances, graph 4.7 shows ‘return on pensions and savings on salaries’ (*‘rapatriements des retraites et economies sur salaires’*), by organisation effecting the transfer.



Inbound Remittances Payout Rate by Institution

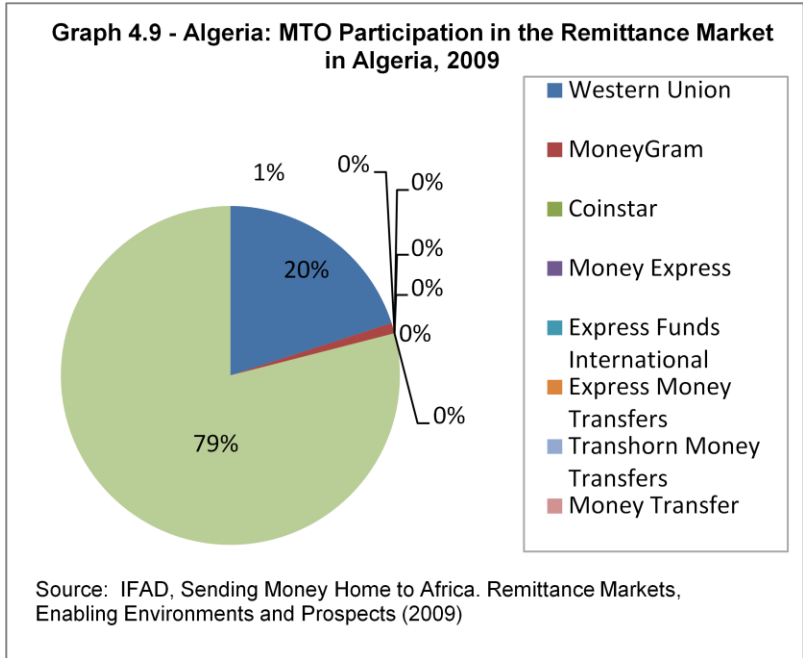
The [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(IFAD\)](#) (EN) report [‘Sending Money Home’](#) (EN) provides data on the distribution of inbound payment of remittances by institution (graph 4.8).



MTO participation in the remittances market

Graph 4.9 provides an overview of the most important Money Transfer

Operators (MTOs) in Algeria.



4.3.3 Costs of Money Transfers to Algeria

High transfer costs affect the amount received by remittance recipients. Therefore, the following Money Transfer Price Comparison Services allow for queries on the money transfer costs charged by Money

Transfer Operators (MTOs) between Algeria and the sending countries covered. In order to query the costs, please click on the service and select MTO and the amount.

Table 4.3 – Algeria: Money Transfer Price Comparison Services				
Service	Established by	Sending Countries Covered	Amounts Covered	Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) Covered for Transfers to Algeria
Envoi d'argent (FR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French Development Agency (FR) French Ministry of Immigration, Integration, Asylum and Solidarity Development (FR) (now French Ministry of Interior, Overseas Territories and Territorial Collectivities (FR)) French Ministry of Economy, Industry and Employment (FR) and French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (EN, FR) 	France	EUR 100 EUR 300 EUR 500 EUR 1000	BNP Paribas, La Banque Postal, MoneyGram International, Societé Générale, Western Union
Geldtransfair (DE)	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (now Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) (EN))	Germany	Every amount up to a maximum of EUR 12,500 (in EUR)	VoiceCash, Voxmoney, mobilcash, HypoVereinsbank, SEB, 1822direkt, Commerzbank, Sparkasse KölnBonn, Ziraat Bank International, comdirect bank, Berliner Volksbank, Dresdner Bank, ING DIBA, Easy Trans, MoneyGram, Deutsche Bank, Stadtparkasse München, Berliner Sparkasse, Sparkasse KölnBonn, HypoVereinsbank, Isbank, Kreissparkasse Köln, ReiseBank, Western Union, Deutsche Bank, Norisbank, Sparkasse Duisburg, Sparkasse Essen, VakifBank International,

				Volksbank Bochum Witten, Volksbank Ruhr Mitte, Münchner Bank, Postbank, HypoVereinsbank, Volksbank Bochum Witten, Volksbank Köln Nord
Remittances Prices World-wide (EN)	World Bank (AR , EN , FR)	France	USD 200 USD 500	MoneyGram, Western Union, La Poste via Western Union, Moneybookers, Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnais, BNP Paribas, Caisse D'Epargne l'ile de France, Banque Populaire, Credit Agricole
Send Money Home (EN)	UK Government's Department for International Development (EN)	Combinations between 91 sending and 125 receiving countries are covered (access drop-down menu here (EN))	Every amount (in sending country currencies)	MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between 91 sending countries and 125 receiving countries and can be queried here (EN)
NB: This list is not exhaustive * The information provided on this website is based in a one-time survey that has been conducted in 2007 and is not being updated				

4.4 Collective Financial Remittances and Donations

No data could be collected on collective remittances and donations at this stage.

4.5 Migrant Capital Investments and Entrepreneurship

4.5.1 Investment Volume/Enterprises Started/Jobs Created by Algerian Nationals Abroad in Algeria

The Algerian [National Agency for Investment Development \(ANDI\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) collects data on the number of investment projects implemented by Algerians abroad by sector of activity. Table 4.4 shows these data for the period 2002 – 2010.

Sector of Activity	Number of Projects	Number of Employees	Project Budget (in DZD, Mio)
Agriculture	1	13	33

Civil, structural and hydraulic engineering	11	409	1423
Industries	17	707	5494
Transport	3	37	179
Tourism	2	88	391
Services	12	196	652
Total	46	1450	8171

Source: [ANDI](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) statistics on investment projects registered with ANDI, provided by Algerian authorities in 2012.

4.5.2 Financial Capacities of Algerian Nationals Abroad

Stock of Emigrant Communities (mil.)	Emigrant Communities' Savings est., 2009 (USD bil.)	Emigrant Communities' Savings as % of GDP
1.2	4.2	3%

Source: [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) report [Leveraging Migration for Africa: Remittances, Skills and Investments](#) (EN)

4.5.3 Diaspora Bonds

No information on diaspora bonds could be collected at this stage.

4.6 Initiatives Related to Remittances and Other Financial Transfers

The following examples of initiatives related to remittances and migrants' investments have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 4.6).

Agency	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
Bank of Algeria Commercial Banks Algerian Post	Enlargement of the banking network and reduction of costs and time needed for the transfer of remittances*	BADR-BRED Algerian Post – Western Union	n/a
UNDP in Algeria (FR) **	EC/UN Joint Migration & Development Initiative in Algeria (EN) 2008-2011	UN Country Team in Algeria, Delegation of the EU in Algeria	Key objectives: To support small scale actors to contribute to linking migration and development in 16 selected countries of

		and the Algerian Government	origin. Priority areas: (i) migrant remittances, (ii) migrant communities, (iii) migrants' capacities, and (iv) migrants' rights.
<p>NB: This list is not exhaustive</p> <p>Source: *Algerian authorities (2012) **Final Report (2010) (AR, EN, FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN)</p>			

Further measures undertaken with the aim of engaging the Algerian emigrant community in economic development:

- Organisation of two fora 'Invest 1' and 'Invest 2' (1995-1997);
- Organisation of a seminar titled 'Home Sweet Home' in 2004, which aimed at facilitating the establishment of businessmen of the Algerian emigrant communities in Algeria; and
- Organisation of a workshop in the framework of the programme 'Invest in Med' ([EN](#), [FR](#)) in 2010.

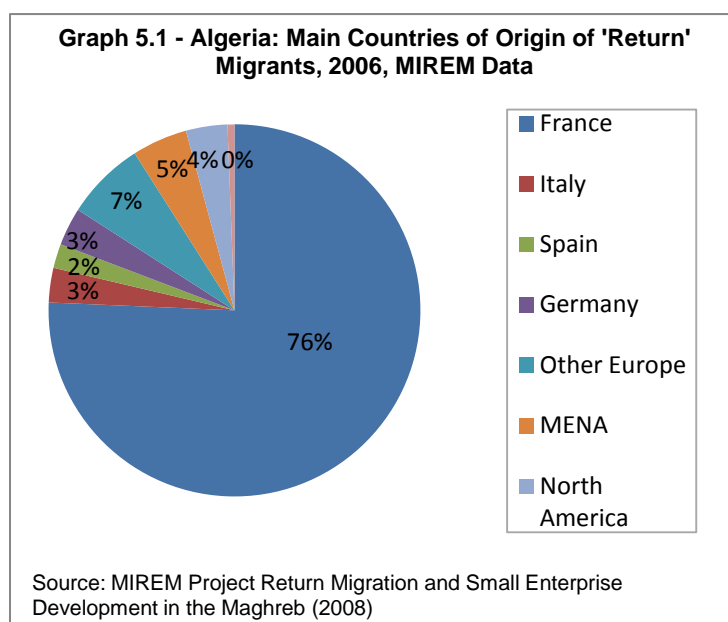
5 'RETURN' MIGRATION

5.1 National Programmes on 'Return' Migration

[Decree 81-80 of 2 May 1981 on the creation of a national committee on the reinsertion of nationals living abroad](#) (FR) foresees the establishment of the National Committee on the Reinsertion of Nationals Living Abroad, tasked with the elaboration of a national policy on the reinsertion of nationals living abroad.

5.2 'RETURN' MIGRATION MOVEMENTS

5.2.1 Main Countries of Origin of 'Return' Migrants



The [Return Migration to the Maghreb \(MIREM\) Project](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), coordinated by the [Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the European University Institute](#) (EN) and co-financed by the [European Union](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) gathered data on 'return' migrants through a field survey conducted between September 2006 and January 2007, based on common questionnaires, which interviewed a sample of 332 'return' migrants from the Wilayas Algiers, Setif, Bejaia, and Tlemcen.

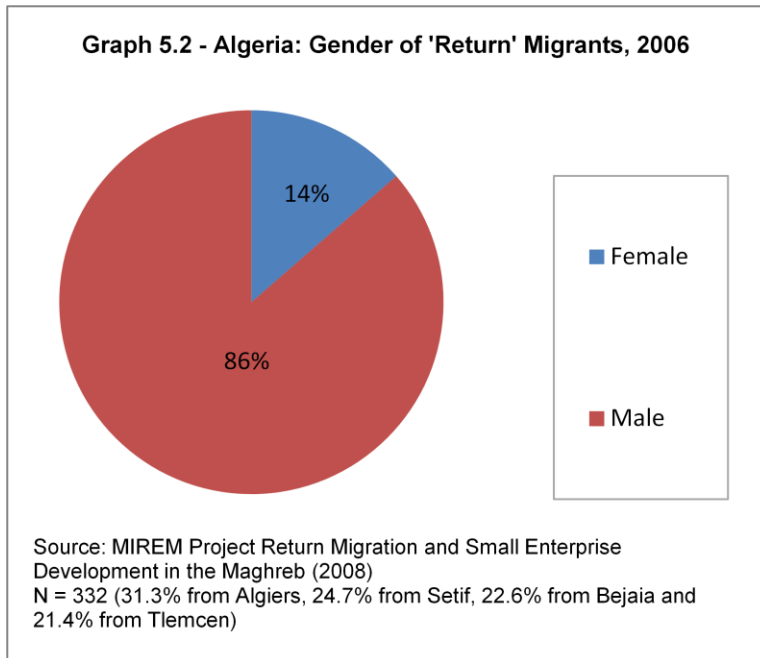
Graph 5.1 provides data on the main countries of origin of 'return' migrants, which was published in the [MIREM](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) report [Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb \(2008\)](#) (EN).

5.2.2 Characteristics of 'Return' Migrants

The publication [Statistics on return migrants in Algeria \(2006\)](#) (FR), which was elaborated in the framework of the [MIREM](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), provides information on the characteristics of 'return' migrants, drawing on data gathered through the 1987 and the 1998 censuses.

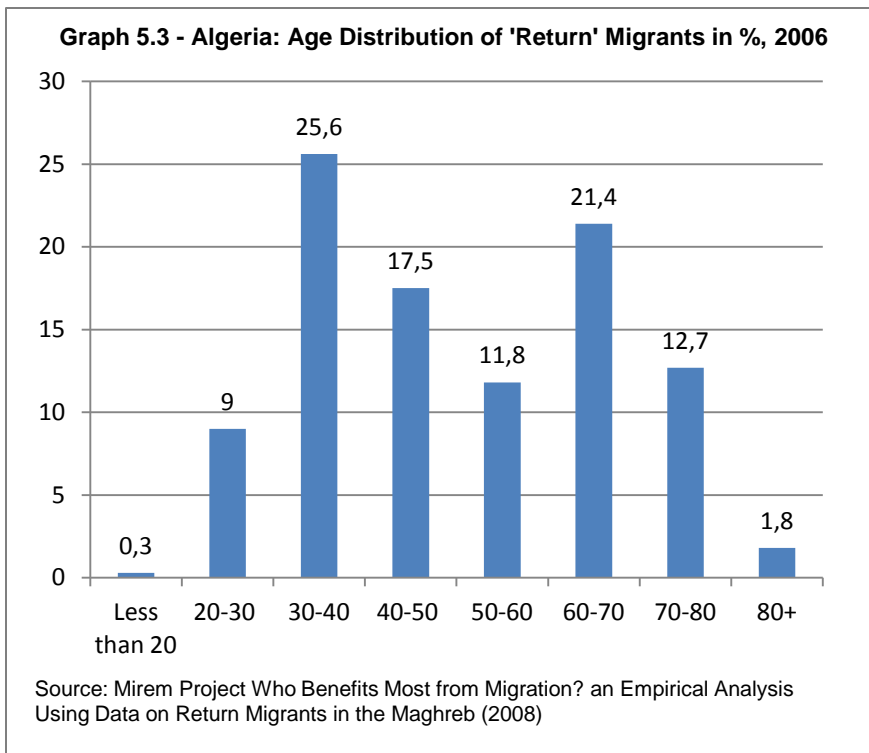
More recent data on the characteristics of 'return' migrants, collected in the course of the [MIREM Project](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) will be presented below (for further information on the MIREM project see section 2.2.4)

Gender



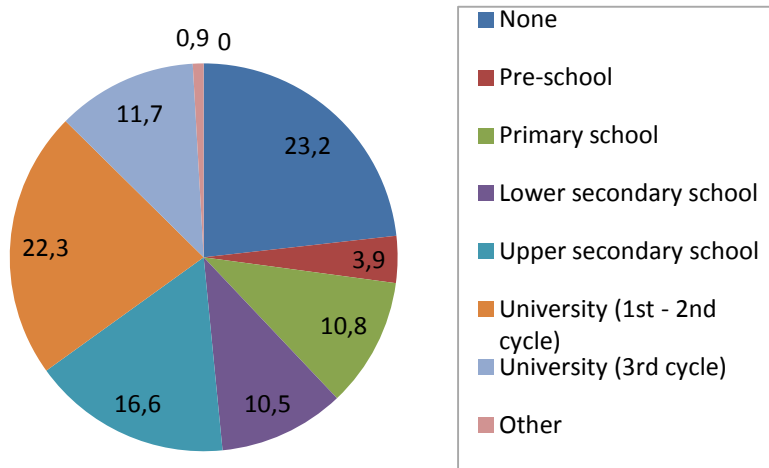
Data on the gender composition of 'return' migrants to Algeria is available in the [MIREM \(EN, FR\)](#) report [Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb \(2008\)](#) (EN) (graph 5.2).

Age



Data on the age structure of Algerian 'return' migrants in 2006, is available in the [MIREM \(EN, FR\)](#) report [Who Benefits Most from Migration? An Empirical Analysis Using Data on Return Migrants in the Maghreb \(2008\)](#) (FR) (graph 5.3).

Graph 5.4 - Algeria: Highest Level of Education of 'Return' Migrants Before Leaving Algeria in %, 2006

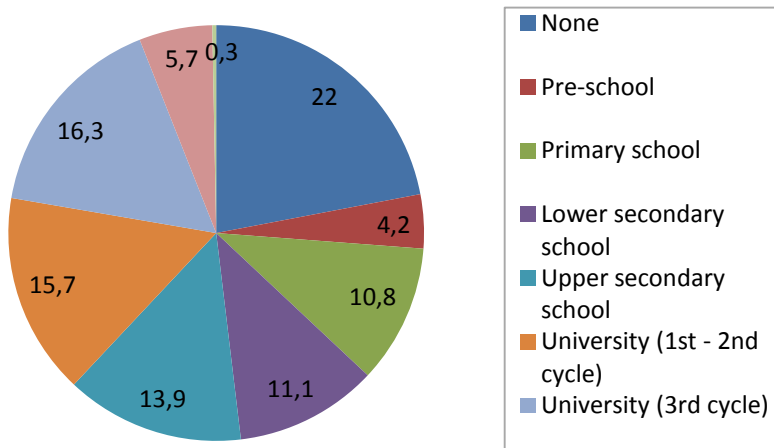


Source: MIREM Project Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb (2008)
 N = 332 (31.3% from Algiers, 24.7% from Setif, 22.6% from Bejaia and 21.4% from

Level of Education

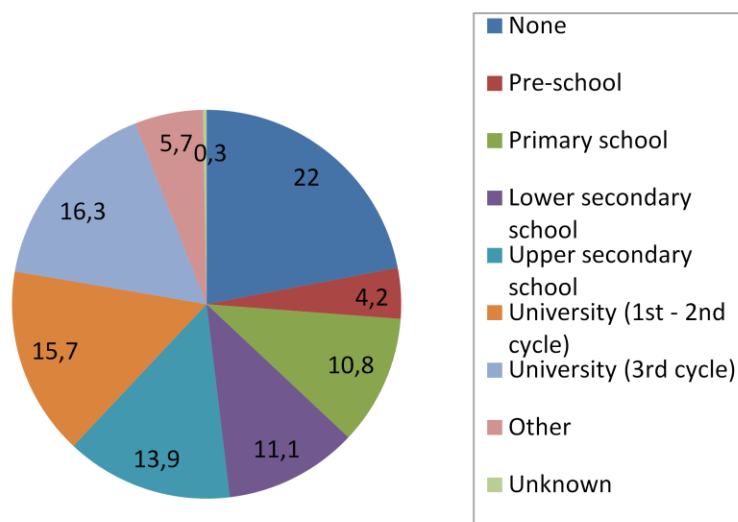
Data on the highest level of education of 'return' migrants to Algeria before having migrated abroad (graph 5.4), after having left for abroad (graph 5.5) and after returning from abroad (graph 5.6) is available from the MIREM (EN, FR) report [Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb \(2008\)](#) (EN).

Graph 5.5 - Algeria: Highest Level of Education of 'Return' Migrants Once Abroad in %, 2006



Source: MIREM Project Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb (2008)
 N = 332 (31.3% from Algiers, 24.7% from Setif, 22.6% from Bejaia and 21.4% from Tlemcen)

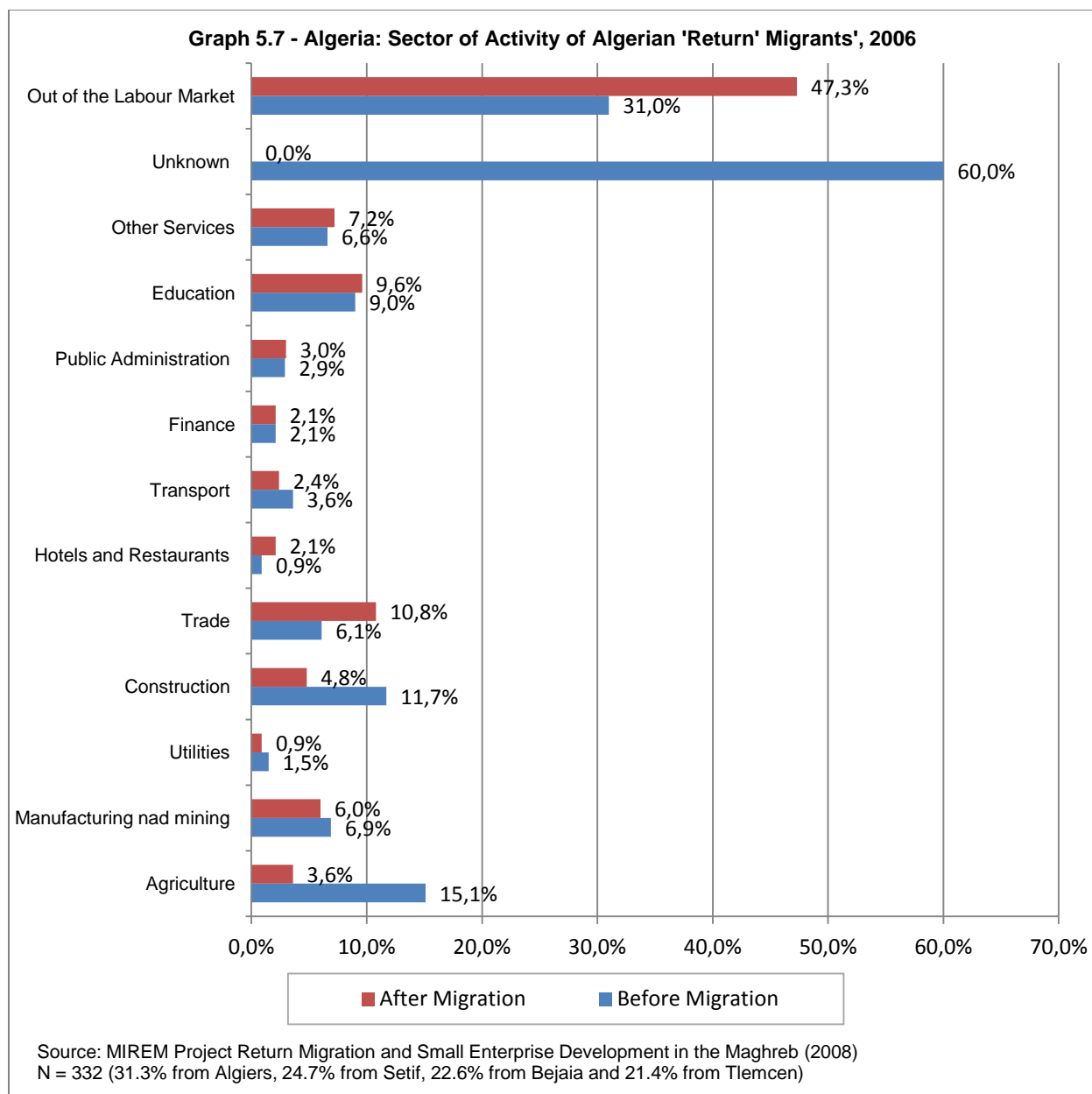
Graph 5.6 - Algeria: Highest Level of Education of 'Return' Migrants Once Having Returned to Algeria in %, 2006



Source: MIREM Project Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb (2008)
 N = 332 (31.3% from Algiers, 24.7% from Setif, 22.6% from Bejaia and 21.4% from Tlemcen)

Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position

Data on the sector of activity of 'return' migrants to Algeria is available in the [MIREM \(EN, FR\)](#) report [Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb \(2008\)](#) (EN) (graph 5.7).



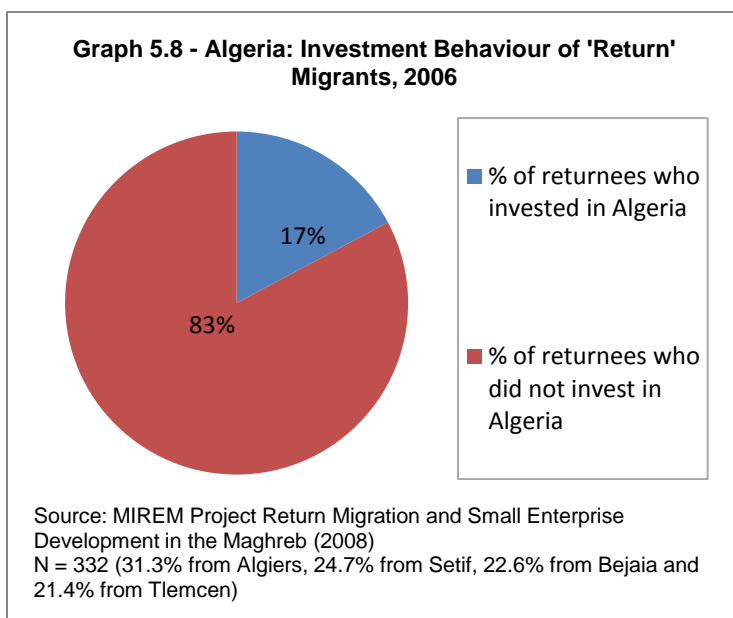
Furthermore, data on the employment status and industry of 'return' migrants is available in the same publication.

5.3 Impact of 'Return' Migration

No national data could be collected on the impact of 'return' migration at this stage. A field survey carried out in the framework of the Return Migration to the Maghreb (MIREM) Project ([EN](#), [FR](#)) collected relevant data, using a sample of N = 332 (31.3% from Algiers, 24.7% from Setif, 22.6% from Bejaia, and 21.4% from Tlemcen) (for further information on the survey please refer to chapter 2.2.4).

The [MIREM Project](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) collected data on the investment behaviour of 'return' migrants, which was published in the report [Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb \(2008\)](#) (EN) and which showed that 83% of 'return' migrants did not invest in Algeria (graph 5.8).

The same source provides data on the distribution of investment projects of 'return' migrants by industry in 2006, which shows that with 33.3% the largest share of investment projects of 'return' migrants was set up in the industry 'wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, etc.' (graph 5.9).



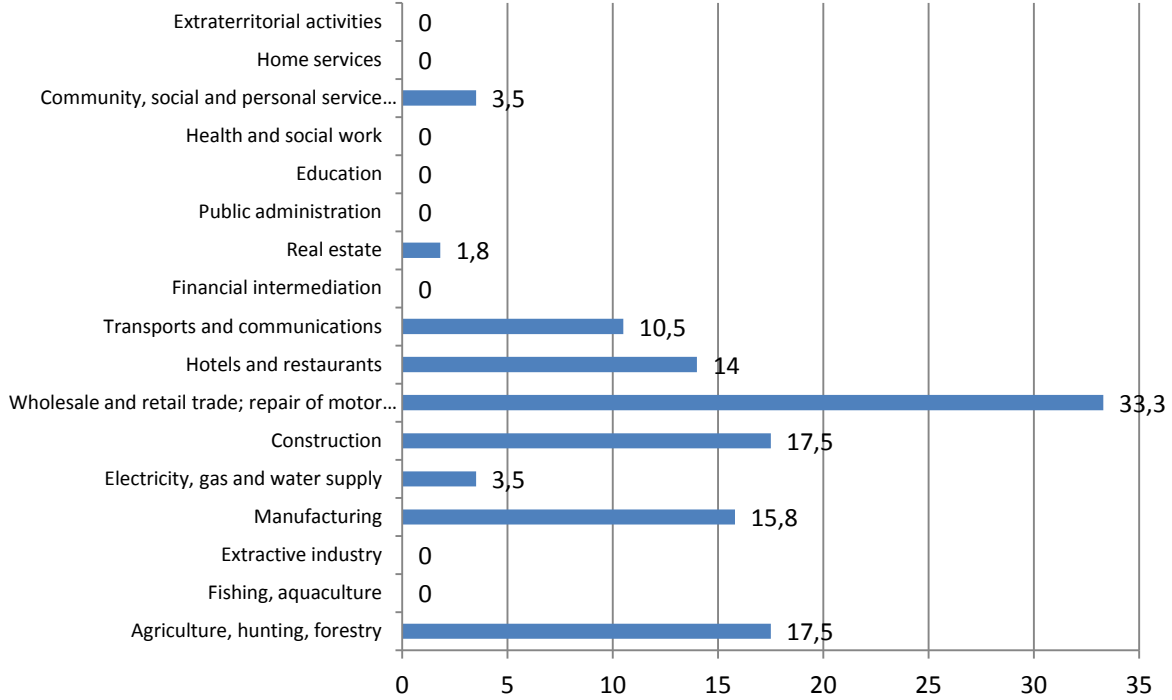
The [MIREM](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) field survey also gathered data on the number of employees in returnees' investment projects, which shows that in 2006, 74% of the investment projects set up by 'return' migrants had less than 10 employees (graph 5.10).

For information on the impact of the 'return' of retired migrants, please refer to the University of Tunis presentation [The pension of the retired return migrant in the Maghreb: A sustainable development factor? \(2008\)](#) (EN).

The [Country of Return Information Project](#) (FR), financed by the [European Commission](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), produced the [Country profile on Algeria \(2008\)](#) (FR), which contains information relevant to return, including:

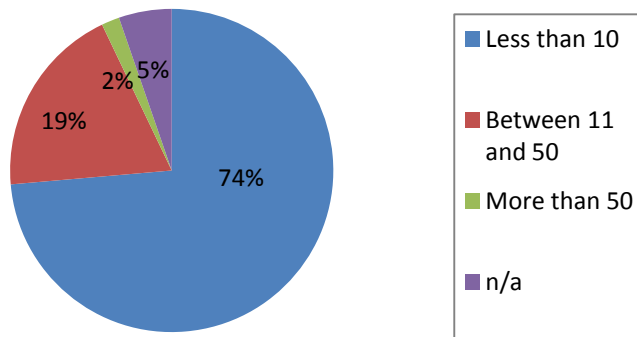
- Access to the territory (including required documents, means of travel, entry procedures, etc.);
- Security in the region of return;
- Social security and reintegration; and
- Means of subsistence and human rights.

Graph 5.9 - Algeria: Distribution of Investment Projects of 'Return' Migrants by Industry (%), 2006



Source: MIREM Project Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb (2008)

Graph 5.10 - Algeria: Distribution of 'Return' Migrants' Investment Projects According to the Number of Employees, 2006



Source: MIREM Project Return Migration and Small Enterprise Development in the Maghreb (2008)
 N = 332 (31.3% from Algiers, 24.7% from Setif, 22.6% from Bejaia and 21.4% from Tlemcen)

5.4 Initiatives Related to ‘Return’ Migration

The following examples of initiatives related to ‘return’ migration have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 5.1).

Table 5.1 – Algeria: Initiatives by Institutions Related to ‘Return’ Migration			
Agency	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
European University Institute (EN)	Research Project Collective Action to Support the Reintegration of Return Migrants in their Country of Origin (MIREM) (FR)	N/A	Key objective: To identify the challenges linked to Algerian ‘return’ migration, as well as its impact on development.
Algerian Forum for Citizenship and Modernity (FACM) (FR) Association of Local Democracy Agencies (ALDA) (EN)	Capitalise on Migrant Capacities (1 October 2009 – 31 October 2010)	Partner countries: France, Italy Partners: Municipality of Lecce, Region of Sicily, Community of Kouba, Puglian Institute for Economic and Social Research (IPRES) (IT). Donors: JMDI (EN, FR), European Union (EN, FR)	Key objective: To strengthen local economic development in Algeria by avoiding brain waste and deskilling of prospective migrants, returnees and Algerian emigrants. For further information click here (FR).
NB: This list is not exhaustive Source: Final Report (2010) (AR, EN, FR) of the Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices (EN)			

The [EC- UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative \(JMDI\)](#) (EN, FR), offers an [E-Learning Course on Running your M&D Project Successfully](#) (EN, FR) free of charge, covering all phases of project cycle management from Programming to Evaluation, while providing tips based on the experiences of the JMDI projects.

6 MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTORS, POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS OF COOPERATION

6.1 Linkages Between Migration and Development in National Policies

The National Action Plan for the Better Support to the Algerian Community Abroad (*Plan national d'action pour une meilleure prise en charge de la communauté algérienne établie à l'étranger*) for the years 2009 to 2014 aims at improving the situation of Algerian nationals abroad, as pointed out in the [Final Report \(2010\)](#) (AR, EN, FR) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN).

6.2 Relevant Bilateral Agreements and Other Frameworks of Cooperation

The [Association Agreement between Algeria and the European Union \(EU\)](#) (EN) has been in force since September 2005 and foresees reinforced cooperation in the area of migration, particularly in the form of a dialogue in social matters, covering, *inter alia*, issues related to

- Migration; and
- Return of irregular migrants.

With regard to the Algeria-EU relations, the framework of cooperation is set out in the [Country Strategy Paper \(2007 – 2013\)](#) and [National Indicative Programme \(2007 – 2010\)](#) (EN).

Migration and Social Security Agreements

Examples of bilateral agreements on migration and on social security transfers are listed in table 6.1.

Table 6.1 – Algeria: Bilateral Agreements on Migration and Social Security

Bilateral Agreements on Migration

- France (31.08.1983, amended 1994) ('Accord sur la circulation et le séjour des ressortissants algériens')
- Canada (1994) ('Echange de Lettres relative à l'octroi de facilités à certains catégories de ressortissants algériens et canadiens en matière de circulation de séjour')
- Germany (1997) ('Accord de circulation des personnes et readmission (2006) – Protocole d'Accord sur l'identification et la readmission')
- Italy (2000) ('Accord de circulation des personnes')
- Spain (2002) ('Accord de circulation et de réadmission')
- UK (2006) ('Accord sur la circulation des personnes et la réadmission')
- Switzerland (2006) ('Accord sur la circulation des personnes')
- Libya (1970) ('Convention sur la circulation des personnes et l'établissement')
- Mali (1983) ('Echange de Lettres sur convention sur la circulation des personnes (1991), Echange de Lettres sur cartes de séjour (1991), Echange de Lettres sur l'établissement des ressortissants')

<p>des deux pays’)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Morocco (1963) (‘Echange de Lettres sur convention sur la circulation des personnes (1991) Echange de Lettre ssur cartes de séjour des deux communautés, (1991) Echange de Lettres sur l’établissement des ressortissants des deux pays’) • Mauritania (1996) (Accord sur l’établissement et la circulation des personnes’) • Tunisia (1963) (‘Convention sur l’établissement, (1991) Echange de Lettres relative à l’établissement des ressortissants des deux pays)
<p>Bilateral Social Security Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belgium (1986) (‘Convention sur la sécurité sociale’) • France (1965) (‘Convention en matière de sécurité sociale, (1967) Echange de Lettres en matière de sécurité sociale des étudiants’) • Libya (1987) (‘Convention en matière de sécurité sociale’) • Morocco (1991) (‘Convention sur la sécurité sociale’) • Tunisia (2004) (‘Nouvelle Convention sur la sécurité sciale, (1991) Protocil sur la sécurité sociale des étudiants’) • Spain (currently being negotiated)
<p>Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France (1968, renewed) (‘Accord sur la circulation et l’etablissement des Algériens’) • Belgium (1970) (‘Convention relative à l’emploi et au séjour des travailleurs algériens et de leurs familles’)
<p>NB: This list is not exhaustive. Source: *Algerian authorities (2012)</p>

Free Movement Areas

With regard to free movement areas the [Arab Maghreb Union](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) Convention on land transport of passengers, merchandise, and the free movement of persons was ratified in July 1993, as stated on the [Arab Maghreb Union Website](#) (EN).

Development Cooperation

As shown in the [OECD Development Database on Official Development Assistance](#), the following Development Assistance Committee members and multilateral organisations have provided Official Development Assistance (ODA) to Algeria in 2008 (table 6.2).

Table 6.2 - Algeria: Official Development Assistance by Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Members and Multilateral Organisations, 2008		
DAC Members		Multilateral Organisations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austria • Belgium • Canada • Finland • France • Germany 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Korea • Luxembourg • Norway • Portugal • Spain • Sweden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Institutions • Global Environment Facility (GEF) (EN) • United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (EN, FR) • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (EN, FR)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece • Italy • Japan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switzerland • United Kingdom • United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (EN, FR) • United Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (AR, EN, FR)
<p>N.B: This list is not exhaustive Source: OECD Development Database on Aid, accessed 22.10.2010</p>		

The website [Aidflows](#) (AR, EN, FR) allows for a visualisation of aid flows to Algeria, as well as data on key development indicators and millennium development goals.

The [European Union](#) (EN, FR) portal [Decentralised Cooperation: Local and Regional Authorities for Development](#) (EN, FR) provides an overview on cooperation projects in Algeria.

Furthermore, the [EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative \(JMDI\)](#) (EN, FR) is implementing a [local authorities’ M&D initiatives ‘mapping exercise’](#) (EN).

6.3 Description of Most Relevant National Migration and Development Actors

The following national actors are active in areas related to Migration and Development in Algeria (table 6.3).

Table 6.3 – Algeria: National Actors Active in the Area of Migration and Development	
Ministry	Involvement with Migration and Development
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AR, FR)	Key responsibility: Management of consular affairs and protection of Algerians residing abroad; etc.*
Ministry of Finances (FR)	n/a
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (AR, FR) (<i>‘Ministère du Travail, de l’Emploi et de la Sécurité Sociale’</i>) - National Agency for Employment (FR) (<i>‘Agence Nationale pour l’Emploi (ANEM)’</i>)	Key responsibilities: Contribution to the formulation of a policy with regard to the Algerian labour force abroad, as laid down in art. 3 of Decree 03-137 of 24 March 2003 (FR) *
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (AR, FR) - National Agency for the Support and the Employment of Youth (AR, FR) (<i>‘Agence Nationale de Soutien à l’Emploi des Jeunes (ANSEJ)’</i>)	n/a
Ministry of National Solidarity, Family and the National Community Abroad (<i>‘Ministère de la solidarité nationale, de la famille et de la communauté nationale à l’étranger’</i>)	Key responsibility: Facilitate the return of migrant competencies through the exchange of expertise between Algerians abroad and their country of origin. A website destined to the Algerian community abroad provides relevant information for Algerians abroad.*
Ministry of Education and Scientific	Relevant responsibilities: Linking of Algerian scientists abroad

Research (AR , FR) (<i>'Ministère de l'Enseignement et de la Recherche Scientifique'</i>)	with Algeria, management of scholarships, as well as the recognition of academic certificates **
Ministry of Commerce (FR) (<i>'Ministère du Commerce'</i>)	n/a
Ministry of Post and Information and Communication Technologies (FR) (<i>'Ministère des Postes et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication'</i>)	n/a
Ministry of the Interior and Local Communities (AR , FR) (<i>'Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Locales'</i>)	n/a
Ministry of Culture (AR , FR) (<i>'Ministère de la Culture'</i>)	n/a
Ministry of Tourism and Handicraft (AR , EN , FR) (<i>'Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Artisanat'</i>)	n/a
Ministry of Religious Affairs and Wakfs (AR) (<i>'Ministère des Affaires Religieuses et des Wakfs'</i>)	n/a
Bank of Algeria (FR) (<i>'Banque d'Algérie'</i>) and commercial banks	Enlargement of the banking network and reduction of costs and time needed for the transfer of remittances***
Algerian Post (FR) (<i>'Algérie Poste'</i>)	Enlargement of the banking network and reduction of costs and time needed for the transfer of remittances***
Ministry of Industry, of the Small and Middle Enterprise and of Investment Promotion (AR , EN , FR) (<i>'Ministère de l'industrie, de la petite et moyenne entreprise et de la promotion de l'investissement'</i>) - National Agency for Investment Development (AR , EN , FR) (<i>'Agence Nationale pour le Développement et de l'Investissement (ANDI)'</i>)	Key responsibilities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Welcome, advise, and assist investors at level of its central and regional structures 2) Inform investors on economic events in Algeria and abroad 3) Ensure the coordinated implementation of decisions on investment incentives with the various institutions involved (customs, taxes etc.) 4) Contribute to the implementation of policies and development strategies, in synergy with the economic sectors concerned <p>With the expansion of the network of one-stop-shops, the mission on ANDI reached a certain dimension.</p> <p>ANDI coordinates its activities relating to investment with CNI.*</p>
National Agency for Management of Microcredit (AR , EN , FR) (ANGEM)****	n/a
National Unemployment Insurance (AR , FR) (<i>'National Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Chômage (CNAC)</i>)	n/a
Algerian Chamber of Commerce and	n/a

[Industries](#) (FR) ('Chambre Algérienne de Commerce et de l'Industrie (CACI)')

NB: List of relevant actors was provided by Algerian authorities (2012)

Source: *[Final Report \(2010\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) of the [Joint ICMPD-IOM Project: Linking Emigrant Communities for More Development – Inventory of Institutional Capacities and Practices](#) (EN); **[CARIM](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) publication [The socio-political Dimension of the question “Migration and Development” in Algeria \(2009\)](#) (FR), ***Algerian authorities (2012).

**** The organization of ANGEM is laid out in [Décret exécutif portant création et fixant le statut de l'ANGEM](#) (FR).

International and regional organisations active in areas related to migration and development include, *inter alia*:

- [African Development Bank Group](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#));
- [Delegation of the European Union](#) (FR);
- [IOM](#) (EN);
- [IFAD](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#));
- [ILO](#) (FR); and
- [UNDP](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)); and
- [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)).

Joint chambers of commerce exist between Algeria and Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, as pointed out by Algerian authorities (2012). Furthermore, an Algeria-Spain joint Chamber of Commerce is planned for 2012, according to the [Algeria Press Service \(APS\)](#) (EN).

Furthermore, multiple cooperation agreements have been signed by the [Algerian Chamber of Commerce and Industries](#) (FR) and several business councils have been established (Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Zambia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, USA, Vietnam, Yemen).

7 DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS

7.1 Data on Migration (Including 'Return' Migration)

The Algerian data collection system is based on [Legislative decree N° 94-01](#) (FR).

For detailed information on the statistical system of Algeria please refer to:

- [Country Profiles of Statistical Systems](#) (EN) of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#));
- [Country profiles](#) (EN) of the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity \(BBSC\)](#) (EN); and
- The [Guide on the Compilation of Statistics on International Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Region International Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Region \(2009\)](#) (EN) of the [Euro-Mediterranean statistical cooperation \(MEDSTAT\)](#) (EN), which is funded by the [European Union](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

The report [Migrants Count: Five Steps Toward Better Migration Data](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)), published by the [Commission on International Migration Data for Development Research and Policy](#) (EN), provides recommendations to remedy the lack of good data on migration and its effects on development.

Table 7.1 – Algeria: Main National and International Sources

National Sources				
Agency/ type of data collection	Frequency	Data provided	Characteristics	Accessibility
Ministry of Finance (FR)- Office National des Statistiques (ONS) (AR , EN , FR) - General Population and Housing Census	1966, 1987, 1998, 2008	Data on migrant population is available through place of residence and nationality	The 2008 census included questions on migration for the first time	Data of the 2008 census is not yet completely published*
Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Consulates (AR , FR)	Regularly updated.	Administrative data on Algerians registered with consulates		N/A
Surveys conducted by the Ministry of the Interior and Local Communities ('Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Locales') and the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security ('Ministère Du Travail De l'emploi et de la sécurité sociale')	N/A	Number of Immigrants Legally Residing in Algeria	N/A	N/A

International Sources				
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) , (EN) Population Division (EN) (2009). Trends in Internat. Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision (EN)	Five-year intervals	Number of immigrants, number of immigrants as percentage of population, percentage of female immigrants	Estimates based on census data. For further information on data sources and the methodology for estimating the international migrant stock please refer to http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=4	Data accessible at http://esa.un.org/migration/index.asp?panel=2 .
Return Migration to the Maghreb (MIREM) Project (EN, FR), coordinated by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the European University Institute (EN) and co-financed by the European Union (EN, FR)	On-time survey conducted between September 2006 and January 2007	Data on 'return' migrants	Data gathered through a field survey, based on questionnaires, which interviewed a sample of 332 'return' migrants from the Wilayas Algiers, Setif, Bejaia, and Tlemcen.	Free access on the MIREM (EN, FR) website
Source: MIREM Project (EN, FR) Statistiques sur les migrants de retour en Algérie (2006) (FR); * ILO (EN, FR) Algeria : Migration, Labour Market and Development (2010) (FR)				

7.2 Data on Remittance Inflows

Table 7.2 – Algeria: Main National and International Sources			
National Sources			
Agency/ type of data collection	Frequency	Data provided	Accessibility
Ministry of Finance (FR), using data of the Banque d'Algérie (FR)	Yearly.	Data on money transfers from abroad (total amount, not disaggregated into remittances and other transfers from abroad)	Accessible in the Balance of Payments, to be found in the Bulletin Statistique (FR)
Ministry of Finance (FR), General Directorate of the Algerian Customs (FR)	Regularly updated	Data of the Algerian Customs Service Allow to follow changes of residence of Algerian citizens	n/a
Ministry of the Post, of Information Technologies and Communication (AR, FR)	Regularly updated	Postal data on money transfers as well as transfers of retirement pensions from abroad	n/a
Source: MIREM Project (EN, FR) Statistiques sur les migrants de retour en Algérie (2006) (FR); ILO (EN, FR) Algeria : Migration, Labour Market and Development (2010) (FR)			
International Sources			
World Bank (AR, EN, FR)	Annually	Workers' remittances and compensation of employees	Free access