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EMN European Migration Network

2026.59 Digital tools for publishing and analysing migration statistics

European Migration Network Ad-hoc query

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AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.59 DIGITAL TOOLS FOR PUBLISHING AND ANALYSING MIGRATION STATISTICS

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Responses from: EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden, EMN NCP Ukraine, EMN NCP United Kingdom **(25 in total)**

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN Country.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic is implementing an AMIF-funded project „Statistical and Analytical Portal on Migration" (CZ.12.01.02/00/25_038/0000096) to develop an internal analytical platform and a public portal for migration statistics. The idea of the system is that the platform will handle migration as a whole or specific areas (e.g. international protection, temporary protection, labour migration, etc.)
The Ministry is interested to see if other EMN Member States and observer countries have developed similar tools and their experience in using them. The Czech Republic is interest on platforms that are used for handling migration data, statistics, or

general-purpose software. The findings will inform the design and implementation of the national solution.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **5 October 2026**.

1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them).

2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.).

3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?).

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	

	EMN NCP Belgium	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). YES. The Chain Monitoring Unit of the Federal Public Service Home Affairs has dashboards for internal monitoring and follow up of trends and KPI's covering the whole chain asylum and migration (Immigration Office, Office of the Commissioner General for Refugees and Stateless Persons (CGRS), Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Fedasil), Council for Alien Law Litigation). However these dashboards and the analytical output are not public. Public statistics are published separately by each competent authority, mainly: **CGRS**: monthly asylum statistics (applications, countries of origin, decisions, protection rates, backlog) and an annual overview. https://www.cgrs.be/en/figures **Fedasil**: reception network statistics (occupancy, profile of residents, voluntary return). https://www.fedasil.be/fr/statistics **Immigration Office**: statistics on access and stay (visa, family reunification, students, humanitariatn or medical stay, residency permits and residence documents), international protection (asylum applications, decisions, AMMR, statelessness), temporary protection, vulnerables (victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied minors), removals (interceptions, return decisions, entry bans, effective removals): https://dofi.ibz.be/en/figures. The portal offers both PDF reports and supplementary Excel annexes for detailed breakdowns by nationality, country, decision type, and temporal trends. Data is published on a regular schedule aligned with EU reporting obligations to Eurostat and EUAA.

			Council for Alien Law Litigation (CALL): https://www.rvv-cce.be/nl/rvv/cijfers Myria, the Federal Migration Centre, is currently in the final stages of developing a website "migratie.be / migration.be" (not yet public). Upon launch, this website will consolidate key – pre-existing – statistical data on population and migration into a single central location. Currently, this information is scattered across various government and public agency websites in diverse formats (PDF, CSV, Excel, text). The initial version of the website will cover the following topics: - International immigration, emigration, and net migration - Demographic characteristics of the population - First and valid residence permits issued to non-Belgians - Applications for international protection - Temporary protection - Residence authorizations on humanitarian grounds - Residence authorizations on medical grounds - Acquisition of Belgian nationality In addition, the site will include: - Frequently asked questions on migration - Methodological notes - Glossary 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.).

			YES. Within the FPS Home Affairs, the **Chain Monitoring Unit** has developed an **in-house internal analytical platform** for monitoring the asylum–reception chain described above (Immigration Office, CGRS, CALL and Fedasil). Main components: - Cloud data platform (Databricks with Azure SQL): ingests and harmonises data from the chain partners into a central database, with layered staging and curated tables and automated monthly updates. - Chain simulation and forecasting models: a simulation model of flows and workloads across the four institutions, used for scenario analysis (low/medium/high). It is complemented by a multi-model forecasting pipeline for asylum applications at Belgian and EU+ level (the latter based on Eurostat data). - Reporting layer (Power BI): dashboards for management and policymakers on KPIs, chain performance and staffing (FTE) of the asylum and migration services, with row-level security. These dashboards enable dynamic filtering, cross-tabulation analysis, and trend visualisation across multiple dimensions (country, decision type, timeframe, etc.), providing greater analytical flexibility than static reports. These dashboards are currently shared internally only among authorised public authorities, pending final authorisation and feasibility assessment for public release. Once these requirements are met, they will be integrated into the public portal infrastructure - Statistical production for EU reporting: data pipelines supporting European statistical obligations and replies to EUAA surveys. Development is carried out by an internal team of business/data analysts and engineers, building on the federal administration's cloud environment. Each Month the Coordinator of the Chain Monitoring Unit presents a monthly report covering the main trends and key numbers to the Minister for Asylum and Migration and presents to what extent targets and KPI's were achieved. The strategic objective is to provide objective and reliable data to the highest decision-making authority and to facilitate data-informed policy. The analysis performed by the Cain Monitoring unit also serves for planning purposes

			on organisational and budgetary level. Simulations are being made on expected output, workload and required reception capacity for different asylum influx scenarios. The analytical output and reporting produced by the Chain Monitoring Unit is based on the data collected and stored in the Databricks platform. The simulation model that makes future projections on expected output, workflow and required reception capacity is built on a wide range of indicators and parameters covering the whole chain. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). The Chain Monitoring Unit reports the following lessons: - Evolution from spreadsheets to an industrialised platform: early analyses relied on Excel files. Migrating to a modular, version-controlled platform improved reproducibility, traceability and the ability to add new models. - Data quality improves when validation is built into the process: In the spreadsheet-based workflow, data errors or formatting issues could remain unnoticed until they were identified through periodic, time-intensive checks. By embedding validation in the ETL process, issues are now detected earlier and can be addressed before they affect downstream analyses. - Robustness comes with process overhead, but the investment pays off: more structured development and data-management processes can make individual changes more time-intensive. However, this additional effort is often offset by higher data quality, fewer recurring

			maintenance tasks, and a more stable foundation for future development. The platform also creates opportunities that were difficult to realise in a spreadsheet-based environment, such as advanced analytics, automated evaluation and testing, and the integration of new models and methods. The key is to maintain a good balance between flexibility and robustness, while recognising the broader value created by the platform. - Sharing results and tooling requires planning beyond the technical solution: Providing data, results, or access to tools outside the immediate team, or to partner organisations, can introduce additional technical and organisational challenges. It is important to understand both your and the recipient's environment, access constraints, data requirements, and technical capabilities in advance. Investing time in this preparation can prevent friction and frustration when outputs are handed over or shared.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). No 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.).

			No 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). N/A
	EMN NCP Croatia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). Yes. The Republic of Croatia does not have a dedicated analytical platform or portal exclusively for migration statistics. Instead, statistical data on migration are published on the website of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia under the "Statistics" section (link: https://mup.gov.hr/statistika-228/228). This section provides statistical data on various migration-related areas, including statistics on foreign nationals, applicants for international protection, and digital nomads. Data are available for various timeframes, including monthly and annual figures, enabling the monitoring of movements and trends in these areas. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.).

			Yes. For the internal analysis of migration data, the Republic of Croatia systematically uses international open sources in addition to the national information systems of the Ministry of the Interior, including IOM (International Organization for Migration) databases, reports, and analytical tools, as well as publicly available statistical and research platforms. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Data integration has enabled the competent authorities of the Republic of Croatia to conduct internal analyses of migration flows and report to EU bodies more effectively, at the same time, it has become evident that data validation is essential for the reliability of results, while staff training remains crucial for consistent and high-quality data entry. The primary lesson learned is that tools must be inherently flexible to absorb rapid updates in EU migration laws.
	EMN NCP Cyprus	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). NO. We do not currently have a migration analytics platform or portal. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external

			commissioning, etc.). NO. We do not currently have a dedicated platform for the internal analysis of migration data. We are developing an internal online platform for data extraction, but it does not currently provide analysis function. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). N/A
	EMN NCP Czech Republic	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). Currently, no dedicated portal is used. Data are published as part of quarterly reports or made available on the official website in Excel spreadsheet format. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.).

			Internally, work is carried out using standard applications such as MS Excel, MS Access and MS Power BI. No other dedicated application is available. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). The Ministry perceives a strong public demand for clear, easily accessible, and up-to-date data on the migration situation in the Czech Republic. Therefore, in order to reduce the burden of inquiries regarding basic statistical data and to ensure effective data communication, the Ministry considers it appropriate to prepare a dedicated online tool that would make the data accessible.
	EMN NCP Estonia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). Yes. Estonia has developed and operates several public data platforms/portals that provide migration statistics and migration-related indicators. The main ones are operated by Statistics Estonia (Statistikaamet) and Estonian Police and Border Guard Board (PBGB). Statistics Estonia operates the main statistics portal. It provides interactive charts and links to the underlying statistical database. It covers both internal and international/external migration (immigration, emigration, net migration, internal migration between Estonian administrative

			units) (available here: https://stat.ee/en/find-statistics/statistics-theme/population/migration). This also entails migration database which is more analytical/data-query platform. It uses the PxWeb system and allows users to select variables and generate customized tables (available here: https://andmed.stat.ee/en/stat/rahvastik__rahvastikusundmused__ranne/RVR03). There is also a broader integration/migration statistical database e.g. possibility to extract data relating residence permits and migration indicators (available here: https://andmed.stat.ee/en/stat/eri-valdkondade-statistika__loimumine/LR20). In addition, Statistics Estonia conducts thematic analyses which are updated annually e.g. analysis of the economic impact of international students (available here: https://stat.ee/en/find-statistics/experimental-statistics/analysis-economic-impact-international-students). Estonian Police and Border Guard Board collects administrative migration statistics relating to residence, visas, international protection, foreign nationals, migration management etc. Specific statistics are available upon request. However, there is a publicly accessible statistical portal and open data intended for free use by everyone which, among others, covers themes like applications for long-stay visas, identity documents and residence permits, applications for registering short-term employment, applications for citizenship, border crossings etc. The data is published from 2015 up to the most recent available statistics. Data is updated once a week. Open data webpage is only in Estonian (available here: https://www.politsei.ee/et/juhend/politseitoeoega-seotud-avaandmed). 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external

			commissioning, etc.). Yes. Estonia uses dedicated information systems and databases for the collection, processing, analysis and reporting of migration data. The main statistical infrastructure is operated by Statistics Estonia (Statistikaamet, please see answer to Q1). The migration statistics infrastructure is based largely on administrative and population-register data, which are processed and compiled by Statistics Estonia according to statistical methodologies. The statistical infrastructure and dashboards are developed and maintained by Statistics Estonia. Statistics Estonia's dashboard application was created in 2020 and it uses data from the statistical database. Statistics Estonia also produces dashboards according to the data needs of other institutions. In addition, the PBGB maintains administrative migration statistics (please see answer to Q1). So the system is not one single migration-analysis platform or publicly accessible data set. It consists of databases, dashboards and data-processing mechanisms managed by the Statistics Estonia and complemented by Police and Border Guard Board or any other relevant public authority in possession of specific statistics. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). The integration of administrative data from multiple registers significantly improves the coverage, timeliness and analytical value of migration statistics. At the same time, it requires substantial work to ensure that data from different sources are compatible, accurate and sufficiently up to date. Challenges are mainly related to data integration, interoperability, data quality and secure data exchange. Regarding the latter however, Estonia's X-Road infrastructure facilitates secure data exchange between public-sector information systems.

	EMN NCP Finland	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). Yes. Statistics on applications and decisions made by the Finnish Immigration Service are publicly available on the Finnish Immigration Service´s statistics portal statistics.migri.fi. Furthermore, as the public authority responsible for official national level statistics, Statistics Finland, has a public portal for migration statistics available at https://stat.fi/en/statistics/muutl. Statistics Finland combines the residence permit and nationality statistics provided by the Finnish Immigration Service with data from other sectors of the Finnish society to a single database from where some information is available publicly and further datasets available to researchers by application. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). Yes. The Finnish Immigration Service has its own databases and platforms for data on the immigration, asylum and nationality matters that the immigration service is responsible for. Most Finnish immigration statistics are based on the data on these platforms. The platforms are run and developed mostly as in-house development with some ETL development being bought as external commission. Other public authorities have their own databases for the matters they are responsible for.

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Providing easily accessible statistics portals helps in providing the public with information regarding the issues the authority is responsible for. The Finnish Immigration Service does, however, recognize issues in that the information we can provide is limited to the applications and decisions the service is responsible for and at most to the information provided to us in the applications. Furthermore, the reliability of the information provided in applications varies and requires detailed data validation processes. The biggest obstacle in creating statistics on a major societal issue like immigration is that multiple authorities have their own roles in its administration. Each authority has their own data and a major obstacle in forming an overreaching picture of the issue is combining the data from different sources. The Finnish Immigration Service has statistics based on information provided by applicants in different residence permit application types but the data is formed solely from information provided in the residence permit applications. Different types of immigration have effects on different aspects of society and combining data provided by eg. work or study based residence permit applications with other employment or study statistics in the society can be hugely beneficial for research and societal decision making but at the same time combining the data is a major challenge.
	EMN NCP France	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them).

			Currently, the portal accessible to the general public provides annual publications, together with statistical tables covering all areas of immigration, as well as statistical studies. The link to the portal is available below: https://www.immigration.interieur.gouv.fr/publications/les-chiffres-de-l-immigration-en-France We also disseminate data from our statistical production through the open data platform www.data.gouv.fr. This platform provides the general public with free access to a range of statistical datasets. The data are published in Excel format and combine several dimensions, allowing users to access more detailed and granular information than that provided in the Excel files accompanying our annual publications. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). Internally, we provide public authorities with Analytics dashboards accessible through Tableau Server, enabling them to monitor the required indicators. These dashboards are developed in collaboration with the relevant business units in order to best meet their needs. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). The tools we have made available to the authorities within our ministry save time when

			accessing data. As the department responsible for designing these dashboards, our statistics department provides support to the authorities using these tools. The various products published on the portal mentioned above help inform public debate and address a wide range of questions from the general public. In addition, we are considering expanding our open data dissemination efforts in order to further embed our work in a long-term approach to opening up data to the general public.
	EMN NCP Germany	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). YES. The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) is currently developing an online portal to present the contents of the comprehensive annual migration report of the Federal Government in a more timely and accessible manner. The contents remain the same as in the printed version: Overview with definitions and explanations of the databases, intra-EU migration, immigration by category (e.g. labour, education, asylum and humanitarian admission, family, special groups, ethnic resettlers, in-migration of Germans), emigration (foreigners, Germans), migration in a European comparison, population with immigration history, foreign population. For the latest edition (available in German only), see: https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/Forschung/Veroeffentlichungen/Migrationsbericht2024/migrationsbericht-2024-node.html

			2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). NO. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). N.A.
	EMN NCP Greece	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). Yes. The Ministry of Migration and Asylum website hosts a dedicated page for migration and asylum statistics (https://migration.gov.gr/en/statistika/), which includes data on the following sections: -consolidated reports/overview: these reports present and analyze census data from the Services of the Ministry as well as official data from the Greek authorities. The purpose of this report is to analyze the development of issues that pertain to the migration and asylum situation in Greece. It examines parameters such as arrivals, transports, residents, asylum

			applications and other parameters with regards to third-country nationals that enter Greece. The data are presented on a monthly, quarterly, semester and yearly bases. -reception and identification service: Yearly data from the Reception and Identification Service with regards to third-country nationals and stateless individuals that enter the Reception and Identification Centers. Data are presented for the total of entrants, for unaccompanied minors, vulnerable individuals, gender, place of registration and nationality. There are also data with regards to referrals and transports of individuals to other services and organizations. -unaccompanied minors: Monthly data regarding unaccompanied minors in Greece analyzed by the office of the General Secretariat of Vulnerable Citizens & Institutional Protection in Greece. The reports present analyses based on location, geography, demographics and the National Mechanism for the Identification and Protection of Unaccompanied Minors. -special integration HELIOS: Monthly data for social integration project HELIOS, regarding accommodation, professional orientation, and social integration classes. -financial aid: Monthly data regarding financial aid for applicants of international protection. -national situation: migrant and refugee issue: daily statistical data that depict the national situation with regards to the refugee and migration crisis. Also, in the above site, there is an Archive section, with data on: -residence permits: Monthly data with regards to the different types of residence permits that are presented as total, by gender, age and nationality (years 2016-2020), -requests for accommodation: Data with regards to accommodation requests and referrals for asylum applicants. Data are analyzed according to gender, family type, citizenship and geographical areas, -Asylum service: The census data of the Asylum Service refer to asylum applications and asylum decisions. They are examined according to gender, age and nationality of asylum applicants. The data are presented as yearly totals where historical years are compared to the current running year ending in the current month (data with regards to asylum up to 2020, the more recent asylum data after 2020 are in the section Reports).

			2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). As mentioned in answer 1, the dedicated page for migration and asylum statistics (https://migration.gov.gr/en/statistika/), functions within the site of the Ministry of Migration and Asylum and thus it is accessible by all public authorities which wish to be informed on the relevant data. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). N/A
	EMN NCP Hungary	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). No, however Hungary has publicly available statistical tools and data sources covering migration, as well as established analytical processes based on administrative migration data. The Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH) provides a dedicated migration section within its public statistical portal, containing a broad range of migration-related datasets. These

			include, inter alia, data on foreign citizens residing in Hungary, purpose of stay, immigration and emigration, international protection, temporary protection, naturalisation and regional aspects of migration. The data are available in statistical tables and can be further analysed by users. In addition, KSH uses administrative data from several sources, including the immigration authority, for the production and analysis of migration statistics. KSH has, for example, developed an experimental quarterly statistic on the international migration balance based on several administrative data sources. Within the immigration authority, migration and asylum trends are also monitored and analysed, including through comparative analyses and forecasts, and periodic and ad hoc statistical reports are prepared. The main publicly available source is the KSH migration statistics section: https://www.ksh.hu/?lang=en Hungary does not currently have a single publicly accessible integrated migration analytics platform comparable to the type of internal analytical platform and public portal described in the Czech project. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). N/A

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). N/A
	EMN NCP Ireland	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). Ireland has a national Open Data portal which can be explored at https://data.gov.ie/. Currently 143 Public Sector Bodies publish their Open Data here. The national portal is essentially a catalogue (i.e. it does not host data) which points the public to non-personal administrative datasets including those related to migration. The portal is maintained by the Department of Public Expenditure, Infrastructure, Public Service Reform and Digitalisation and the underlying technology is supported by a 3rd party.Some Public Sector Bodies instead/also publish on their own portals – the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration does not currently have its own portal. The actual migration data sets are hosted on open data portal and this is transparent to users. See https://data.gov.ie/organization/department-of-justice for published migration datasets. A small amount of migration data is also published by Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration directly on gov.ie. See https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-justice-home-affairs-and-migration/publications/departmental-data-and-statistical-reports/

			2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). •The Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration uses Power BI dashboards/reports/apps to provide insightful (almost) real-time visualisations of migration data to relevant internal business owners, for example Visas, International Protection. • The Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration is currently transitioning from a bespoke data environment using R scripts interrogating flat files to a new Microsoft-centric one using Fabric/Synapse interrogating data lakehouses. • There is a plan to potentially publish public migration dashboards based on Open Data. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). •Although data analysts have access to data that is usually lagging less than a day behind live data. Open Data is only refreshed once a month so is essentially 'point in time'. Also, the underlying data is susceptible to retrospective revision (for instance the discovery of fraudulent asylum applications leading to decision reversal) which can be frustrating to the end users of the Open Data, for instance an academic publishing a paper based on the published data discovers the data has since changed. •Anonymisation via the application of statistical non-disclosure controls is very challenging. As data is disaggregated with finer and finer granularity, such as by age and gender, vulnerabilities increase leading to the necessary application of more and more complex controls to thwart potential hackers. This can confuse users and reduces the amount of useful

			data that can be presented such as not presenting 'real' totals. • Power BI dashboards have been very well received by staff in the Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration. They mention insights gained, seconds/minutes versus hours/days to get required statistics when compared to making requests to a data and analytics team, clearer access control, more robust security, etc. • Using Microsoft Fabric has offered many benefits including a clearer demarcation of data engineering and data analysis tasks, ease of use and stability - albeit at a considerable cost. • It has been found that requirements gathering for dashboards is not as effective as hoped for as staff may not fully understand, or have even seen, dashboards (e.g. many see it initially as a case management or report generation solution rather than a BI solution) and an agile/workshop style staggered development approach has been more effective. • Dashboards can be very straightforward and a basic dashboard can be put together in minutes with minimal training. However, even some basic sounding feature additions, such as overlaying different years of data, can become complex quite quickly and require some training perhaps including the DAX language. It also should not be assumed that staff with excellent technical skills will be good at design and useability considerations.
	EMN NCP Latvia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). Yes. The Official Statistics Portal maintained by the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (CSB) provides comprehensive migration statistics, including immigration, emigration, long-term international migration, migration by citizenship, age, sex, and territorial distribution. Link: https://stat.gov.lv/en/statistics-themes/population/migration

			The Official Statistics Database (PxWeb) offers detailed and regularly updated migration datasets that can be analysed and downloaded by users. Link: https://data.stat.gov.lv CSB has also developed an interactive Migration in Latvia map tool that visualises migration flows and experimental migration statistics between municipalities, cities, rural territories and statistical regions. (Internal migration) Link: https://tools.stat.gov.lv/migration/en The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA) publishes official statistics on residence permits, citizenship acquisition and international protection. Link: https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/en/official-statistics OCMA also publishes data on residence permits using the Microsoft Power BI tool https://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/uzturesanas-atlaujas. The data are further broken down by residence permit type (permanent or temporary), nationality, geographical region, reason of stay. EMN Latvia webpage. https://www.emn.lv/dati/ EMN data visualisation tool is based on the data available from the OCMA. Data are available on residence permit applications, positive decisions, and issued residence permits for third-country nationals. The data can be further broken down by residence permit type, nationality, age group, and gender. Data on temporary residence permits and long-stay visas with the right to employment issued to third-country nationals. The data can be further broken down by nationality, age group, gender, education, broad sector of employment, and wage group. Data on initial and subsequent asylum applications submitted by asylum seekers, as well as on positive decisions. The data can be further filtered by nationality, age group, and whether a positive decision was reached.

			2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). Yes. The Central Statistical Bureau combines administrative data from the Population Register and other national registers with statistical methodologies and analytical tools for producing official migration statistics and reports. Internal analytical work is supported by specialised statistical databases, business intelligence solutions and data processing tools. Central Statistical Bureau have initiated the development of a new database that will enable the monitoring of migrants' employment and educational status. This tool will provide policymakers with a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of migrant integration in Latvia, thereby supporting more informed, evidence-based decision-making in the field of migration policy. OCMA Specific Limited access rights are given to access data from data base and used by other public institution to analyse and show statistical data. The cooperation is based on a bilateral agreement. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Institutions have encountered challenges regarding data quality, data breakdowns, the coordination of statistical data retrieval, the selection of suitable visualization tools, and GDPR compliance. The ultimate challenge is to secure proper and reliable data rather than simply

			having advanced tools. Ensuring data quality and consistency across multiple administrative sources remains an ongoing hurdle. Furthermore, methodological adjustments are periodically required to improve population and migration estimates, which may affect the comparability of time series.
	EMN NCP Lithuania	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). No 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). No 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?).

			N/A
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). NO. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). NO. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). N/A.

	EMN NCP Netherlands	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). NO, currently no dedicated portal is used in the Netherlands. Migration statistics are presented on a variety of websites: The report 'Staat van Migratie' (the state of migration) is a yearly report on the relevant statistics and policy developments in the field of migration in the Netherlands. The report includes statistics of CBS (Statistics Netherlands), Eurostat, the IND (Immigration and Naturalization Service), COA (Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers), and the Ministry of Justice and Security. The contents of these reports are also published on the publicly available website www.migratiecijfers.nl (1). On this website of the Ministry of Justice and Security, you can filter on different topics such as labour migration, asylum and study migration and find the relevant statistics and graphics from the last report. Moreover, the website contains short process descriptions for procedures relating to migration, such as the application for international protection, integration and return (2). The most important migration statistics are published in a monthly overview. For example, the number of applicants for international protection, their country of origin and the number of rejected applications (3).

			Every week, the weekly number of applications for international protection rounded to hundreds is published, including i.a. first applications for international protection, the total number of family reunifications and the number of relocations (4). The IND (Immigration and Naturalisation Service) publishes a monthly report on asylum trends with the total number of applications for international protection, filtered by category and nationality (5). The data from the IND and CBS is also available through an online database that is updated every month. It is also possible to make a request for data that cannot be found in the database (6). Three times a year, the IND, in cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, publishes a report on the developments in asylum migration and the expectations for the upcoming months. These reports are available online (7). The MPP (Multi-Year Production Forecast) provides a multi-year forecast for expected inflows, case processing volumes, through-put and outflows across the migration system, describing different scenarios for both regular migration and asylum migration, and the effects on i.a. the reception system, appeals and housing (8). CBS (Statistics Netherlands), an independent organisation, publishes data, articles and reports on migration, applicants for international protection and integration of migrants and their children who were born in the Netherlands. These statistics are available on their website (9). Furthermore, CBS makes migration data available within a secured internal analytical platform for researchers. Moreover, CBS has an online publication database Statline, featuring a.o. many statistics on applicants of international protection, regular and irregular migration, with monthly, quarterly and yearly updates, with all the data in Statline also available as open data

			(10). (1) Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 'Dashboards', https://www.migratiecijfers.nl/cijfers, last accessed on 15 September 2026. (2) Ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid, 'Dashboards', https://www.migratiecijfers.nl/procesbeschrijvingen, last accessed on 15 September 2026. (3)Rijksoverheid, 'Kerncijfers Asiel en Migratie', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/2016/12/13/kerncijfers-asiel-en-migratie, last accessed on 15 September 2026. (4)Rijksoverheid, 'Asielinstroom per week in 2026', https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/documenten/2026/01/01/asielinstroom-per-week-in-2026, last accessed on 15 September 2026. (5)IND, 'Asieltrends', https://ind.nl/nl/over-ons/cijfers-en-publicaties/asieltrends, last accessed on 15 September 2026. (6)Data overheid, 'Community migratiedata', https://data.overheid.nl/communities/open-data-migratieketen, last accessed on 15 September 2026. (7)IND, 'Migratieradar', https://ind.nl/nl/over-ons/cijfers-en-publicaties/migratieradar, last accessed on 15 September 2026. (8)Rijksoverheid, 'Meerjaren Productie Prognose 2025', https://open.overheid.nl/documenten/6da59cfc-706b-4d18-9680-13d6d649e2e5/file, last accessed on 17 September 2026. (9)CBS, 'Dossier Asiel, migratie en integratie', https://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/dossier/dossier-asiel-migratie-en-integratie, last accessed on 15 September 2026. (10)CBS, 'Statline', https://opendata.cbs.nl/#/CBS/nl/, last accessed on 28 September 2026. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of

			migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). In the Netherlands, different public authorities involved in migration have their own internal datawarehouses and they use a variety of applications for the analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports. For instance, the IND is building a new datawarehouse (in-house development) and uses MS Power BI and Excel for analysis and the production of statistics and reports. Currently, an effort is made to orientate on the possibility to combine the information from several reports to reach a situation where all information is centralised and can be used for analysis. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Depending on the needs from the moment new forms of reports or platforms are created. After some time, these needs may change. It can be challenging to keep reports/platforms connected to the actual needs of the users off the information. With an online tool/platform, the IND hopes to be more flexible in the future. When all the basic data is gathered in one place, it will be easier to make new interpretations or analyses. Also, it will be easier to update (and if necessary correct) the data in only one place, whereas we now have several places where overlapping data are stored and used. When there are several reports, platforms or tools, with different people working on them, it is hard to achieve that everybody uses the most recent and updated data. Differences in data (even little ones) between the platforms can cause discussion about these differences and make it harder to concentrate on the findings of the analyses.

			The biggest challenge is not collecting and storing the data and statistics, but using the data correctly, maintaining the consistency of datasets when you make changes or additions and keeping definitions up to date. Ultimately, those kinds of design choices may be more important than the specific hardware or software platform on which the data analysis runs.
	EMN NCP Poland	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). YES. Poland has developed and actively maintains a dedicated public migration analytics and statistical platform. The main official portal specifically designed for interactive migration data analysis is Migracje.gov.pl, managed directly by the Office for Foreigners (Urząd do Spraw Cudzoziemców). It functions as an interactive, public data warehouse designed to provide comprehensive, user-friendly access to immigration metrics. The platform consists of an analytical system featuring dynamic dashboards, interactive GIS maps, custom filtering mechanisms, and comparative time-series charts that track ongoing and historical migration trends. Users can aggregate and filter data by specific timelines, administrative regions, and demographic variables. The portal covers real-time and historical data on: Legal Residence: Foreigners residing in Poland based on valid residence permits (temporary residence, permanent residence, and long-term EU resident status). International Protection: Comprehensive statistics concerning applications and decisions regarding refugee status, subsidiary protection. Demographic Breakdown: Disaggregation of data by citizenship, sex, age groups, and the

			specific Polish voivodeship (region) where the foreigner's residence is registered. Link: https://migracje.gov.pl 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). YES. Poland is currently utilising and actively modernising a highly specialised internal IT infrastructure for data processing, reporting, and advanced migration analytics. Polish public authorities are currently transitioning between two distinct, customised analytical systems: the legacy Foreigner Data Warehouse (Hurtownia Danych Cudzoziemiec – HDC) and the newly implemented, state-of-the-art Migration Analysis Platform (Platforma Analiz Migracyjnych – PAM). Both systems were developed and implemented via external commissioning. System Architecture The "Pobyt" System: The primary data source for both analytical environments is the core relational database known as the "Pobyt" (Residence) System, created and maintained under the statutory authority of the Head of the Office for Foreigners. While the "Pobyt" system handles day-to-day operations and basic case searches, it does not possess built-in reporting or analytical functionalities. Separation of Analytics: To ensure maximum efficiency and prevent any performance degradation of the live operational database, advanced data analysis is strictly delegated to the separate HDC and PAM architectures. This decoupling allows for the secure, cross-sectional processing of comprehensive records across all registers of the national database, including the Central Visa Register.

			Transition from HDC to the Migration Analysis Platform The Legacy System (HDC): The current Foreigner Data Warehouse (HDC) is entirely dependent on data extracted from the "Pobyt" system and is actively used by approximately 730 internal users from key national agencies, including the Office for Foreigners, the Border Guard, Voivodeship Offices, the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, and the Internal Security Agency (ABW). The New Platform (PAM):. PAM is designed to completely replace HDC over a phased transition period of 2–3 years. Unlike HDC, PAM utilises high-performance Business Intelligence (BI) tools to automate report generation, create complex predictive models, and perform strategic cross-sectional analyses across all historical and real-time registers via direct database integration. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Polish authorities have gathered extensive institutional expertise and identified several critical lessons learned during the external development, deployment, and operational transition of both the legacy HDC and the modern PAM environments: Challenges in Knowledge Transfer Relying on external contractors for complex analytical platforms that support migration processes entails a high risk of "vendor lock-in," whereby a public administration body becomes excessively dependent on an external entity—even for basic modifications or report customisation. During the implementation of the PAM system, the Office for Foreigners placed particular emphasis on a comprehensive, multi-stage knowledge transfer program. Accessing

			and utilising the advanced capabilities of a cloud-native BI platform requires specialised, highly technical skills. Currently, only a few internal analysts from the IT Department have acquired the necessary data-handling skills to independently design management dashboards, generate reports, and perform data profiling. The lack of such competencies among business and data analysts in the Migration Analysis and Statistics Division results in a continued, long-term operational dependence on external IT service providers for routine analytical requests. Cross-Institutional Data Integration vs. System Performance Historically, data fragmentation across various public entities (the Border Guard, regional Voivodeship Offices, and different Ministries) hindered a holistic view of migration trends. Integrating these multi-agency data flows into a single analytical warehouse can severely slow down the production/operational registers (such as the central "Pobyt" System). Polish authorities learned that the analytical ecosystem must be architecturally separated from the transactional database. By leveraging an independent high-performance engine (like Cloud Analytics Service in PAM), the external contractors safely integrated broad datasets (including the Central Visa Register) via secure integration buses without impacting the daily operational speeds of the front-office civil servants. Data Quality Assurance at the Source External BI tools and data warehouses are only as good as the underlying data they ingest. In the early stages of the legacy HDC, data extraction often suffered from human errors, inconsistencies, and formatting mismatches originating from manual paper-based entries at regional offices. True data quality cannot be achieved solely through back-end cleaning by the IT vendor. It must be enforced at the initial point of entry. The subsequent implementation of automated validation rules in front-end portals (such as the MOS interface) forced strict digital formatting requirements before data enters the "Pobyt" register. This significantly enhanced the cleanliness of the data feeding into the analytical platforms, immediately boosting the

			reliability of the predictive reports generated by the systems. Managing User Transition Migrating a massive user base (approx. 730 active users across the Office for Foreigners, Border Guard, and Ministries) from a legacy system (HDC) to a new advanced cloud-native environment (PAM) creates a steep learning curve and institutional resistance. A sudden "cold turkey" system shutdown is impossible in a live migration governance framework. The authority adopted a phased hybrid strategy, maintaining the externally supported HDC environment fully active while gradually onboarding and migrating specific agency clusters to the PAM system over a projected 2–3 year window, ensuring institutional continuity.
	EMN NCP Portugal	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). No 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). No

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). N/A
	EMN NCP Serbia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). There is no single platform that contains and analyses comprehensive migration data. However, within the project "Promoting Evidence-Based Migration Governance for Maximizing the Development Potential of Migration", funded by the UN Network on Migration, a platform has been developed to host comprehensive statistical data at the level of local self-government units (municipalities and cities). This platform includes data relating to basic demographic characteristics, daily population mobility, international protection and forced migration, temporarily and permanently residing foreigners, the diaspora and returnees from abroad, human trafficking, as well as information on valid public policy documents at the local level and projects implemented by local self-governments. Although all local self-government units enter data, it cannot be analysed and used as unified data at the national level due to the varying quality of the data collected and entered by local authorities. The Platform is managed by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration. The platform is not publicly accessible.

			Regarding data at the national level, no similar platform exists. Data from all competent authorities is collected and analysed by the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, and is published on an annual basis within the Migration Profile of the Republic of Serbia. In addition, the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia publishes data on migration within the country, as well as the report on immigration and the report on emigration of non-citizens. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). All competent authorities maintain registries on various statuses of citizens and the general population, administrative procedures, and their outcomes as prescribed by the laws. This also includes data relevant to migration. Each competent authority utilizes its own software solutions, which are not uniform. Some authorities have custom-developed platforms and information systems, while others rely on standard, widely available software solutions, primarily developed by Microsoft. The exchange of statistical data and reports between authorities is conducted using standard MS applications. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Recognizing the fact that migration is a multi-sectoral phenomenon, practice has shown that cooperation and coordination among all competent authorities are essential for collecting, consolidating, analyzing, and publishing various migration reports. This has been recognized in

			the national Strategy on Migration Management, where one of the measures is the establishment of a body that ensures a harmonized methodology and efficient data exchange between authorities. Accordingly, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, as the authority responsible for migration management, hosts and chairs the inter-ministerial working group for monitoring and reporting in the field of migration.
	EMN NCP Slovakia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). No. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). No. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?).

			NA
	EMN NCP Slovenia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). No, however, Slovenia publishes migration data for international protection and legal migration on the governmental website: https://www.gov.si/podrocja/drzava-in-druzba/priseljevanje-v-slovenijo/ . Data is published in Excel spreadsheet format in Slovenian. Statistical data regarding irregular migration is published on the Police website https://www.policija.si/o-slovenski-policiji/statistika/mejna-problematika/nedovoljene-migracije-na-obmocju-republike-slovenije . Additionally, as part of the new EMN SI national EMN website, a section will be dedicated to publishing national statistical data from various specific fields within the area of migration. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). Slovenia uses oracle BI Discoverer for exporting data from the data warehouse system. Data warehouse is connected with other national official records, which are managed by the Ministry of the Interior and Public Administration. Statistical analysis is performed within several data Workbooks that are covering different thematic categories and therefore have

			differently defined statistical categories. After the data is exported, other statistical tools are used for data analysis (e. g. Excel). 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Data warehouse enables the integration and systematic analysis of data from multiple national registers and administrative sources. By consolidating fragmented datasets into a coherent analytical environment, it supports evidence-based decision-making and timely responses in the policy cycle. Digitalisation processes are planned to further enhance analytical tools to strengthen data quality assurance and improve data visualisation.
	EMN NCP Spain	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). YES. Spain has developed and maintains several online portals for the dissemination of migration-related statistics. Among these, the Permanent Observatory on Immigration (OPI), managed by the Secretariat of State for Migration, plays a prominent role by publishing statistical data, infographics and analytical reports. In accordance with Organic Law 4/2000 (Aliens Act), it is a collegiate body that brings together all available statistical information on immigration, foreigners, international protection and nationality. Its website provides access to statistical operations included in the National Statistical Plan,

			experimental statistical operations, indicators by nationality, and summary publications. Statistical outputs are generally published in the form of downloadable tables, infographics and analytical reports. In addition, other institutions publish migration-related statistics within their respective areas of competence. The Ministry of the Interior disseminates statistical information on international protection (on a quarterly basis) and irregular migration (every two weeks). The National Statistics Institute (INE), for its part, publishes demographic statistics that include migration-related information through the Statistics on Migration and Changes of Residence, among other statistical products. The links of the different portals are provided below: OPI: https://www.inclusion.gob.es/en/web/opi/ Asylum and Refugee Office (data and statistical information on international protection): https://proteccion-asilo.interior.gob.es/es/datos-e-informacion-estadistica/ Ministry of the Interior: https://www.interior.gob.es/opencms/es/prensa/balances-e-informes/ National Statistics Institute: https://www.ine.es/ 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). Yes. Internally, infographics containing the information required by the relevant authorities are made available to them. These infographics are produced by the staff of the Permanent Observatory on Immigration (OPI) and do not involve the support of any external service

			provider. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). The tools made available to the authorities within our Ministry provide direct, autonomous and timely access to data, reducing the need for bespoke requests and analyses. As these infographics are produced by the Permanent Observatory on Immigration (OPI), they can be updated, redesigned or adapted flexibly in response to changing policy needs and information requirements.
	EMN NCP Sweden	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). Yes. The Swedish Migration Agency is developing a statistical registry and a statistics portal is part of the AMIF-funded project "Enhanced Analytical Capability". The Swedish Migration Agency runs the project during the period September 1, 2025, to December 31, 2027. The main objective of the project is to ensure that the Agency possesses a strong, cohesive analytical capability and reliable statistics. This will improve the Agency's capacity to act proactively and manage various changes in the external environment, ranging from new legislation to specific events. It aims to contribute to the development of a more analysis-driven change management process to meet future needs.

			One important part of the project is the development of a statistical registry (a database tailored for statistical and analytical purposes) and a statistics portal as a vital component in developing the Agency's analytical capability. The statistical registry is central to future statistical production. The purpose of developing a dedicated registry for statistical purposes is to ensure that the data maintains a certain level of quality, that uniform definitions are used, that data remains stable and comparable over time, and that it is presented in a format tailored for statistical and analytical purposes. Regardless of the form chosen for publishing statistics, the data must reflect the information in the registry. To satisfy the various existing needs, we plan to publish statistics in three different ways: Statistics on the website: We will publish high-level statistics directly on the website in the form of key performance indicators (KPIs), small charts, and brief tables. The statistics will be placed in context through short texts describing the specific operations that the figures reflect. The statistics will be updated automatically based on the data in the statistical registry. This data will satisfy the need for a high-level overview of the operations, allowing users to see, for example, how many applications of various types have been received so far this year. Describing the Swedish Migration Agency's operations will also make it easier for inexperienced users to understand what the statistics represent. Statistics portal: Anyone requiring in-depth statistics within a specific area will use the statistics portal. This will be an interactive self-service system where users can manipulate, group, or filter the statistics in various ways. The data in the statistics portal will also be updated automatically. Statistical reports: There is a need to complement the automatically updated statistics on the website and in the portal with some form of statistical reports. These reports will contain in-depth analyses of areas deemed to be of particularly high interest during the past year. This

			could, for instance, concern a specific group of individuals whose development differed from the norm, or a regulatory change whose outcome needs to be monitored. The statistics in the report will be updated manually, but will also be based on data from the statistical registry. The statistics for the website and the statistics portal will be created in the data warehouse, where data confidentiality management will also be applied. This means that all statistical values will be pre-calculated and confidentiality-processed before they leave the data warehouse. The statistics to be published directly on the website will be exported from the data warehouse and visualized in various statistical objects on the website. The statistics to be made available in the statistics portal will be visualized for users using the QlikSense tool. The visualizations will be created on an internal QlikSense server and then exported to an external server for publication. Both the statistical registry and the statistics on the website and in the portal will cover all areas of the Swedish Migration Agency's operations, ranging from residence permits for work or studies to international protection or return cases. We will publish time series from 2016 onwards. The choice of 2016 as the starting year is based on our assessment that the data quality is sufficiently high from that year forward. The statistics portal and the statistics on the website will be published at the end of 2027 and will be available to the general public without a login. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). Please see Q1.

			3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Please see Q1.
	EMN NCP Ukraine	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them). YES. With the support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) and the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, the State Migration Service of Ukraine (SMS) has developed an internal analytical platform – the "Situation Centre" information subsystem of the Unified Information and Analytical System for Migration Management. The first stage (minimum viable product, MVP) has been completed; a second stage is planned. The platform is internal (access is limited to authorised staff of the SMS central office and territorial bodies), so no public link is available. Ukraine does not currently have a dedicated public portal for migration statistics comparable to the Czech project; statistics on SMS activities are published on the official SMS website: https://dmsu.gov.ua. Components:

			– a central data warehouse (PostgreSQL, layered architecture: raw data are stored unchanged, followed by cleaned and comparable time series); – a situation dashboard for management answering three questions: what is happening, what requires attention, what is recommended; – analytical dashboards (Apache Superset for analysts, Power BI for management) and reports exportable to XLSX, PDF and CSV; – an incident registration and tracking module (severity level, responsible officer, response deadline, automatic warning and escalation, action history); – an early-warning mechanism: automatic rule-based signals (absolute threshold, percentage change, deviation from median, statistical deviation) configured per indicator and breakdown (region, country); – a "digital passport" of SMS units: operating status, power supply, service availability, incidents affecting operations; – regular analytical products, including a weekly migration situation overview with a forecast, confidence level and verification of the previous week's forecasts. Subjects covered: – legal migration: residence permits, labour and student migration; – irregular migration: illegal border crossings, illegal stay, refusals of entry; – asylum and international protection: applications, decisions, recognition rate, pending cases; – forced return and expulsion; – identity and travel documents, workload of SMS units; – offences involving foreign nationals; – external context: asylum, residence permits, returns, irregular stay and temporary protection in EU Member States (Eurostat data); – incidents and operational capacity of the SMS territorial network. Data sources:

			SMS statistical forms and performance indicators (monthly, weekly), data of the Administration of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine and the Integrated Border Management Coordination Centre, the National Police of Ukraine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, and Eurostat (automatic synchronisation). The next stage foresees adding UNHCR, IOM DTM, World Bank and ACLED data, as well as risk assessment and forecasting tools. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). YES. 1. The Unified Information and Analytical System for Migration Management – the core SMS system, which includes the "Statistics. Analytics. Forecasting" subsystem. Depersonalised data from this subsystem are one of the internal sources of the Situation Centre. 2. The SMS Situation Centre information and analytical system (see Answer 1). Development model: external commissioning – the SMS, as the contracting authority, defined the functional and technical requirements (terms of reference), and development was carried out with the support of IOM, ICMPD and the EU Delegation to Ukraine. The system is hosted on-premises on SMS infrastructure (virtualisation cluster, dedicated replicated database servers, backup to network storage). It relies mainly on open-source software (PostgreSQL, MinIO, dbt, Apache Superset, GitLab, Jenkins, Docker), complemented by Power BI. Operation and further development are ensured by SMS in-house staff: Situation Centre analysts and data engineering / system support specialists, supported by a network of regional analysts in territorial bodies. 3. Departmental statistical reporting – statistical forms of SMS territorial bodies submitted

			monthly as MS Excel files and loaded into the Situation Centre data warehouse, including historical data. 4. An ArcGIS Enterprise geospatial platform deployed at the SMS, intended for geospatial analysis. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). Benefits: – data from different sources are brought together in a single environment for the first time, largely replacing manual compilation; – an incident registered by a territorial unit becomes visible to the Situation Centre immediately – without phone calls, letters or summaries – and response deadlines are tracked by the system; – instead of tables, management receives regular analytical products with conclusions; checking forecasts against the following week's actual data improves analytical quality; – the phased approach (an MVP with a 6–8 month implementation period) delivered a working tool quickly and laid the foundation for further development; – open-source software and on-premises infrastructure reduce licensing costs and ensure control over data. Challenges and lessons learned: 1. Data integration. Most data from other authorities are still received as uploaded reports; automatic synchronisation has so far been implemented only for Eurostat. Full integration depends primarily on agreed inter-agency protocols for exchanging depersonalised or aggregated data rather than on technology. Partners' readiness for integration should be assessed at the design stage.

			2. Different frequency and structure of sources (monthly, weekly, event-based). Each indicator must have a clearly defined source; data of different origin and frequency are not combined into a single indicator. 3. Changes in statistical forms over time. Loading historical data requires dedicated handling of different form versions. Keeping raw data unchanged makes it possible to reprocess them if errors are found. 4. Data quality and context. Under martial law, a decrease in a regional indicator may reflect limited operation of a unit (damage from shelling, power outages) rather than a change in the migration situation. The system therefore monitors the operational capacity of the unit network as well as migration indicators. 5. Automation and the analyst's role. Uniform thresholds do not fit all indicators, so early-warning rules are configured per indicator and breakdown. A system signal only indicates an atypical change; its cause and significance are established by the analyst, and decisions are taken by management. 6. User focus. The management dashboard should answer specific questions rather than list every available indicator; different visualisation tools suit analysts and management. 7. Personal data protection. Analytical subsystems use only depersonalised or aggregated data; AI tools planned for the next stage will run in a secure environment without transferring data externally. 8. Staffing. The system requires two sets of skills – analytical and data engineering (SQL, Python, database architecture). Training should cover three user levels: administrators, analysts and end users.
	EMN NCP United Kingdom	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State or Observer country developed or is developing migration analytic platforms/portals for migration statistics? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe in what the platform/portal consists of and which subjects are covered by them? (Please provide the links to them).

			YES. The UK publishes migration statistics through a number of publicly accessible platforms rather than a single dedicated migration portal. The main sources are: Home Office migration statistics: Migration statistics - GOV.UK Office for National Statistics (ONS): Population and migration - Office for National StatisticsThese platforms bring together a wide range of migration-related statistics, including immigration, visas, asylum, resettlement, returns, citizenship, population change and international migration. Statistics are published regularly and are accompanied by supporting data tables, methodological information and analytical commentary. 2. Does your Member State or Observer Country have a dedicated or customised platforms, applications or databases used by public authorities in your country for the internal analysis of migration data and/or the production of statistics or reports? YES/NO. If you answer YES could you please describe briefly (please detailed if it is in-house development, external commissioning, etc.). YES. The Home Office is developing a department-wide analytical platform known as the Analytics Workbench, which supports analytical work across a range of policy areas, including migration. The platform is based on Amazon Workspaces and will provide analysts with: Access to administrative data pipelines;Data management and processing tools;Integrated development environments (IDEs) for statistical programming languages;Dashboard and application development capabilities.The platform will enable analysis, reporting and statistical production using Home Office data and remains under active development.

			It is an internally developed analytical environment designed to support secure and consistent analytical workflows across the department, including migration-related analysis. Further information is available in the Home Office Digital blog: Unlocking the power of data analysis at the Home Office: introducing the Analytics Workbench. 3. If you answer YES to Q.1 and Q.2, what lessons have the responsible authorities learned from the benefits and challenges encountered during the development, implementation and operation of these tools? (e.g. data integration, data quality, etc.?). The Home Office Analytics Workbench remains in development and there are currently no available lessons learned relating to its implementation or operation. However, the Home Office would be happy to share more as development progresses.

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