

Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile

for the year 2010



Immigration Sector

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE for the year 2010

Area: 51,129 km²

Total length of the borderline: 1,665 km

Total number of border crossings: 89



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Summary

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile (hereinafter: BiH Migration Profile) was created in response to the need to establish a mechanism for collecting statistical data about migration and international protection, a system for processing statistical data on migration as well as a system of timely and accurate reporting on migration flows in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The purpose of this document is to provide the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina with insight into migration trends. The Migration Profile is also intended to assist the Ministry of Security in developing high quality migration policies and relevant regulations. This document also enables international organizations active in the field of migration to gain a deeper understanding of migration trends in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile has fulfilled one of the “migration management” obligations from the **Roadmap for Visa Liberalization**, which was presented by the European Commission to the Bosnian and Herzegovinian government in June 2008. The Roadmap states that Bosnia and Herzegovina should “*set up and start to apply a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows, defining a regularly updated migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina, with data both on illegal and legal migration, and establishing bodies responsible for the collection and analysis of data on migration stocks and flows.*”

The first Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted at the session of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina on 24th September 2009, following the “Analysis of the measures necessary to establish a mechanism for following migration flows and to define the migration profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina” which had covered the overview of the legislative, institutional and organizational framework for collecting statistical data on migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the overview of European and the international standards and practices in the field of the migration statistics. For the purposes of establishing and applying the mechanisms for the follow up of migration flows and yearly update of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile, the instruments for the collection and exchange of statistical data have been formalized through the Decision by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina by which

the competent institutions and agencies through 34 defined charts have been obliged, in accordance to their competencies, to deliver data with the indicators required for drafting the migration profile and follow up of migration trends in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This Decision has defined the types and structure of statistical data on migration and international protection and the obligation of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina to, within the scope of their competency, collect statistical data on migration and international protection and to deliver such data to the Ministry of Security no later than 31st January 2010 for the previous year.

In accordance with the above-mentioned Decision, the following institutions have submitted the statistical data for the drafting of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile for the year 2010: Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Sector for International-legal and Consular Affairs, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees – Diaspora Sector, Ministry of Civil Affairs - Sector for Citizenships and Travel Documents, Agency for Labour and Employment of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Security – Immigration Sector, Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector, Ministry of Security – Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, and the Ministry of Security – Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

After the institutions and agencies had submitted the data, the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the same was preformed. The annual reports of individual institutions and agencies served as an additional source of qualitative information necessary for the interpretation of migration statistics and trends. Data processing was carried out quantitatively and qualitatively for the major migration flows in the period from 2001 to 2010, and the comparative indicators were made for all migration flows for the period from 2009 to 2010. Having performed the processing and analysis of all available data, we have completed the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile for the year 2010.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile for the year 2010 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossings, temporary and permanent residence of aliens, illegal migration and measures taken against aliens, return of irregular migrants, international protection (asylum), work permits issued to aliens, obtaining the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina, immigration policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the legal and institutional framework.

Recognized Migration Trends:

1. Visas

1.1. Visas Issued by Diplomatic-Consular Representation Offices

In the year 2010, the diplomatic-consular representation offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a total of 9,623 visas which presents a mild increase by 3.65% in comparison to the year 2009; by observing yearly trends since 2001, it is noticed that there has been a consistent downward trend in the number of issued visas, with the exception of the last year and 2007, when there was an insignificant increase in the number of issued visas in comparison to the previous year.

1.2. Visas Issued at the Border Crossing Points

In 2010, 327 visas were issued at the border crossing points of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is a 5.22% decrease in comparison to the year 2009; by observing

yearly trends since 2001, it is noticed that since 2004 there has been a consistent downward trend in the number of visas issued at the border crossing points of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

2.1. Refusal of Entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2010, there were 3,514 refused entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina by the BiH Border Police which represented a decrease of 31.14% in comparison to the year 2009.

2.2. Discovered Illegal Crossings of the State Borderline

The number of discovered illegal crossings of the state borderline of Bosnia and Herzegovina was 322 in the year 2010, and it was reduced for 15.49% in comparison to the year 2009.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

3.1. Temporary Residence

In 2010, temporary residence was granted to 8,131 aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which represented an increase of 8.24% in comparison to 2009; by observing yearly trends since 2001, it is noticed that since 2002 there has been a consistent upward trend in the number of granted temporary residence permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3.2. Permanent Residence

In 2010, permanent residence was granted to 315 aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina and it had decreased by 12.26% in comparison to the year 2009. By observing yearly trends since 2001, it was noted that the year 2003 was a peak year for the number of permanent residence permits issued in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the number of 439.

4. Illegal Migrations and Measures Taken Against Aliens

4.1. Residence Cancellation

In 2010, 397 residence permits, both non-visa and temporary stay, were cancelled, thus representing a decrease of 25.09% as compared to 2009. Regarding cancellation of permanent residence in 2010, there was a significant increase of 194.44% with 106 permanent residence cancelled, as compared to 2009 when the number was 36.

4.2. Decisions on Expulsion

In 2010, 410 decisions on expulsion were issued, thus representing a decrease of 13.50% as compared to 2009. In addition, 73 decisions on cancellation of non-visa or temporary residence permits were issued with an expulsion measure in 2010.

4.3. Placing of Aliens under Surveillance

The total number of 312 aliens was placed under surveillance in the year 2010, representing an increase of 63.35% as compared to 2009 when the number was 191.

4.4. Forced Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina

During 2010, 19 aliens were forcibly removed from Bosnia and Herzegovina, representing a decrease of 82.57% as compared to the year 2009.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

5.1. Voluntary Return of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the IOM's Assistance

In 2010, 87 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina returned, with IOM's assistance, to Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily. In this manner, from 2001 to 2010, a total of 4,419 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been returned.

5.2. Voluntary Return of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their Countries of Origin, with IOM's Assistance

In 2010, 254 aliens were voluntarily returned, with IOM assistance, from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin. In this manner, from 2001 to 2010 a total of 1,774 aliens had been voluntarily returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5.3. Admission Based on the Readmission Agreement

In 2010, pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, 119 third-country nationals were admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina, representing a decrease of 2.46% as compared to 2009.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

In 2010, international protection (asylum) from Bosnia and Herzegovina was requested by 64 individuals. From 2001 to 2010 a total of 3,373 individuals requested international protection (asylum) from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

In 2010, 2,325 work permits were issued to aliens, representing a decrease of 10.30% as compared to 2009.

8. Obtaining the Citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In 2010, 827 individuals obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, representing a decrease of 12.49% in comparison to the year 2009. The majority of granted citizenship requests were from citizens of Serbia and Croatia.

9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina

According to estimates made by the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR) on the number of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina is about 1,350,000 persons, representing a 35% of the total population in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

With a view to setting up and applying mechanisms for the monitoring of migration flows and annual updating of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Migration Profile, the instruments for the collection and exchange of statistical data should be formally defined through a Decision of the Council of Ministers VM 244/09 from 24th September 2009 ("BiH Official Gazette" no. 83/09), which has charged the competent institutions and agencies with delivering data in line with the parameters needed for the completion of the Migration Profile and monitoring of migration flows of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I INTRODUCTION

The creation of the Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BiH Migration Profile) has been defined in the Road Map for Visa Liberalization, in the part which refers to “Migration Management”, as one of the preconditions for the abolition of visa regime for citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This obligation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is defined as follows:

“SET UP AND START TO APPLY A MECHANISM FOR MONITORING MIGRATION FLOWS, DEFINE A REGULARLY UPDATED MIGRATION PROFILE FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, WITH DATA BOTH ON ILLEGAL AND LEGAL MIGRATION, AND ESTABLISH BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA ON MIGRATION STOCKS AND FLOWS.”

The primary purpose of making the migration profile is the collection of relevant statistical data and information necessary for a specific state to develop and implement its migration policy.

The first Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted at the session of the Council of Ministers on 24th September 2009; and the preparation of this document had been preceded by the “Analysis of the measures necessary for the establishment of mechanisms for the monitoring of migration flows and to define the Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, which included a review of the legislative, institutional and organizational framework for the collection of migration statistics in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the appraisal of European and international standards and practice in the field of migration statistics.

For the purposes of setting up and implementing mechanisms for the monitoring of migration flows and for making the annual update of the Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the instruments for collection and exchange of statistical data have been formally decided by the Council of Minister’s Decision, by which the competent institutions and agencies are obliged, through 34 defined tables, in accordance to their competencies, to submit data with the parameters necessary for defining the Migration Profile and to monitor migration flows in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On 24th September 2009, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, upon the proposal of the Ministry of Security, adopted the Decision on the obligation of submitting the statistical data on migration and international protection to the Ministry of Security (“Official Gazette” No. 83/09). This decision has defined the type and structure of statistical data on migration and international protection, as well as the obligations of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to collect statistics on migration and international protection within their competency, and that the data was to be submitted to the Ministry of Security no later than 31 January for the previous year. The Immigration Sector shall collect, process and analyze the delivered statistical data on migration and international protection for the purposes of monitoring migration flows and regular annual updating of the Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including information on legal and illegal migration.

The Unit for Analytics, Strategic Planning, Surveillance and Training under the Immigration Sector is tasked with producing the Migration Profile, compiling migration statistics, processing data and creating reports for various purposes. It should be noted that the Unit needs to be further developed for the purposes of follow up of migration flows, and making specialised analysis and reports in the field of immigration, and defining migration policies in line with standards in this field and needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1. Data Sources and Collection Methodology, Classification and Processing

The sources and methodology of data collection have originated from the Decision on Obligation to Submit Statistical Data on Migration and International Protection to the Ministry of Security (“Official Gazette” No. 83/09).

The following institutions, organizations and agencies were designated as sources of information: Ministry of Foreign Affairs – data on visas issued by the Diplomatic-Consular Representation Offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police – data on refusal of entry to aliens, illegal border crossings, and visas issued at the border crossing points; Service for Foreigners’ Affairs – data on stays of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, measures taken against aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and readmission of foreign nationals and stateless persons; Ministry of Security – Asylum Sector – data on international protection; Ministry of Security – Immigration Sector – readmission of Bosnia and Herzegovina’s citizens and voluntary return with the IOM’s assistance; Ministry of Civil Affairs – data on obtained Bosnia and Herzegovina’s citizenships; Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees – Diaspora Sector – emigration of BiH citizens, emigration; and the Agency for Labour and Employment of Bosnia and Herzegovina – work permits for aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Regarding the methods used for data collection, the above-mentioned Decision has defined a total number of 34 tables developed specifically for the institutions and agencies that are charged with implementing the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tables include the following: data on countries of citizenship, birth, sex and age structure, and other relevant parameters on procedures and decisions related to movement and stay of aliens and asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2010. In addition, in order to establish a comprehensive mechanism to monitor migration flows and defining Bosnia and Herzegovina’s Migration Profile, the same methods were used to create tables in reference to obtaining citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, citizens of Bosnia and Herze-

govina related to their emigration, and voluntary return and issued work permits for foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tables were designed in accordance to European and international standards, especially in line with the *Regulation No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection*, which requests that member states provide harmonized reporting on migratory flows and international protection, pursuant to the models of UN and IOM migration profiles.

In accordance with the aforementioned Regulation, the tables have been delivered to the relevant authorities in the field of migration and international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina and classified as follows: by citizenship, state of birth, sex and age.

After receiving the completed tables from relevant institutions, organizations and agencies, a qualitative and quantitative analysis of their data was performed. The annual reports of certain institutions and organizations have been used as additional sources of qualitative information necessary for the interpretation of migration statistics. Both the qualitative and quantitative analyses of the migration flow data were performed for the period covering 2001 to 2010. However, comparative indicators were calculated for all migration flows only during 2009 and 2010. After all the available data was processed and analyzed, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile was defined for the year 2010.

2. Data Availability and Quality

The data analysis led to several conclusions on data availability and quality. Most institutions, organizations and agencies managed to deliver the requested data before the given deadline.

The analysis showed that the majority of authorities have kept detailed records on aliens and procedures related to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, it was also clear that the records have not been entirely adjusted to statistical monitoring of migrations flows and stocks, international protection and statistical reporting as required by European standards. Hence, authorities were not able to obtain the requested data from their records in a timely and speedy manner to include them in the delivered tables. They most often had to calculate the data and fill in the tables, without sufficient automatisation. Most of the relevant authorities were able to deliver the required data, arranged by the country of origin (or birth), age and sex.

The Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, Asylum Sector and the Agency for Labour and Employment of Bosnia and Herzegovina have delivered the data at their disposal to the Immigration Sector in line with the Decision on Obligation to Submit the Statistical Data on Migration and International Protection to the Ministry of Security ("Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina" No. 83/09).

The Ministry of Civil Affairs has forwarded information on obtaining citizenship, which had been collected from the competent entity-level institutions such as the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance of the Republic of Srpska, as required by the aforementioned Decision.

The data on Bosnian-Herzegovinian Diaspora has not been classified by sex or age because the competent institution is not in the possession of such data. In addition, there are no esta-

blished mechanisms for the collection of data on emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina. These figures are mainly collected based on an assessment made by the Diplomatic-Consular Representation Offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the countries of reception, as well as by organizations and Diaspora Associations of Bosnia and Herzegovina in such countries. The lack of coordination was also evident in the relations between the Diaspora Sector of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, specifically the Diplomatic-Consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, related to making records on the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina living abroad.

Despite shortcomings in terms of the completeness of the delivered data, the quality of the delivered data was satisfactory. The data that was delivered on the basis of the pre-designed tables, the annual activity reports of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police and the analysis performed by the Diaspora Sector of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, provided a satisfactory basis for the analysis of migration flows and defining of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile.

3. Harmonization with the EU Regulation 862/2007

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection provided the framework for establishing a European standard for collecting statistical data on migration and international protection. Pursuant to the Regulation, which states that the first reference year for collecting data shall be 2008, EU member countries must supply the relevant statistics to EUROSTAT. The Regulation provides basic definitions of terms and procedures related to migration and international protection. However, for the first reference year, the Regulation stipulates that the statistics supplied to EUROSTAT may be based on definitions in line with the legislation of Member States. In such cases, Member States must notify EUROSTAT on possible differences as compared to the definitions stipulated by the Regulation.

Bearing in mind that the “*Analysis of Measures Necessary for Establishing Mechanisms to Monitor Migration Flows and Define a Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile*” already contains a detailed analysis of Regulation 862/2007, some practical recommendations were given for the harmonization of Bosnian and Herzegovinian legal framework with the Regulation, which has been done by the Rulebook on the Centralized Database on Foreigners. Hence, the Bosnian and Herzegovinian legal framework for recording migration statistics can be viewed as harmonized with the principles of Regulation 862/2007.

4. Consultations Completed

The draft of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile was delivered to all institutions, organizations and agencies that participated in its definition by delivering relevant data. The goal of providing the draft Migration Profile was to receive opinions, remarks and suggestions. After all the opinions, remarks and suggestions were obtained, the Draft of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile was completed for the year 2010, and afterwards delivered to the Minister of the Ministry of Security for approval and finally submitted to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina for adoption.

II BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE

1. Visas

A visa is a permit that allows an alien to cross the state border and either enables him/her to enter and stay in the country for the period specified in the visa or transit through the country. An alien has the obligation to obtain visa before arriving at a border crossing point, unless he/she is a citizen of a country whose nationals do not need a visa for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina. Visas are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through its Diplomatic-Consular Representation Offices (hereinafter referred to as: BiH DCR). In exceptional cases that are regulated by the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum (hereinafter referred to as: the Law) a visa can be issued at the border crossing by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police.

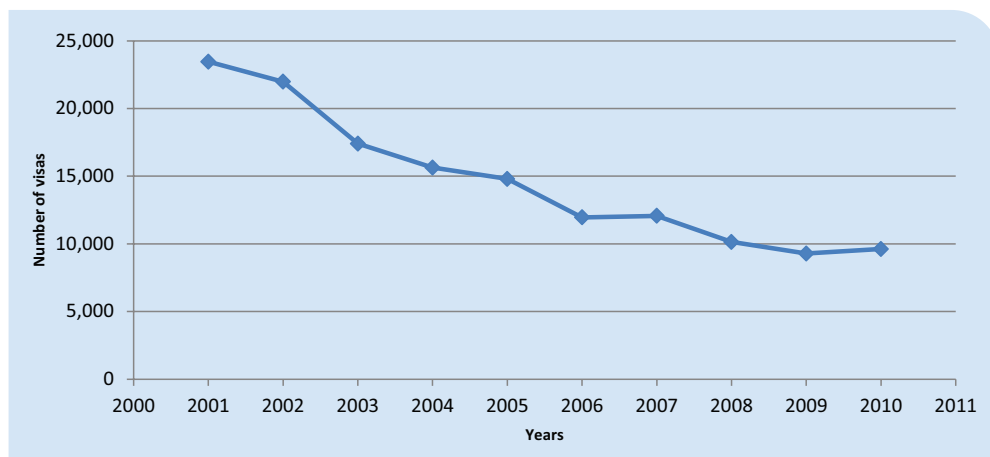
1.1. Visas Issued by Diplomatic-Consular Representation Offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina

On the basis of the information obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we provide both tabulated and graphical overviews of the number of visas issued annually, along with a brief analysis of the visa trends.

Table 1 – The Total Number of Visas Issued from 2001 to 2010

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Visas	23,458	21,978	17,411	15,638	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623

Graphic Overview of Visas Issued from 2001 to 2010



An analysis of data on the number of visas issued for the reporting period by the BiH DCR shows a continued decrease in the number of visas issued, with a sharp decrease between 2002 and 2003, which was the result of the introduction of visa stickers in May 2002. There was also a significant decrease in visas issued between 2005 and 2006 as the result of accession to EU of the following countries: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (1 May 2004). The citizens of the above-mentioned EU countries, with the exception of Slovenia¹, were exempt from obtaining a visa for Bosnia and Herzegovina following the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina², which came into force on 21 July 2005. A significant decrease in the number of visas issued in 2008 as compared to 2007 is the result of the accession to the EU of Romania and Bulgaria (1 January 2007), with the citizens of those countries being exempt from obtaining visas for Bosnia and Herzegovina following the Decision of the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina³, which came into force on 28 June 2007. The continuous downward trend in visa issuance by the BiH DCR continued in 2009, which is a result of the Decision by the Council of Ministers on visas⁴ which came into force on 24 December 2008. Regarding 2010, a mild increase had been observed (3.65%) as compared to the year 2009.

In order to define current problems in visa issuance, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2009 and 2010 for those countries whose citizens were granted the majority of the visas for Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with a brief analysis of the relevant parameters.

1 Citizens of Slovenia did not need a visa to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2 Decision on amendments to the Decision on determining the countries whose citizens are exempt from the visa regime when entering, exiting, or transiting the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("BiH Official Gazette" no. 57/05)

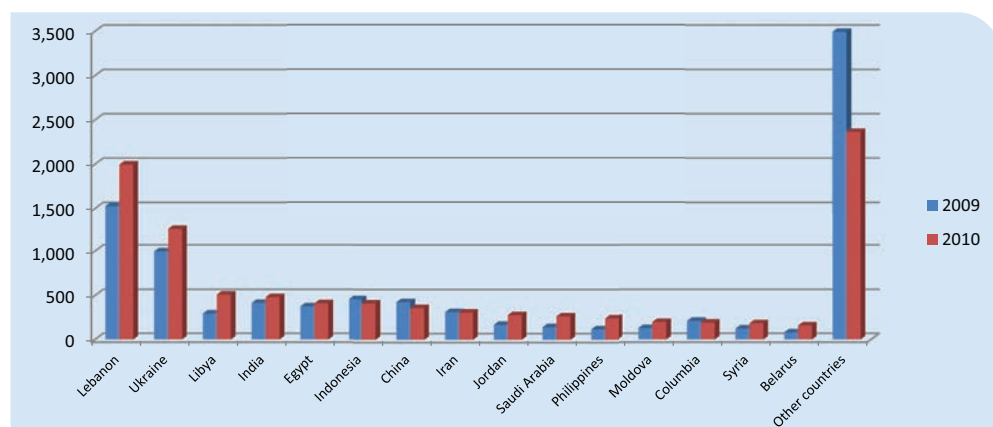
3 Decision on amendments to the Decision on determining the countries whose citizens are exempt from the visa regime when entering, exiting, or transiting the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 8/08)

4 Decision on Visas („BiH Official Gazette", No. 100/08).

Table 2 – Total Number of Visas Issued in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country

No	Country	2009	2010	%
1	Lebanon	1,528	1,996	30.63%
2	Ukraine	996	1,252	25.70%
3	Libya	295	512	73.56%
4	India	416	482	15.87%
5	Egypt	377	412	9.28%
6	Indonesia	461	412	-10.63%
7	China	427	359	-15.93%
8	Iran	314	310	-1.27%

No	Country	2009	2010	%
9	Jordan	170	280	64.71%
10	Saudi Arabia	143	266	86.01%
11	Philippines	118	243	105.93%
12	Moldova	130	199	53.08%
13	Columbia	211	192	-9.00%
14	Syria	124	184	48.39%
15	Belarus	80	159	98.75%
16	Other countr.	3,494	2,365	-32.31%
	Total	9,284	9,623	3.65%

Graphic Overview of Visas Issued in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country

An analysis of data on visas issued in the Diplomatic-Consular Representation Offices of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2010, when compared to 2009 and disaggregated by countries whose citizens were granted greatest number of visas, shows that there is a decrease in the number of visas issued for Albania, whose citizens are exempt from visa regime to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as some other presented countries such as: Indonesia, South Africa, Serbia (holders of UNMIK passports), China, Ivory Coast, Russian Federation, Sudan and Uganda. This decreasing trend can be attributed to legislative changes in the visa issuance system because the Law, which came into force in May 2008, enabled issuing of short-term visas (Visa-C), allowing an alien to enter and stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina up to 90 days within six months and long-term visas (Visa-D), allowing an alien to enter and stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina for up to six months within a year, commencing from the date of the aliens' first entry and with a possibility of a single or multiple entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina. Significant increase of visas issued in 2010, as compared to 2009, has been noted with the nationals of the Philippines, Belarus, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Jordan, Moldavia, Syria, Lebanon and Ukraine. According to the data supplied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the number of

pending requests transferred from 2009 to 2010 amounted to 26 requests, and the number of received requests in 2010 was 9,994. Last year, 9,623 requests, or 96.04%, were positively resolved while 62 requests, or 0.62%, were negatively resolved, while 335 requests or 3.34% were transferred to the following year. The most of the refused requests were related to the nationals of India, Egypt and Libya, the total of 37 requests or 59.68%.

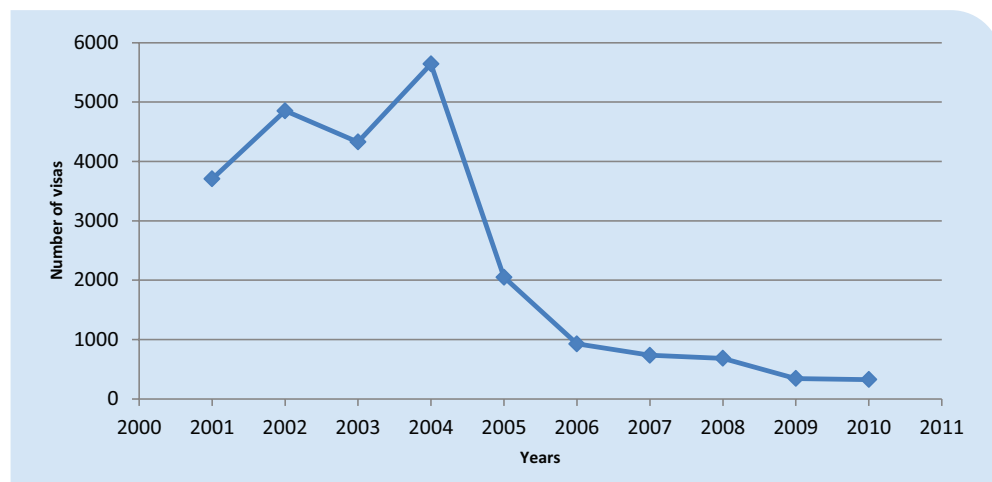
1.2. Visas Issued at Border Crossings

The Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, in exceptional cases, allows the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police to issue visas in certain cases (Article 36). Under the previous law a similar possibility existed in the use of the Visa-F category (i.e. visas issued at the border). The new Law, which was adopted in May 2008, does not contain a Visa-F category, and instead prescribes that the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, when issuing visas at border crossings, must adhere to the new categorization of visas and issue only Visas A (i.e. airport transit visa), B (i.e. transit visa) or C (i.e. short-term stay visa for one entry of up to 15 days).

Table 3 – Total Number of Visas Issued at the Border Crossings of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2010

Years	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Visas	3,706	4,853	4,327	5,641	2,049	927	735	684	345	327

Graphic Overview of Visas Issued at the Border Crossings of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2010



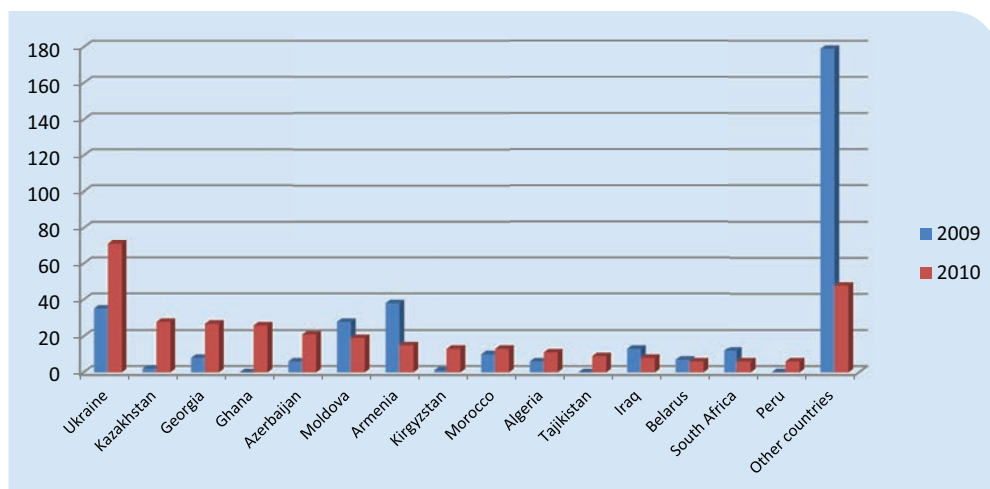
From 2004 onwards, an analysis of data on the number of visas issued at the border crossing points shows a significant downward trend which may lead to a conclusion that the objective of reduction of visa issuance in such a manner is being realized. The achieved indicators have resulted from the development of the network of Diplomatic-Consular Representation Offices, development of legislation framework which stipulates that visa issuance at the border crossings shall be issued in exceptional cases stipulated by the Law and in line with the Law implementation by the BiH Border Police.

In order to define the current situation related to visa issuance at the border crossings, we are presenting comparative indicators on the number of visas issued in 2009 and 2010, for the countries of nationals who have been most frequently issued visas to enter BiH, with a brief analysis of the parameters and amendments to the legislation, for the purposes of a comprehensive interpretation of data.

Table 4 – Visas Issued at the Border Crossings in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country

No	Country	2009	2010	%
1	Ukraine	35	71	102.86%
2	Kazakhstan	2	28	1300.00%
3	Georgia	8	27	237.50%
4	Ghana	-	26	-
5	Azerbaijan	6	21	250.00%
6	Moldova	28	19	-32.14%
7	Armenia	38	15	-60.53%
8	Kyrgyzstan	1	13	1200.00%
9	Morocco	10	13	30.00%
10	Algeria	6	11	83.33%
11	Tajikistan	-	9	-
12	Iraq	13	8	-38.46%
13	Belarus	7	6	-14.29%
14	South Africa	12	6	-50.00%
15	Peru	-	6	-
16	Other countr.	179	48	-73.18%
Total		345	327	-5.22%

Graphic Overview of Visas Issued in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country



During 2009, there was a significant decrease of visas issued at the border crossing points (49.56%) as compared to 2008, and the number was 345 visas (Visa B, 9 and Visa C, 336), while in 2010 there was a mild decrease of visas issued at the borderline (5.22%) and that number was 327 visas, and all of those were Visas C. Bearing in mind the general request and the principle that visas issued at border crossing points should be reduced, Bosnia and Herzegovina can report that there has been a continuous decrease of visas issued at border crossing points from 2004 until today. According to the Annual Activity Report of

the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the year 2010⁵, the majority of visas issued at the border at the Airport Sarajevo (278 or 85.02%).

Regarding the most frequent states of origin of aliens who have been issued visas at the border crossing points, the year 2010 showed that the majority of visas were issued to foreign nationals coming from Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Ghana, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Armenia. Regarding sex and age structure, the statistical data in 2010 are quite similar to the year 2009, and show that the more visas were issued to men (74.92%) than women (25.08%), and that in both cases the majority of people are aged between 18 and 59, with almost equal representation of two age groups, the one 18-35 and the other 36-59 which can be clearly seen in the following graphic overview.

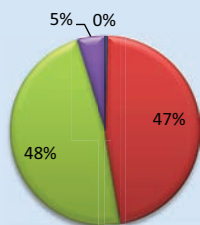
Table 5 - Visas Issued in 2009 at Border Crossing Points Disaggregated by Age, Sex and Nationality

	Albania	Armenia	Ukraine	Iran	Moldova	Other Countries (out of 38)	Total
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18-35	14	3	16	0	4	10	47
36-59	9	1	5	0	5	23	43
60+	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Total females	23	4	21	0	9	38	95
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	20	20	9	23	10	34	116
36-59	27	12	5	7	9	62	122
60+	4	2	0	0	0	6	12
Total males	51	34	14	30	19	102	250
Total by Nationality	74	38	35	30	28	140	345

Graphic Overview of Total Number of Visas Issued at Border Crossing Points in 2009 Disaggregated by Age and Sex

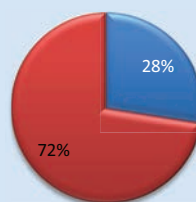
Visas issued at border disaggregated by age

■ 0-17 ■ 18-35 ■ 36-59 ■ 60+



Visas issued at border disaggregated by sex

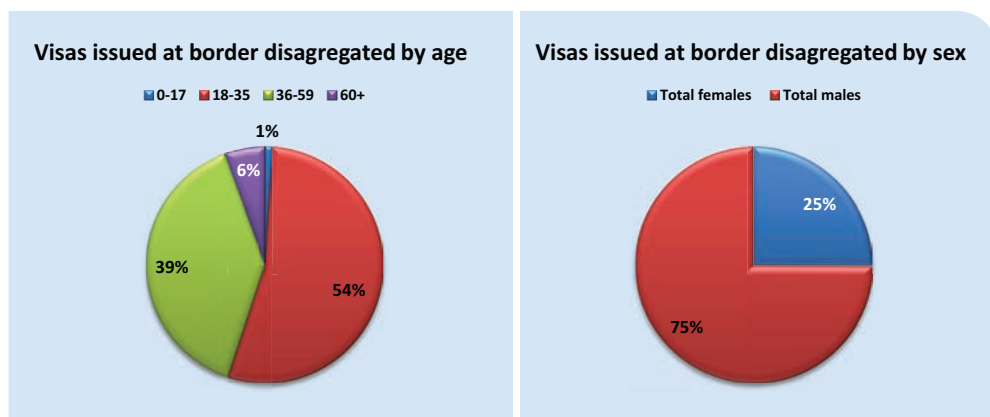
■ Total females ■ Total males



5 BiH Border Police „2010 Activity Report of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina.“ Sarajevo, January 2011, p.11.

Table 6 - Visas Issued in 2010 at Border Crossing Points Disaggregated by Age, Sex and Nationality

	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Georgia	Ghana	Azerbaijan	Other Countries (out of 45)	Total
0-17	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
18-35	27	0	6	0	3	23	59
36-59	5	2	1	0	0	9	17
60+	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
Total females	35	2	7	0	3	38	82
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18-35	23	19	16	17	9	34	118
36-59	10	7	4	9	9	73	112
60+	3	0	0	0	0	11	14
Total males	36	26	20	26	18	102	245
Total by Nationality	71	28	27	26	21	154	327

Graphic Overview of Total Number of Visas Issued at Border Crossing Points in 2010 Disaggregated by Age and Sex

2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

Refusal of entry is a measure undertaken by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, pursuant to the Law when foreign nationals and stateless persons attempt to legally cross the Bosnian and Herzegovinian border and enter the country without meeting the entry requirements prescribed by the Law. In the afore-mentioned case, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police After the refusal of entry, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police issue a decision on the refusal of entry pursuant to the regulations of the Law. A foreign national or a stateless person can file a complaint against this decision to the Ministry of Security, but the lodging of the complaint itself does not give that person the right to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An illegal border crossing occurs when a person is caught trying to cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally, either entering or leaving the country, regardless of whether that person is a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a foreign national or a stateless person.

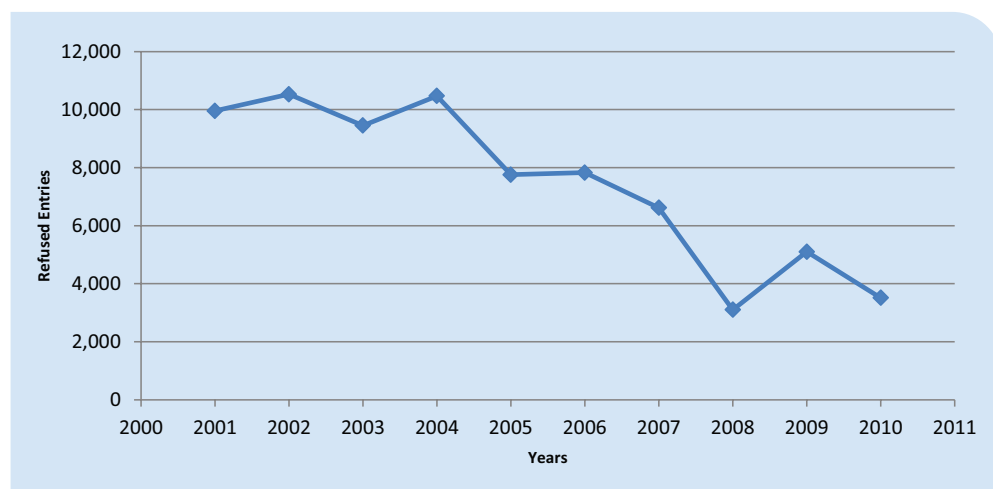
2.1. Refusal of Entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina

A foreign national who does not meet the general requirements for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to Article 19 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or if he/she is not a subject to the international treaty or decision on entry under special conditions, may be refused to enter into Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 7 – Refused Entries at the Borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2010

Years	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Refused Entries	9,955	10,527	9,450	10,469	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514

Graphic Overview of Refused Entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2010



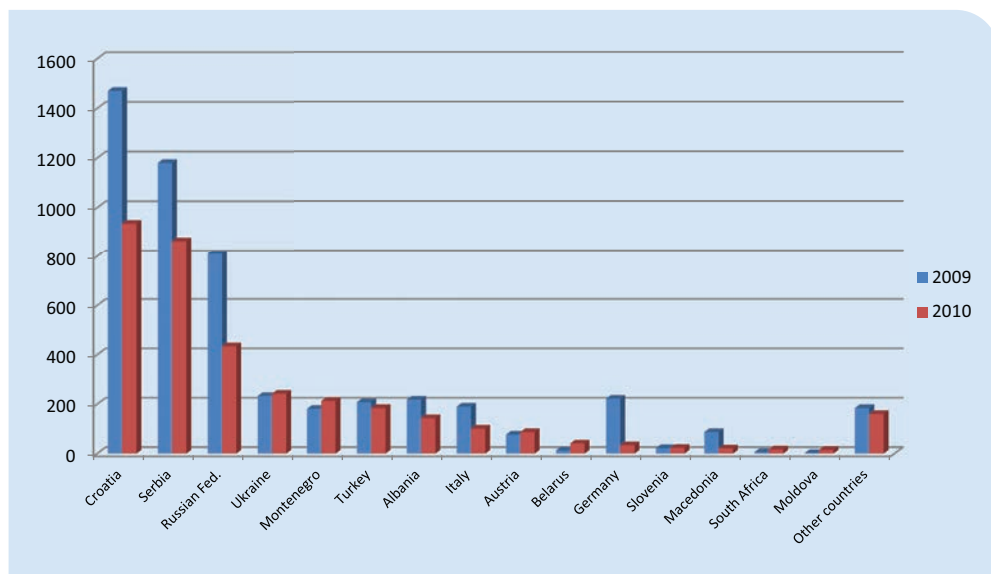
An analysis of data on refused entries at the border crossing points, in the presented period of time, shows that after 2004, when there was a significant increase in the number of refused entries, there was a continuous decreasing trend in the number of these parameters. The significant increase in 2004 followed by a sharp decrease in 2005 was mostly the result of the accession of ten (10) new member countries to the EU on 1 May 2004. Visas for the citizens of nine (9) of the ten (10) countries who previously needed visas for entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina were no longer required in 2005 (21 July 2005). During 2008, the number of refused entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina was more than 50% reduced as compared to 2007; in 2009, the number of refused entries increased by 64.51%, and that number was significantly reduced in 2010 as compared to 2009 by 31.14% and amounted to 3,514 refused entries.

In order to give an updated analysis of refused entries, data from 2009 and 2010 is presented for the 15 countries whose nationals were most frequently refused entering into Bosnia and Herzegovina. This data is followed by a short analysis of the relevant parameters.

Table 8 – Refused Entries at Border Crossing Points in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country

No	Country	2009	2010	%
1	Croatia	1,470	935	-36.39%
2	Serbia	1,180	864	-26.78%
3	Russian Fed.	810	434	-46.42%
4	Ukraine	233	242	3.86%
5	Montenegro	181	213	17.68%
6	Turkey	208	184	-11.54%
7	Albania	218	143	-34.40%
8	Italy	190	101	-46.84%
9	Austria	77	87	12.99%
10	Belarus	13	41	215.38%
11	Germany	222	34	-84.68%
12	Slovenia	22	23	4.55%
13	Macedonia	87	21	-75.86%
14	South Africa	6	17	183.33%
15	Moldova	2	15	650.00%
16	Other countr.	184	160	-13.04%
Total		5,103	3,514	-31.14%

Graphic Overview of Refused Entries at Border Crossing Points of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009 and 2010



There is a significant difference in the number of refused entries in 2010 as compared to 2009, with a 31.14% decrease.

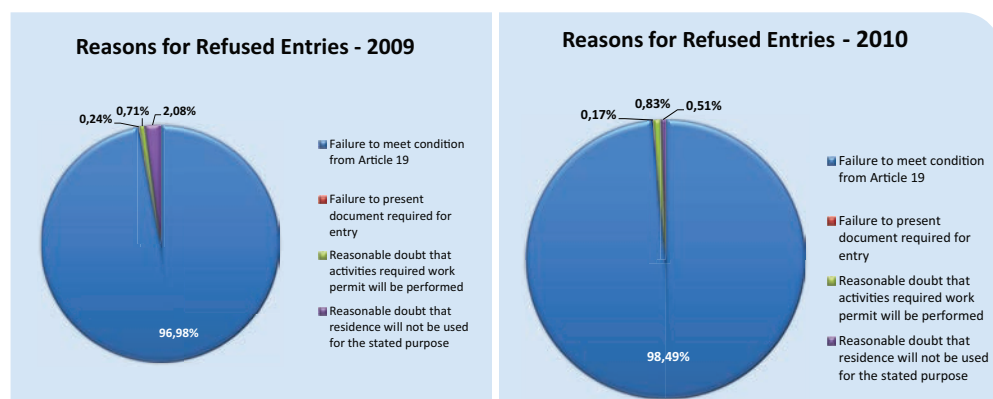
The majority of refused entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina refers to the neighbouring countries: Croatia (935), Serbia (864) and Montenegro (213) and account for 57.26% of the total number of refused entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina. Of the presented number of refused entries into Bosnia and Herzegovina for citizens of Serbia, 139 such cases in 2009 and 150 in 2010 were holders of UNMIK passports. It is important to emphasize that

in 2010 there was a significant decrease in the number of refused entries for the nationals of Germany (84.68%), Macedonia (75.86%), Italy (46.84%), Russian Federation (46.42%), Croatia (36.39%), Albania (34.40%) and Serbia (26.78%). In 2010, 3,514 foreign nationals were refused entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina, out of which 3,321 on the land border crossing points of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 193 at the international airports.

The reasons for refusal of entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina to foreign nationals were: lack of possession of a valid travel document (58%), lack of possession of a visa for entry, stay, transit in Bosnia and Herzegovina or residence permit pursuant to the Law (22%); lack of sufficient means of subsistence, including means for health care (8%); his/her inability to prove or provide information on the purpose of the intended stay (6%); deliberate provision of false data related to ground for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina (4%) and other reasons(2%)⁶.

According to information received from the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, “the majority of refused entries of the state borderline at the international airports is due to false data given in relation to grounds for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina, while in the other border crossing points, the major reason is the lack of possession of a valid travel document and lack of visa.”⁷

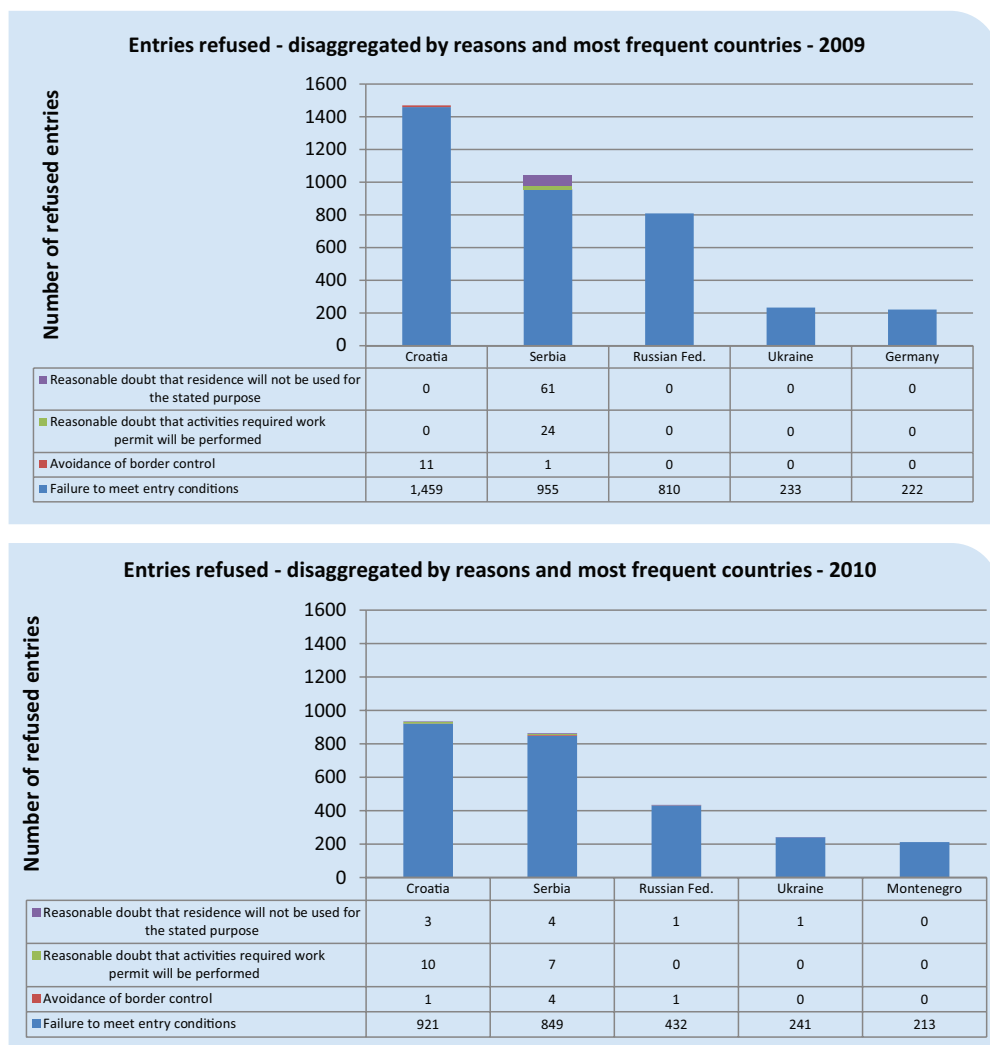
Graphic Overview of Refused Entries in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Grounds for Refusal



6 BiH Border Police "2010 Activity Report of Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina" Sarajevo, January 2011, page 5.

7 BiH Border Police "2010 Activity Report of Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina" Sarajevo, January 2011, page 6.

Graphic Overview of Refused Entries in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Grounds and Most Frequent Country of Origin



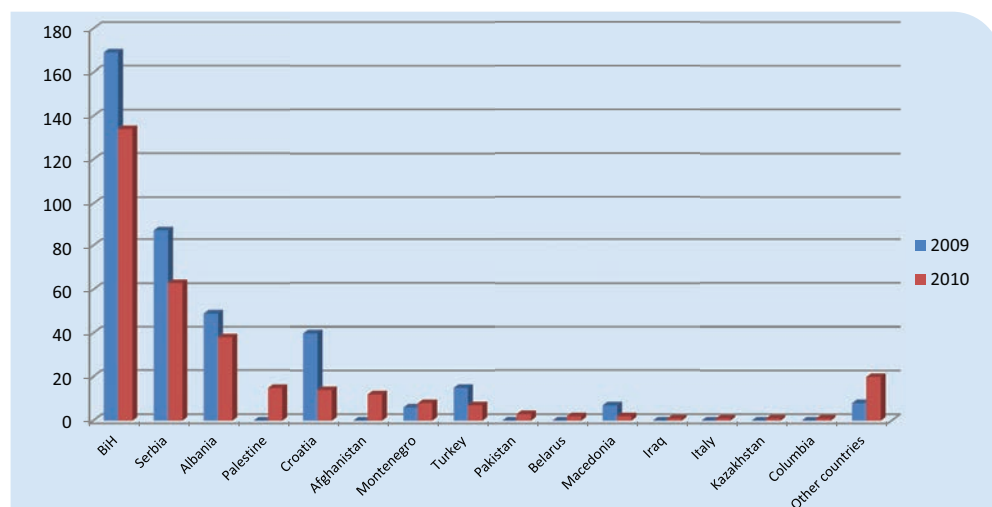
2.2. Discovered Illegal Crossings of the State Borderline

An illegal border crossing occurs when a person is caught trying to cross the state border of Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally, regardless of whether the person is entering or leaving the country, both on border crossing points or outside border crossing points, or whether the person is a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a foreign national or a person with no citizenship. In 2009, a total of 381 persons were caught trying to cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina illegally. During 2010, the total number of 322 persons was registered in such attempts. This data indicate a reduction of 15.49% in the number of discovered illegal border crossings.

Table 9 - Illegal Border Crossing Attempts in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Citizenship

No	Country	2009	2010	%
1	BiH	169	134	-20.71%
2	Serbia	87	63	-27.59%
3	Albania	49	38	-22.45%
4	Palestine	-	15	-
5	Croatia	40	14	-65.00%
6	Afghanistan	-	12	-
7	Montenegro	6	8	33.33%
8	Turkey	15	7	-53.33%

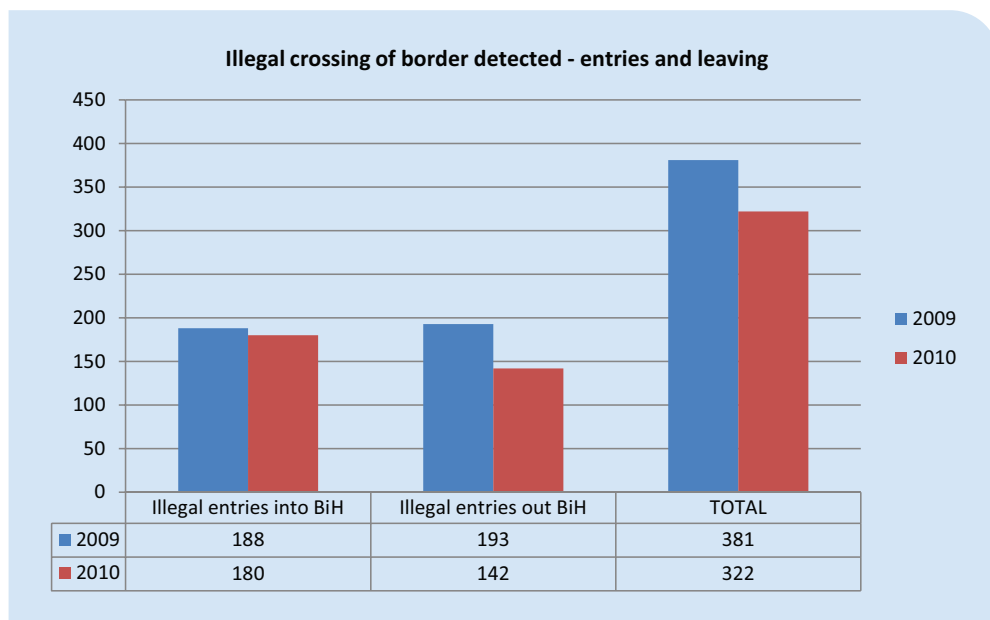
No	Country	2009	2010	%
9	Pakistan	-	3	-
10	Belarus	-	2	-
11	Macedonia	7	2	-71.43%
12	Iraq	-	1	-
13	Italy	-	1	-
14	Kazakhstan	-	1	-
15	Columbia	-	1	-
16	Other countr.	8	20	150.00%
	Total	381	322	-15.49%

Graphic Overview of Discovered Illegal Border Crossings in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country

According to available data, most of discovered illegal border crossings are attempted by citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In terms of foreign nationals, the largest number of such attempts was committed by nationals of the neighbouring countries and countries in the region. Out of this number of discovered illegal border crossings attempted by nationals of Serbia, 15 persons were holders of UNMIK documents in 2009, and 15 persons in 2010. An analysis of the available data shows that 41.61% of all illegal crossings that were discovered in 2010 were attempted by citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, this percentage decreased in comparison to 2009, when 44.36% persons were discovered. There was also a significant fall in the number of discovered illegal crossings of the state border by nationals of other countries where the largest number comes from Macedonia (71.43%), Croatia (65.00%), Turkey (53.33%), Serbia (27.59%) and Albania (22.45%). According to data from the Activity Report of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police "at border crossing points in 2010 (both entrance and exit) 93 persons were registered (entry 36 + exit 57) in attempt to cross the state bor-

der illegally, and 229 person (entry 144 + exit 85)⁸ attempted to cross the border outside the border crossing points (border strip), while in 2009 “on the border crossing points (total of entries and exists) 110 persons were registered (entry 46 + exit 64) in an attempt to illegally cross the state border, while 271 persons attempted to cross the border outside the border crossing points (border strip) (entry 142 + exit 129)”.⁹ The aforementioned data shows that there is a tendency of illegal border crossing outside the border crossing points.

Graphic Overview of Attempted Illegal Entries and Exits across the State Borderline



In 2009, illegal exits accounted for 50.65% of the total number of persons caught while attempting to illegally cross the state border (381), while this percentage for 2010 was 44.10% (322).

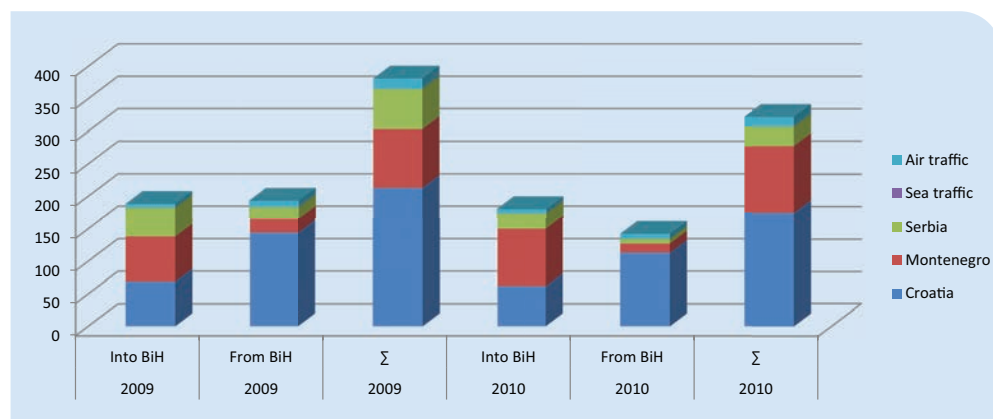
With regards to the land border, the data obtained from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police indicates that the majority of illegal border crossings (both into and out of the country) were registered outside official border crossing areas. However, there were a certain number of attempted illegal crossings at international airports.

8 BiH Border Police, “2010 Activity Report of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, Sarajevo, January 2011, p. 08.

9 BiH Border Police “2009 Activity Report of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, Sarajevo, January 2010, p. 09.

Table 10 - Illegal Border Crossing Attempts in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Type of Border Crossing

Country	2009 to BiH	2009 from BiH	2009 Σ	2010 to BiH	2010 from BiH	2010 Σ	% to BiH	% from BiH	%
Croatia	69	144	213	62	113	175	-10.14	-21.53	-17.84
Montenegro	69	21	90	88	14	102	27.54	-33.33	13.33
Serbia	44	18	62	23	7	30	-47.73	-61.11	-51.61
Sea traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	6	10	16	7	8	15	16.67	-20.00	-6.25
Total	188	193	381	180	142	322	-3.72	-26.94	-15.49

Graphic Overview of Attempted Illegal Border Crossings in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Type of Border Crossing

An analysis of the data on attempted illegal border crossings into Bosnia and Herzegovina disaggregated by the type of border crossing and neighbouring country clearly shows that there were 307 attempted illegal land border crossings in 2010. This percentage decreased by 15.89% as compared to 2009, when there were 365 attempted illegal land border crossings. There was also approximately the same number of attempted illegal border crossings at international airports in 2010, when there were 15 attempted illegal crossings at international airports, and in 2009 this number was 16.

The border of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia is an interesting case for analysis because 54.35% of all attempted illegal crossings out of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the last year were registered along this border. According to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, 79.58% of all attempted illegal crossings were registered along the border with the Republic of Croatia, indicating a preference by illegal migrants to use this part of the border to try and leave Bosnia and Herzegovina. There was an apparent decreasing trend in all the parameters in 2010, as compared to 2009.

The presented indicators and comparative analysis have shown that the good results in this field in 2010 are the result of the implemented activities by the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the suppression of illegal migration.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

An application for residence is filed with the Diplomatic – Consular Representation Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina or the competent organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, either personally or through a legal proxy in cases where an alien is incapable of conducting business. Applications must be submitted no later than 15 days prior to the expiration of his/her long-term residence visa (Visa D), or for granting of non-visa residence or approved residence in case of a renewal of temporary residence on the same basis or permanent residence. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs issues decisions granting and extending residence. Residence is granted by affixing a residence permit sticker into the valid passport of the alien. The residence permit sticker allows an alien to cross the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period of the approved stay.

3.1. Temporary Residence

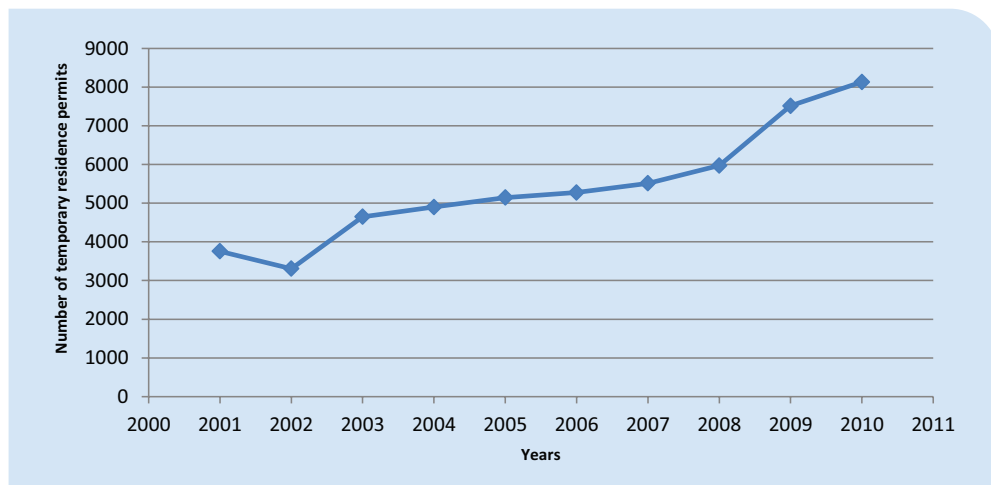
Approval of temporary residence is granted for the period of up to one year, under the condition that the period of validity of the alien's passport extends at least three months longer than the period for which the temporary residence is granted.

Pursuant to the Law, which came into force in May 2008, temporary residence can be granted on the following grounds: marriage or common law marriage with a Bosnia and Herzegovina citizen, family reunification, education, scientific-research work, artistic work, sport work, or consultant work; labour of key staff within physical or legal entities or labour upon issued work permit; private entrepreneurship or volunteer work or realization of a project significant for Bosnia and Herzegovina; engagement in religious organizations or congregations, medical treatment, humanitarian grounds; or other justified reasons or reasons based on an International treaty of which Bosnia and Herzegovina is a party. Temporary residence can, in exceptional cases, be granted on the basis of ownership of a real estate, provided there is an effective connection between the alien and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 11. Total Temporary Residence Permits Issued from 2001 to 2010

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Temporary Residence	3,756	3,305	4,646	4,897	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131

Graphic Overview of Temporary Residence Permits Issued from 2001 to 2010



An analysis of data on temporary residence permits (permit stickers) shows that there was a decline in residence permits issued from 2001 to 2002. This reduction was the result of introducing stickers in May 2002 that were printed, at the time, by the Immigration and Asylum Sector of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina that had supervisory power in the period of 30 days after the date of delivery of the decision and dossier about the granted temporary residence by the Cantonal Ministries of the Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Public Security Centres of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republika Srpska, and the Brčko District Police. In addition, the previous Law on Immigration and Asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina did not stipulate any sanctions for aliens who did not adhere to the Law, creating the possibility for abuse of the legal framework. The sharp increase in temporary residence permits seen from 2002 to 2003 was a consequence of the adoption of the new Law, which regulates immigration and asylum in a much more concrete manner than was the case under the previous law. Enhanced legal regulations, along with the existing centralized institutional framework, helped to bring order to the fields of the movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 2003 to 2010 there was a continued steady increase which leads to the conclusion that the movement and stay of aliens were placed under the control of authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Data from 2009 and 2010 show that Bosnia and Herzegovina has also become a country of destination to foreign nationals.

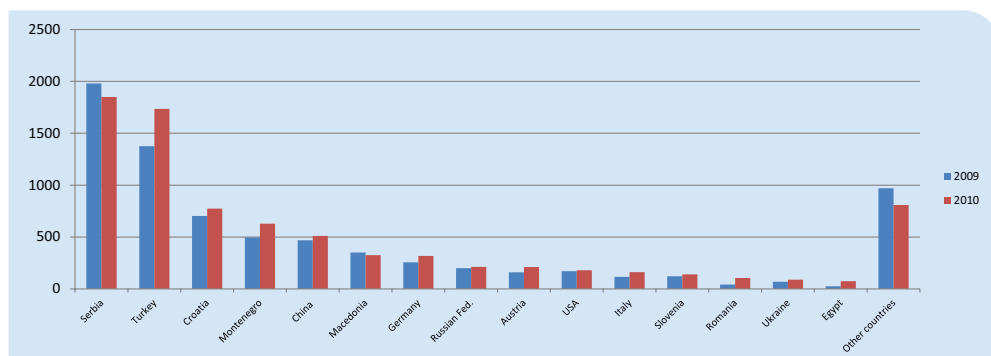
Until 1st October 2006, the Unit for Aliens within the cantonal Ministries of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republika Srpska and the Brčko District Police had been in charge of the issue of solving the status of foreign nationals, and they had different approaches to solving this issue. Upon the establishment of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, as an administrative unit within the Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an operational independence, significant progress was made towards more efficient management of migration in Bosnia and Herzegovina, through unique procedure in all organizational units of the Service pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, especially by using the operational capacities of the Service on the suppression of illegal migration.

In order to describe the current temporary residence situation, data on the number of residence permits granted (i.e. resident permits approved for the first time or extended for a certain period) for temporary stay in 2009 and 2010 is presented.

Table 12 –Total of Issued Temporary Residence Permits in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country

No	Country	2009	2010	%
1	Serbia	1.979	1.849	-6.57%
2	Turkey	1.375	1.735	26.18%
3	Croatia	704	775	10.09%
4	Montenegro	497	629	26.56%
5	China	469	511	8.96%
6	Macedonia	351	326	-7.12%
7	Germany	257	319	24.12%
8	Russian Fed.	200	213	6.50%
9	Austria	160	211	31.88%
10	USA	171	180	5.26%
11	Italy	118	162	37.29%
12	Slovenia	123	141	14.63%
13	Romania	42	107	154.76%
14	Ukraine	69	89	28.99%
15	Egypt	27	75	177.78%
16	Other countr.	970	809	-16.60%
	Total	7,512	8,131	8.24%

Graphic Overview of Issued Temporary Residence Permits in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country



An analysis of the presented parameters shows an increase of 8.24% in the number of temporary residence permits issued in 2010 as compared to 2009.

In 2010, by observing the comparative presented data, it can be noted that the majority of temporary residence permits were issued to nationals of Serbia, Turkey, Croatia, Montenegro and China, out of the total number of issued temporary residence permits.

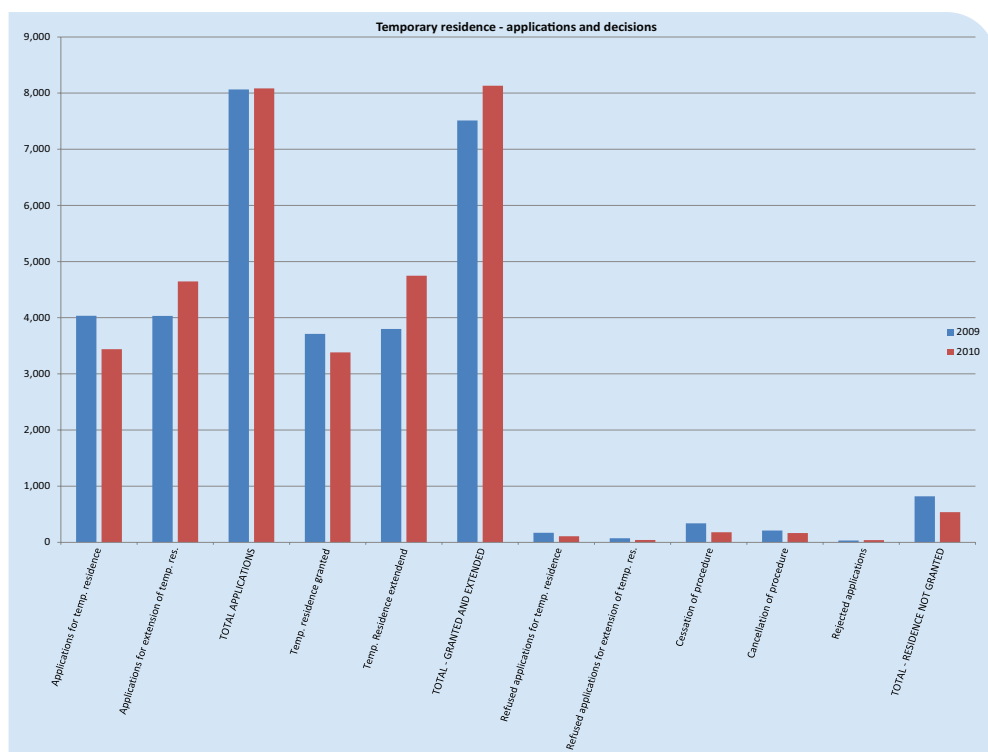
An analysis of the comparative percentages shows that in 2010 the largest number of temporary residence permits was issued to nationals of Serbia and Turkey; A percentage analysis of comparative indicators shows that there was a decrease in number of temporary residence permits for nationals of Macedonia and Serbia, while at the same time there was a significant increase in temporary residence permits for nationals of Egypt, Romania, Austria and Turkey. The increase of temporary residence permits for nationals of Turkey has resulted from temporary residence permits issued on educational grounds.

The six countries of origin for aliens who were granted either approval or extension of their temporary stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina that are mentioned on a regular basis are: Serbia, including Kosovo/UNSCR 1244, Turkey, Croatia, Montenegro, China, and Macedonia. These six coun-

tries of origin account for 71.55% of all persons who were granted temporary residence permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2009. In 2010, the total number of such persons amounted to 71.64%.

In 2010, a total of 4,438 applications were submitted requesting a new temporary stay permit and 4,646 applications were submitted requesting an extension of a current temporary stay permit. In total, 9,084 applications were submitted, representing an increase of 12.63%, when compared to 2009 when a total of 8,065 applications were submitted as follows: 4,034 applications for new temporary stay permits and 4,031 applications for the extension of current temporary stay permits.

Graphic Overview of Temporary Residence Applications and Decisions in 2009 and 2010 (Granted and Extended Permits)

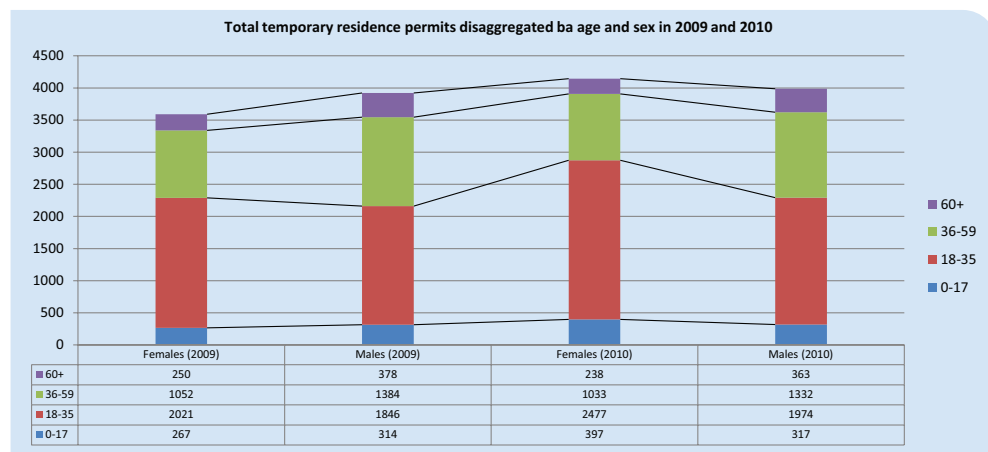


Regarding temporary residence applications submitted in 2010, approval/extension was granted in 8,131 cases. New temporary residence was granted in 3,383 cases and 4,748 temporary residence visas were extended. The number of approved/extended temporary residence applications increased by 8.24% as compared to 2009, when 7,512 temporary residence permits were granted/extended; new temporary residence permits were granted in 3,712 cases and temporary residence was extended in 3,800 cases).

According to these indicators, the percentage of approval/extension of temporary residence permits was 89.51% in 2010 compared to 93.14% in 2009.

In order to construct a profile of foreign nationals who submitted applications and received temporary residence permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2010, data on approved/extended temporary residence permits is shown disaggregated by sex and age. This data shows that more men

than women had their applications approved/extended in the following age brackets: aged 60+ (363 men and 238 women), and aged 36 to 59 (1,332 men and 1,033 women); On the other hand, there were more women in the age group 18 to 35 (2,477 women and 1,947 men) and 0 to 17 (397 women and 317 men). Out of the total number of granted temporary residence permits, 3,986 or 49.02% were granted to men, and 4,145 or 50.98% were granted to women.



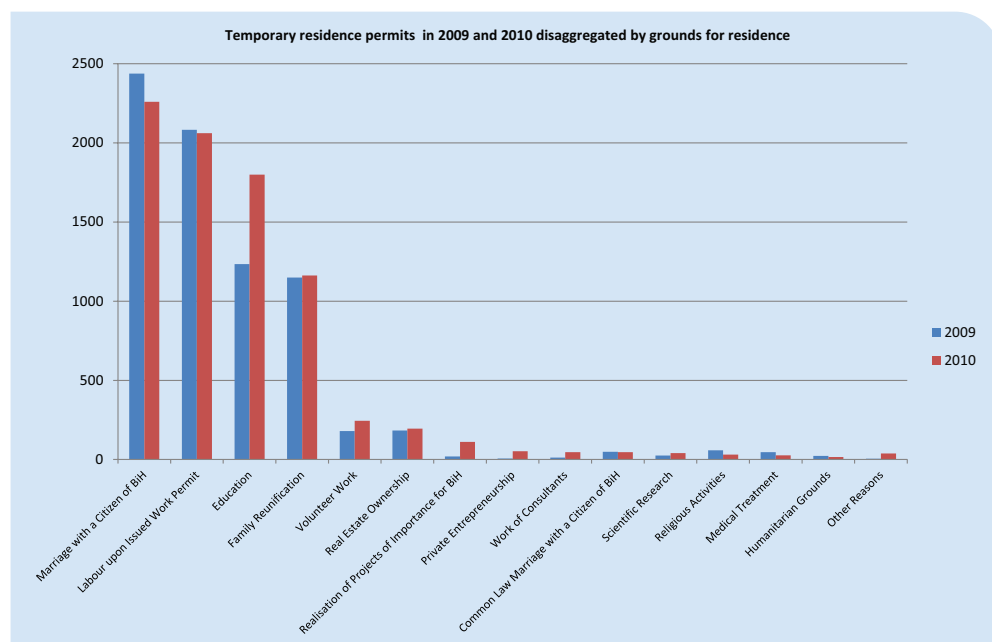
According to data obtained from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, most of the foreign nationals were granted temporary residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2010 on the following grounds: marriage with a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, issued work permit, education, family reunification, volunteering work, possession of real estate and realisation of projects of importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the purpose of defining the current flow of legal migrations on the grounds of temporary residence permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we have given an overview of temporary residence permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009 and 2010, with a special emphasis on 2010, disaggregated by grounds for residence out of the total number of granted residence permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 13- Temporary Residence Permits in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Grounds for Residence

Grounds for Residence	2009	% u Σ 2009	2010	% u Σ 2010	% 2010/2009
Marriage with a Citizen of BiH	2,438	32.45%	2,260	27.79%	-7.30%
Labour upon Issued Work Permit	2,083	27.73%	2,061	25.35%	-1.06%
Education	1,234	16.43%	1,799	22.13%	45.79%
Family Reunification	1,149	15.30%	1,163	14.30%	1.22%
Volunteer Work	180	2.40%	245	3.01%	36.11%
Real Estate Ownership	184	2.45%	195	2.40%	5.98%
Realisation of Projects of Importance for BiH	20	0.27%	111	1.37%	455.00%
Private Entrepreneurship	6	0.08%	52	0.64%	766.67%
Work of Consultants	12	0.16%	47	0.58%	291.67%
Common Law Marriage with a Citizen of BiH	49	0.65%	46	0.57%	-6.12%
Scientific Research	25	0.33%	41	0.50%	64.00%
Religious Activities	58	0.77%	31	0.38%	-46.55%
Medical Treatment	46	0.61%	26	0.32%	-43.48%
Humanitarian Grounds	23	0.31%	16	0.20%	-30.43%
Other Reasons	5	0.07%	38	0.47%	660.00%
Total	7,512	100.00%	8,131	100.00%	8.24%

Temporary residence permits granted in Bosnia and Herzegovina on other grounds in 2010 were as follows: private entrepreneurship (52), work of consultants (47), common law marriage with a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina (46), scientific research (41), engagement in religious organisation and communities (31), medical treatment (26), humanitarian grounds (16), and on other grounds (38).

Graphic Overview of Temporary Residence Permits in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Grounds for Residence



Analysis of data on temporary residence permits issued in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2010 as compared to 2009 shows a continuous increase (8.24%), which had been a case in the previous years as well, which means that Bosnia and Herzegovina has become a destination country to foreign nationals. The same conclusion is visible in indicators on temporary residence permits granted based on private entrepreneurship and a possession of real estate in 2010 as compared to 2009. Temporary residence granted in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the grounds of real estate possession accounts for merely 2.40% of the total number of temporary residence permits issued in 2010. Yet, it has increased by 700.00% in comparison to 2008, especially taking into consideration that general requirements for temporary residence are followed with special requirements such as: proof of possession of real estate, proof of possession of a genuine relation with Bosnia and Herzegovina and proof of possession of an adequate residential area on the real estate. Other indicators that show that Bosnia and Herzegovina has become a final destination to nationals of several countries are as follows: temporary residence permits granted on grounds of marriage with nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2010 was 27.79%, as well as temporary residence on grounds of family reunification which account for 14.30% of the total number of temporary residence permits in 2010. In addition, there is an increase in the number of foreign nationals interested for education in Bosnia and Herzegovina

also visible in an increasing figure of 45.79% in 2010, as compared to 2009, which is 22.13% of the total number of granted temporary residence permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Statistical data from 2010 shows that nationals of neighbouring countries obtained temporary residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina largely on the basis of their marriage with citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, work permits, education programs and family reunification.

Table 14 – Grounds for Temporary Residence Permits in 2010 Disaggregated by Country

GROUND FOR RESIDENCE	Serbia	Turkey	Croatia	Montenegro	China	Other Countries	TOTAL
Marriage with a Citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina	537	48	425	324	5	921	2,260
Labour on Grounds of Issued Work Permit	649	245	197	87	321	562	2,061
Education	324	1,169	59	65	-	182	1,799
Family Reunification	244	248	28	106	184	353	1,163
Volunteer Work	5	16	7	3	-	214	245
Possession of Real Estate	48	-	39	40	-	68	195
Realisation of Project of Importance for Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	1	2	-	-	104	111
Private Entrepreneurship	-	-	-	-	1	51	52
Consulting Activities	2	4	2	-	-	39	47
Common Law Marriage with a Citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	1	5	3	-	24	46
Scientific & Research Activities	3	-	-	-	-	38	41
Engagement in Religious Organisations and Communities	2	-	8	-	-	21	31
Medical Treatment	17	-	3	-	-	6	26
Humanitarian Grounds	1	3	-	-	-	12	16
Other Grounds	-	-	-	1	-	37	38
TOTAL	1,849	1,735	775	629	511	2,632	8,131

Education is an especially frequent ground for residence for nationals of Turkey and Serbia. For the nationals of Turkey, education is the most frequent basis for residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, although it is noted a number residence permits on the grounds of issued work permits and family reunification.

Nationals of China most frequently are granted temporary residence on grounds of issued work permits and family reunification.

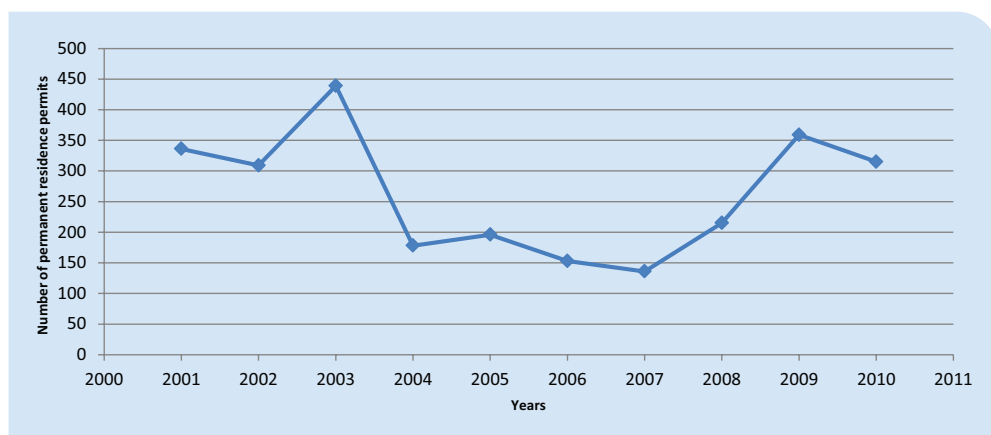
3.2. Permanent Residence

A permanent residence permit can be issued to an alien provided that he/she: resided in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a temporary residence permit for at least five years uninterruptedly prior to submitting the application for issuance of permanent residence permit; has sufficient and regular means of subsistence to support himself/herself; and has been provided with an adequate accommodation and health insurance.

Table 15 – Total Number of Permanent Residence Permits Issued from 2001 to 2010

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Permanent Residence	336	309	439	178	196	153	136	215	359	315

Graphic Overview of Permanent Residence Permits Issued from 2001 to 2010



The analysis of the trend of permanent residence permits (permit stickers) shows that there was a decline in their number from 2001 to 2002, which was the consequence of introducing stickers in May 2002 that were printed, at the time, by the Immigration and Asylum Sector of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina that had supervisory power in the period of 30 days after the date of delivery of the decision and dossier about the granted temporary residence by the Cantonal Ministries of the Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Public Security Centres of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republika Srpska, and the Brčko District Police. Also, the then Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina did not stipulate any sanctions for aliens who did not adhere to the Law, so there were possibilities for abuse of the valid legal framework. The sharp increase in the number of permanent residence permits was seen from 2002 to 2003, which we see as a consequence of the adoption of the new Law (The Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum adopted in 2003), which regulates the fields of immigrations and asylum in a much more concrete and quality manner than was the case before. Quality legal regulations, along with the existing centralized institutional framework, helped to bring order into the fields of aliens' movement and residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, while there was a continued

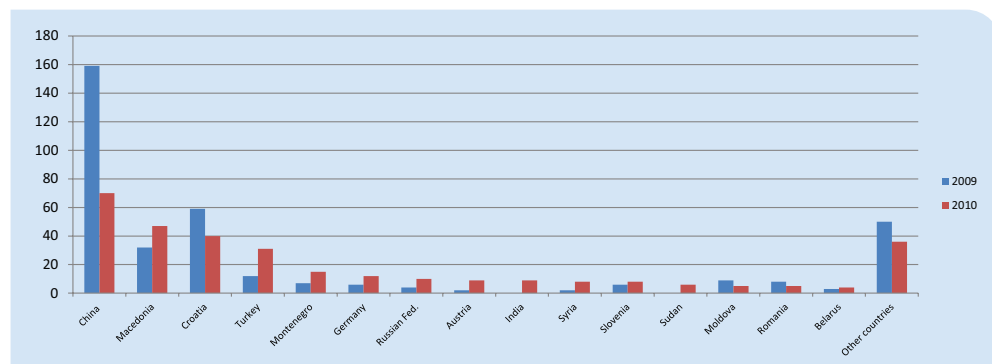
steady growth in the number of temporary residence permits issued from 2003 to 2008, the number of permanent residence permits sharply decreased in the period from 2003 to 2004. The analysis shows that the decrease in the number of permanent residence permits resulted from the changes introduced to legal regulations. The Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum adopted in 2003 stipulates that a permanent residence permit can be issued to an alien provided that he/she has resided on the Bosnian and Herzegovinian territory on the basis of a temporary residence permit for at least five years uninterruptedly before submitting the application for issuance of a permanent residence permit. The previous Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina stipulated that a permanent residence permit could be issued to an alien before the five year period, when the permit was applied for by a family member with the condition that the issuance of the permanent residence permit to an alien who was the spouse of a citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina was subjected to a waiting period of one year following the date of marriage. The previous Law also prescribed that family member of an alien who had a permanent or temporary residence permit should be granted residence for the same period as the alien. Since 2008, there is an increasing trend in permanent residence permits, and the same trend continued in 2009, while there was a mild decrease by 12.26% in the year 2010.

In order to describe the current state of permanent residence permits, data on the number of permanent residence permits granted in 2009 and 2010 is presented.

Table 16 – Permanent Residence Permits Granted in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country

No	Country	2009	2010	%
1	China	159	70	-55.97%
2	Macedonia	32	47	46.88%
3	Croatia	59	40	-32.20%
4	Turkey	12	31	158.33%
5	Montenegro	7	15	114.29%
6	Germany	6	12	100.00%
7	Russian Fed.	4	10	150.00%
8	Austria	2	9	350.00%
9	India	-	9	-
10	Syria	2	8	300.00%
11	Slovenia	6	8	33.33%
12	Sudan	-	6	-
13	Moldova	9	5	-44.44%
14	Romania	8	5	-37.50%
15	Belarus	3	4	33.33%
16	Other countr.	50	36	-28.00%
Total		359	315	-12.26%

Graphic Overview of Permanent Residence Permits Granted in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Country

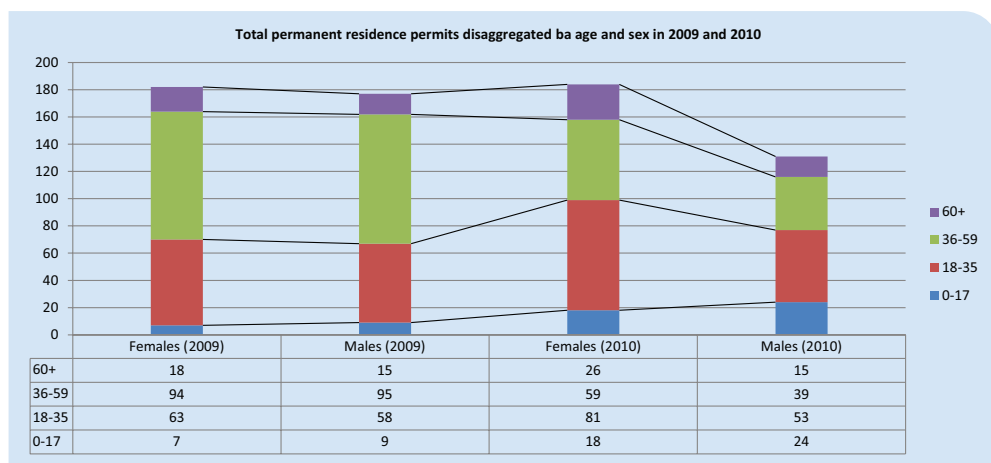


The number of permanent residence permits issued for aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina decreased by 12.26% in 2010, as compared to 2009.

The largest part of aliens who were granted permanent residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009 and 2010 had come from China, Macedonia, Croatia and Turkey.

According to a 2010 Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, by "analysis of granted permanent residence permits, it is evident that the percentage of granted permanent residence permits for nationals of Serbia is very low, while they present the largest percentage in the number of temporary residence permits and extensions of permits. Namely, the Agreement on Dual Citizenship enables nationals of the Republic of Serbia to acquire grounds for obtaining a citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, more that for the grounds for acquiring permanent residence permits, and that is reasoning for an extremely low percentage of granted permanent residence permits to the nationals of the Republic of Serbia."¹⁰

In order to construct a profile of foreign nationals who submitted and received permanent residence permits in 2010, data on approved residence permits is shown disaggregated by sex and age; it is visible that more women than men aged 60+ (women 26, men 15), aged 36 to 59 (women 59, men 39) and aged 18 to 35 (women 81, men 53) were granted permanent residence permits. On the other hand, there were more men in the age group 0 to 17 (men 24, women 18). Out of the total number of issued permanent residence permits, 184 or 58.41% were issued to women, and 131 or 41.59% were issued to men.



10 BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs "Activity Report from 1/1/2010 to 31/12/2010", Sarajevo, January 2011, pg. 16

4. Illegal Migrations and Measures Taken Against Aliens

According to the 2010 report from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the Service performed regular control of the movement and stay of aliens, both physical and legal entities, who provide the services of accommodation, catering and tourist facilities, educational institutions, companies and institutions where aliens who had been issued work permits are employed, companies founded by foreign nationals, controls of address of residence and change of address of residence.¹¹ Control actions such as these are some of the basic ways of finding illegal immigrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and result in measures being taken against foreign nationals who have no legal grounds for staying in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

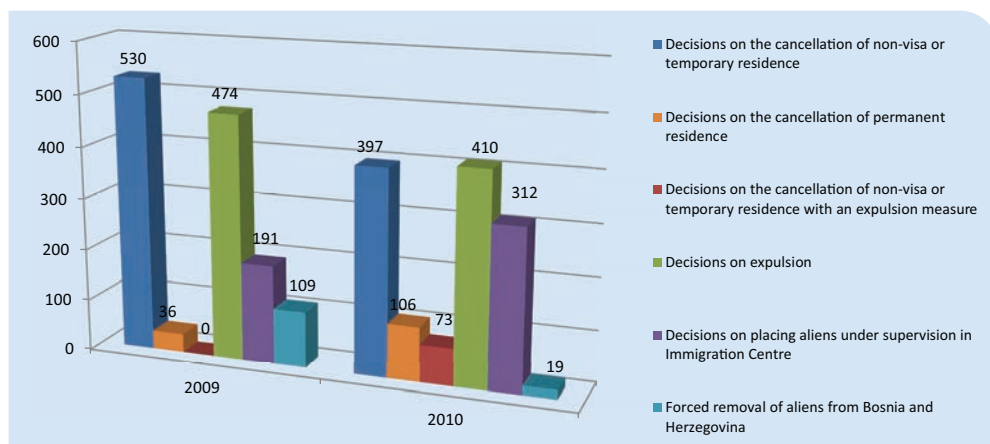
The measures taken against such foreign nationals include: cancellation of non-visa and temporary residence; cancellation of permanent residence; cancellation of non-visa or temporary residence with an expulsion measure; decisions on expulsions; placing of foreign nationals under surveillance; and forced removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A comparison of data on the measures taken against foreign nationals in 2009 and 2010 follows, as well as the data on the measures taken in 2010 disaggregated by the citizenship of aliens against whom measures were taken.

Table 17- Measures Taken Against Aliens in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Types of Measures

No	Type of Measure	2009	2010	% (2010/2009)
1	Decisions on the Cancellation of Non-Visa or Temporary Residence	530	397	-25.09
2	Decisions on the Cancellation of Permanent Residence	36	106	194.44
3	Decisions on the Cancellation of Non-Visa or Temporary Residence with an Expulsion Measure	-	73	-
4	Decisions on Expulsion	474	410	-13.50
5	Decisions on Placing Aliens under Supervision in Immigration Centre	191	312	63.35
6	Forced Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina	109	19	-82.57

¹¹ BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs "Activity Report from 1/1/2010 to 31/12/2010", Sarajevo, January 2011, pg. 17

Graphic Overview of Measures Taken in 2009 and 2010 Disaggregated by Types of Measures

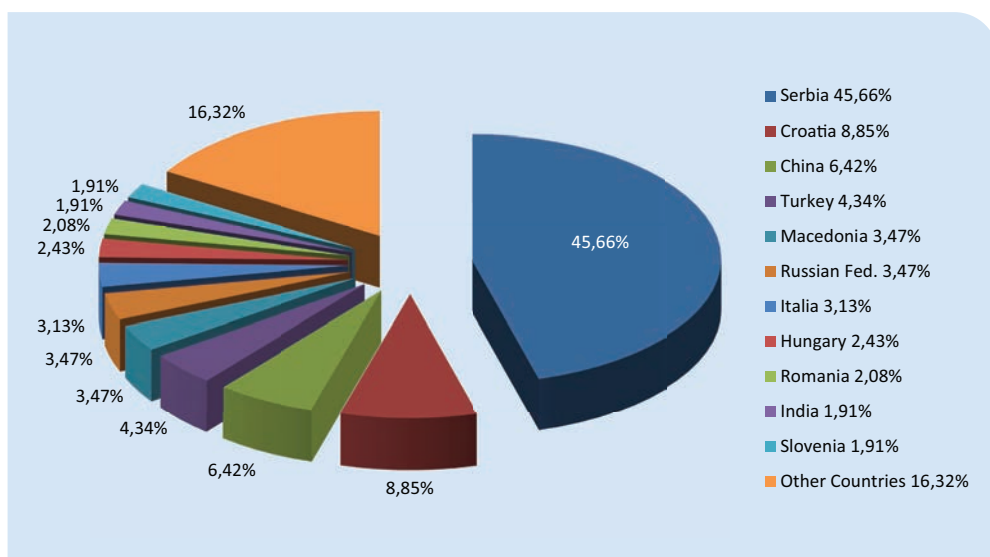
It is visible from the presented data that the number of measures taken against aliens in the year 2010 is almost identical to the number of measures taken in 2009. According to the 2010 Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the number of taken measures in the last two years is a result of "continued operational activities of the inspectors for aliens on collecting information on organizers of illegal transfer and smuggling in human beings, routes of movement of illegal migrants, and timely sharing of information with other security agency for law implementation, which resulted in processing people involved in illegal transfer and smuggling of foreign nationals; therefore, resulted in a decrease in the number of illegal entries to Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as intensified activities of the agencies for law implementation on the prevention and suppression of illegal migration, as well as processing people involved in the aforementioned crimes, which lead the change of the path and route of illegal migration to avoid the region of Bosnia and Herzegovina; to use the route across Serbia towards Hungary and then countries of the Western Europe."¹²

4.1. Residence Cancellation

During 2009, a total of 566 residence permits were cancelled (530 non-visa and temporary residence permits and 36 permanent residence permits). During 2010, a total of 503 residence permits were cancelled (397 non-visa or temporary residence permits and 106 permanent residence permits).

A graphic overview of decisions related to the cancellation of non-visa, temporary and permanent residence permits in 2010, disaggregated by the citizenships of aliens against whom the measure was taken, follows.

¹² BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs "Activity Report from 1/1/2010 to 31/12/2010", Sarajevo, January 2011, pg. 23



The largest number of decisions on residence cancellation was delivered to nationals of Serbia, Croatia, China and Turkey. Generally speaking, the most frequent reasons for residence cancellation were following: “labour without a work permit”, and “changes in circumstances on which they had been granted residence to a such extension that exclude any other possibility for issuance of residence permit”.

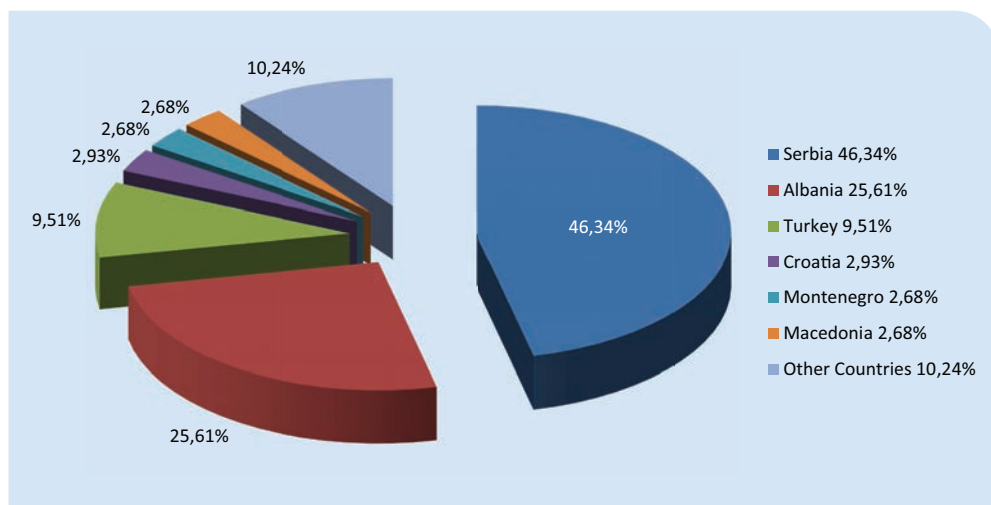
4.2. Decisions on Expulsion

During 2009, a total of 474 decisions on expulsion were reached, while in 2010 the number of decisions on expulsion was 410.

In 2010, 73 decisions on cancellation of a non-visa or temporary residence with an expulsion measure were mostly issued to nationals of Serbia (66), followed by Bulgaria (3), Croatia (2), Albania (1), and Turkey (1).

According to a 2010 report from the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, most expulsion measures were taken because foreign nationals breached the regulations on crossing the state border, foreign nationals were subject to readmission agreement but do not have granted residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, for having been legally sentenced for criminal acts, for the reason that the presence of an alien is a threat to public order or security in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other reasons.

We present a graphic overview of issued decisions on expulsion in 2010, disaggregated by nationalities of aliens who were subject of expulsion measure.



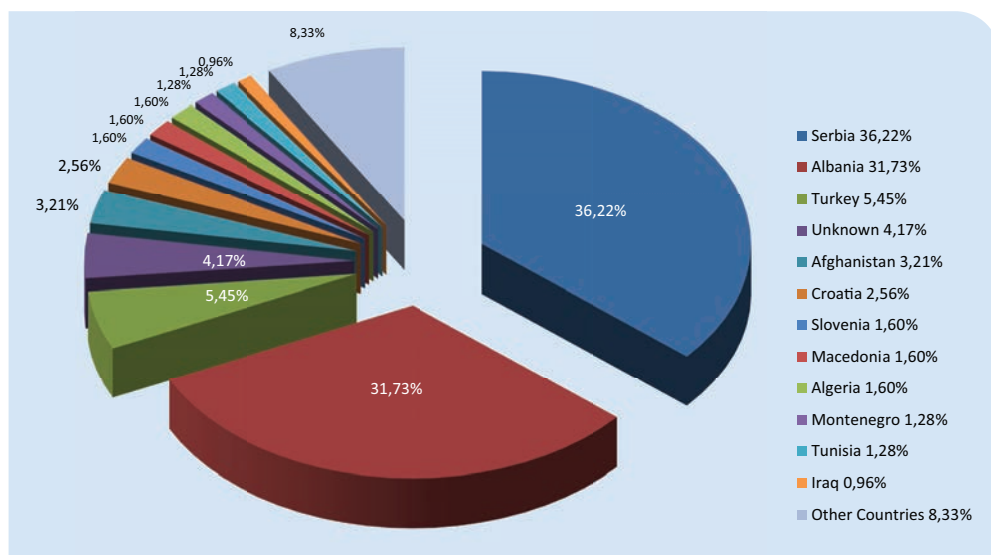
4.3. Placing of Aliens under Supervision

Under the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, aliens may be placed under supervision. When an alien is placed under supervision, he/she is placed in the Immigration Centre. The Immigration Centre, with the initial capacity of 40 beds, is located on the premises of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. This immigration centre began operations on 30 June 2008, when the law of placing aliens under supervision went into effect. The new building of Immigration Centre, with a capacity of 80 beds, was open on 23 November 2009. Opening of this facility, the accommodation capacity was additionally expanded for 120 places.

During 2009, a total number of 191 aliens were placed under supervision. Most of illegal migrants were nationals of: Serbia, then Albania, Turkey, Macedonia, China and Pakistan.

During 2010, total number of 312 aliens was placed under supervision in the Immigration Centre. Most of illegal migrants were nationals of: Serbia, then Albania, Turkey, Afghanistan and Croatia, while there were 13 aliens whose identity was not established and the procedure for establishing their nationality is taking place. In addition, 42 aliens were placed under surveillance in their current place of residence.

A graphic overview of decisions related to placing of aliens under supervision in the Immigration Centre in 2010, disaggregated by nationalities of aliens against whom the measure was taken, follows.



According to the report made by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, out of the total number of the admitted beneficiaries of the Immigration Centre "50 persons were admitted based on the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia and 2 persons based on the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Serbia and 1 person based on the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia."¹³ In addition, according to the report by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs „the total of 101 persons was delivered, out of which 70 persons were delivered pursuant to the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Council of Ministers of Serbia on return and readmission of persons who do not fulfil or cease to fulfil conditions for entry or residence on the territory of other state, 16 based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Montenegro on return and readmission of persons who illegally entry or reside on the territory of the other state, and 9 based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia on delivery and readmission of people who illegally reside on the territory of the other state, 5 on the grounds of Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Slovenia on readmission of people who illegally reside on the territory of the other state, and 1 on the grounds of Readmission Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and European Community .“¹⁴

13 BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs "Activity Report from 1/1/2010 to 31/12/2010", Sarajevo, January 2011, pg. 27

14 BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs "Activity Report from 1/1/2010 to 31/12/2010", Sarajevo, January 2011, pg. 27

4.4. Forced Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina is a measure that is undertaken by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs when an alien who has received a valid decision that orders him/her to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina has no intention of leaving the country within the deadline for voluntary return as defined in the decision. According to the report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs "19 aliens (12 aliens were forcibly removed by the Field Offices of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and 7 aliens were forcibly removed from the Immigration Centre) were forcibly removed from the country in 2010, while in 2009 there were 109 cases of the forced removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina." The reduction of this measure by 82.57% in 2010 as compared to 2009 is a consequence of voluntary decisions made by aliens to self-initiatively leave Bosnia and Herzegovina, or if they had been placed in the Immigration centre to use the assistance of IOM to voluntarily leave the country. The aforementioned indicators show that there has been a promotion and a priority use of voluntary return to the countries of origin which is a more humane and efficient procedure as compared to the forced removal procedure. Forced removal of aliens is also easier, quicker, and more efficient when readmission agreements can be used. Use of readmission agreements requires Bosnia and Herzegovina sign readmission agreements with countries into which aliens are removed and that those agreements subsequently enter into force.

5. Irregular Migrant Return

Data and analyses of trends in irregular migrant returns are presented as follows:

- ◊ Voluntary return of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the assistance and support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- ◊ Voluntary return of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin with the support from IOM;
- ◊ Admission and return on the basis of the readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia;
- ◊ Voluntary return of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

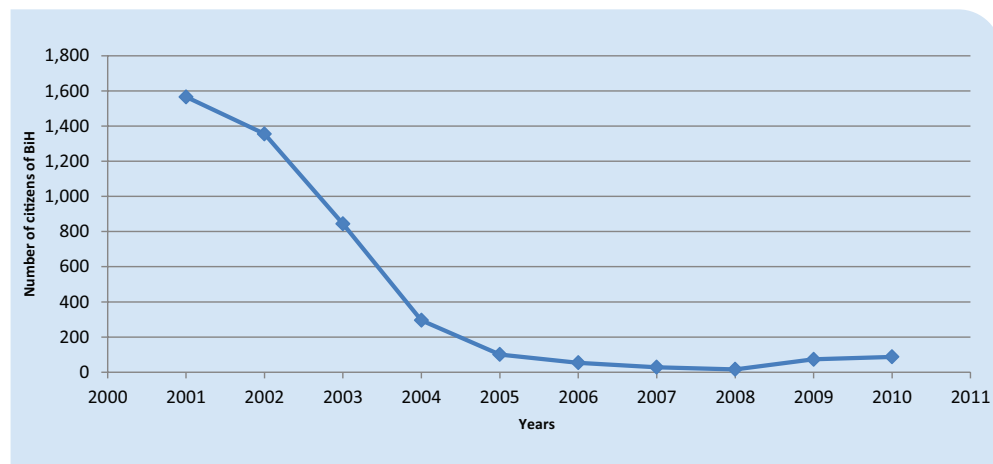
5.1. Voluntary Return of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the Assistance and Support of the International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in programs which voluntarily return citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina from other countries. Programs that voluntarily return citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were largely implemented with the mediation of IOM. IOM was the source of the data that follows.

Table 18 - The Total Number of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who Returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Assistance from the IOM from 2001 to 2010

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Persons	1,566	1,355	844	295	101	54	28	16	73	87	4,419

Graphic Overview of the Number of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who Returned to the Country from 2001 to 2010 with the IOM's Assistance



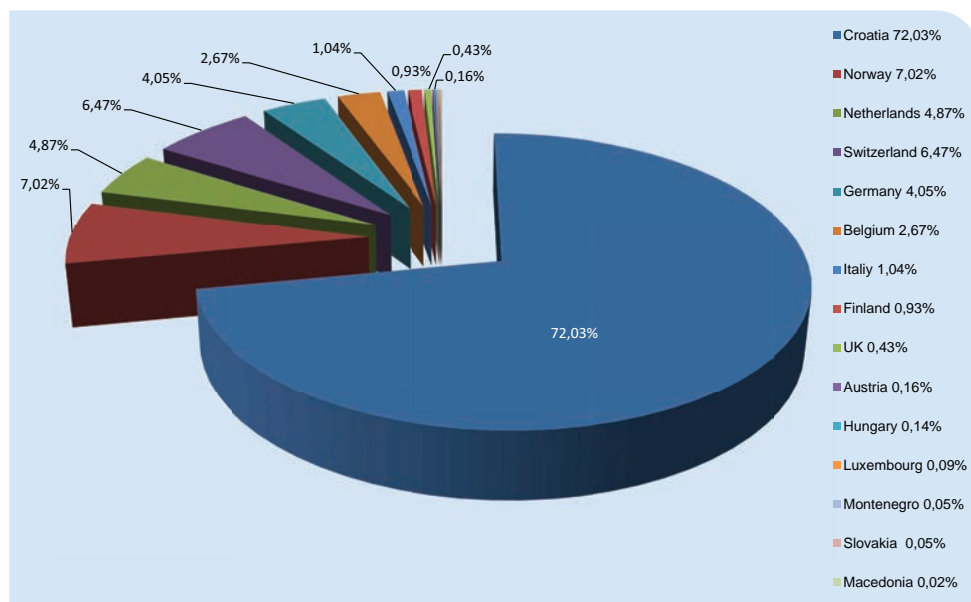
A total of 4,419 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina returned voluntarily to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2010 through IOM programs. According to the presented data there has been noted a continuous decreasing trend of BiH citizens who return to BiH in the above mentioned manner (from 2001 to 2008). A mild increase in number of returned BiH citizens has been noted in 2009 and 2010. In the last few years an extremely small number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have opted for voluntary return with IOM's assistance. This small number may result from a lack of funds for voluntary return programs, or may indicate that citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina have solved their status in their respective countries of destination.

Table 19 - The Number of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who Returned Voluntarily to the Country with the Support from IOM

No	COUNTRY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Croatia	1,160	1,244	591	185	-	1	-	2	-	-	3,183
2	Norway	43	50	139	41	18	1	12	4	1	1	310
3	Switzerland	-	1	12	35	57	27	15	7	56	76	286
4	Netherlands	87	12	79	25	8	4	-	-	-	-	215
5	Germany	175	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179
6	Belgium	79	16	9	4	-	2	1	-	5	2	118
7	Italy	9	24	3	1	6	2	-	1	-	-	46
8	Finland	7	3	11	1	4	3	-	-	8	4	41
9	United Kingdom	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	-	-	19
10	Austria	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7
11	Hungary	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	6
12	Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
13	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
14	Slovakia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
15	Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	1,566	1,355	844	295	101	54	28	16	73	87	4,419

Having analysed the data in accordance to the respective countries from which BiH citizens have voluntarily returned to BiH with the IOM's assistance in the period of time from 2001 to 2010, it was observed that the largest number of returns took place from Croatia (72.03%), then follows Norway (7.02%), Switzerland (6.47 %), Netherlands (4.87%), Germany (4.05%), Belgium (2.67%), while the total return from the other countries was 2.89%. The largest number of returns of BiH citizens to BiH in 2010 took place from Switzerland.

Graphic Overview of the Numbers of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who Returned Voluntarily from 2001 to 2010 Disaggregated by the Country from which They Returned



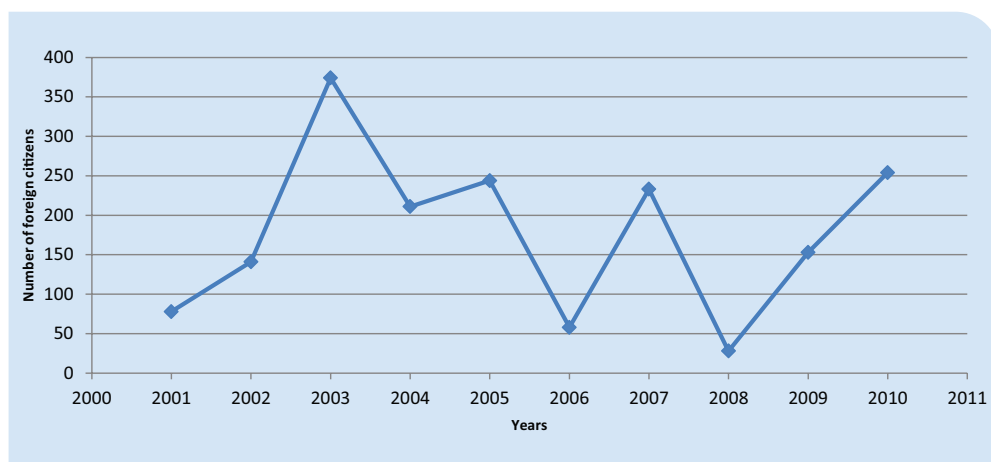
5.2. Voluntary Return of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their Countries of Origin with the Support from IOM

Legal provisions in the field of immigration and asylum in all legal proceedings aimed at deciding on the status of foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cases when an alien is forced to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina, a deadline for voluntary compliance with the decision is supplied. When an alien wants to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily but has no funds for return, he/she can return through the “Assisted Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants” (hereinafter referred to as: “AVR”) Program, which is implemented by IOM.

Table 20 - The Total Number of Aliens who Returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina with the IOM's Assistance from 2001 to 2010

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Persons	78	141	374	211	244	58	233	28	153	254	1,774

Graphic Overview of the Number of Aliens who Returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina with the IOM's Assistance from 2001 to 2010



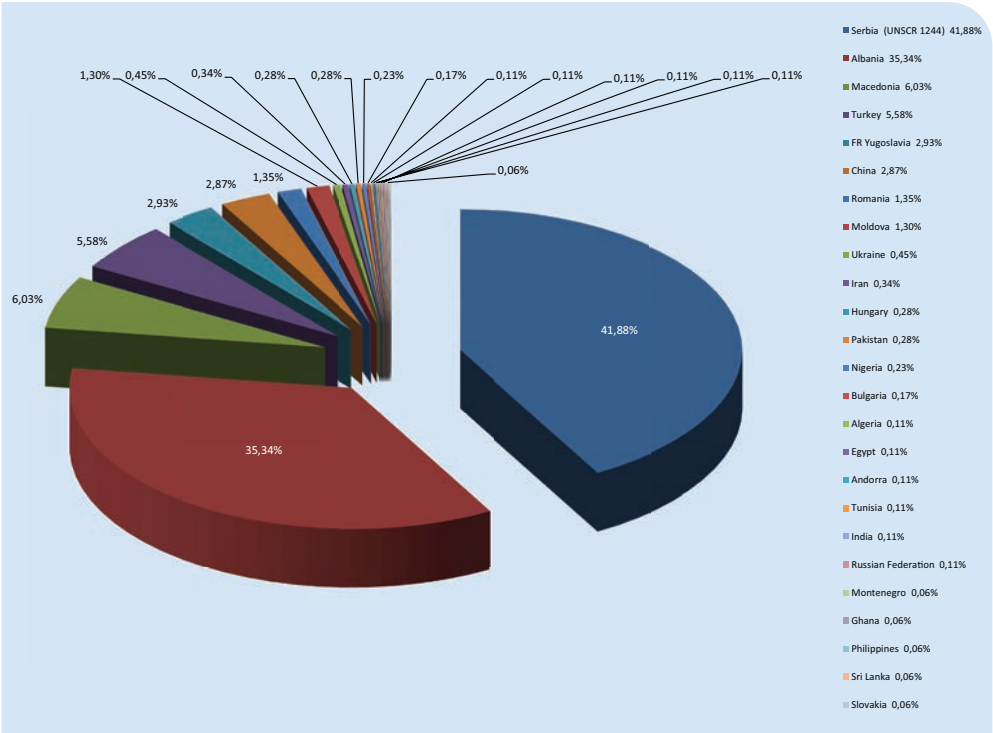
From 2001 to 2010, 1,774 aliens returned voluntarily from Bosnia and Herzegovina to their countries of origin through IOM's programs. This process of return peaked in 2003, when 374 foreign nationals were returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina. There were significant decreases in the number of IOM assisted voluntary returns in 2006 and 2008. The decrease that occurred in 2006 resulted both from a lack of funds for the AVR program and the requirement that it be proved that an alien was attempting to migrate to Western Europe. The decrease in the number of returns in 2008 was also a result of the lack of funds for the AVR program. In 2009 and 2010, there was an increase in the number of AVR beneficiaries.

When analyzing the continuity of the return process, one can see that there has been a continued return of citizens of Serbia originating from Kosovo, Albania, Macedonia and then Turkey. In 2010, 254 foreign nationals voluntarily left Bosnia and Herzegovina and went to their countries of origin, out of which 213 were males and 41 females. The largest number of the AVR Program beneficiaries was aged 18 to 35. According to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, 186 foreign nationals who were subject to AVR Program had been accommodated in the Immigration Centre.

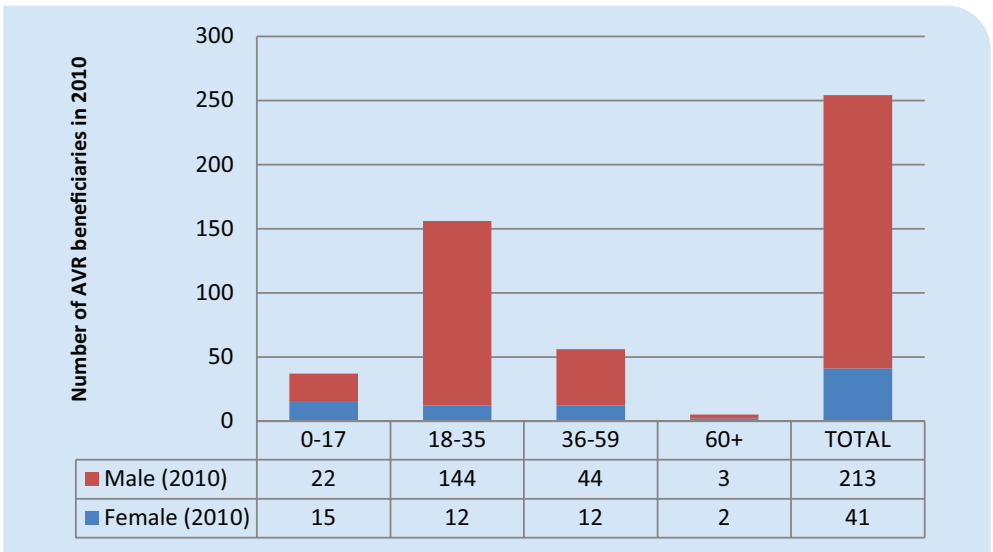
Table 21 - The Return of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina within the AVR Program Disaggregated by Years and Country of Return

No	COUNTRY	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
1	Serbia (UNSCR 1244)	19	52	204	62	91	36	70	9	68	132	743
2	Albania	1	31	59	106	125	15	136	18	52	84	627
3	Macedonia	2	8	23	19	17	3	11	1	12	11	107
4	Turkey	28	14	8	5	5	2	13	-	10	14	99
5	FR Yugoslavia	1	5	31	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	52
6	China	6	-	36	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	51
7	Romania	11	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	24
8	Moldova	8	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	23
9	Ukraine	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
10	Iran	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
11	Hungary	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
12	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
13	Nigeria	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
14	Bulgaria	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
15	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
16	Egypt	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
17	Andorra	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
18	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
19	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
20	Russian Fed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
21	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
22	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23	Philippines	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
24	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
25	Slovakia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	78	141	374	211	244	58	233	28	153	254	1,774

Graphic Overview of the Number of Aliens Returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2010 Disaggregated by the Countries in which They were Returned



Graphic Overview of the Number of Aliens Returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina with the IOM's Assistance in 2010 Disaggregated by Age and Sex



5.3. Admission and Return on the Basis of the Readmission Agreements

Readmission agreements facilitate and expedite the return of citizens of signatory states who reside with no residence permit in another state that is party to the readmission agreement. Readmission agreements also facilitate and expedite the return of citizens of third countries or stateless persons who left illegally from the territory of one signatory to the territory of another signatory. Implementation of readmission agreements to admit citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, i.e. identity and citizenship check is done through the Ministry of Security's Sector for Immigration. In contrast, implementation of readmission agreements to admit citizens of third countries and stateless persons, as well as to return citizens of signatory states from Bosnia and Herzegovina, is done by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

5.3.1. Admission and Return on the Basis of the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia

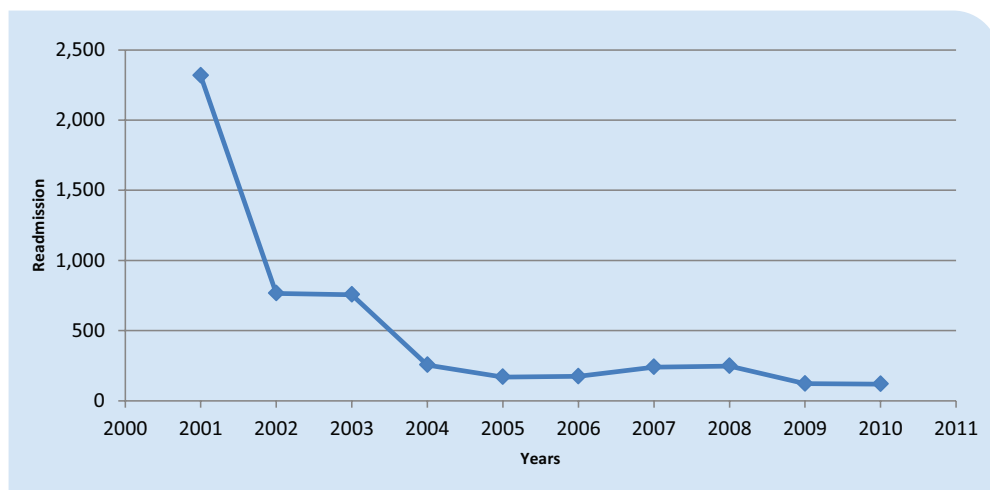
The readmission agreement through which Bosnia and Herzegovina admits the greatest number of persons is the Agreement signed with the Republic of Croatia. These readmitted individuals are either citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who reside in the Republic of Croatia without residence permits, individuals who were returned from other countries “on the same basis” to the Republic of Croatia, or citizens of third countries or stateless persons who illegally crossed from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the Republic of Croatia.

The Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia is one of the monitoring indicators for irregular migration. The Readmission Agreement is particularly useful for monitoring the admission of citizens of third countries who, after entering Bosnia and Herzegovina either legally or illegally, proceed to move illegally into the Republic of Croatia and countries of Western Europe. In order to present the mentioned parameter and on the basis of data obtained from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, data on the admission of citizens of third countries in Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia is provided.

Table 22 - Admission of Citizens of Third Countries Pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Admission in BiH, persons	2,317	766	756	255	170	174	240	248	122	119

Graphic Overview of the Number of Citizens of Third Countries Admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina Pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia



An analysis of the data on the admission of citizens of third countries pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia shows a significant decline in admissions in 2002 as compared to 2001. This reduction is largely a consequence of the introduction of visas for Iranian citizens. There was also a significant decline in the number of admissions of citizens of third countries in 2004 as compared to 2003. This reduction was due to the introduction of stickers for visas and residence permits in May 2002. A comparison of data from 2002 to 2004 indicates that responsible authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina achieved a considerable degree of control over and progress in migration. From 2002 to 2003 there was a significant decrease in the number of visas issued at consulates, embassies and border crossings. However, during this same period there was also a significant increase in the number of temporary and permanent residence permits issued. From 2003 to 2004 the number of citizens of third countries admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia significantly decreased. It is noted that the competent authorities in the field of immigration in Bosnia and Herzegovina have achieved significant results in this respect. Reports from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police were a key source of data for a consolidated overview for 2009 and 2010.

Pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police submit regular reports on the admission of persons, whose residence is illegal or who entered Croatia illegally via Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to data from 2009, 311 persons were admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina from Croatia (122 foreign nationals and 189 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina). In contrast, Bosnia and Herzegovina returned only 4 persons.¹⁵ The number of readmitted persons in 2010 was decreased by 5.14 % to 295, out of which 119 were foreign nationals and 176 were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Twelve (12) persons were returned to Croatia in 2010,

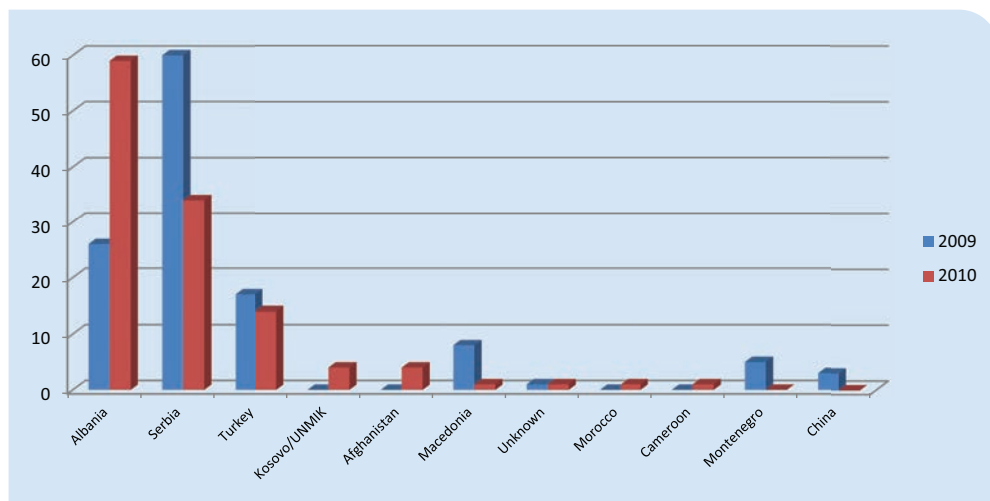
¹⁵ BiH Border Police, "2009 Activity Report of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina", Sarajevo, January 2010, p. 9

out of which 10 nationals from the Republic of Croatia, one national from Columbia and one person with unknown citizenship.¹⁶

Table 23 - Admission of Citizens of Third Countries Pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia for 2009 and 2010

No	Country	2009	2010	%
1	Albania	26	59	126.92%
2	Serbia	61	34	-44.26%
3	Turkey	17	14	-17.65%
4	Kosovo/UNMIK	0	4	-
5	Afghanistan	0	4	-
6	Macedonia	8	1	-87.50%
7	Unknown	1	1	0.00%
8	Morocco	0	1	-
9	Cameroon	0	1	-
10	Montenegro	5	0	-100.00%
11	China	3	0	-100.00%
12	Colombia	1	0	-100.00%
	Total	122	119	-2.46%

Graphic Overview of the Admission of Citizens of Third Countries to Bosnia and Herzegovina Pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia for 2009 and 2010



Analysis of data shows a significant increase in 2010 in the number of Albanian citizens admitted to Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to the Readmission Agreement with Croatia. However, there was also a large decrease in the number of nationals of Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Turkey admitted under the Readmission Agreement.

5.3.2. Admission and Return on the Basis of other Readmission Agreements

Under Bosnia and Herzegovina's other readmission agreements, the Ministry of Security – Immigration Sector is in charge of implementation of the readmission agreement in the part referring to the nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, were a request for readmission.

¹⁶ BiH Border Police, "2010 Activity Report of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina", Sarajevo, January 2011, p. 8

on was submitted for 206 persons. After the check up of their identity and nationality, Bosnia and Herzegovina approved readmission for 192 persons who were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 14 requests for readmission had been declined because the persons had not been citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Significant increase in admission of nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009 and 2010 was implemented through the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Switzerland.

Table 24 - Admission of Citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009 and 2010 Pursuant to Other Readmission Agreements

No	Country	2009	2010
1	Switzerland	131	138
2	Germany	17	28
3	Austria	9	10
4	Slovenia	6	6
5	Denmark	0	3

No	Country	2009	2010
6	Netherlands	10	2
7	Serbia	0	2
8	France	0	1
9	Czech Republic	0	1
10	Egypt	0	1
	Total	173	192

Having performed an analysis of the presented data which shows that 176 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were readmitted on the grounds of the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia and 192 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina were readmitted on the grounds of other readmission agreements (the Immigration Sector is in charge of check up of identities and nationalities) and according to the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 670 BiH nationals¹⁷ who were subject to readmission agreements in 2010, it is visible that a significant number of nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be precise 302, returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with their own initiative, because they were not subject to procedures as defined by readmission agreements.

On the grounds of other readmission agreements, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, which is competent for readmission of third country nationals and stateless people, in 2010 readmitted two people on the grounds of the Readmission Agreements between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Serbia, one person on the grounds of the Readmission Agreements between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia; in 2009, three persons on the grounds of the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Serbia and Montenegro.

Regarding the return of persons, a total of 101 persons were returned, out of which 70 persons were returned by the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Council of Ministers of Serbia on the return and admission of people who do not meet or who are no longer eligible to enter or reside in the territory of another state, 16 on the grounds of Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of Montenegro on the return and admission of people whose entry or stay is illegal, 9 based on the Agreement between the Croatian Government and the BiH Council of Ministers on cooperation in return and admission of people whose residence is illegal, 5 according

¹⁷ BiH Border Police, "2010 Activity Report of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina", Sarajevo, January 2011, p. 8

to the Agreement between the Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the admission of persons whose stay is illegal, and 1 person on the basis of the Readmission Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Community.

5.4. Voluntary Return of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Voluntary returns of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina were not monitored separately in the past period. They were calculated based on data recorded by Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police for “deportations.” This data contains information on all aliens who were ordered by the Service for Foreigner’s Affairs to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina and subsequently returned to their countries of origin. It also includes individuals who were subject to assisted forced and voluntary returns.

According to the data obtained from the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police, the number of deportations from Bosnia and Herzegovina was increased by 24.81% in 2010 as compared to 2009.¹⁸

Table 25 - The Number of Deported Foreign Nationals in 2009 and 2010

No	Country	2009	2010
1	Serbia	278	268
2	Albania	40	100
3	Croatia	7	22
4	Montenegro	10	16
5	Palestine	0	16
6	Afghanistan	0	13
7	Macedonia	19	11
8	Kosovo/UNMIK	0	9
9	Hungary	0	7
10	Romania	7	4
11	Russian Fed.	2	3
12	China	11	2
13	Germany	1	2
14	Austria	2	2
15	Algeria	1	2
16	Belarus	0	2
17	Slovakia	0	2
18	Turkey	6	1
19	Poland	1	1
20	Australia	0	1
21	Iraq	0	1
22	Morocco	0	1
23	Libya	0	1
24	Norway	0	1
25	Syria	0	1
26	Slovenia	0	1
27	Somalia	0	1
28	Tunisia	0	1
29	Netherlands	1	0
30	Lithuania	1	0
31	Ukraine	3	0
32	France	0	0
33	Belgium	0	0
34	Bulgaria	1	0
35	Nigeria	1	0
36	Sweden	1	0
37	Cameroon	1	0
38	Bahrain	1	0
Total		395	493

¹⁸ BiH Border Police, “2010 Activity Report of the Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina”, Sarajevo, January 2011, p. 9

According to data from the BiH Border Police, there were 493 “deportations” of foreign nationals from BiH in 2010, out of which the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs forcibly removed 19 persons, 254 foreign nationals were beneficiaries of the AVR program, and 220 foreign nationals decided to voluntarily leave the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The BiH Border Police registered 395 “deportations” of foreign nationals from BiH in 2009, out of which the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs forcibly removed 109 persons, 153 foreign nationals were beneficiaries of the AVR program, and 133 foreign nationals decided to voluntarily leave the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The presented data show that the individual voluntary return to the countries of origin of aliens, who had been issued a decision to leave the territory of BiH by the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, increased by 65.41 % in 2010 as compared to the figures from 2009.

It is plausible to estimate that the individual voluntary return is at an even larger scale because of the foreign nationals who are allowed to cross the BiH border with an identification card, and upon leaving BiH they fail to present the decision on the request to leave the territory to the BiH Border Police.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

Up to 30 June 2004 applications for asylum were received and decided upon by the UNHCR, following UNHCR procedures.

Bosnian and Herzegovinian authorities took control of the international protection (asylum) application process on 1 July 2004. The international protection (asylum) process is now governed by Bosnian and Herzegovinian laws. The institution of first instance is the Ministry of Security - Sector for Asylum, whereas the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina represents the institution of second instance, which deliberates complaints and appeals. While deciding whether an applicant will be approved for international protection, the principle of “non-refoulement” is also deliberated upon. Decision taken by the first instance authority upon application for international protection, may result:

- a. the application for international protection is approved, and the refugee status of an alien is recognized in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- b. the application for international protection is approved, refugee status is not recognized, and the right to subsidiary protection is granted;
- c. the application for international protection is rejected and the alien is given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- d. the international protection process is ceased and the alien is given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina; or,
- e. the alien is refused the international protection process and the given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina.

An alien who has exhausted all available legal remedies and whose request for international protection/asylum was rejected by a final and binding decision brought in accordance with Article 116 (Decisions upon the application for international protection) Item c) or by a final decision made pursuant to Article 116 Items d) or e), but who nevertheless cannot

be removed from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reasons prescribed in Article 91 of this Law (*the principle of »non-refoulement«*), shall come under the authority of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. The Service shall issue to the alien a temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds pursuant to Article 54 (Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds) paragraph (1) Item d) of this Law. Exceptionally, the Service shall place under supervision any alien who it is determined poses a threat to the public order, legal order, or peace and security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with Articles 98 through 104 of the Law. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of Security, other ministries and the Council of Ministers, shall undertake all measures in necessary under the law and regulations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and international law in regard to resolution of the final status of the alien.

In order to identify trends in asylum, data asylum applications, i.e. international protection (asylum) from 2001 to 2010, is provided. Applications for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina were submitted to the UNHCR from 2001 to June 30th, 2004. During this period 2,249 individuals applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina. All applications for asylum were received and decided upon by the UNHCR following UNHCR's procedures. From 2001 to 2006, when the procedure for deciding upon submitted applications was completed, the UNHCR recognized the refugee status for 355 persons (2001 – 36 persons, 2002 – 88 persons, 2003 – 20 persons, 2004 – 41 persons, 2005 – 163 persons, and 2006 – 7 persons).¹⁹

From July 1st, 2004 to December 31st, 2010, the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina received 445 applications for the international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These 445 applications resulted in asylum requests by 1,124 persons. During this period, Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized the refugee status of eight individuals.

In the past several years, UNHCR has implemented projects moving people to third countries. Taking these UNHCR projects into account, as at the end of 2010, 176 persons have been granted refugee status.²⁰

In 2010, UNHCR assisted nine (9) persons with refugee status, originally from Kosovo, to move to Canada.²¹

In accordance to the transfer of competency, 301 persons applied for the international protection (asylum) in 2004. Of those 301 asylum seekers, UNHCR received applications from 203 persons and the remaining applications for 98 persons were submitted to authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 26 – Number of Persons who Applied for International Protection (Asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2010

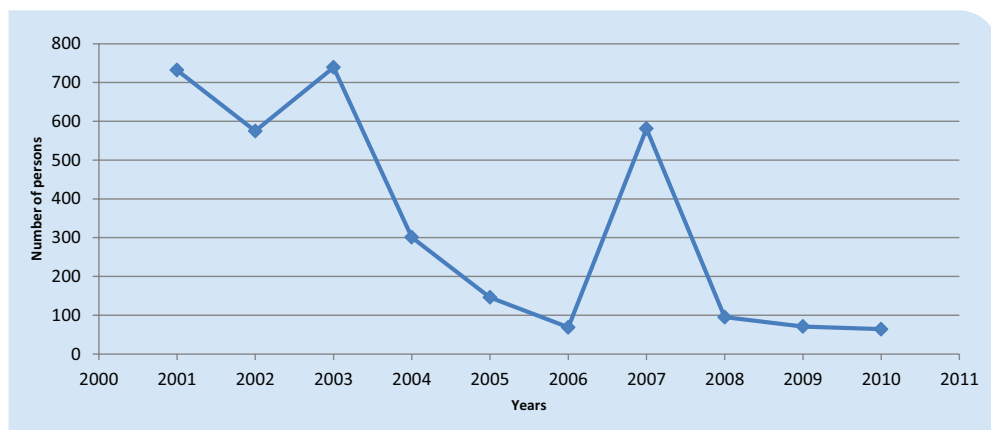
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Number of persons	732	575	739	301	146	69	581	95	71	64

19 A total of 390 persons were recognized as having refugee status by UNHCR in the period from 1999 until 30 June 2006.

20 Out of 176 persons with a recognized refugee status who had refugee status on the territory of BiH, UNHCR recognized the status for 172, and the competent authorities of BiH recognized four persons.

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Graphic Overview of the Number of Persons who Applied for International Protection (Asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2001 to 2010



The high degree of variation between years in the number of persons who applied for the international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the result of legal changes in the definition of temporary admission that occurred during a massive influx of citizens of Serbia.

The trend in submitted applications shows a peak in asylum applications in 2003. This peak the result of the November 2001 adoption of the *Decision on Partial Cessation of Application of Instructions on Temporary Admission of Refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia and Herzegovina* ("Bosnia and Herzegovina Official Gazette no. 28/01"), which terminated the use of the status of temporary protection for newly arrived persons. A second peak in asylum applications is evident in 2007. The 2007 peak is the result of the September 2007 cessation of temporary admission of citizens of Serbia originating from Kosovo.

In both of these cases, the individuals who lost their status of temporary protection had the opportunity to submit applications for asylum/international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and they used this opportunity in most of the cases.

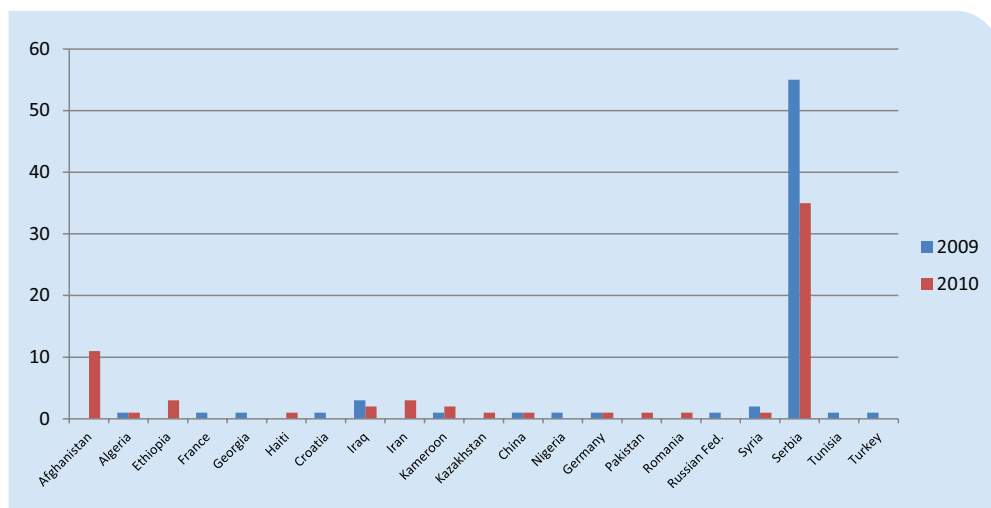
In 2010, there is an increase in the number of application for the international protection (asylum) as compared to 2009 (from 32 to 38 applications). There is a decrease in the number of application for the international protection (asylum) by 9.86% (64 persons) as compared to 2009 (71 persons).

In order to analyze international protection situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, data on applications for international protection and numbers of people who submitted them in 2009 and 2010 is presented.

Table 27 – Number of Applications (Persons) who Submitted Applications for International Protection (Asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009 and 2010

ASYLUM		2009		2010		%	
No	Country	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan	-	-	11	11	-	-
2	Algeria	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
3	Ethiopia	-	-	3	3	-	-
4	France	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
5	Georgia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
6	Haiti	-	-	1	1	-	-
7	Croatia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
8	Iraq	3	3	2	2	-33.33%	-33.33%
9	Iran	-	-	1	3	-	-
10	Cameroon	1	1	1	2	0.00%	100.00%
11	Kazakhstan	-	-	1	1	-	-
12	China	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
13	Nigeria	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
14	Germany	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
15	Pakistan	-	-	1	1	-	-
16	Romania	-	-	1	1	-	-
17	Russian Fed.	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
18	Syria	1	2	1	1	0.00%	-50.00%
19	Serbia	17	55	12	35	-29.41%	-36.36%
20	Tunisia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
21	Turkey	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
	Total	32	71	38	64	18.75%	-9.86%

Graphic Overview of the Number of Persons who Applied for International Protection (Asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009 and 2010

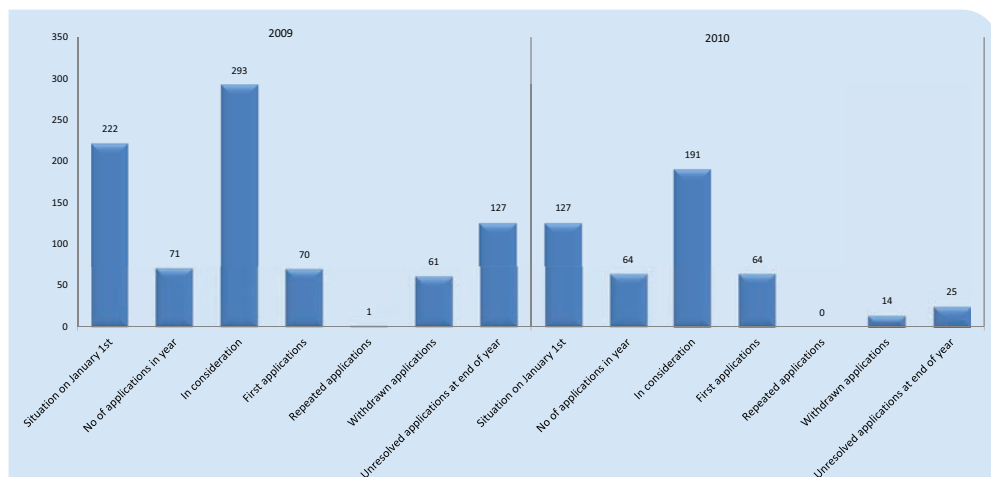


In 2010 the largest number of individuals seeking asylum or international protection was nationals of Serbia (predominately originating from Kosovo) and Afghanistan.

From other countries, with the exception of Iran and Cameroon, individual applications for international protection were submitted.

In 2010, 11 applications for the international protection (asylum) were submitted by people originating from Afghanistan out of which three applications (for three persons) were in the category of unaccompanied minors.

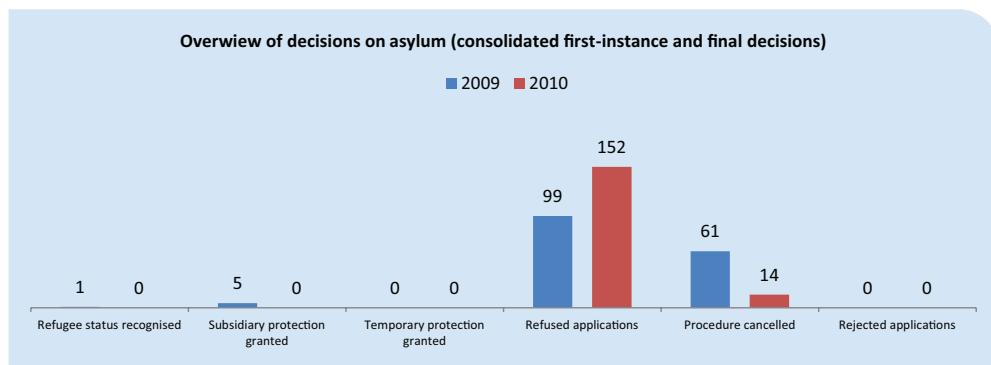
For the purpose of a detailed analysis of the current situation regarding international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the presentation of comparative data on submitted requests and decisions reached in 2009 and 2010 by the number of individuals is shown below.



According to data from the Ministry of Security – Asylum Sector, a total of 32 applications were submitted for international protection in BiH for 71 persons in 2009. A total of 293 applications were in the process of being decided upon (taking into consideration unresolved cases from the previous years – 222 persons). In 2009, out of the total number of applications, 70 persons applied for international protection for the first time, while a single application for an individual was repeated. During the year, 61 persons revoked their applications. At the end of 2009, 42 applications remained unresolved for 127 persons.

In terms of decisions on applications for international protection considered during 2009, Bosnia and Herzegovina recognized the refugee status of a person from Sri Lanka, and five persons from Serbia were granted subsidiary protection or temporary stay on humanitarian grounds because of the principle of “*non-refoulement*”. All other applications, 56 of them relating to 160 persons, were rejected by a first instance decision or a final and binding decision, or the procedure was suspended by a first instance or a final and binding decision. Most requests were refused to citizens of Serbia - 41 requests for 144 persons, being by far the most number. The reasons for these decisions relate mainly to lack of grounds for international protection.

According to data from the Ministry of Security – Asylum Sector, there were 38 applications for international protection (asylum) for 64 persons in total, in BiH in 2010. Ministry of Security – Asylum Sector was processing 80 applications for 191 persons, taking into consideration the cases that had been transferred from the year before (127 persons). Regarding the structure of applications submitted during the previous years, it is important to mention that all of them were related to people who applied for the first time for international protection in BiH. During past year 50 applications for 152 persons were rejected and 14 persons revoked their applications. At the end of the year, there were 32 unresolved cases for 25 persons.



The main reason for rejecting an application for international protection (50 requests for 152 persons) is groundless by Article 110, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, by whom the request is not based on reasons that are the basis for the recognition of the status of international protection. During the last year a total number of such cases were 44 (88%). Another reason for rejection was the fact that the application was contradictory, unbelievable or inconsistent, and a total number of such cases was 4 (8%), while the two applications (4%) were rejected by applying international protection exclusion clauses.

In 2010 were suspended 8 requests for 14 persons for reasons stipulated by the Law on Administrative Procedure.

As it was the case with previous years, the largest number of applications for international protection (asylum) in 2010 was submitted by nationals of Serbia – a total of 12 applications for 35 persons, or 151 persons, including unresolved cases from previous years. During 2010, 5 applications for 11 persons from Serbia were revoked, and at the end of the year, there were 2 unresolved cases for 2 persons.

As applications from nationals of Serbia are about 55% of all requests for international protection in BiH in 2010, we present data on the age and sex structure of these people (151 persons, including pending applications from previous years). The group is comprised of 78 men and 73 women. The age structure shows the presence of people of all age groups, but minors are the most numerous - they are 64 and they represent 42.38% of all people from Serbia who applied for international protection. The next age group is 18-35 (44 or 29.14%) and 36-59 (36 or 23.84%) followed by those from the age group over 60 years (7 or 4.64%).

Other applications for international protection in 2010 are presented for individuals from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Cameroon, Algeria, Haiti, Kazakhstan, China, Germany, Pakistan, Romania and Syria who all together make up 45.00% of the people who applied for international protection in BiH during 2010.

Even among new applications for the international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, minors from Serbia represent the largest group – 48.57% of all applications from Serbia. The next age group is the one from 18 to 35 representing 28.57% of all people from Serbia, followed by age group 36 to 59 – 17.14 %, then age group 60+ representing 5.72%. Out of total applications for the international protection in BiH in 2010 of the nationals of Serbia, 45.71% are women. Among other applications for international protection, out of 29 from different countries, there were eight women.

In spite of the fact that the largest number of applications for the international protection (asylum) in BiH are the applications from the nationals of Serbia, it is important to emphasize that this fact is a result of the transferred cases from previous years. It is evident that in 2010, there is an increasing tendency of the submitted applications for the international protection (asylum) of asylum seekers from others countries such as Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Cameroon and the other countries.

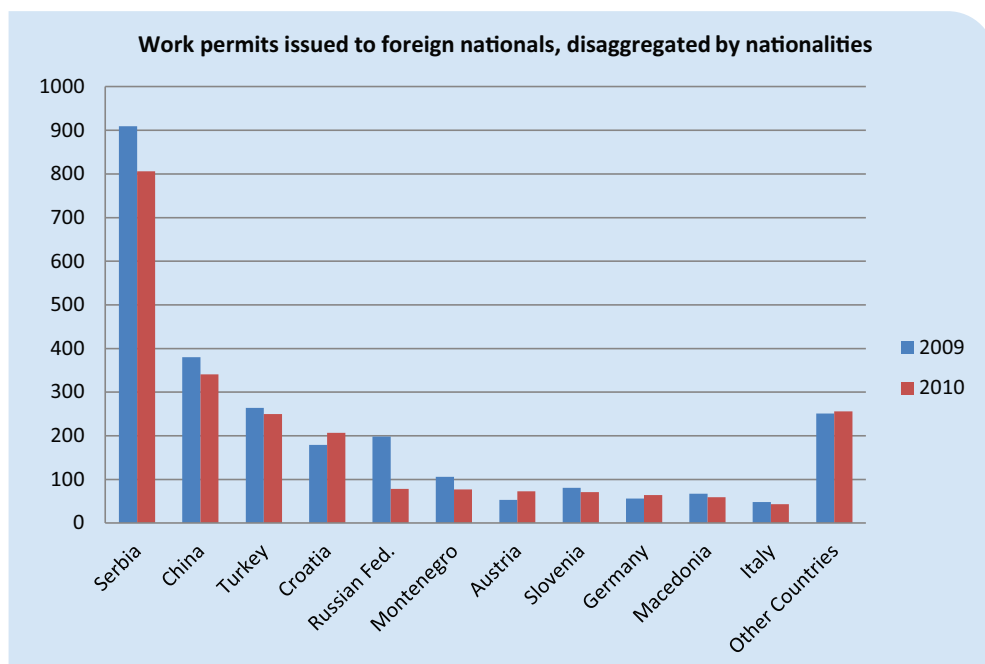
7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

According to the data obtained from the Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the basis of data received from the relevant entity employment services and the Employment Service of Brčko District, 2,592 work permits were issued to foreign nationals in 2009 and 2,325 in 2010, representing a decrease of 10.30%. The data on work permits issued to foreign nationals, disaggregated by the nationality and qualification structure of aliens is given below.

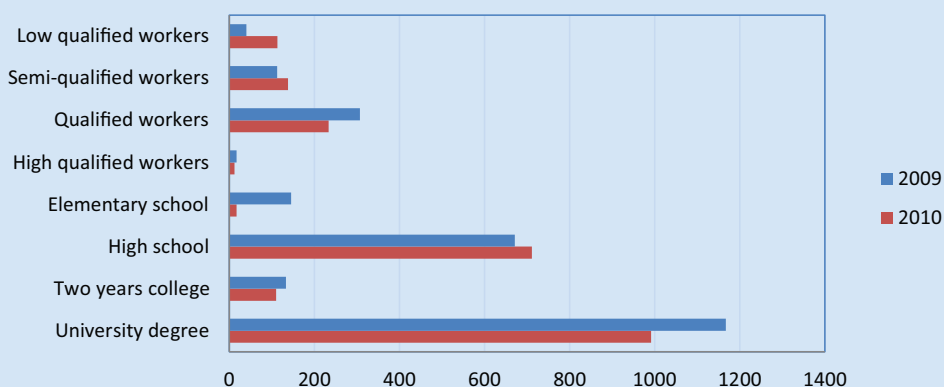
Table 28 - Work Permits Issued to Foreign Nationals Disaggregated by Nationalities for 2009 and 2010

No	Country	2009	2010	%
1	Serbia	906	806	-11.04%
2	China	380	341	-10.26%
3	Turkey	264	250	-5.30%
4	Croatia	179	207	15.64%
5	Russian Fed.	198	78	-60.61%
6	Montenegro	108	77	-28.70%
7	Austria	53	73	37.74%
8	Slovenia	80	71	-11.25%
9	Germany	56	64	14.29%
10	Macedonia	67	59	-11.94%
11	Italy	49	43	-12.24%
12	Other Countr.	252	256	1.59%
	Total	2,592	2,325	-10.30%

The majority of foreign nationals with work permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina are nationals of Serbia. They are followed in number by citizens of China, Turkey, Croatia, Russian Federation, Montenegro, Austria, Slovenia, Germany, Macedonia and some old member states of the European Union. In 2010, it is visible that there is a decreasing trend for most of the presented countries related to the issuance of work permits in BiH as compared to 2009. Also, it can be noticed that there is an increasing trend of work permits issued to the nationals of Austria, Croatia and Germany.



Regarding the qualifications of aliens who were issued work permits in 2009 and 2010, there are a majority of people with a university professional degree, followed by workers with a high school diploma and then other qualified workers.

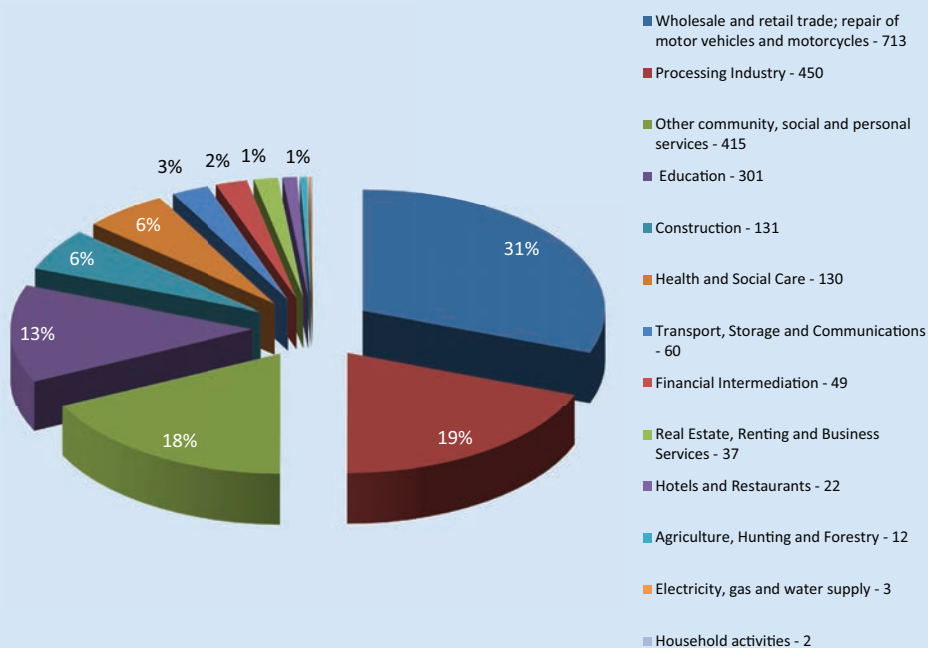
The qualification structure of person with work permits

The largest number of work permits was issued for the following field of work in 2010: trade 713, processing industry 450 and other community, social and personal service activities 415, followed by education 301.

Table 29 – The Structure of Work Permits in 2010 by Economic Activity

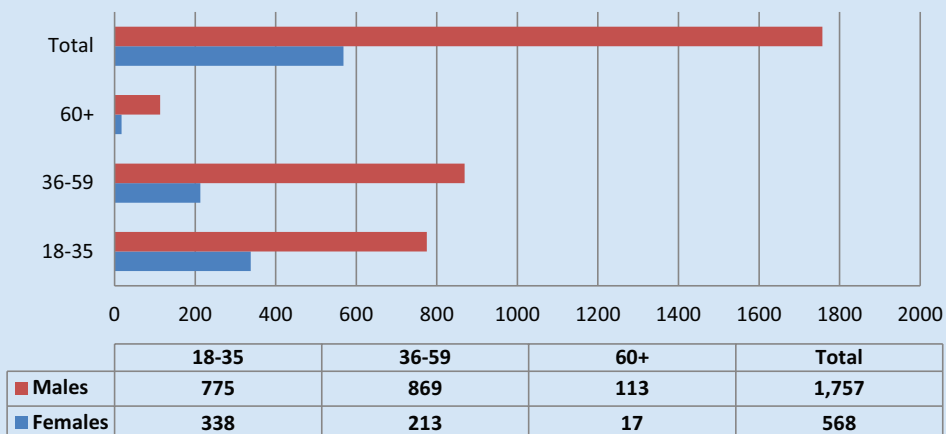
ACTIVITY	2010
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	713
Processing Industry	450
Other Community, Social and Personal services	415
Education	301
Construction	131
Health and Social Care	130
Transport, Storage and Communications	60
Financial Intermediation	49
Real Estate, Renting and Business Services	37
Hotels and Restaurants	22
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	12
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3
Household Activities	2
TOTAL	2,325

The structure of work permits in 2010 by economic activity



Out of the total number in 2010, 568 women and 1,757 men received work permits. The largest number of work permits, a total of 869 was issued to males aged from 36 to 59.

Work permits in 2010, disaggregated by age and sex



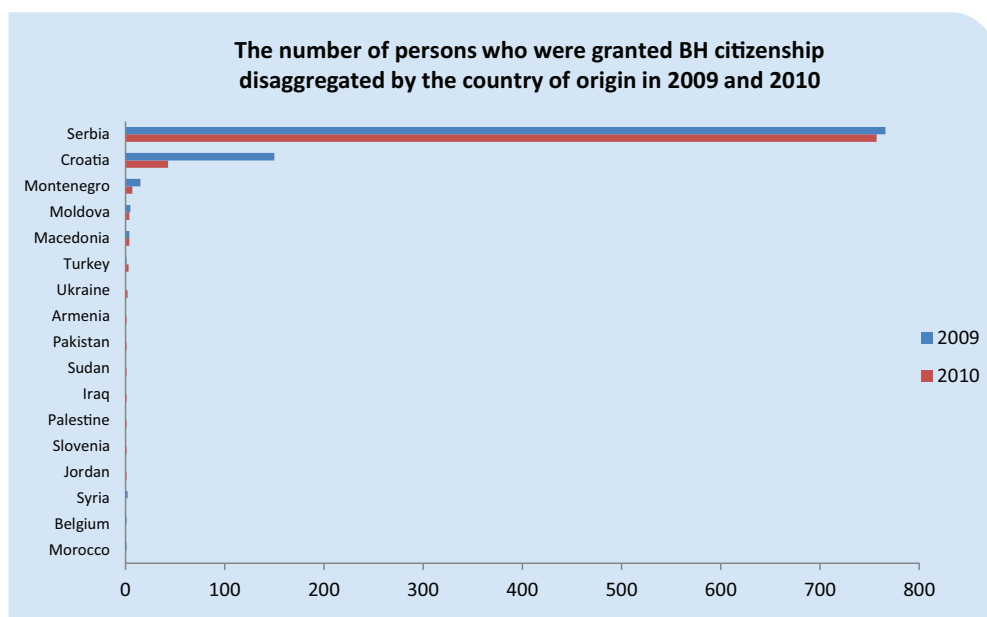
8. Obtaining Citizenship in Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, competent for the issuance of agreements for granting citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, requested from the competent entity level ministries to submit statistics on the number of people who were granted BiH citizenship through naturalisation or implementation of the international treaties on dual citizenship. The Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance of Republika Srpska submitted the requested data, disaggregated by country of origin, sex and age of the people who obtained citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2009 and 2010. The submitted data was analysed and disaggregated by years.

Table 30 - The Number of Persons who were Granted Bosnian and Herzegovinian Citizenship Disaggregated by the Country of Origin in 2009 and 2010

No	Country of Origin	2009	2010
1	Serbia	766	757
2	Croatia	150	43
3	Montenegro	15	7
4	Moldova	5	4
5	Macedonia	4	4
6	Turkey	1	3
7	Ukraine	0	2
8	Armenia	0	1
9	Pakistan	0	1

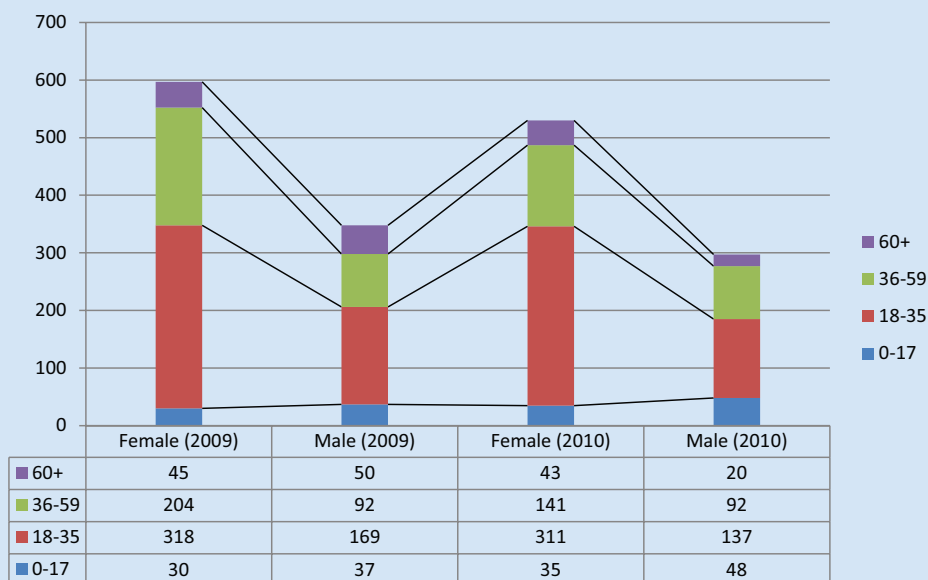
No	Country of Origin	2009	2010
10	Sudan	0	1
11	Iraq	0	1
12	Palestine	0	1
13	Slovenia	0	1
14	Jordan	0	1
15	Syria	2	0
16	Belgium	1	0
17	Morocco	1	0
	Total	945	827



The majority of people who were granted the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the past two years originate from Serbia and Croatia. 945 persons obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with 758 persons obtaining the citizenship on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia during 2009. In 2009, 417 persons obtained citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, out of which 409 persons were on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; while 528 obtained citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska in 2009, out of which 349 were on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

A total number of 827 aliens, who were granted the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2010, is on a lower scale compared to 2009, out of which 728 were on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2010, 525 persons obtained citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, out of which 478 persons were on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; while 302 obtained citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska in 2010, out of which 250 were on the basis of the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

**The number of persons who were granted BH citizenship
disaggregated by age and sex**



The analysis of the overall data about the people who obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina disaggregated by their age and sex, shows that most of the persons

who obtained the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina are aged 18 to 59 and that there were more women than men obtaining the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Diaspora Sector, under the Ministry for Human Right and Refugees, has prepared an overview and analysis of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Diaspora based on the available data.

9.1. General Estimation of Migration Flows

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country of significant migration flows. Only in the last half century it is faced with all types of migration, starting from the external, internal, involuntary, voluntary, legal and illegal, to the migration of highly and lower educated people. According to estimates of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, the total number of people originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina who live outside the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina is at least 1,350,000. According to the World Bank that number is even higher and amounted to 1,461,000 emigrants, representing 38.9% of total BiH population which puts Bosnia and Herzegovina at the 8th place in Europe and Central Asia in total number of emigrants, or at the 12th place in the world²² in the number of emigrants in relation to the total number of inhabitants living in the country.

If we take into account only the emigration after the Second World War, by the period of migration, three major waves of emigration from Bosnia can be highlighted, as follows:

- ◊ The first wave of emigration in the sixties and seventies, which was caused by a bad economic situation, went in the direction of West Europe (Germany, Austria, and Switzerland). During this period immigrated mainly low and medium-educated emigrants.
- ◊ The second wave refers to the war period 1992-1995 when because of the war emigrated low, medium and highly educated population; a territory of emigration was much wider, ranging from EU countries, North America, to Australia.
- ◊ The third wave of emigration in the post-war period, since 1996, which runs today and is caused by economic and political situation in the country.

Although in recent years present processes of labour migration, or temporary employment of mainly low and medium skilled workers abroad, the post-war wave of emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina also includes a significant number of young and educated population. This is a continuation of the so-called "brain drain" from Bosnia who has a tendency to increase.

There are no precise data about the outflow of young and educated population of the country. As an example may serve data of the World Bank in 2000, according to which the percentage of highly educated people who had emigrated from Bosnia was 23.9%, which placed BiH on second place in the Europe and Central Asia, and the percentage of physicians as trained staff who left the country amounted to 12.7%.

22 World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2011

According to the official website by EUROSTAT it can be established that tens of thousands of citizens of BiH entered the territory of EU countries in the post-war period. Only in the period from 2000 to 2007, 143,985 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina entered EU countries, while 69,604 exited from the EU, meaning that the number of people who entered was larger by 74,381 persons than the number of people who exited the EU. What is particularly interesting is the fact that *since 2004 in the direction of these countries, over 20,000 persons leave Bosnia and Herzegovina per year and that trend is increasing.*²³

It is interesting to note that Slovenia has in the last 4 years become the leading receiving country for migrants from Bosnia, so that in this country in 2009 entered the 12,910 persons from BiH. Given that this figure is male-predominant (10,846), it can be concluded that this increased movement of emigrants is mainly related to labour migration.

Emigration from Bosnia is increasingly becoming a *demographic problem*. According to Census data from 1991 the natural increase of population in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina amounted to 8.7%, while according to data from the Agency for Statistics of BiH, it fell to 0.6%²⁴ in 2005, and in 2007 it was even negative, which is the first time since 1996 that at the state level natural growth was negative.²⁵ The process of emigration was, and still is, one of the most pressing post-war socio-economic challenges facing Bosnia and Herzegovina. Solving the problem of exile, in addition to an extremely low natural increase and emigration population, is one of the most important demographic problems faced by the Republika Srpska and Federation of BiH.²⁶

Bosnia and Herzegovina is following the trend of some other countries in terms of *aging population* and could be in a position to import the work force in the future. A large part of the economically most active population has emigrated. Thus, the average age of BiH emigrants in the European Union is 41.5 years of age.

According to data of the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR) at least 1,35 million emigrants live outside the country, accounting for 35% of the total population in BiH. These data for most states do not include the second and third generation emigrants BiH who were born in the receiving state.

According to Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (MHRR) based on the estimates of EUROSTAT which include the Census of the states where emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina live, and other data of the relevant statistical institutions of receiving state, the total number of people of BiH origin, including second and third generation, accounts for at least 1,6 million. It is important to note that even these estimates are not complete, because they do not include data for all of the receiving countries.

The largest number of BiH emigrants living in the European countries, about 800,000 (out of which 240,000 in Germany, 150,000 in Austria, 150,000 in Slovenia, 80,000 in Swe-

23 EUROSTAT. <http://nui.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/setupModifyTableLayout.do>

24 Marinkovic, Drasko 2007 (University of Banja Luka) „Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the Western Balkan regarding migration management. BiH Case.” Regional Conference on Migration Flows in Southeast Europe’ Belgrade, 27-28 February 2007, p. 46-47

25 Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Statement. May 21, 2008. Demography <http://www.bhas.ba/Arhiva/2008/Sao/demografija/demografija-1.pdf>

26 Marinkovic, Drasko. 2007. (University of Banja Luka) „Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the Western Balkan regarding migration management. BiH Case.” Regional Conference on Migration Flows in Southeast Europe’ Belgrade, 27-28 February 2007, p. 64

den, 60,000 in Switzerland) then in the USA (about 350,000), Canada (60,000) and Australia (60,000).

According to World Bank estimates from 2010,²⁷ the leading countries of destination of BiH emigrants are *Croatia, Germany, Austria, USA, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, Australia and Italy*, which fully coincides with the data available to the BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees.

Table 31 – The Data on the Number of Emigrants from BiH, Estimates by the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina²⁸

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER
USA	350,000
Germany	240,000
Croatia	300,000
Serbia	150,000
Austria	150,000
Slovenia	150,000
Sweden	80,000
Switzerland	60,000
Australia	60,000
Canada	50,000
Italy	40,000
Denmark	23,000
Norway	16,000
TOTAL:	1,669,000

²⁷ World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2011, <http://www.world.org/prospects/migrationandremittances>

²⁸ Estimates of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees are based on exact data of the above listed host countries on BiH emigrants from the BiH with or without citizenship of the host country who had immigrated to this country and who are registered as aliens-born in BiH, then on data and estimates of Diplomatic and Consular Missions as well as estimates of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees on the number of second and third generation BiH emigrants.

Table 32 – Number of Emigrants in Leading Host Countries According to Official Data by Respective Bureau of Statistics in Host Countries ²⁹

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA
Croatia	262,620	State Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia
Germany	240,000	Federal Statistical Office of Germany
Serbia	131,108	Republic of Serbia's Bureau of Statistics
Austria	133,585	Statistical Office of the European Commission EUROSTAT
USA	120,655	US Census Bureau
Slovenia	97,142	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Switzerland	59,222	Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland
Sweden	56,127	Kingdom of Sweden Statistical Office
Australia	37,898	Letter of the Ministry of Immigration and Citizenship of Australia from 25 January 2010
Canada	28,735	Statistical Office of Canada
Italy	29,066	Statistical Office of the Republic of Italy
Denmark	22,338	Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Denmark
Norway	15,918	Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Norway
TOTAL:	1,234,414	

Over 95% of BiH emigrants have solved their status through the acquisition of citizenship, permanent or limited residence permit, or any other statutory basis in the receiving country. Because of the war and migration in the period 1992-1995 the BiH emigrants are often classified as refugees, displaced persons, etc. This is totally wrong because, according to official data of the relevant institutions in most countries, for many years, there is no person of BiH origin with refugee status. As an illustration may serve the example of Germany which had received the most of BiH refugees and in which since 2002 there is no person of BiH origin with refugee status. It means that the migration ground itself does not determine their status and that after a certain period of time the status of BiH emigrants has been changed.

According to data available for MHRR of nine states, so far at least 377,234 BiH emigrants obtained citizenship of the receiving state, as presented in the following table:

Table 33 – Number of Naturalized Citizens of BiH in the Leading Host Countries until the Reference Year

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF OBTAINED CITIZENSHIP	REFERENCE YEAR
Germany	83,000	2009
Slovenia	64,069	2009
USA	62,630	2008
Austria	48,924	2008
Sweden	47,676	2009
Switzerland	23,447	2009
Canada	18,590	2006
Australia	17,339	2009
Norway	11,559	2009
TOTAL:	377,234	

²⁹ These are official data on the number of BiH citizens in host countries by place of birth, and represent the total number of BiH emigrants who emigrated from Bosnia and Herzegovina in the host country, regardless of whether they acquired the citizenship of the host country or not, except in the case of Italy where the number of 29,066 applies only to immigrants with BiH citizenship. Also, it is important to emphasize that this number does not include the second and third generation of BiH emigrants, i.e., those born in the host country, except in the case of Germany and Switzerland.

The total number of naturalized citizens of BiH (BiH citizens who have acquired citizenship of the receiving states) is higher when we add data from other countries for which MHRH has no exact data yet. It is important to note that the data in Table 33 does not include the number of BiH citizens who acquired citizenship from Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, which according to some estimates, assumed to be extremely high, and who have dual citizenship (unofficial figure for Croatia is about 90,000 persons to have dual citizenship).

Data on the number of BiH citizens who have acquired citizenship of the receiving country are extremely important when talking about the degree of integration of BiH emigrants. In addition, the naturalization of BiH citizens in receiving countries indicates that it is a *long-term migration*.

According to official figures of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs³⁰, from 1998 until May 2010, 49,632 persons renounced to BiH citizenship. Of the total number of persons who have renounced the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, about two thirds refers to BiH citizens who have acquired citizenship of the Republic of Austria, Germany, Slovenia and Croatia.

Although most states do not recognize dual citizenship, data on the number of people of BiH origin who have acquired citizenship of the receiving state and data on the number of persons who have renounced the citizenship of BiH in order to acquire another nationality indicate that the institute of dual citizenship in practice exists, although it is the legal exception for most countries. It is also important to emphasize the fact that a large number of BiH immigrants acquiring the citizenship of other countries use legal options that allow them to retain the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

9.2. Remittances

According to the World Bank and the Central Bank of BiH emigrant remittances last year amounted to 13-20% of the GDP of BiH. The total inflow of remittances is *six times larger than the total foreign direct investment and three times higher than the total international development assistance in BiH*.³¹

According to World Bank estimates, volume of remittances from abroad in 2010 in Bosnia and Herzegovina is at least 13% of gross domestic product.

According to available data from the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina³² for the first three quarters of the 2010, remittances amounted to 1,435.7 million BAM. If we compare it with the inflow of remittances in the same period in 2009 in the amount of 1,592.9 million BAM, there is a downward trend. After the fall of recorded remittances worldwide from 5.5% in 2009, the World Bank forecasts for the 2010-2012 trend of recovery and re-growth of remittances. However, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this trend of recovery is still not visible. According to available exact data of the Central Bank, there was a decrease in

30 Letter of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina number: 06-30-2-1242/10 from June 7, 2010

31 BiH Central Bank, 2008

32 Letter of the BiH Central Bank number :204/10-03-5-3022-2/11 from January 11, 2011

the total amount of remittances by 10%, and thus the percentage decrease compared to the gross domestic product.

According to Central Bank estimates, about half amount of remittances were sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina through the official channels, while the other half is sent through informal channels. However, there are indications that the amount of remittances that are sent through informal channels are about three times larger than the amount of remittances sent via official channels. Thus, in 2009, were only 22.5% of remittances sent via official channels, which indicates that informal channels remain the preferred way to transfer money for most BiH migrants.³³ Apart from remittances, savings of BiH migrants, although usually retained in host countries, represents an important financial resource. It is assumed that the sum of several billion Euros, which, along with appropriate incentives, guarantees and regulatory framework, can be directed towards investments and savings in the country of origin.

Regarding the participation of remittances from abroad to gross domestic product of BiH, according to estimates of the BiH Directorate for Economic Planning it is 6% for 2010,³⁴ and according to the World Bank 13%.³⁵

Table 34 – Remittances from BiH Emigrants from 2001 to 2010

Workers' Remittances, Compensation of Employees, and Migrant transfers		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (estimates)
Central Bank of BiH	In million BAM	2,007	1,967	1,973	2,317	2,319	2,469	2,771	2,522	2,091	1,639 ³⁶
	In million USD	1,386	1,358	1,362	1,560	1,601	1,705	1,913	1,740	1,440	1,100
World Bank ³⁷	In million BAM	2,206	2,213	2,537	3,004	2,961	3,217	3,914	3,966	3,815	3,320
	In million USD	1,521	1,526	1,749	2,072	2,043	2,157	2,700	2,735	2,627	2,228

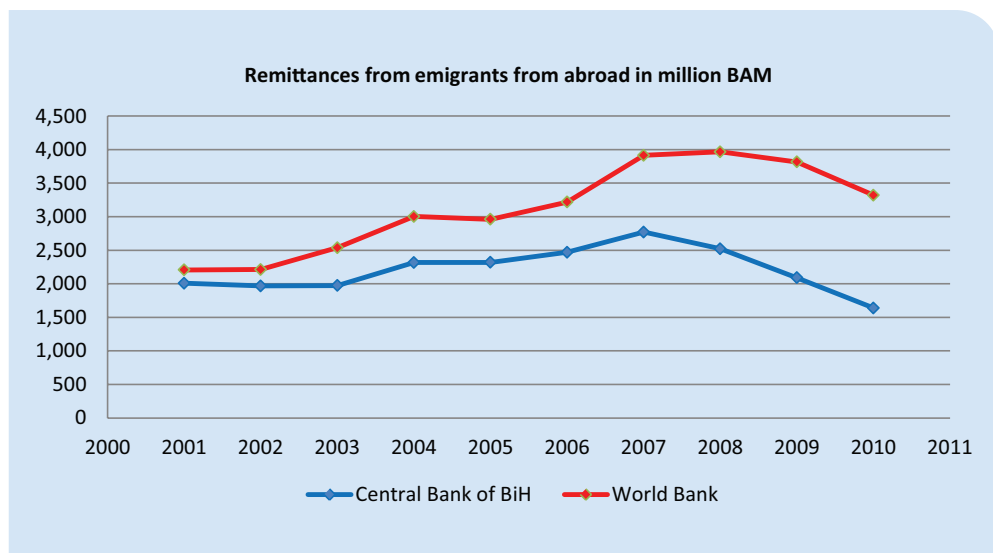
33 IASCI/IOM, 2010. „Maximising the Development-Impact of Migration-related Financial Flows and Investment to Bosnia and Herzegovina“

34 Economic Planning Directorate Projections for 2010, Letter number: 03-43.1-691-2/10 from December 20, 2010

35 World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2011

36 Economic Planning Directorate Projections for 2010, Letter number: 03-43.1-691-2/10 from December 20, 2010

37 World Bank, Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2011



10. Immigration Policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina: Legal and Institutional Framework

Pursuant to Article III, Paragraph (1), Item f) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, development of policy and regulation of immigration issues, refugees, and asylum is the responsibility of state-level institutions.

10.1. Immigration Policy

Data from 2000 regarding the illegal migration of foreign nationals attempting to enter Western Europe via Bosnia and Herzegovina led to the conclusion that Bosnia and Herzegovina had become a transit centre for well-organized international crime involving smuggling of human beings.

- ◊ An overview of the immigration and asylum situation, completed in the first quarter of 2001 identified the types of illegal migration, explained the causes that led to the illegal migration trend, and proposed measures to remedy the situation. The Council of Ministers adopted this overview during its May 10th, 2001 session. The adoption of this overview provided a solid foundation for further activities aimed at controlling illegal migration. This overview was also the first document to define the goals and bases for immigration policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ◊ The second document that defined Bosnia and Herzegovina's policy and developed its immigration and asylum system was the Action Plan in the Field of Immigration and Asylum, as adopted by the Council of Ministers on April 6th, 2004. This document identified issues of visas, borders, immigration and asylum and elaborated on each of them with clearly established goals, tasks and responsible stakeholders.

- ◊ The current policy in the field of immigration and asylum was also defined by the Strategy in the Field of Immigration and Asylum and the 2008-2011 Action Plan, as adopted by the Council of Ministers on November 13th, 2008. This document outlined the development of immigration and asylum systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and defined the goals, activities, deadlines, and parties responsible for activities in the following fields: visas, borders, immigration, asylum and protection of foreign victims of trafficking in human beings. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its session held on March 19th, 2009, adopted the Decision on Appointing the Coordinating Body for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy in the Fields of Immigration and Asylum and the 2008-2011 Action Plan (“BiH Official Gazette” number 32/09).

10.2. Legal Framework

From 2000 to 2008, three laws were adopted regulating immigration and asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina

- ◊ The first legal act which regulated immigration and asylum at the state-level was the Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which came into force at the end of 1999 (“BiH Official Gazette” no 23/99).
- ◊ Significant progress was made on the legal framework that regulates the issues of the movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina with the adoption of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in late 2003 (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 29/03, 4/04, and 53/07).
- ◊ As a result of the development of the EU Acquis Communautaire, the need for changes or amendments to a significant number of provisions of the Law that was adopted in 2003 emerged. In order for Bosnian-Herzegovinian immigration and asylum legislation to be harmonized with the EU acquis communautaire and Schengen Agreement, and to remedy shortcomings that became evident with the application of the then current law, the new Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum was adopted. This law entered into force in May 2008 (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 36/08). Pursuant to the new Law, the following by-laws were adopted:
 - Rulebook on the Entry and Stay of Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 81/08 and 28/10),
 - Rulebook on the Supervision and Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 81/08),
 - Rulebook on the Protection of Alien Victims of Trafficking in Humans (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 90/08),
 - Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Issues Important for the Work of the Immigration Centre (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 105/08),
 - Rulebook on Covering Expenses Incurred by the Return of Aliens and Placement of Aliens Under Supervision (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 2/09),
 - Rulebook on the Obligations of Carriers, Organizers of Tours, and Similar Travel (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 17/09),
 - Decision on the Minimum Means of Subsistence During the Intended Stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 17/09),
 - Rulebook on the Central Database on Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 30/10),

- Rulebook on International Protection (Asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 37/09),
- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Application for Issuance of Travel Document for Refugees, Travel Document for Stateless Persons and Travel Document for Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 78/09),
- Rulebook on Standards on Functioning and Other Issues Important for the Work of the Asylum Centre (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 86/09),
- Decision on Visas (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 100/08),
- Rulebook on Issuance of Long-Term Stay Visas (Visa D) and on Procedures to be Followed When Issuing Such Visas (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 104/08),
- Rulebook on Procedures to be Followed When Issuing Visas in Bosnian and Herzegovinian Consulates and Embassies and on Technical Conditions for Issuing Airport Transit Visas (Visa A) and Transit Visas (Visa B) (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 26/09).
- Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Employment for the Persons who were Granted International Protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 67/08),
- Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Education for the Persons who were Granted International Protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 83/09),
- Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Social Protection for the Persons who were Granted International Protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 3/09).
- Rulebook on Identification Document for the Persons who were Granted International Protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 80/09),
- Rulebook on Travel Document for Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 80/09),
- Rulebook on Travel Document for Stateless Persons (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 80/09),
- Rulebook on Travel Document for Refugees (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 80/09),
- Decision on the Annual Quota of Work Permits for Foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina for 2010 (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 102/09),
- Rulebook on Content, Way of Keeping and Use of Official Records on Foreigners (“BiH Official Gazette“ no. 73/10).

10.3. Institutional Framework

A. State-level Bodies

A1. Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Comprised of a tripartite Presidency with a rotating chair, the Presidency has the responsibility for conducting the foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the ratification or denouncement of treaties with the consent of the Parliamentary Assembly and in the pursuit of membership within international and European organizations.

A2. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an executive body. It is comprised of the President and nine national ministries and it operates at the state-level as the central government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its duties include the adoption of decisions, conclusions and resolutions, proposals and draft laws, information, strategic documents, programmes, agreements, protocols and other acts. Each Minister has his Deputy from a different constituent ethnic group.

The following are Ministries, administrative organizations and other bodies with responsibilities directly related to migration management:

A2.1. Ministry of Security

The Ministry of Security was established in 2003 and is responsible for: the protection of international borders; internal border crossings and regulation of traffic at border crossings of Bosnia and Herzegovina; prevention and tracing of perpetrators of criminal offences of terrorism, illicit drug trade, counterfeiting of domestic and international currencies, and trafficking in human beings, and other crimes of international or inter entity nature; international cooperation in all fields that fall within the responsibilities of the Ministry; collection and use of data important for the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina; organization and harmonization of the activities of entity ministries of the interior and the Brčko District with the goal of performing security tasks in the interest of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Security is also responsible for the creation, maintenance and implementation of immigration and asylum policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina; it also regulates procedures and structure of the service related to the movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Ministry of Security makes first instance decisions on applications for the international protection of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina and is responsible for second instance decisions regarding appeals of first instance decisions made by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum.

• **Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police**

Introduced in 2000, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police (originally the State Border Service) is the police body responsible for: the surveillance and control of the cross-border movement of goods and persons; the protection of state borders; the protection of the lives and health of people; the prevention of criminal acts and tracking of criminals; the prevention of illegal cross-border migration and prevention and tracking of other hazards to public security, legal system and national security. From the inception of the Ministry of Security in 2003, the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police have been its comprising element.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police enforces immigration laws by: controlling the movement of foreigners across the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum; denying the entry of foreigners to Bo-

snia and Herzegovina when they do not meet the requirements for entry; and issues decisions, under certain circumstances, on refusals of entry; issuing visas at border crossings in exceptional circumstances as defined by the Law; annulling visas or shortening their duration; keeping records and exchanging data in this field. A foreigner can express his/her intention to the Border Police about submitting an application for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- **The Service for Foreigners' Affairs**

The Service for Foreigners' Affairs is an administrative unit within the Ministry of Security. It has operational independency to perform duties and solve issues within its responsibilities. The Service was established to: perform administrative and inspection activities related to the movement and stay of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina; issue decisions on administrative matters related to applications submitted by foreigners; and to perform other duties pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, and other laws and regulations related to movement and stay of foreigners. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs was established on October 1st, 2006.

- **State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA)**

The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) is an administrative organization within the Ministry of Security, with operational independence in its work. SIPA was created so to perform police duties. Its responsibilities, as defined by the relevant Law, include preventing, tracing and investigating criminal acts that fall under the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In particular, SIPA is concerned with acts of organized crime, terrorism, war crimes, trafficking in humans, and other crimes against humanity and principles protected by international law. In its present capacity, SIPA began operations in 2004, replacing the 'State Information and Protection Agency.'

A.2.2. Intelligence and Security Agency (OSA)

In terms of immigration, the Intelligence and Security Agency is responsible for security checks of foreigners. The purpose of these checks is to determine Bosnia and Herzegovina's security level.

A.2.3. The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees is responsible for: monitoring and implementing international conventions and other documents that relate to human rights and basic freedoms; defining and implementing activities fulfilling the obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina for accession to the European Union, with particular concern for the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols; monitoring and composing overviews on human rights standards and activities; taking care of the rights and concerns of refugees in Bosnia and Herzegovina once their status as refugees has been determined; defining and implementing the policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in regards to emigration and the return of refugees and displaced persons

to Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reconstruction projects and the provision of other conditions for sustainable return.

A2.4. Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for the: implementation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's policy; development of international relations; representation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in diplomatic relations; cooperation with international organizations; proposals to the Presidency related to the country's participation in the work of international organizations; preparation of bilateral and multilateral agreements; performance of duties related to the residence and protection of rights of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who have temporary or permanent residence abroad and of domestic legal persons abroad; and, for the cooperation with emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the field of implementation of the immigration legislation, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs prepares for the Council of Ministers proposals of decisions about the states whose citizens do not need visas for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina; proposals of decisions on the countries whose citizens can enter Bosnia and Herzegovina with a document other than a passport; and proposals of decisions on exempting holders of certain types of travel documents from visa requirements.

In addition, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs issues visas through the consulates and embassies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and decides on the extension of short-term visas (Visa C) in exceptional circumstances, pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum.

A2.5. Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for administrative functions related to state-level judicial bodies and international and inter-entity judicial cooperation. It ensures that Bosnian-Herzegovinian legislation and its implementation is in accord with Bosnia and Herzegovina's obligations under international treaties. The Ministry of Justice cooperates with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and entities in drafting international bilateral and multilateral agreements. It acts as a central coordinating body for harmonizing legislation and standards of the judicial system between entities; extradition; jobs of administrative inspections over the implementation of laws; and for issues relating to associations of citizens, and keeping records of association of citizens and NGOs that are active in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Ministry of Justice inspects the administrative procedures of all ministries and other civil bodies, including those responsible for migration management and asylum.

A2.6. Ministry for Civil Affairs

The Ministry for Civil Affairs is responsible for activities related to citizenship, protection of personal data, registration of domicile and residence, identification and travel documents, and other activities prescribed by the law. In terms of its migration duties, the Ministry for Civil Affairs is responsible for defining travel documents for foreigners.

A2.7. Directorate for European Integration

Formed in 2002, the Directorate of European Integration was created to direct the progress of Bosnia and Herzegovina towards EU integration. The Directorate assumed the responsibilities of the former Ministry for European Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Directorate for European Integration coordinates the harmonization of Bosnia and Herzegovina's legal system with the EU *acquis communautaire*.

A2.8. Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The State Court has jurisdiction over crimes violating the state laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina and inter-Entity disputes over the legal meaning and implementation of state laws. It may also preside over cases involving international treaties, and international or national criminal law.

Within its responsibilities related to crime, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina has jurisdiction over crimes defined by the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within its administrative responsibilities, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina has the jurisdiction over appeals of final administrative decisions. Within its appellate responsibilities, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina hears appeals of, and decides on legal remedies, for decisions delivered by the Criminal or Administrative Division of the Court. However, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not hear appeal requests to reopen proceedings.

In terms of its immigration duties, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a body of second instance and decides appeals of international protection decisions by the Ministry of Security. This function stems from the fact that all immigration decisions adopted by the Ministry of Security are subject to judicial review.

A2.9. Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court acts at the state level. It has exclusive jurisdiction to decide any dispute that arises under the Constitution between the Entities, Bosnia and Herzegovina and an Entity or Entities, or between the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Constitutional Court may decide whether a provision of an Entity's constitution or law is consistent with the Constitution.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court is established by the Constitutional provision, which states that the Court has appellate jurisdiction over issues under the Constitution arising out of a judgment of a lower court. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction over whether a law is compatible with the Constitution, with the European Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols, or with the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It may also decide the existence or scope of a general rule of public international law as it pertains to the Court's decision.

B. Entity-level Bodies

The increasing responsibility of state bodies over migration management directly impacts the role of entity level actors. Prior to the inception of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Border Police (former State Border Service in 2000), entity level Ministries of Internal Affairs (MUPs) had wide authority in migration management. This authority included border control and the operation of a ‘Department for Foreigners’ within each MUP. Currently, the responsibility for enforcing in-country migration management has shifted from the cantonal/regional level of each MUP to the recently established Service for Foreigners’ Affairs within the Ministry of Security. The Service was established to reform an under-funded and decentralized system under which Aliens Inspectors have operated and ineffective actions resulted. The Aliens Inspectors’ authority could not be exercised beyond their respective cantonal/entity boundaries. In addition, the Aliens Inspectors’ powers varied according to cantonal/entity legislation. Poor communication between Aliens Inspectors and entity and state bodies resulted in a lack of harmonized activities and decentralized data.

B1. Republika Srpska

B1.1. Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior

The Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior is responsible for civil and security related investigations. It also supports state migration management bodies, primarily the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, in registering the arrival or departure of foreign nationals and the forceful removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B1.2. Ministry of Administration and Local Government

The Ministry of Administration and Local Government performs administrative tasks relating to citizenship, registries, personal names, entity/state personal identity numbers, and other duties pursuant to the laws and regulations of Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B2. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

B2.1. Ministry of the Interior of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Federation Ministry of the Interior is responsible for preventing, tracking and apprehending the perpetrators of: international crime, terrorism, drug trade, and organized crime. As part of its crime fighting efforts, the Federation Ministry of the Interior also initiates and announces INTERPOL, federal, and inter-cantonal searches and cooperates with attorneys’ offices to investigate criminal acts. The Federation Ministry of the Interior also deals with issues relating to citizenship in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the protection of human rights and civil freedoms.

In terms of its immigration activities, the Ministry provides support to the Service of Foreigners’ Affairs in the forceful removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

B2.2. Cantonal Ministries of the Interior

The Cantonal Ministries of the Interior support the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in immigration matters by assisting in registering the arrival or departure of foreign nationals and, forcefully removing aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina upon request by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

B3. Brčko District

The Brčko District Police's immigration duties include providing support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, when requested, to assist in the forceful removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ANEXES

ANNEX 1

SUMMARY OF MIGRATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

INDICATORS/YEARS	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Visas issued by Diplomatic-Consular Representation Offices	23,458	21,978	17,411	15,638	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623
Visas issued at the border	3,706	4,853	4,327	5,641	2,049	927	735	684	345	327
Refused entries into BiH	9,955	10,527	9,450	10,469	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514
Illegal crossings of the border							851	543	381	322
In							497	368	188	180
Out							354	175	193	142
Temporary residences	3,756	3,305	4,646	4,897	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131
Permanent residences	336	309	439	178	196	153	136	215	359	315
Cancellations of visa-less and temporary residences							229	484	530	397
Decisions on the cancellation of non-visa or temporary residence with an expulsion measure										73
Cancellations of permanent residences							20	32	36	106
Decisions on expulsion							822	787	474	410
Aliens placed under supervision in Immigration Centre								198	191	312
Aliens removed forcibly							75	172	109	19
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM's assistance)	1,644	1,496	1,218	506	345	112	261	44	226	341
BiH citizens	1,566	1,355	844	295	101	54	28	16	73	87
Foreign citizens	78	141	374	211	244	58	233	28	153	254
Admission of aliens pursuant to readmission agreement with Croatia	2,317	766	756	255	170	174	240	248	122	119
Persons asking for international protection/ asylum in BiH	732	575	739	301	146	69	581	95	71	64
Work permits issued to aliens during the year							2,696	2,993	2,592	2,325
Number of aliens who obtained BiH citizenship							1,190	1,159	945	827
Number of emigrants from BiH (2008 data - estimate)	1,350,000									
BiH Population (as estimated by the Agency for Statistics of BiH; on 30 June 2010)	3,843,126									

ANNEX 2

VISAS ISSUED IN BOSNIAN-HERZEGOVINIAN DIPLOMATIC-CONSULAR REPRESENTATION OFFICES IN
2009 AND 2010

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
1	Afghanistan	21	8	-61.90%
2	Albania	1,280	2	-99.84%
3	Algeria	28	46	64.29%
4	Angola	3	4	33.33%
5	Armenia	50	63	26.00%
6	Azerbaijan	100	123	23.00%
7	Bahrain	14	20	42.86%
8	Bangladesh	10	16	60.00%
9	Belize	1		-100.00%
10	Benin	13	8	-38.46%
11	Belarus	80	159	98.75%
12	Botswana	3		-100.00%
13	Bolivia	15	12	-20.00%
14	Brazil		2	-
15	Burkina Faso	8	10	25.00%
16	Burundi	3	2	-33.33%
17	Cape Verde		1	-
18	Central African Republic	3	3	0.00%
19	Chad		2	-
20	Dominican Republic	17	28	64.71%
21	Djibouti		1	-
22	Egypt	377	412	9.28%
23	Ecuador	27	42	55.56%
24	Equatorial Guinea		1	-
25	Eritrea	7	7	0.00%
26	Ethiopia	17	13	-23.53%
27	Fiji	4		-100.00%
28	Philippines	118	243	105.93%
29	Gabon	6	4	-33.33%
30	Gambia		2	-
31	Ghana	20	48	140.00%
32	Grenada		3	-
33	Georgia	117	89	-23.93%
34	Guyana	1	1	0.00%
35	Guinea	7	1	-85.71%
36	Guinea-Bissau		1	-
37	Haiti	6	11	83.33%
38	Honduras		1	-
39	India	416	482	15.87%
40	Indonesia	461	412	-10.63%
41	Iraq	20	75	275.00%
42	Iran	314	310	-1.27%
43	East Timor		2	-

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
44	Italy		3	-
45	Israel	5	3	-40.00%
46	Jamaica	2	1	-50.00%
47	Yemen	12	33	175.00%
48	Jordan	170	280	64.71%
49	South Africa	168	113	-32.74%
50	Cambodia	3	1	-66.67%
51	Cameroon	19	24	26.32%
52	Qatar		1	-
53	Kazakhstan	71	69	-2.82%
54	Kenya	12	13	8.33%
55	China	427	359	-15.93%
56	Kyrgyzstan	28	22	-21.43%
57	Colombia	211	192	-9.00%
58	Comoros		4	-
59	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	34	42	23.53%
60	Congo	9	18	100.00%
61	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	1	1	0.00%
62	Costa Rica		1	-
63	Cuba	28	35	25.00%
64	Kuwait	13	8	-38.46%
65	Laos	1		-100.00%
66	Lesotho	5	2	-60.00%
67	Lebanon	1,528	1,996	30.63%
68	Liberia	2	1	-50.00%
69	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	295	512	73.56%
70	Madagascar	1	4	300.00%
71	Malawi	6	4	-33.33%
72	Mali	1	1	0.00%
73	Morocco	56	72	28.57%
74	Mauritius	28	27	-3.57%
75	Mauritania		2	-
76	Mexico	3		-100.00%
77	Myanmar		2	-
78	Micronesia	1	1	0.00%
79	Moldova	130	199	53.08%
80	Mongolia	6	15	150.00%
81	Mozambique	1	1	0.00%
82	Nepal	16	14	-12.50%
83	Nigeria	60	66	10.00%
84	Germany		4	-
85	Ivory Coast	67	39	-41.79%
86	Oman	10	12	20.00%
87	Pakistan	77	97	25.97%
88	Palau		1	-
89	Palestine	29	40	37.93%
90	Papua New Guinea		2	-
91	Paraguay		1	-

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
92	Peru	61	108	77.05%
93	Rwanda	3	8	166.67%
94	Russian Federation	206	144	-30.10%
95	Samoa	1		-100.00%
96	Saudi Arabia	143	266	86.01%
97	Seychelles	1		-100.00%
98	Senegal	8	10	25.00%
99	Sierra Leone		1	-
100	Singapore	1		-100.00%
101	Syrian Arab Republic	124	184	48.39%
102	Somalia	4	3	-25.00%
103	Serbia, including Kosovo	176	43	-75.57%
104	Sudan	70	37	-47.14%
105	Swaziland	2		-100.00%
106	Saint Lucia	4	1	-75.00%
107	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1		-100.00%
108	Sri Lanka	31	37	19.35%
109	Tajikistan	15	4	-73.33%
110	Thailand	60	97	61.67%
111	Taiwan, Chinese province		138	-
112	Tanzania	13	12	-7.69%
113	Togo	27	6	-77.78%
114	Trinidad and Tobago	8	4	-50.00%
115	Tunisia	36	72	100.00%
116	Turkmenistan	4	1	-75.00%
117	Uganda	55	31	-43.64%
118	United Arab Emirates	69	87	26.09%
119	United Kingdom		5	-
120	Ukraine	996	1,252	25.70%
121	UN		4	-
122	Uzbekistan	9	14	55.56%
123	Vatican		1	-
124	Venezuela	3	2	-33.33%
125	Vietnam	19	18	-5.26%
126	Zambia	10	6	-40.00%
127	Zimbabwe	21	19	-9.52%
TOTAL:		9,284	9,623	3.65%

ANNEX 3

VISAS ISSUED AT BOSNIAN-HERZEGOVINIAN BORDER IN 2009 AND 2010

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
1	Afghanistan		1	-
2	Albania	74		-100.00%
3	Algeria	6	11	83.33%
4	Angola	2		-100.00%
5	Armenia	38	15	-60.53%
6	Azerbaijan	6	21	250.00%
7	Bahrain	2	1	-50.00%
8	Bangladesh		1	-
9	Belarus	7	6	-14.29%
10	Burkina Faso	13	1	-92.31%
11	Chad		5	-
12	Dominican Republic	1		-100.00%
13	Egypt	4	1	-75.00%
14	Ghana		26	-
15	Georgia	8	27	237.50%
16	Guyana	2		-100.00%
17	Haiti	4	1	-75.00%
18	India	1	3	200.00%
19	Iraq	13	8	-38.46%
20	Iran	30		-100.00%
21	Yemen		1	-
22	Jordan		1	-
23	South Africa	12	6	-50.00%
24	Cameroon		1	-
25	Kazakhstan	2	28	1300.00%
26	Kenya	2	3	50.00%
27	Kyrgyzstan	1	13	1200.00%
28	Colombia	8	1	-87.50%
29	Cuba		1	-
30	Lebanon	4	2	-50.00%
31	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		2	-
32	Mali		2	-
33	Morocco	10	13	30.00%
34	Moldova	28	19	-32.14%
35	Mozambique		1	-
36	Nigeria		1	-
37	Ivory Coast	3		-100.00%
38	Oman	1		-100.00%
39	Peru		6	-
40	Russian Federation	3	2	-33.33%
41	Saudi Arabia	6	1	-83.33%
42	Seychelles		1	-
43	Siera Leone	1		-100.00%
44	Syrian Arab Republic	2	1	-50.00%

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
45	Serbia *	4	1	-75.00%
46	Sudan	1	2	100.00%
47	Sri Lanka		1	-
48	Tajikistan		9	-
49	Taiwan, Chinese province	2		-100.00%
50	Togo	3		-100.00%
51	Tunisia	1	6	500.00%
52	Turkmenistan		1	-
53	Uganda	1	1	0.00%
54	United Arab Emirates	4		-100.00%
55	Ukraine	35	71	102.86%
56	Uzbekistan		1	-
TOTAL:		345	327	-5.22%

* NOTE: All persons were coming from Kosovo.

ANNEX 4

REFUSAL OF ENTRY AT BiH BORDER IN 2009 AND 2010

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
1	Albania	218	143	-34.40%
2	Algeria	2	1	-50.00%
3	Angola		1	-
4	Armenia	2	3	50.00%
5	Austria	77	87	12.99%
6	Azerbaijan	1	1	0.00%
7	Belgium	1	1	0.00%
8	Belarus	13	41	215.38%
9	Bolivia	2		-100.00%
10	Bulgaria	4	10	150.00%
11	Montenegro	181	213	17.68%
12	Czech Republic	4	7	75.00%
13	Denmark	3		-100.00%
14	Dominican Republic	2	1	-50.00%
15	Egypt		7	-
16	Ecuador	6	7	16.67%
17	Philippines	1	3	200.00%
18	France	23	14	-39.13%
19	Ghana		10	-
20	Greece	1	2	100.00%
21	Georgia	2	1	-50.00%
22	Netherlands	7	2	-71.43%
23	Croatia	1,470	935	-36.39%
24	India	2	2	0.00%
25	Indonesia	3	1	-66.67%
26	Iraq	1		-100.00%
27	Iran	1	2	100.00%
28	Ireland		1	-
29	Italy	190	101	-46.84%
30	Israel	1		-100.00%
31	Jordan	2		-100.00%
32	South Africa	6	17	183.33%
33	Cameroon		3	-
34	Canada		2	-
35	Kazakhstan	2	8	300.00%
36	China	7	9	28.57%
37	Colombia	1	2	100.00%
38	Kongo		2	-
39	Cuba		2	-
40	Latvia	2		-100.00%
41	Lebanon	7	1	-85.71%
42	Lithuania	2		-100.00%
43	Luxembourg		1	-
44	Hungary	6	2	-66.67%

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
45	Macedonia	87	21	-75.86%
46	Malaysia		2	-
47	Morocco	2	5	150.00%
48	Mauritius		1	-
49	Mexico	4		-100.00%
50	Moldova	2	15	650.00%
51	Mongolia		1	-
52	Nigeria	1	1	0.00%
53	Norway	5		-100.00%
54	Germany	222	34	-84.68%
55	Pakistan		3	-
56	Peru	5	6	20.00%
57	Poland	28	2	-92.86%
58	Rwanda		1	-
59	Romania	2	3	50.00%
60	Russian Federation	810	434	-46.42%
61	Saudi Arabia	3	1	-66.67%
62	Syrian Arab Republic	1		-100.00%
63	USA	7		-100.00%
64	Slovakia		5	-
65	Slovenia	22	23	4.55%
66	Serbia	1,180	864	-26.78%
67	Switzerland	6	2	-66.67%
68	Sweden		3	-
69	Trinidad and Tobago		1	-
70	Tunisia	4	5	25.00%
71	Turkey	208	184	-11.54%
72	Ukraine	233	242	3.86%
73	Uzbekistan	6	1	-83.33%
74	Great Britain	12		-100.00%
75	Vietnam		7	-
76	Zambia		1	-
TOTAL:		5,103	3,514	-31.14%

NOTE: Of the total number of persons originating from Serbia, there were 139 persons coming from Kosovo in 2009; and 150 in 2010.

ANNEX 5

ATTEMPTED ILLEGAL CROSSING OF BIH BORDER IN 2009 AND 2010

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
1	Albania	49	38	-22,45%
2	Afghanistan		12	-
3	Algeria	1		-100.00%
4	Belarus		2	-
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	169	134	-20,71%
6	Montenegro	6	8	33,33%
7	Croatia	40	14	-65,00%
8	Iraq		1	-
9	Ireland	1		-100.00%
10	Italy		1	-
11	Kazakhstan		1	-
12	China	1		-100.00%
13	Colombia		1	-
14	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		1	-
15	Macedonia	7	2	-71,43%
16	Germany		1	-
17	Pakistan		3	-
18	Palestine		15	-
19	Russian Federation	2		-100.00%
20	Syrian Arab Republic		1	-
21	USA	2		-100.00%
22	Somalia		1	-
23	Serbia	87	63	-27,59%
24	Sweden	1		-100.00%
25	Tunisia		1	-
26	Turkey	15	7	-53,33%
27	Ukraine		1	-
28	Great Britain		1	-
29	Unknown citizenship		13	-
TOTAL:		381	322	-15,49%

NOTE: Of the total number of persons originating from Serbia, there were 15 persons coming from Kosovo in 2009; and 15 in 2010.

ANNEX 6

PERMITS ISSUED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2009 AND 2010

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
1	Afghanistan		1	-
2	Albania	19	19	0.00%
3	Algeria	6	3	-50.00%
4	Argentina	4	2	-50.00%
5	Australia	16	12	-25.00%
6	Austria	160	211	31.88%
7	Azerbaijan	5	1	-80.00%
8	Belgium	6	7	16.67%
9	Belarus	19	8	-57.89%
10	Brazil	17	15	-11.76%
11	Bulgaria	14	26	85.71%
12	Burkina Faso	4		-100.00%
13	Montenegro	497	629	26.56%
14	Czech Republic	24	17	-29.17%
15	Denmark		2	-
16	Dominican Republic		2	-
17	Egypt	27	75	177.78%
18	Eritrea	6	3	-50.00%
19	Ethiopia	4		-100.00%
20	Philippines	4		-100.00%
21	Finland	19	20	5.26%
22	France	33	27	-18.18%
23	Greece	14	9	-35.71%
24	Georgia	11	3	-72.73%
25	Netherlands	45	44	-2.22%
26	Croatia	704	775	10.09%
27	India	72	66	-8.33%
28	Indonesia	12	10	-16.67%
29	Iraq	13	4	-69.23%
30	Iran	43	47	9.30%
31	Ireland	11	4	-63.64%
32	Italy	118	162	37.29%
33	Israel	5	4	-20.00%
34	Japan	4	1	-75.00%
35	Yemen	4		-100.00%
36	Jordan	25	13	-48.00%
37	South Africa	6	1	-83.33%
38	Canada	10	8	-20.00%
39	Kazakhstan	7	1	-85.71%
40	Kenya	4		-100.00%
41	China	469	511	8.96%
42	Kyrgyzstan	4	3	-25.00%
43	Colombia	4	1	-75.00%
44	Kongo	4	1	-75.00%
45	Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	6		-100.00%
46	Republic of Korea		4	-
47	Costa Rica		3	-
48	Kuwait		1	-
49	Latvia	4	1	-75.00%

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
50	Lebanon	7	6	-14.29%
51	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		5	-
52	Lithuania	24	64	166.67%
53	Luxembourg		1	-
54	Hungary	10	18	80.00%
55	Macedonia	351	326	-7.12%
56	Malaysia	10	4	-60.00%
57	Morocco	10	5	-50.00%
58	Mexico	5	4	-20.00%
59	Micronesia		2	-
60	Moldova	36	29	-19.44%
61	Mongolia	5	2	-60.00%
62	Mozambique		1	-
63	Nepal	5	4	-20.00%
64	Nigeria		1	-
65	Nicaragua	5	1	-80.00%
66	Norway	10	2	-80.00%
67	New Zealand	4		-100.00%
68	Germany	257	319	24.12%
69	Pakistan	6	5	-16.67%
70	Palestine	36	1	-97.22%
71	Poland	28	26	-7.14%
72	Romania	42	107	154.76%
73	Russian Federation	200	213	6.50%
74	Saudi Arabia	6	2	-66.67%
75	Senegal	4	1	-75.00%
76	Syrian Arab Republic	33	22	-33.33%
77	USA	171	180	5.26%
78	Slovakia	23	21	-8.70%
79	Slovenia	123	141	14.63%
80	Serbia	1,979	1,849	-6.57%
81	Sudan	25	29	16.00%
82	Swaziland	6	2	-66.67%
83	Spain	13	16	23.08%
84	Switzerland	44	46	4.55%
85	Sweden	16	14	-12.50%
86	Tajikistan		1	-
87	Thailand	11	2	-81.82%
88	Trinidad and Tobago		1	-
89	Tunisia		3	-
90	Turkey	1,375	1,735	26.18%
91	United Arab Emirates	4		-100.00%
92	United Kingdom	65	64	-1.54%
93	Ukraine	69	89	28.99%
94	Uzbekistan	5	7	40.00%
95	Vietnam	6	3	-50.00%
TOTAL:		7,512	8,131	8.24%

ANNEX 7

PERMITS ISSUED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2009 AND 2010

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
1	Armenia	1		-100.00%
2	Austria	2	9	350.00%
3	Belarus	3	4	33.33%
4	Bulgaria	2	2	0.00%
5	Montenegro	7	15	114.29%
6	Czech Republic		2	-
7	Egypt		2	-
8	Estonia	1		-100.00%
9	Philippines	1		-100.00%
10	France	1	1	0.00%
11	Netherlands	2	4	100.00%
12	Croatia	59	40	-32.20%
13	India		9	-
14	Iraq	2		-100.00%
15	Iran	1	2	100.00%
16	Ireland	1		-100.00%
17	Italy	2		-100.00%
18	Jordan	2	3	50.00%
19	South Africa		1	-
20	Canada	1		-100.00%
21	China	159	70	-55.97%
22	Cuba	1		-100.00%
23	Lebanon		1	-
24	Lithuania		1	-
25	Hungary	1		-100.00%
26	Macedonia	32	47	46.88%
27	Malta	1		-100.00%
28	Morocco		1	-
29	Moldova	9	5	-44.44%
30	Norway	1	1	0.00%
31	Germany	6	12	100.00%
32	Pakistan		1	-
33	Poland		2	-
34	Romania	8	5	-37.50%
35	Russian Federation	4	10	150.00%
36	Saudi Arabia		1	-
37	Syrian Arab Republic	2	8	300.00%
38	USA	2		-100.00%
39	Slovakia	2	2	0.00%
40	Slovenia	6	8	33.33%
41	Serbia	15		-100.00%
42	Sudan		6	-
43	Switzerland		3	-
44	Thailand		1	-
45	Tunisia	1		-100.00%
46	Turkey	12	31	158.33%
47	United Kingdom		1	-
48	Ukraine	9	4	-55.56%
TOTAL:		359	315	-12.26%

ANNEX 8

THE MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST ALIENS IN 2010

No	COUNTRY	Residence cancellation		Decisions on the cancellation of non-visa or temporary residence with an expulsion measure	Decisions on expulsion	Decisions on placing aliens under supervision in Immigration Center
		Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
1	Afghanistan					10
2	Albania	3		1	105	99
3	Algeria		3		1	5
4	Argentina	1				
5	Australia	2	3			
6	Austria	2	3		1	
7	Bulgaria		3	3		1
8	Montenegro	4	1		11	4
9	Czech Republic		1			
10	Egypt		6			1
11	Eritrea					1
12	Finland	6				
13	Ghana				1	1
14	Haiti					1
15	Croatia	29	20	2	12	8
16	India	11				
17	Iraq				1	3
18	Ireland	1				
19	Italy	16	2			
20	Jordan				1	1
21	South Africa		1			
22	Cameroon	1			2	1
23	Canada	2	1			1
24	Kazakhstan	1			1	1
25	China	20	17		2	2
26	Cuba	1				
27	Kuwait		1			
28	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya				2	1
29	Lithuania	4				
30	Hungary	14				
31	Macedonia	10	10		11	5
32	Morocco					1
33	Moldova		1		1	1
34	Nepal	1				
35	Germany	4	3		1	2
36	Pakistan				1	1
37	Palestine				1	
38	Poland	6	1		1	
39	Romania	10	2		5	2
40	Russian Federation	18	2		2	2

No	COUNTRY	Residence cancellation		Decisions on the cancellation of non-visa or temporary residence with an expulsion measure	Decisions on expulsion	Decisions on placing aliens under supervision in Immigration Center
		Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
41	USA	7				
42	Saudi Arabia		1		3	
43	Syrian Arab Republic		1		4	1
44	Slovakia	2				
45	Slovenia	10	1		8	5
46	Somalia					1
47	Serbia	185	12	66	190	113
48	Sudan		3			
49	Sri Lanka					1
50	Spain	1	1			
51	Tunisia		1		1	4
52	Turkey	21	3	1	39	17
53	Uganda				1	1
54	Ukraine	1	2		1	1
55	Vietnam	3				
56	Unknown citizenship					13
TOTAL:		397	106	73	410	312

ANNEX 9

APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM) SUBMITTED TO COMPETENT STATE AUTHORITIES (FROM 1 JULY 2004 TO 31 DECEMBER 2010)

No	COUNTRY	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		TOTAL	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan													11	11	11	11
2	Albania			1	1											1	1
3	Algeria	1	1									1	1	1	1	3	3
4	Bangladesh	3	3	8	8			1	1							12	12
5	Brazil							1	1							1	1
6	Montenegro							2	2							2	2
7	Ethiopia			2	2									3	3	5	5
8	France											1	1			1	1
9	Georgia											1	1			1	1
10	Haiti													1	1	1	1
11	Croatia			2	3	3	3			2	2	1	1			8	9
12	India									6	6					6	6
13	Iraq			7	7	1	1					3	3	2	2	13	13
14	Iran							2	2					1	3	3	5
15	Jordan					1	1									1	1
16	Cameroon									1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4
17	Kazakhstan													1	1	1	1
18	China	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3			1	1	1	1	12	12
19	Lithuania							1	1							1	1
20	Macedonia	4	13	17	20	1	1	1	1	4	7					27	42
21	Morocco			1	1											1	1
22	Moldova	3	3	3	3	2	2									8	8
23	Nigeria											1	1			1	1
24	Germany					1	1					1	1	1	1	3	3
25	Ivory Coast	1	1													1	1
26	Pakistan			5	5			2	2	1	1			1	1	9	9
27	Palestine			3	4	1	1			1	2					5	7
28	Poland					1	2			1	1					2	3
29	Romania	1	1	2	2	2	2							1	1	6	6
30	Russian Federation			1	3							1	1			2	4
31	Saudi Arabia			1	1											1	1
32	Syrian Arab Republic							1	1			1	2	1	1	3	4
33	Slovenia					2	2									2	2
34	Serbia							132	564	28	73	17	55	12	35	189	727
35	Serbia i Montenegro	27	70	36	78	21	52									84	200
36	Sri Lanka							3	3	1	1					4	4
37	Tunisia			2	2							1	1			3	3
38	Turkey									1	1	1	1			2	2
39	Ukraine	3	3	3	3											6	6
TOTAL:		46	98	97	146	37	69	149	581	46	95	32	71	38	64	445	1,124

ANNEX 10

WORK PERMITS ISSUED TO ALIENS IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN 2009 AND 2010

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
1	Afghanistan		1	-
2	Albania	5	3	-40.00%
3	Algeria	1		-100.00%
4	Argentina	2	1	-50.00%
5	Armenia		2	-
6	Australia	5	3	-40.00%
7	Austria	53	73	37.74%
8	Azerbaijan	1		-100.00%
9	Belgium	1	3	200.00%
10	Belarus	2	2	0.00%
11	Brazil	3	1	-66.67%
12	Bulgaria	4	2	-50.00%
13	Montenegro	108	77	-28.70%
14	Czech Republic	3	4	33.33%
15	Denmark	1	2	100.00%
16	Dominican Republic	1	2	100.00%
17	Egypt	11	10	-9.09%
18	France	8	9	12.50%
19	Ghana	2		-100.00%
20	Greece	7	3	-57.14%
21	Georgia	1		-100.00%
22	Netherlands	7	6	-14.29%
23	Netherlands Antilles	2	1	-50.00%
24	Honduras		1	-
25	Croatia	179	207	15.64%
26	India	21	23	9.52%
27	Indonesia		1	-
28	Iran	15	18	20.00%
29	Ireland	2		-100.00%
30	Italy	49	43	-12.24%
31	Israel	1		-100.00%
32	Jordan	2	3	50.00%
33	Canada	3	2	-33.33%
34	Kazakhstan	9		-100.00%
35	Kenya	1		-100.00%
36	China	380	341	-10.26%
37	Colombia	1	1	0.00%
38	Kuwait		4	-
39	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		3	-
40	Liechtenstein		2	-
41	Lithuania	15	16	6.67%
42	Hungary	5	3	-40.00%
43	Macedonia	67	59	-11.94%
44	Malaysia	3	3	0.00%

No	COUNTRY	2009	2010	+/- (%) (2010/2009)
45	Morocco	1		-100.00%
46	Moldova	5	2	-60.00%
47	Mongolia	1	1	0.00%
48	Nepal	2	3	50.00%
49	Norway		1	-
50	Germany	56	64	14.29%
51	Pakistan		1	-
52	Palestine	1	1	0.00%
53	Poland	4	3	-25.00%
54	Romania	5	24	380.00%
55	Russian Federation	198	78	-60.61%
56	USA	29	28	-3.45%
57	Saudi Arabia	1	4	300.00%
58	Senegal	2	1	-50.00%
59	Singapore		1	-
60	Syrian Arab Republic	9	7	-22.22%
61	Slovakia	9	8	-11.11%
62	Slovenia	80	71	-11.25%
63	Serbia	906	806	-11.04%
64	Spain	3	5	66.67%
65	Switzerland	1		-100.00%
66	Sweden	4	5	25.00%
67	Thailand		1	-
68	Taiwan, Chinese province	1		-100.00%
69	Turkey	264	250	-5.30%
70	Ukraine	12	12	0.00%
71	Uzbekistan	1	1	0.00%
72	Great Britain	16	12	-25.00%
TOTAL:		2,592	2,325	-10.30%

