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## Statistical Commission

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Item 3 (g) of the provisional agenda\*

**Items for discussion and decision: migration statistics**

## Migration statistics

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### *Summary*

The present report is submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2024/312 and past practices. It sets forth recent work undertaken by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat and the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics in 2023 and 2024 to fulfil the requests of the Statistical Commission contained in its decisions 49/101, 50/117, 52/109 and 54/104. In particular, the report outlines the revised *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility*, which update and supersede the *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1* ([ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/58/Rev.1](#)), of 1998, to reflect contemporary migration patterns, emerging data needs and evolving statistical capacities. In the report, the Secretary-General also highlights other work focused on data availability and integration, capacity development, and the International Forum on Migration Statistics. Lastly, the report provides information on the plans and priorities of the Statistics Division and the Expert Group.

The action to be taken by the Commission includes endorsing the revised *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility* and providing guidance on the plans and priorities of the Statistics Division and the Expert Group, in particular regarding the operationalization of the revised *Recommendations* at the national, regional and global levels.

\* [E/CN.3/2025/1](#).



## I. Introduction

1. International migration and human mobility continue to shape demographic, social and economic dynamics across the globe, making reliable and timely statistics on these phenomena increasingly critical for effective policymaking and governance. Despite mounting demands for evidence to inform migration policy, significant gaps persist in international migration statistics. For instance, according to the data collection of the *Demographic Yearbook* of the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, at the global level, statistics on migrant inflows since 2015 are available for only 61 countries and areas,<sup>1</sup> and on outflows for 31 countries and areas.<sup>2</sup> Statistics on migrant stock during the current census round (2015–2024) at the global level are available for only 61 countries and areas,<sup>3</sup> not all of which are able to produce migration statistics disaggregated by key characteristics such as age and sex.<sup>4</sup>

2. The increasing demand for data, together with the growing complexity of migration patterns, and, in parallel, technological advances in data collection and processing, has created both opportunities and challenges for national statistical systems. This evolving landscape has highlighted the need for updated international statistical standards that can better capture contemporary mobility patterns while promoting the harmonization and comparability of migration statistics across countries. In response to these developments, and following the mandate given by the Statistical Commission in 2018 through its decision 49/101, the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics, in collaboration with the Statistics Division, has undertaken a comprehensive revision of the *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1* (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/58/Rev.1) in order to better meet current and emerging data needs.

3. The present report provides an overview of the revised *Recommendations*, which is presented to the Commission as a background document. Key components of the revised *Recommendations* underwent extensive global consultations and were previously endorsed by the Commission, including the conceptual framework and concepts and definitions on international migration (see decision 52/109 of the Commission) and the core and additional indicators on international migration and temporary mobility (see decision 54/104 of the Commission). In 2025, as requested in decision 2024/312 of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission will be asked to endorse the revised *Recommendations* in their final format, bringing together these and other core elements.

4. In addition, the report contains a description of other undertakings of the Statistics Division and the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics, including work to: (a) benchmark the availability of migration data based on the *Demographic Yearbook* and census data collection; (b) produce technical materials on methods to integrate data at the macro and micro levels to improve estimates of international migration, together with case studies; and (c) develop guidelines for countries on improving the use of data sources, data availability and the overall

<sup>1</sup> Refers to the tabulation of total inflows by reason for admission. Consulted 13 November 2024 at <http://data.un.org/>. Data for the European countries are compiled by Eurostat and are not included in the analysis.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to the tabulation of total outflows by status at time of departure. Consulted 13 November 2024 at <http://data.un.org/>. Data for the European countries are compiled by Eurostat and are not included in the analysis.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to the tabulation of total of native and foreign-born population. Consulted 13 November 2024 at <http://data.un.org/>.

<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that countries may collect more data than they report as part of the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection.

quality of statistics on international migration and temporary mobility in line with the *Recommendations*. The culmination of that work is presented to the Commission in additional background documents. Other topics discussed in the report are capacity development activities, including early preparations for the fourth International Forum on Migration Statistics, and the plans and future priorities of the Statistics Division and the Expert Group.

## II. Key elements of the revised *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility*

5. In the 26 years since the *Recommendations on International Migration Statistics, Revision 1* were published, in 1998, significant changes in global mobility patterns, technology and statistical systems have highlighted the need for updated international statistical standards. While the 1998 framework provided some basis for cross-country comparability, it has proven too rigid for today's dynamic migration landscape, in which reduced travel barriers, improved communications and regional free movement agreements have transformed both international migration and temporary mobility patterns. Furthermore, as many countries gradually shift towards integrated population data systems and increased use of administrative data sources, new challenges and opportunities have emerged in measuring and analysing international migration flows and stocks, necessitating revised recommendations that better address data integration and the evolving needs of policymakers and statistical offices.

6. In the revised *Recommendations*, several important issues related to the measurement of international migration are addressed. The first major issue concerns the frequent misalignment between flows of international migration and stocks of immigrant populations. The second is the distinction between international migration and international temporary mobility. The revised *Recommendations* provide guidance on the durations and types of movements that need to be measured in order to understand that distinction. The third issue concerns the related matter of consistency in the measurement of flows of international temporary movements and the corresponding stocks of temporary populations.

7. Acknowledging the challenge of developing concepts and definitions that would be applicable to all countries, the revised *Recommendations* are intended both to be relevant for national policymaking and to promote comparability across countries and across different international statistical frameworks.

8. The major aims of the current revision of the *Recommendations* include: (a) building stronger links with data needs for policymaking; (b) providing guidance on the collection, compilation and analysis of data; (c) revisiting the statistical concepts and definitions of "international migrant" and related phenomena; (d) covering new migration patterns and new data sources; and (e) incorporating relevant frameworks, such as the 2018 International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics and the new guidelines of the International Labour Organization concerning statistics on international labour migration, while ensuring harmonization across those frameworks.

### A. Core and additional migration statistics

9. The conceptual statistical framework and concepts and definitions on international migration were presented to the Statistical Commission and endorsed as core components of the revised *Recommendations* at the Commission's fifty-second session. The Commission endorsed the core and additional indicators on international

migration and temporary mobility as an integral part of that revision at its fifty-fourth session.

10. These core and additional statistics provide countries with a clear framework for measuring and monitoring both international migration and temporary mobility. The framework emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between resident and temporary populations while maintaining consistency in measurement across stocks and flows. While the four core statistics represent the minimum that all countries should strive to produce, the additional statistics on temporary mobility offer important supplementary measures for countries in which such movements are particularly relevant. In this way, the *Recommendations* acknowledge that countries have different statistical capacities and migration contexts, while still promoting international comparability through standardized concepts and definitions.

## **B. Alignment with the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* and other relevant conceptual frameworks**

11. The alignment between migration statistics and overall population statistics is crucial for establishing and maintaining robust national population data systems. Statistics on international migration flows must be consistent with the ways in which countries measure their resident (or registered) populations, as migration is a key component of population change. To that end, the revised *Recommendations* recognize key relevant statistical frameworks that conceptualize the measurement of the general population (in the case of the draft *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 4*) and of specific populations that cross international borders (labour migrants and refugees). The revised *Recommendations* also ensure that statistics on international migration and temporary mobility are aligned with those frameworks.

12. Conceptually, the distinction between international migration and international temporary mobility rests on the concept of residence. Consequently, the definition of what constitutes residence or place of residence in the revised *Recommendations* is in line with the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 4*, in which it is recommended that countries apply a threshold of 12 months when considering place of residence according to one of the following two criteria:

(a) The place at which the person has lived continuously for most of the last 12 months (that is, for at least 6 months and one day), not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least 6 months and one day;

(b) The place at which the person has lived continuously for at least the last 12 months, not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least 12 months.

13. This definition forms the basis for distinguishing between the resident population (including both documented and undocumented persons who meet duration-of-stay criteria) and the temporary population.

14. It is acknowledged in the *Recommendations* that the application of the usual residence concept presents particular challenges for register-based statistical systems. While residence is defined in census recommendations on the basis of the actual or intended duration of stay (usually 12 months), it is typically defined in register-based systems through legal or administrative registration requirements. That situation can lead to discrepancies between the “registered resident population” and the “usually resident population” due to differences in the timing of, and eligibility for, registration, and in registration and deregistration behaviours.

15. Those challenges are addressed in the *Recommendations* by allowing countries to align their migration flows with their national approach to measuring the resident population. For register-based systems, such alignment means measuring migration through changes in registration status while developing methods, including “signs of life” methods, to account for populations that may be missed in registers and using data integration techniques to reconcile register-based stocks with other sources of migration data. Such flexibility enables countries to maintain internally consistent systems while producing internationally comparable statistics.

16. International temporary mobility is comprised of all international movements that result in stays of less than the minimum duration-of-stay requirement, including, for example, movements associated with daily commuting, pilgrimage, medical treatment, seasonal labour and education. Certain types of international mobility that do not result in a change in country of residence but significantly influence the economic and social landscape of a country are of particular policy interest in both destination and origin countries, such as those that have a high probability of eventually becoming part of the international migration flow. The international temporary mobility framework presented in the revised *Recommendations* is focused on those types of temporary mobility, with an emphasis on movements associated with: (a) the labour market; (b) education or training services; (c) health or medical care services; and (d) asylum seekers in transit. Tourism and business travel are not covered by the statistical framework of the *Recommendations*, which recognize the dedicated standards for statistics on tourism.<sup>5</sup>

17. International temporary mobility may be characterized by circular movements involving the same persons, such as those commuting for reasons related to work or study, or persons who have second homes or family in another country, repeatedly crossing the same international borders during a particular year. Such mobility may also involve temporary stays that only occur once in a year and may include short-term contract workers or seasonal agricultural workers. In both cases, it is important to capture not only the events associated with the movements, but also the durations of stay and the purposes of the movements. To that end, it is recommended that the “service population” framework<sup>6</sup> be used. In accordance with that framework, populations and flows are measured by visa category and/or average time spent in the country (the person-day concept). With respect to labour-related migration and temporary mobility, the *Recommendations* and the draft revised guidelines of the International Labour Organization concerning statistics of international labour migration<sup>7</sup> are aligned.

18. The unique circumstances of forcibly displaced persons are recognized in the *Recommendations*. The framework includes the recommendation that asylum seekers and refugees be included as part of resident populations when they meet the duration-of-stay criteria, acknowledging that displacement situations may become protracted. Many persons in those situations seek solutions other than return, such as local integration or resettlement. For detailed measurement of refugee and forcibly displaced populations, the *Recommendations* contain references to the comprehensive guidance provided in the International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> World Tourism Organization, *International Recommendations on Tourism Statistics* 2008.

<sup>6</sup> The term “service population” means the population that provides or uses services in a country other than the country of residence. For more information about the service population, see the *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 4*.

<sup>7</sup> The revised guidelines of the International Labour Organization concerning statistics of international labour migration are expected to be finalized in 2025.

<sup>8</sup> Expert Group on Refugee, Internally Displaced Persons and Statelessness Statistics, *International Recommendations on Refugee Statistics*, 2018.

## C. Establishing and improving migration data systems

19. The production of comprehensive migration statistics requires active collaboration between national statistical offices and the various government agencies that collect and maintain migration-related administrative data. Many of those data, including population registers, visa records and border crossing information, reside with entities such as ministries of the interior, immigration authorities and border agencies. Successful migration data systems therefore depend on the establishment of strong institutional arrangements that enable regular data-sharing and coordination between national statistical offices and administrative data producers, particularly as countries move towards more integrated statistical systems that combine multiple data sources.

20. National migration data systems may be divided into three broad categories: those relying entirely on field-based data collection (population censuses and household or other surveys); those with fully administrative systems (well-established register-based statistical systems); and those using a combination of field-based and administrative data sources. The *Recommendations* take into account the different migration data systems and related data capacity in countries, and present guidance on improving each type of system, with the expectation that, as migration data systems evolve, they will incorporate a combination of data sources. The applicability of different data sources – field-based, administrative and non-traditional – to the production of statistics on international migration flows and various groups of the resident population stock is discussed. Countries are urged to identify the most appropriate data sources and ensure consistency between data on international migration flows and the resident population stock, in order to achieve close to full coverage of the relevant population.

21. It is emphasized in the *Recommendations* that the establishment or improvement of an integrated migration data system requires a well-structured enabling environment and effective coordination among various stakeholders. Meeting those requirements involves establishing robust legal and technical frameworks that facilitate the sharing, integration and protection of data across different organizations and government agencies. A clear legal framework ensures that data can be shared and integrated securely and effectively, while a strong technical basis supports the complex processes of data management, integration and analysis.

22. Certain best practices and opportunities for improvement are applicable to all types of migration data systems – field-based, combined and fully register-based. Countries are encouraged to enhance bilateral and regional data exchange, including the production of mirror statistics, while establishing formal protocols that ensure data privacy and security. Engaging diverse stakeholders, from government agencies and non-governmental organizations to academic institutions and migrant communities, broadens access to alternative data sources and expertise, and can improve coverage of hard-to-reach populations.

23. The combination of qualitative approaches and quantitative methods to create a richer understanding of migration dynamics is encouraged. Qualitative research provides crucial insights into migrant experiences and motivations that complement statistical data. Transparency in methodologies is essential; countries should provide detailed metadata regarding sources, definitions and limitations, while openly acknowledging data uncertainty. Doing so builds trust and promotes the responsible use of migration statistics.

24. In the *Recommendations*, countries are advised to encourage innovation and experimentation to support continuous system improvement. Maintaining flexibility in order to adapt to emerging trends ensures that migration data systems remain

relevant and effective. Further recommendations on establishing and improving migration data systems are elaborated in the technical report on the operationalization of the revised conceptual framework on international migration and temporary mobility statistics, presented as a background document to the Statistical Commission. The report provides practical guidance to countries on the effective use of data sources in implementing the *Recommendations* to produce statistics on international migration and migrants.

## **D. Data integration**

25. Data integration, the process of combining data from two or more sources to produce statistical outputs, represents a useful strategy for improving the quality and availability of migration statistics. In many circumstances, it can provide more timely, accurate and granular data than reliance on a single data source, while incurring lower costs and imposing a lower respondent burden than the collection of new data. The revised *Recommendations* contain discussion of the combination of data from distinct data sources using micro- and macro-data integration methods, which are further elaborated in the technical report on data integration for disaggregated statistics on international migration, presented as a background document to the Statistical Commission and accompanied by illustrative case studies.

26. Micro-data integration involves linking individual records across multiple data sources, enabling detailed analysis of migrants' characteristics and movements over time. This method requires access to record-level data with key identifying variables and is commonly used in countries with population registers. Macro-data integration combines aggregated data from different sources to produce new statistics; it is often used when micro-data are unavailable due to legal, technical or resource constraints.

27. Both approaches present distinct methodological challenges. Micro-data integration must ensure that records are accurately matched across sources, whether through deterministic or probabilistic methods. Macro-data integration faces challenges of internal consistency and validation when combining data with different definitions and coverage. The *Recommendations* provide guidance on addressing those challenges while maintaining statistical quality.

## **E. Role of communication in the context of international migration statistics**

28. Communication plays an integral role throughout the migration statistics life cycle, including before, during and after data collection. Effective communication with respondents before and during data collection helps to build trust and understanding, particularly when working with hard-to-reach or marginalized groups, while clear communication about methodological changes ensures that stakeholders remain informed about evolving statistical practices.

29. The communication of migration statistics occurs within complex policy and public debates that often place significant demands on national statistical offices. With migration being one of the most polarizing policy areas in many countries, there is intense interest from the media, policymakers, businesses, civil society actors and an increasingly data-literate public. Statistics providers must recognize their role in those debates, acknowledging that the collection and dissemination of data on migration and migrants carries weight and responsibility in shaping public understanding and policy responses.

30. In the revised *Recommendations*, it is emphasized that the communication of migration statistics must be grounded in ethical considerations, given that migration data are fundamentally about people. Such a human-centred approach should inform how statistics are presented and contextualized, ensuring that technical accuracy is balanced with clear, accessible explanation that respects the dignity of the individuals behind the numbers.

31. To meet those demands while maintaining statistical integrity, national statistical offices are encouraged to adopt a whole-of-government approach to communication in the context of migration statistics, collaborating with other government agencies and stakeholders on shared terminology and objectives. In the *Recommendations*, it is also stressed that appropriate context must be provided for statistics, in order to help users to understand not only the numbers themselves but their significance within broader social and economic patterns of human mobility.

32. Effective communication of migration statistics requires careful consideration of multiple audiences with different needs and levels of expertise. While technical users may require detailed methodological information and raw data, policymakers and the public often need clear summaries and visualizations that make complex migration patterns comprehensible. Through thoughtful communication strategies that address those varied needs, national statistical offices can help to ensure that statistics on migration and migrants contribute meaningfully to evidence-based policy development and informed public discourse.

### **III. Other work of the Statistics Division and the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics**

33. Since last reporting to the Commission, the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics has held one plenary meeting, in a virtual format, on 11 June 2024. In the meantime, the remaining active task forces working under the Expert Group have met numerous times to advance their programmes of work. The Expert Group was also well represented at the Technical Workshop on International Migration and Temporary Mobility Statistics, held in Warsaw from 16 to 19 July 2024. In addition, the Expert Group held an informal meeting in the margins of the third International Forum on Migration Statistics, held in Santiago in January 2023.

34. The Statistics Division continued to provide substantive and secretariat support for all activities of the Expert Group and for the implementation of the work programme of the Statistics Division on migration statistics. The key undertakings of the Division are detailed below.

#### **A. Data**

35. Following the endorsement of the conceptual framework and indicators for international migration by the Statistical Commission, the Statistics Division undertook a benchmarking exercise to evaluate the feasibility of producing the newly endorsed indicators. The object of the exercise was to identify current data gaps and capacity-building needs through an analysis of official data, census questions and metadata from the Statistics Division's *Demographic Yearbook* database, census topics database and other relevant resources. The report on the exercise is submitted as a background document to the Commission. It contains insights intended to enhance the national production of migration statistics and improve the collection of global data on international migration.



36. The main findings indicate that there is a range of capacities among countries and areas to produce the recommended core international migration statistics, on the basis of data reported during the 2010 World Population and Housing Census Programme. Statistics on migration flows are significantly more challenging to produce than statistics on stocks. While many countries collected data enabling disaggregation by primary topics such as age, sex, country of citizenship and country of birth, disaggregation by secondary topics is currently less feasible. Capacity-building needs are particularly high in Africa, and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Although most countries included questions on citizenship status and on whether respondents were native- or foreign-born in their censuses, fewer addressed secondary topics such as duration of stay and reasons for migration. Variations in methodologies, concepts and definitions among countries, along with gaps in metadata collection, impact the comparability and analysis of migration data.

## **B. Capacity development**

37. The Statistics Division has, as part of a capacity development project to improve the collection and use of international migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, developed an e-learning course entitled “Introduction to international migration statistics”, based on the revised conceptual framework, statistical definitions and core statistics on international migration. The course is intended to provide learners with a strong foundation in the essential concepts of international migration statistics, including key definitions, sources and uses of migration data, and to introduce the practical tools and knowledge necessary for producing, collecting and utilizing international migration statistics effectively. It is designed as an introductory, self-paced course for people working at national, regional or international statistical offices, or for those in line ministries working with data related to international migration and migrants. The course was launched in 2023 on the United Nations Global Platform learning management system and has since been taken by over 220 participants.

38. In addition to being made available asynchronously online, the e-learning course content was incorporated into a hybrid instructor-assisted course format to be delivered as part of the Statistics Division’s capacity-building efforts in support of Maldives in the context of a Development Account project on administrative data for disaggregated Sustainable Development Goal indicators in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America. In six sessions between November 2023 and April 2024, this pilot version of the course, which was customized to the country context and combined the theoretical and conceptual framework on migration statistics with practical elements relevant to the production of such statistics in Maldives, was delivered virtually to the national statistical office and relevant government agencies that produce data on migration and migrants.

39. The Statistics Division, in cooperation with Statistics Poland, conducted a four-day technical workshop on international migration and temporary mobility statistics to address gaps in the availability of reliable and timely migration data, which are crucial for designing effective operational and policy responses in alignment with the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the 2030 Agenda. At the workshop, held in Warsaw from 16 to 19 July 2024, knowledge exchange on best practices in producing migration statistics was facilitated, implementation challenges and solutions for operationalizing the revised conceptual framework were discussed, and the capacities of participating countries were strengthened. The 48 participants included representatives of national statistical offices, relevant government agencies and international organizations, and experts in the field of migration statistics. The

workshop report is available online,<sup>9</sup> and the outcomes of the workshop informed the revision of the *Recommendations*.

40. The United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics has made progress towards developing a global programme to support national capacity-building efforts related to migration statistics, as mandated by the Statistical Commission in its decision 50/117. Between January and April 2024, a survey was conducted to collect information on capacity development activities carried out in countries by international and regional organizations. Responses were received from 12 national institutions and 4 international organizations. Through the survey, common challenges were identified, including limited organizational capacities and technical expertise, as well as financial and human resource constraints, and insufficient political commitment. Both effective and ineffective practices were identified, with a view to promoting the former and mitigating the latter. Through the survey, the importance of long-term commitment, government ownership and regional cooperation was also highlighted, and the need for sustained effort in strengthening national statistical systems, enhancing coordination, establishing information-sharing platforms and mobilizing resources for the successful implementation of international statistical standards was emphasized.

### C. International Forum on Migration Statistics

41. Preparations for the fourth International Forum on Migration Statistics are under way with partner agencies (the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the International Organization for Migration and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development). The Forum will be held in Malmö, Sweden, from 16 to 18 June 2025, with support from Malmö University and the Government of Sweden. As with previous iterations of the Forum, Eurostat is providing support to facilitate the participation of representatives of national statistical offices from developing countries.

## IV. Plans and priorities

42. The Statistics Division will revise the questionnaires on international migration used in the *Demographic Yearbook* data collection in line with the revised conceptual framework and core migration statistics endorsed by the Commission, and on the basis of the recommendations of the benchmarking exercise conducted by the Division.

43. The Statistics Division will continue to provide expert advice and secretariat support for all activities of the Expert Group. The Division will continue its capacity-building efforts, provided that sufficient resources are available, in response to requests from countries and within the scope of technical cooperation projects to assist countries in operationalizing the revised *Recommendations*.

44. The Division, with support from the United Nations Children's Fund, is developing a publication on best practices for communicating international migration statistics with the aim of enhancing engagement with, and understanding of, international migration statistics and data. The publication will cover strategies for communication during the data collection and dissemination phases; issues related to special population groups, including children; data visualization techniques,

<sup>9</sup> Available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2024/migration-wk-poland-2024/Conclusions-Technical%20Workshop%20on%20International%20Migration%20Statistics.pdf>.

narratives and storytelling; dissemination platforms; media engagement; and the evaluation of communication efforts.

45. The Statistics Division, together with the Population Division, will continue to support the preparations for the fourth International Forum on Migration Statistics, in collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the International Organization for Migration.

## **V. Action to be taken by the Statistical Commission**

46. The Commission is invited to:

(a) **Take note of the work carried out by the Statistics Division and the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics on the improvement of statistics on migration and migrants;**

(b) **Endorse the revised *Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration and Temporary Mobility*;**

(c) **Approve the plans and priorities of the Statistics Division and the United Nations Expert Group on Migration Statistics, in particular regarding capacity-building activities that will strengthen the collection, management, compilation and use of statistics on migration and migrants in a holistic manner, building on the revised *Recommendations*;**

(d) **Call upon Member States and international organizations to mobilize the necessary resources, technical assistance and partnerships to ensure the successful and sustainable production and use of statistics on international migration and migrants.**

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