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PRODUCTION OF CURRENT MIGRATION DATA IN TURKMENISTAN

Submitted by the National Institute of Statistics and Forecasting of Turkmenistan

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1. Statistical data on permanent migration

The aim of producing current migration data, together with current vital statistics, is to offer reliable information on the population size of a given territorial unit at a specified time. Data on migration are also necessary to track migratory flows within the country (between and within velayats, and between rural and urban areas) and also exchanges of population with other countries. Current statistics are important for identifying the patterns of migration processes and for studying the qualities of migrants and their influence on the qualities of the population (especially stocks of labour in places of arrival and departure of migrants).

The arrangements for recording migration bear many similarities with the vital statistics system, as certain rules for registration are applicable to the arrival or departure of any individual or family. The passport registration rules are used by statisticians in the same way as the legislation on civil registration. The recording of migration, however, is somewhat more complicated than accounting for natural population movement.

Firstly, migration in quantitative terms far exceeds the natural movement of the population. While people are born and die only once and also do not marry or divorce so very frequently in the course of a lifetime, many people change their place of residence a number of times.

Secondly, full and accurate recording of migration is more complex than the keeping of vital statistics for the added reason that, whereas for the registration of vital events the people concerned in most cases themselves have a stake in the completion of the particular legal formalities (birth of a child, entry into marriage), with migration the completion of all the formalities in many cases presents a number of difficulties. In particular, the inflow of people into towns with a limited entitlement to residence (for example, Ashkhabad) means that many migrants do not have their arrivals officially recorded.

Statistical processing of primary documents is intended to produce information on the characteristics of migration flows and for the study of differential migration (breakdown of persons arriving or departing by sex, age, marital status, nationality and education). In this connection, the programme for registering a migrant's primary document basically includes the same characteristics as the civil registration programme: age, sex, family situation, nationality, occupation and place of arrival or departure.

The keeping of current recordings of migrants is entrusted to the internal affairs bodies, which are responsible for registration of the population by place of residence. For registration or deregistration, address forms are completed for persons arriving and leaving who are over 16 years of age, these being intended for the internal affairs bodies and the civil registry, as well as detachable record cards for official statistical use.

For the preparation of migration data the primary reporting documentation consists of the statistical record card attached to the arrival form (form No. 20) and the statistical record card attached to the departure form (form No. 21), which are completed at the same time as the address forms (Annexes 1 and 2).

The statistical record cards concerning migration are made out for persons arriving or leaving to change their permanent residence from one administrative unit to another (within the State, velayat or etrap), as well as for persons leaving or arriving from abroad. Within the administrative etrap the cards are made out when moving from a rural to an urban area, from an urban area to a rural area, or from one urban area to another (for movements within an etrap from one rural area to another, no card is filled out).

Once the persons responsible for the application of the rules of the passport system in towns, villages and rural settlements which have internal affairs bodies or in settlements located in a border zone have taken the documents needed for registration, they insert the relevant details in the residence cards, apartment cards or booklets for houses, put together the address forms for arrivals (form No. 19) and the statistical record cards relating thereto and submit them to the internal affairs bodies within seven days for registration.

In other villages and rural settlements the documents for registration or deregistration of citizens are submitted by the persons responsible for the application of the rules of the passport system to the gengeshliks or village gengeshis authorized to carry out passport work. They enter details of those being registered in the residence cards, apartment cards or house booklets, compile the address forms and statistical record cards relating thereto and complete the registration or deregistration. For deregistration, the residence cards or house booklets indicate where the persons concerned are going, and the address forms for departures (form No. 21) and the statistical record cards relating thereto are completed.

Citizens to be registered must hand in the documents for registration to the persons responsible for the application of the rules of the passport system or to persons authorized to carry out passport work within seven days of arrival. Documents for deregistration are submitted to the same persons at least three days before departure, as laid down in the procedure for registration and deregistration in accordance with the regulations of 25 October 1996 on the passport system in Turkmenistan.

Those responsible for the application of the rules of the passport system are:

Heads of housing trusts, communal housing officers, building management agencies, commandants of residential buildings and hostels, and chairmen of house-building and country residence construction cooperatives;

Directors or managers of hotels, sanatoriums, rest homes, boarding houses, tourist centres, hospitals, homes for children and other such institutions, where there are citizens subject to registration;

Officials and private individuals recruiting citizens as hired labour or on contracts;

Legal and natural persons who manage residential buildings and premises.

Separate statistical record cards are not made out for children under 16 when registered or deregistered together with their parents or guardians. The children's names are entered on the card of only one of the parents or guardians, with an indication of his or her sex and date of birth.

Children under 16 changing place of residence separately from their parents or guardians are registered or deregistered commonly on the basis of a birth certificate. The

general rules for completing the statistical record cards for arrivals or departures apply to such children.

Registration or deregistration of citizens in urban and rural settlements is undertaken by the internal affairs bodies. Statistical record cards for arrival or departure forms completed at the same time as the address forms are sent from the passport offices to the official statistical bodies for processing.

Persons changing their place of residence, other than persons departing on assignments, for studies, holidays, rest, medical treatment or leave, and persons called up for military service in the Turkmenistan armed forces or other services, as well as persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty are obliged to deregister before departure.

Statistical record cards are not completed for the registration of citizens who have changed their place of residence within one and the same settlement (the exception being Ashkhabad, which has the status of a velayat and three urban etraps) or moved from one rural settlement to another within the same etrap, those who have obtained passports on attaining 16 years of age, or exchanged passports, and persons deceased, born or having changed their first name, patronymic and surname.

The internal affairs bodies supply statistical record cards to etrap or municipal statistical offices at least once a month (no later than the third of each month following the reporting month).

The etrap statistical offices check the cards with reference to data on arrivals and departures, and the completeness and quality of completion of the documentation, and then send them to the velayat statistics and information administration. The latter, after checking that the cards are properly completed, codes all items subject to coding. The data are then transferred by a special programme onto magnetic carriers and e-mailed to Turkmenmillikhasabat for processing (logical check, production of consolidated tables).

The set of characteristics for the statistical record cards for arrivals and departures is as follows:

Age;

Place of birth;

Sex;

Nationality;

Place of registration/deregistration;

Purpose of travel;

Occupation at previous place of work;

Persons not working indicate whether they are pensioners, students, dependants of relatives or have another source of income;

Educational attainment;

Family status;

How many children under 16 arrived/departed with the parents, their sex and age (indicated on one of the parents' record cards).

All the information obtained is processed under a programme for the annual report, which calls for results in 13 tables (11 statistical and 2 analytical). An integrated electronic data processing package for migratory movement was introduced in 1999 (Annex 3).

When preparing the annual report an adjustment is made for intra-territory flows of migrants so that the base for total departures excludes intra-oblast departures, while intra-oblast arrivals are entered in the base for departures. It should be noted that the report is prepared on the principle of arrivals. This is done to exclude any actual time lag between the registration of departures from the previous place of residence and registration at the new place of residence, as well as to avoid possible discrepancies due to the fact that a migrant may have intended to go to one region, as he indicated in his departure card, but actually went to another; registered his departure in one year and arrival in the next; or did not register his departure or arrival at all, etc. The adjustment of intra-territory flows relating to all regions of Turkmenistan is done for the following flows:

Arrivals in towns from other towns = departures from towns;

Arrivals in rural areas from towns = departures from towns to rural areas;

Arrivals in rural areas from rural areas = departures from rural areas to rural areas;

Arrivals in rural areas from rural areas = departures from rural areas to rural areas.

This adjustment is done annually for migratory movement. The statistical record cards from Turkmenistan's internal affairs bodies cover the category of migrants arriving or departing for permanent residence and are used in calculating the size of the permanent population for each breakdown.

Current migration data thus characterize the direction of migration flows both in the country as a whole and for individual velayats. Migrants are furthermore broken down according to what locality (urban or rural) they departed from or arrived at, and information is collected on the population increase due to migration by urban and rural area and by the administrative territory as a whole. Migration is divided into intra-velayat and inter-velayat flows. Account is taken in processing of both the arriving and the departing population. In internal migration inter-territory flows of arrivals and departures should theoretically coincide in volume terms.

Quarterly and monthly records provide information about the total number of migrants and the population increase due to migration for individual etraps and velayats, broken down for the adult population and children under 16. They also help to study the seasonality of migration processes.

Overall, the statistical records reflect the direction of migration flows, their seasonality and the qualities of the migrants.

The quality and accuracy of internal migration records are not at present satisfactory in all cases. This is evidenced by the discrepancies to be found in the data on the number of

departures from any territory and the number of arrivals from that territory in others. The registration of migrants from urban to rural areas and from one rural area to another is not sufficiently precise.

2. Statistical data on temporary migration

Temporary migration is one of the main forms of population migration. It does not involve a change of place of permanent residence and represents a move for a relatively short time. Temporary migrants include: persons staying in the country or departing abroad at the invitation of public institutions, firms or private individuals for official, business or private purposes; diplomats, tourists, students, drivers or transit passengers; and citizens arriving or departing for rest or treatment.

The formalities for issuing visas to Turkmenistan citizens for travel abroad are governed by Act No. 52 of 15 June 1995 on the procedure for exit from or entry into Turkmenistan of Turkmen citizens, and the Instructions on the procedure for preparing and issuing visas. In addition, there are a number of international treaties with Russia, Uzbekistan and Iran which simplify the procedure for crossing the borders of Turkmenistan.

Entry and exit visas for foreign citizens are issued by diplomatic missions and consular establishments of Turkmenistan abroad, and in Turkmenistan by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and its consular divisions in the velayats. Visas are divided into the following categories:

Diplomatic visas;

Official visas;

Business visas;

Private visas;

Student visas;

Tourist visas;

Transit visas;

Visas for medical treatment;

Drivers' visas;

Exit visas;

And by type: visas for single, dual, triple, five-fold and multiple use.

Diplomatic visas are issued to staff members of diplomatic missions and consular establishments or international organizations accredited in Turkmenistan, as well as to members of their families, and to members of governmental delegations or representatives of foreign States travelling to Turkmenistan on special diplomatic missions, and the diplomatic couriers of foreign States.

Official visas are issued to foreign citizens travelling to Turkmenistan on official business for ministries and government departments or other governmental organizations and

institutions, representatives of State foreign organizations or institutions, the mass media, representatives of international organizations, as well as members of their families, persons accompanying governmental delegations, and crew members of foreign aircraft or ships.

Business visas are issued to representatives, specialists and employees of foreign firms, organizations or institutions and commercial entities working in Turkmenistan, as well as citizens of foreign States working in educational institutions of Turkmenistan and members of their families.

Student (exit and entry) visas are issued to foreign citizens studying in higher educational institutions of Turkmenistan for their travel home, and authorize departure from and re-entry into Turkmenistan within the period of validity of the visa.

Private visas are issued to foreign citizens visiting Turkmenistan at the invitation of private individuals who are citizens of Turkmenistan.

Tourist visas are issued to foreign citizens visiting Turkmenistan as tourists.

Transit visas are issued to foreign citizens to enable them to cross the territory of Turkmenistan provided they have a visa for a third country and travel documents onwards to their final destination.

Visas for treatment are issued to foreign citizens visiting Turkmenistan to undergo treatment and to persons accompanying them.

Drivers' visas are issued to foreign citizens who are drivers effecting international transport operations through the territory of Turkmenistan.

Exit visas are issued to foreign citizens to enable them to leave Turkmenistan if they have arrived without entry and exit visas, or are staying in Turkmenistan on a visa that has expired.

Justification for the issuance of visas:

For foreign citizens arriving in Turkmenistan under the auspices of receiving organizations - written invitations and applications from such organizations, and also from their representative offices, as duly agreed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan;

For foreign citizens entering Turkmenistan on private business and for permanent residence, as well as for stateless persons living permanently in Turkmenistan, for departure on private business and for permanent residence - the entry and exit permit issued following their application.

Such permits for entry on private business are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its consular divisions in the velayats as requested by the citizens extending the invitations.

Foreign citizens living permanently in Turkmenistan and travelling abroad are issued the following documents:

For private invitations - an ordinary series "M" exit-entry visa;

For permanent residence - an ordinary series "M" exit visa.

Stateless persons living permanently in Turkmenistan and travelling abroad are issued the following documents:

For private invitations - an ordinary series "M" exit-entry visa and a series "A" stateless person certificate;

For permanent residence - an ordinary series "M" exit visa and also a series "A" certificate.

The consular service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorized to issue all categories and types of visas. Diplomatic missions and consular establishments of Turkmenistan abroad and consular divisions in the velayats agree all visa requests with the Turkmenistan consular service.

The procedure for issuing visas to foreign citizens for entry into Turkmenistan is governed by Presidential Decision No. 2261 of 6 July 1995 on the regularization of entry, exit, sojourn and transit of foreign citizens in the territory of Turkmenistan and the Instructions governing the formalities for and issuance of visas.

On arrival at their destination foreign citizens must have their foreign passports registered within 24 hours. The registration of foreign passports is done in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Ministry of Internal Affairs (visa and registration division) and by the State Tourist Corporation "Turkmensyyakhat".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs registers foreign passports for:

Heads of foreign diplomatic missions and consular establishments, members of diplomatic personnel, consular officials, administrative, technical and service staff of diplomatic missions and consular establishments, staff of military attachés and trade representatives and their spouses, children and parents who are dependants of such persons, as well as guests of heads of foreign diplomatic missions and consular establishments, if they live at their residences or in the grounds of the said missions or establishments;

Staff of foreign affairs departments of foreign States arriving on official business and having diplomatic or official passports, as well as members of their families;

Officials arriving in Turkmenistan on official business for international organizations, staff of missions of such organizations in Turkmenistan, as well as staff of missions of countries attached to international organizations headquartered in Turkmenistan and enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunities, as well as members of their families;

Foreign journalists accredited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and members of their families.

Such persons are given diplomatic, official or consular cards, or else their registration is noted directly in the foreign passports.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is also entitled where necessary to carry out the registration of foreign passports of arriving State and public figures of foreign countries and members of their families, when requested by the receiving Turkmenistan organizations, or

diplomatic missions or consular establishments, and also to carry out the registration of diplomatic passports of staff members of international organizations.

Foreign passports are registered in the internal affairs bodies for:

- Foreign citizens arriving at the invitation of receiving Turkmenistan organizations;
- Permanent foreign missions in Turkmenistan;
- Travel on private business;
- Travel under the simplified procedure.

The State Tourist Corporation “Turkmensyyakhat” registers passports of foreign citizens arriving for tourism.

Receiving organizations inform the internal affairs bodies in the place of registration of a foreign citizen also of his separation in connection with a transfer to another organization, or the completion of the term of an employment agreement or contract, studies, etc.

Under the entry-exit and sojourn provisions for foreign citizens in Turkmenistan, some foreign citizens are completely exempt from the registration of foreign passports. Such persons include:

Heads of States and missions of foreign countries, members of governmental and parliamentary delegations arriving in Turkmenistan at the invitation of the President, the Majlis or the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan, as well as staff of such delegations and members of their families;

Persons arriving in the country with United Nations passports;

Foreign citizens under 18 years of age;

Crew members of foreign naval vessels and aircraft. Such crew members are allowed to come ashore and move about within the territory of Turkmenistan by the senior naval or military commander in the port or garrison under the plan for the reception of the arriving vessels or aircraft;

Persons forming part of the crews of foreign non-military sea or river vessels when in ports or port towns of Turkmenistan and during organized tours for these persons to other towns in the country. Such persons are allowed to come ashore by the representatives of the State Border Service of Turkmenistan following the rules and instructions applicable in these ports;

Persons forming part of the crews of civilian aircraft belonging to international airlines, or trains on international rail routes. The crew members are allowed beyond the limits of the airports and railway stations by the State Border Service of Turkmenistan following the rules and regulations applicable in ports and railway stations;

Persons forming part of crews of foreign road transport vehicles carrying goods and passengers on international routes, when in human settlements along the routes or at destinations;

Foreign citizens awarded the title “Honorific citizen of Turkmenistan”;

Transit passengers crossing the territory of Turkmenistan with transit visas and transport documents.

The quantification of temporary migration at present is extremely difficult because compliance with the provisions on the entry, departure and sojourn of foreign citizens in Turkmenistan is followed by several ministries and departments. Entries and departures abroad of Turkmenistan citizens are noted only by the State Border Service, while the issue of visas is a matter for the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Lack of coordination in the activities of ministries and departments, the insufficiency of their electronic-computer equipment and the lack of a unified database raises difficulties in recording and monitoring compliance with the rules on stays by foreigners.

In carrying out its work each ministry or government department proceeds according to its own purely internal concerns. This creates major difficulties in analysing the data on temporary migration. Data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the issuance of visas are not compatible with the State Border Service information on border crossings. In July of this year, for example, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued 5,431 visas, extended 3,375 visas and issued 1,201 multiple visas.

Over the same period the State Border Service recorded 66,263 border crossings by foreign citizens, including 47,481 under the simplified procedure. The majority of foreign citizens (78.8 per cent) entered from Uzbekistan, 89.3 per cent of them under the simplified procedure.

At present the only source of information about the volume of so-called temporary migration is data from the State Border Service. This body presents a statistical report each month on form 1-PG “Report on citizens crossing the State border of Turkmenistan” (Annex 4), which contains three sections. Section A - “Citizens of Turkmenistan” - shows the number of movements of Turkmenistan citizens for the country as a whole and separately for the principal CIS and non-CIS States, including under the simplified procedure with Iran and Uzbekistan. Section B - “Foreign citizens” - likewise makes it possible to estimate border crossings by foreign citizens for the country as a whole and for CIS member States, the Baltic countries and non-CIS countries, including under the simplified procedure. Section C - “Stateless persons” -

gives only the total number of crossings for this category of persons with no breakdown for individual countries. This form of reporting shows the number of transit journeys of foreigners across Turkmenistan territory using transit visas.

In reality, this form of statistical reporting yields the total number of all migrations, but not the number of migrants. The number of migrations tends to be greater than the number of migrants, since during the reporting period one and the same person may cross the State border several times. The fact that the border service checkpoints are poorly supplied with electronic computer equipment makes it impossible to keep a complete personal record of each individual crossing the State border, especially under the simplified procedure. This results in double, if not multiple, counting of the same individuals.

Another shortcoming is the impossibility of determining the number of crossings, i.e. entries and exits, by velayat, since a count is made only at border service checkpoints.

It should be noted that the number of persons crossing the State border also includes permanent migrants, who are counted with the statistical cards attached to the arrival or departure forms.

Each month the Ministry of Foreign Affairs submits a statistical report on form 1-ACD "Report on the accreditation of and issuance of visas to foreign citizens" (Annex 5), which serves to determine the number of accredited persons, the number of visas issued, including by reason (business, private travel, tourism, etc.) and how many multiple visas were issued or extended in respect of the principal countries. The report does not, however, make it possible to estimate the real volumes of temporary migration of foreign citizens, because visas may be of single, dual, triple, fivefold or multiple use, and there are also entries and exits under the simplified procedure. This means that during the validity of his or her visa a foreigner may enter and leave several times. Individuals receiving visas for private or other purposes may postpone their journeys or not travel at all.

3. Measures to improve migration data

Pursuant to Presidential Decision No. 4714 of 15 June 2000 on the establishment of a single State system of recording and checking of the issuance of visas, entries, stays and departures of foreign citizens from Turkmenistan, Turkmenmillikhasabat together with the National Security Committee has drawn up a new comprehensive inter-agency form 1-IG "Report on entries and departures and duration of stay of citizens in Turkmenistan" (Annex 6).

Contributing to the report will be the State Border Service, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Security Committee. The National Security Committee will make a compilation for Turkmenistan as a whole with a breakdown by velayat. The State Border Service will provide data on movements across the State border of Turkmenistan. The State Tourist Corporation "Turkmensyyakhat" is also to produce graphs on the tourists registered and deregistered by it for Turkmenistan and the velayats. It should be pointed out that travel by citizens of Turkmenistan in this context usually involves so-called "shuttle business" (commuting). The purposes of such travel are covered by the relevant existing visa categories. Furthermore, account will be taken of movements for permanent residence. The heading "Other" includes all other categories not specified in the list under the "simplified procedure" (relating to Uzbekistan and Iran), as well as persons with dual citizenship (nationals of Turkmenistan and the Russian Federation).

This form is meant to allow for all the shortcomings of existing reporting on "temporary migration", connections between the activities of the above-mentioned ministries, convenience and fuller accounting of such migration for calculations regarding the actual population and the possibility of obtaining a wider range of data for analysis. The breakdown of groups under headings by length of stay of migrants approximates the criteria adopted in international practice.

The first trial showed that the problem of the lack of interagency coordination and of prompt interchange and systematization of information can be overcome. The main data sources for this kind of migration must be the organs of the State Border Service, these being the bodies which record all migration, as well as the ministries and departments responsible for migrants' sojourn in the country and for follow-up of their timely departure from the country at the end of the stay. Obviously, data between these ministries will not entirely coincide, if only because there are categories of citizens who are not at all subject to registration and hence the State Border Service data will always be higher than the data from any other agencies.

This form will, of course, be improved in the future with a view to gathering information more closely in line with the criteria adopted in international practice, and obtaining reliable data for fuller analysis and comparison for each type of migration.

Once the State's unified networked computer database for recording, monitoring and information retrieval is set up and becomes operational it will be possible to obtain and analyse information covering a fuller range including, for example, sex and age, citizenship, occupational status, etc.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

Migration is most important for calculating population size. As practice has shown, full recording of territorial movements of the population, the proper completion of the records derived from the detachable cards and other documents for the measurement of migration, and the quality of coding and processing of the primary information all greatly contribute to the reliability of estimates of the size and qualities of the population. Special importance attaches to the reliability of migration data for calculating the actual population, as the size difference between the permanent and the actual population is broadly conditioned by so-called temporary migration.

The importance of up-to-date and full recording of the territorial movement of the population has now grown immeasurably. This applies especially to temporary migration, both internal and external.

During the Soviet period, when place of work was closely bound to place of residence (registration), the possibilities for territorial mobility were highly limited. Under these conditions temporary migration referred basically to departure for regular leave, extraordinary events at the personal level (weddings, deaths of relatives or close friends, etc.), assignments and so on. Generally speaking, that category of migrants was overlooked by the statistical bodies. This attitude to recording temporary migration adversely affected the reliability of calculations of the actual population during the intercensal period.

Actual population size was determined by holding a census and consequently reflecting its real magnitude on the date of the census.

Thereafter, during the intercensal period the actual population was determined from the estimated size of the permanent population. The ratio of the actual to the permanent population, as found on the date of the census, was retained for the entire intercensal period.

The practice of calculating the actual population using an unchanged adjustment factor entailed a serious methodological error, as the components of the actual and the permanent population varied somewhat. Unlike with the permanent population, for calculating the actual population the main determinant is temporary migration. Accordingly, the adjustment factor reflecting the difference between the actual and the permanent population was based on the magnitudes of temporary migration as of the date of the census. Just as the values for temporary migration are highly dynamic and unstable, so the size of the actual population relative to the permanent population is more dynamic and changeable. The longer the time lag from the holding of the census, therefore, the less reliable was the value for the actual population.

The situation as regards recording temporary migration did not undergo any substantial changes until recently. With the achievement of Turkmen statehood there has been a sharp increase in economic, social and cultural ties with foreign countries. This has given strong impetus to the growth of international migration, which is largely of a temporary nature. The changing migration situation in the country has necessitated a qualitative transformation of the work of organizations and agencies recording and monitoring international migration.

The formulation of a range of measures to improve data on external and internal migration entails making a detailed and comprehensive study of the multifaceted process of migration. A study has illustrated the role and importance of migration for determining the size of the actual and permanent population. Detailed analysis of the existing forms for recording permanent and temporary migration has revealed a lack of interagency coordination and of prompt interexchange and systematization of primary information on arrivals and departures of external migrants.

To deal with this problem a draft comprehensive interagency form for recording arrivals and departures and lengths of stay of citizens in Turkmenistan is now being prepared. The introduction of this form for reporting will help to provide fuller coverage of all migrants arriving in and departing from Turkmenistan. It will also be necessary to develop a form for reporting on internal temporary migration at inter-velayat and inter-etrap level, as well as between individual urban and rural settlements. It should be noted here that the design of report forms and especially their introduction in practice for recording temporary migration will involve major expenditures of funds and time.

The poor information available on the scale and directions of internal temporary migration creates serious difficulties for the formulation of socio-economic measures at

territorial level. In order to obtain up-to-date quality information on internal temporary migration, therefore, it will be necessary in 2001 to carry out a sample survey of the migrating population, entitled "Socio-demographic characteristics of temporary migrants". The survey should be conducted in large and medium-sized towns, which are the main destinations of migratory flows. The survey results will help to show the extent of migratory movements and define the basic socio-demographic characteristics of migrants.
