



# Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile

for the year 2011





# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE for the year 2011

Area : **51,129 km<sup>2</sup>**

Total length of border: **1,665 km**

Total number of border crossing points: **89**



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## Summary

The Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile (hereinafter: BiH Migration Profile) resulted from the need to establish a mechanism for gathering statistical data on migration and international protection, a system for processing migration statistics, and a system for timely and adequate reporting on migration flows in BiH. The aim of this document is to provide the BiH Council of Ministers with an insight into key migration trends, and the Ministry of Security with the possibility of developing adequate policies and adopting relevant regulations. This document also provides international organisations active in the field of migration with a more comprehensive insight into migration trends in BiH.

The annually updated BiH Migration Profile fulfils a commitment from the **Visa Liberalisation Road Map** presented by the European Commission to BiH authorities in June 2008 with respect to “Migration management” - *“set up and start to apply a mechanism for the monitoring 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 collection and analysis of data on migration stocks and flows.”*

A comprehensive fulfilment of conditions from the Road Map, including the Migration Profile requirements, ultimately resulted in the **citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina** being granted a visa free regime on **15 December 2010**.

The first BiH Migration Profile was adopted at the BiH Council of Ministers session held on 24 September 2009, and its development was preceded by the “Analysis of Measures necessary to set up a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and defining a migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina” that included the legal, institutional and organisational framework for gathering migration statistics in BiH, as well as an overview of European and international standards and practices in the area of migration statistics. For the purpose of setting up and applying a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and an annually updated BiH Migration Profile, instruments for gathering and exchanging statistics were formalised by a BiH Council of Ministers Decision obliging relevant institutions and agencies to submit data through 34 predefined tables in line

with their competences and with the parameters necessary to define the Migration Profile and monitor migration flows in BiH. This Decision defined the type and structure of statistical data on migration and international protection and the obligations of BiH institutions to gather statistics on migration and international protection from within their competences, as well as to submit such data to the Ministry of Security by 31 January for the preceding year. The institutions that submitted statistical data in line with the Decision for the purpose of defining the BiH Migration profile for the year 2011 are: the 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 Citizenship and Travel Documents, Labour and Employment Agency of BiH, Ministry of Security - Sector for Immigration, Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector, Ministry of Security - Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and Ministry of Security - BiH Border Police.

The data submitted by institutions and agencies underwent quantitative and qualitative analysis. Annual reports from individual institutions and agencies were used as additional sources of qualitative information needed for the purpose of interpreting migration statistics and trends. Quantitative and qualitative data processing was performed for the major migration flows in the past 10-year period, i.e. from 2002 to 2011, and comparative indicators were defined for all migration flows for the period of 2010 and 2011. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2011 was compiled based on the processed and analysed available data.

*The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2011 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossings, temporary and permanent residence of foreign nationals, illegal migration and measures undertaken against foreign nationals, return of irregular migrants, international protection (asylum), work permits issued to foreign nationals, granting of BiH citizenship, emigration from BiH, BiH immigration policy, legal and institutional framework.*

Observed migration flow trends:

## **1. Visas**

### **1.1. Visas issued by Diplomatic and Consular Missions of BiH**

In 2011, Diplomatic-Consular Missions of BiH issued 11,126 visas, which is a 15.62% increase compared to 2010, while the annual overview since 2002 shows a constant decrease in the number of issued visas except for the past two years that have marked an increase in comparison to the previous year.

### **1.2. Visas issued at the border**

In 2011, 248 visas were issued at the BiH border, which is less than in 2010 by 24.16%, and the annual overview since 2002 shows that since 2004, there has been a constant decrease in the number of visas issued at the BiH border.

## **2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings**

### **2.1. Refusal of Entry into BiH**

The number of refusals of entry into BiH by the BiH Border Police in 2011 was 3,830, which is an increase by 8.99% compared to 2010.



## **2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings**

The number of discovered illegal state border crossings in BiH in 2011 was 324 and is almost identical to the number from 2010 when 322 illegal crossings were discovered.

## **3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Foreign Nationals**

### **3.1. Temporary Residence**

Foreign nationals in BiH were granted 7,661 temporary residence permits in 2011, which is less than in 2010 by 5.78%. With the exception of last year, the annual overview since 2002 shows a constant trend of increase in the number of granted permits for temporary residence in BiH.

### **3.2. Permanent Residence**

Foreign nationals in BiH were issued 308 permanent residence permits in 2011, which is less than in 2010 by 2.22%. The annual overview since 2002 shows that the maximum number of permanent residence permits was issued in 2003 and amounted to 439.

## **4. Illegal Migration and Measures Undertaken against Foreign Nationals**

### **4.1. Revocation of Residence Permit**

The number of revoked non-visa and temporary residence permits in 2011 amounted to 364, which is less than in 2010 by 8.31%. As for the revocation of permanent residence permits in 2001, a significant increase of 80.19% was noted with 191 revocations in 2011 compared to 106 in 2010.

### **4.2. Expulsion Orders**

The number of expulsion orders issued in 2011 was 309, which is less than in 2010 by 24.63%. Also, in 2011, 104 decisions to revoke non-visa and temporary residence permits were issued with the additional measure of deportation.

### **4.3. Placing Foreign Nationals under Supervision**

A total of 218 foreign nationals were placed under supervision in 2011, which is less than in 2010 by 30.13% when the number of foreign nationals placed under supervision was 312.

### **4.4. Forcible Removal of Foreign Nationals from BiH**

During 2011, 8 foreign nationals were forcibly removed from BiH, which is less than in 2010 by 57.89%.

## **5. Return of Irregular Migrants**

### **5.1. Voluntary Return of BiH Nationals to BiH with IOM Assistance**

With the assistance of IOM, 71 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily returned to BiH in 2011, and in total, voluntary returns from 2002 to 2011 were achieved for 2,924 BiH nationals.

## **5.2. Voluntary Return of Foreign Nationals from BiH to Countries of Origin with IOM Assistance**

With the assistance of IOM, 173 foreign nationals voluntarily returned from BiH to their countries of origin in 2011, and in total, voluntary returns from 2002 to 2011 were achieved for 1,869 foreign nationals in BiH.

## **5.3. Admission Based on Readmission Agreements**

Based on the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, 88 third country nationals were admitted to BiH in 2011, which is less than in 2010 by 26.05%.

## **6. International Protection (Asylum)**

In 2011, 46 persons sought international protection (asylum) in BiH, and in the period from 2002 to 2011, a total of 2,687 persons sought international protection (asylum) in BiH.

## **7. Work Permits Issued to Foreign Nationals**

In 2011, 2,607 work permits were issued to foreign nationals, which is an increase of 12.13% compared to 2010.

## **8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship**

In 2011, 718 persons were granted BiH citizenship, which is a decrease of 13.18% compared to 2010, with nationals of Serbia and Croatia being the most numerous among those to be granted BiH citizenship.

## **9. Emigration from BiH**

According to the data of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MHRR), there are at least 1,200,000 emigrants with Bosnian and Herzegovinian citizenship residing abroad.

# I INTRODUCTION

The compiling of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile (hereinafter: BiH Migration Profile) is defined in the Road Map for Visa Liberalisation under the heading of “Migration management” as one of the preconditions for abolishing the visa regime for citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This obligation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was formulated as follows:

*“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 COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA ON MIGRATION STOCKS AND FLOWS.”*

The main purpose of the Migration Profile is to gather relevant statistical data and information necessary to enable a state to develop and apply a migration policy.

The first BiH Migration Profile was adopted at the BiH Council of Ministers session held on 24 September 2009, and its development was preceded by the “Analysis of measures necessary to set up a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and defining a migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina” that included the legal, institutional and organisational framework for gathering migration statistics in BiH, as well as an overview of European and international standards and practices in the area of migration statistics.

For the purpose of setting up and applying a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and an annually updated BiH Migration Profile, instruments for gathering and exchanging statistics were formalised by a BiH Council of Ministers Decision obliging relevant institutions and agencies to submit data through 34 predefined tables in line with their competences and with the parameters necessary to define the Migration Profile and monitor migration flows in BiH.

At the suggestion of the Ministry of Security, on 24 September 2009, the BiH Council of Ministers passed a Decision on the obligation of submitting statistical data on migration and international protection to the Ministry of Security (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 83/09). This Decision defined the type and structure of statistical data on migration and international protection and the obligations of BiH institutions to gather statistics on migration and international protection from within their competences, as well as to submit such data to the Ministry of Security by 31 January for the preceding year. The Sector for Immigration gathers, processes and analyses the submitted data on migration and international protection in order to monitor migration flows and perform regular annual updates of the BiH Migration Profile, including data on regular and irregular migration.

The Analysis, Strategic Planning, Surveillance and Training Unit of the Sector for Immigration at the Ministry of Security is tasked with producing the Migration Profile, compiling migration statistics, processing data and developing reports for various purposes. It should be noted that the Unit requires further development in terms of its capacities for monitoring migration flows and producing specialist analyses and reports in the field of immigration, as well as in defining migration policy in line with relevant standards and the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## 1. Sources and Methodology for Data Gathering, Classification and Processing

The sources and methodology for data gathering issue from the Decision on the obligation of submitting statistical data on migration and international protection to the Ministry of Security (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 83/09).

The following institutions, organisations and agencies were designated as sources of data: Ministry of Foreign Affairs - data on visas issued by BiH DCMs; BiH Border Police, data on refusals of entry into BiH issued to foreign nationals, illegal border crossings and visas issued at the border; Service for Foreigners’ Affairs - data on residence of foreign nationals in BiH, measures undertaken against foreign nationals in BiH and readmission of foreign nationals and stateless persons; Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector - international protection data; Ministry of Security - Sector for Immigration - data on readmission of BiH nationals and IOM-assisted voluntary returns; Ministry of Civil Affairs - data on granted BiH citizenships; Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees, Diaspora Sector - data on the emigration of BiH nationals and the diaspora; and the Labour and Employment Agency of BiH - data on work permits for foreign nationals in BiH.

For the purposes of data gathering, the Decision defined 34 tables intended for the above institutions and organisations responsible for implementing the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in BiH. The tables include data on citizenship and country of birth, sex and age structure, as well as other parameters relevant to the procedures and decisions related to the movement and stay of aliens and asylum in BiH in 2011. Also, in order to set up a comprehensive mechanism for monitoring migration flows and defining the BiH Migration Profile, the same methodology was used to create tables on granted BiH citizenships, on the emigration of BiH nationals, voluntary return and work permits

issued to foreign nationals in BiH. The tables were designed in line with European and international standards, and especially in line with *Regulation No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection* obliging member states to provide harmonised reporting on migration flows and international protection in line with UN and IOM models of migration profiles.

In line with the above Regulation, the tables were submitted to competent bodies in the area of migration and international protection in BiH with classification according to: citizenship, country of birth, sex and age group.

The tables filled out and submitted by the relevant institutions, organisations and agencies were used for quantitative and qualitative analysis of the submitted data. Annual reports from individual institutions and organisations were used as additional sources of qualitative information needed for the purpose of interpreting migration statistics and trends. Quantitative and qualitative data processing was performed for the major migration flows in the past 10-year period, i.e. from 2002 to 2011, and comparative indicators were defined for all migration flows for the period of 2010 and 2011. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2011 was compiled based on the processed and analysed available data.

The data on the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the total length of the state border and the total number of border crossing points was taken from the Integrated Border Management Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (June 2011).

## 2. Data Availability and Quality

An analysis of submitted data led to a number of conclusions regarding data availability and quality. The majority of institutions, organisations and agencies managed to deliver the basic data by the assigned deadline.

The analysis showed that the majority of competent bodies keep operative and detailed records on foreign nationals and procedures related to foreign nationals in BiH, but that these records are not fully compliant with the statistical monitoring of migration flows and the state of migration and international protection, or with statistical reporting as defined by European standards. For these reasons, the competent bodies were not able to obtain data from their records for the tables they received in a simple and timely fashion, but were mostly obliged to calculate data to be entered into the tables they received using procedures that are not sufficiently automatic. The majority of competent bodies were able to submit disaggregated data for country of origin (or birth), age and sex, but not in all cases.

The data from the BiH Border Police, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the Asylum Sector, and the Labour and Employment Agency of BiH submitted to the Sector for Immigration comply with the Decision on the obligation of submitting statistical data on migration and international protection to the Ministry of Security ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 83/09).

The Ministry of Civil Affairs submitted data on the granting of citizenship gathered in line with the above Decision from entity institutions, the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance of Republika Srpska.

In the absence of a mechanism for gathering data on the BiH diaspora, this type of data could not be disaggregated by age and sex. Data gathered by diplomatic-consular missions of BiH and by BiH diaspora organisations and associations in foreign countries are only estimates given that these bodies do not keep records of BiH nationals living abroad. In terms of the chapter on the “BiH Diaspora”, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH bases its analysis of emigration partially on these estimates, but also on official data on BiH nationals from competent institutions of host countries.

Notwithstanding certain shortcomings in terms of the completeness of the submitted data, the quality of the submitted data is satisfactory. The data submitted through the predefined tables and the data from annual reports on the work of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the BiH Border Police, as well as the analysis of the Diaspora Sector at the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH facilitated an adequate analysis of migration flows for the compiling of the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2011.

### 3. Level of Compliance with EU Regulation 862/2007

*Regulation No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection* served as a framework for defining the European standard when it comes to gathering statistical data on migration and international protection. This regulation designated 2008 as the first reference year for data gathering and obliged EU member states to submit data under the Regulation to Eurostat. The Regulation provides the basic definitions and procedures related to migration and international protection. However, for the first reference year, the Regulation foresees the possibility of submitting data as per definitions foreseen in member state legislations provided Eurostat is informed of any differences compared to the definitions in the Regulation.

Given that the “*Analysis of measures necessary to set up a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and defining the migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina*” analyses Regulation 862/2007 in detail, concrete recommendations are provided for harmonising the Bosnian-Herzegovinian legal framework with this Regulation, which was subsequently done through the Rulebook on the Central Database on Foreign Nationals. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the BiH legal framework for keeping migration statistics is in line with the principles of Regulation 862/2007.

### 4. Consultations

The Draft BiH Migration Profile was sent to all institutions, organisations and agencies that participated in its development by submitting relevant data in order to collect their opinions, remarks and suggestions. After receiving these opinions, remarks and suggestions, the Draft BiH Migration Profile for the year 2011 was reviewed and submitted to the Ministry of Security for approval before being forwarded to the Council of Ministers of BiH for adoption.

## II BiH MIGRATION PROFILE

### 1. Visas

A visa is a permit to cross the state border that enables entry into the country and stay during the period specified by the visa or transit across the territory of BiH if the holder fulfils the relevant conditions. As a general rule, the foreign national is obliged to procure a visa prior to arriving at a BiH border crossing point, unless he is a citizen of a country whose citizens do not require a visa for entry into BiH. Visas are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through Diplomatic and Consular Missions of BiH (hereinafter: BiH DCMs). In exceptional cases stipulated in the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum (hereinafter: Law), a visa may be issued at the border by the BiH Border Police.

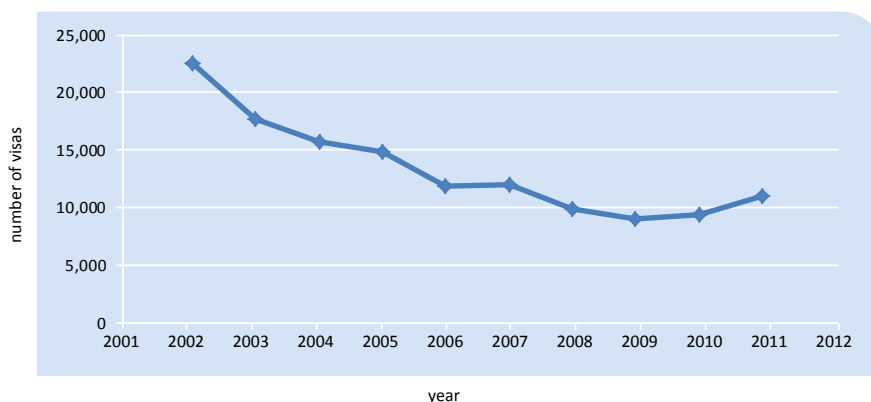
#### 1.1. Visas Issued by BiH DCMs

Based on the information submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, below is a table and graphic overview of the number of visas issued per year with a brief analysis of observed trends.

**Table 1. Total number of visas issued from 2002 to 2011**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Visas	21,978	17,411	15,638	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126

## Graphic overview of visas issued from 2002 to 2011



Analysing the data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in the presented period, there is an evident steady decreasing trend with a pronounced drop in the period from 2002 to 2003 due to the introduction of visa stickers in 2002. A significant drop is also evident in the period from 2005 to 2006 due to the following countries becoming EU member states: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia (1 May 2004), and the citizens of these countries, with the exception of Slovenia<sup>1</sup> no longer being required to procure a visa for entry into BiH as per the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers<sup>2</sup>, that came into force on 21 July 2005. A considerable drop in the number of visas issued during 2008 when compared to 2007 was caused by Romania and Bulgaria entering the European Union (1 January 2007) and their citizens no longer being required to procure visas for entry into BiH as per the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers<sup>3</sup> that came into force on 28 June 2007. The steady decrease in the number of visas issued by DCMs continued in 2009 as a result of the Council of Ministers Decision on visas<sup>4</sup> that came into force on 24 December 2008. As for 2011, a significant increase in the number of issued visas (15.62%) was recorded when compared to 2010.

In order to define the current issues related to visas, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued in 2010 and 2011 for countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, along with a brief analysis of observed parameters.

<sup>1</sup> Slovenian citizens did not require a visa for entry into BiH.

<sup>2</sup> Decision on amendments to the Decision on defining countries whose nationals are exempt from the visa regime upon entry, exit or transit through the territory of BiH ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 57/05).

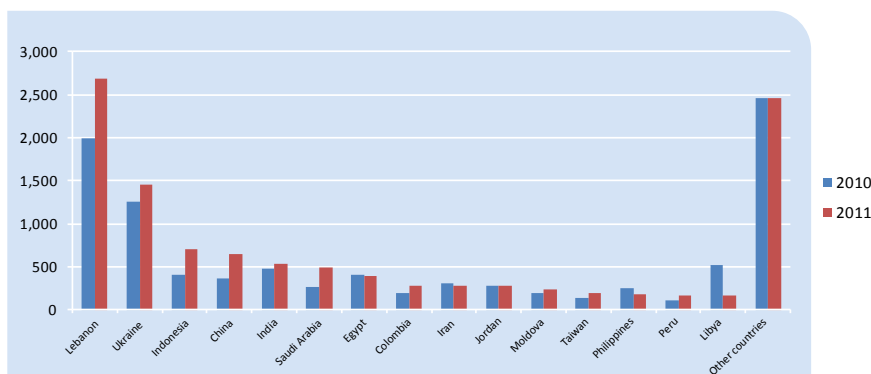
<sup>3</sup> Decision on amendments to the Decision on defining countries whose nationals are exempt from the visa regime upon entry, exit or transit through the territory of BiH ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 8/08).

<sup>4</sup> Decision on visas ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 100/08).



**Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2010	2011	%	No.	Country	2010	2011	%
1	Lebanon	1,996	2,684	34.47%	9	Iran	310	274	-11.61%
2	Ukraine	1,252	1,456	16.29%	10	Jordan	280	272	-2.86%
3	Indonesia	412	699	69.66%	11	Moldova	199	238	19.60%
4	China	359	651	81.34%	12	Taiwan	138	192	39.13%
5	India	482	537	11.41%	13	Philippines	243	179	-26.34%
6	Saudi Arabia	266	486	82.71%	14	Peru	108	164	51.85%
7	Egypt	412	391	-5.10%	15	Libya	512	163	-68.16%
8	Colombia	192	281	46.35%	16	Other countries	2,462	2,459	-0.12%
					<b>Total</b>		<b>9,623</b>	<b>11,126</b>	<b>15.62%</b>

**Graphic overview of visas issued in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**

Analysing the data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in 2011 when compared to 2010, disaggregated by countries of origin whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, shows a significant decrease in the number of visas issued to nationals of Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco due to last year's events in the north of Africa. A significant increase in the number of visas issued in 2011 when compared to 2010 was observed for nationals of Lebanon, Colombia and Peru due to the increased interest of citizens from those countries in religious tourism and visits to Medjugorje. Also significant was the increased number of visas issued to citizens of Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and China due to intensified activities on organising business conferences both in those countries and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to data submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the number of unresolved applications transferred from 2010 into 2011 amounted to 35, while the number of applications received in 2011 was 11,442. In the past year, 11,126 or 96.94% of the applications were approved, while 54 applications or 0.47% were rejected, and 297 applications or 2.59% were carried over into the next year. The majority of rejected applications concerned citizens of Egypt, China, Indonesia, India and Lebanon, a total of 31 applications or 57.41%.

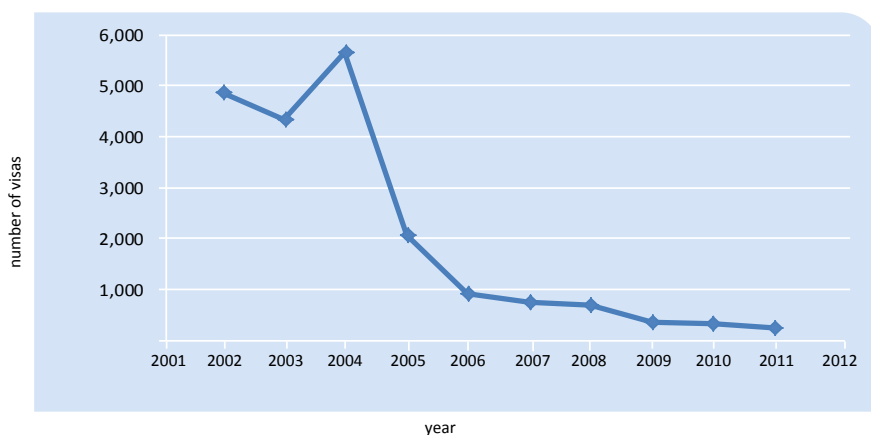
## 1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

In exceptional cases, the BiH Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum allows the BiH Border Police to issue visas at the border under certain conditions (Article 36). This possibility had been foreseen by previous legislation, except that there was an F-type visa in the categorisation (a visa issued at the border). The new Law adopted in May 2008 abolished this type of visa and stipulated that the BiH Border Police must adhere to the new categorisation when issuing visas at the border and can only issue A Visas (airport transit visa), B Visas (transit visa) and C Visas (single-entry visa for short-term stay up to 15 days).

**Table 3. Total number of visas issued at the BiH border from 2002 to 2011**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Visas	4,853	4,327	5,641	2,049	927	735	684	345	327	248

**Graphic overview of visas issued at the BiH border from 2002 to 2011**



Analysing the data on the number of visas issued at the border in the presented period, up to 2004, there is a pronounced decreasing trend and we can conclude that the set aim of reducing the number of visas issued at the border was being realised, as per one of the EU requirements. The achieved indicators resulted from the development of the DCM network, the development of the legal framework stipulating that visas were only to be issued at the border in exceptional cases defined by the Law, and the consistent application of the Law by the BiH Border Police.

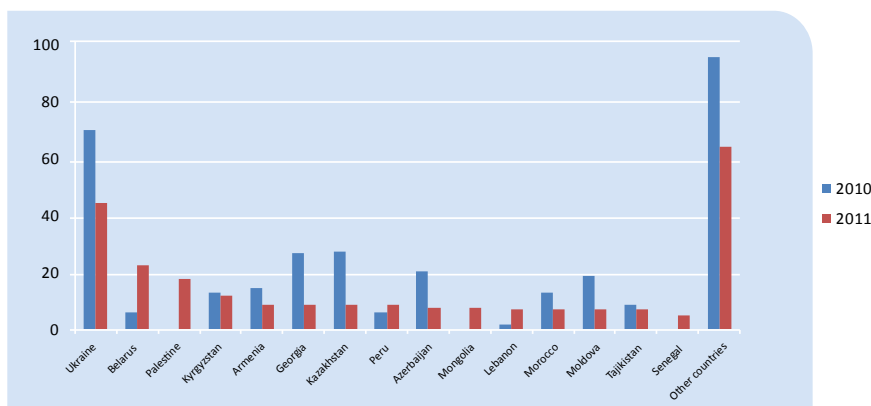
In order to define the current situation of visas issued at the border, we present the comparative indicators of the number of visas issued during 2010 and 2011 for countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, followed by

a brief analysis of observed parameters and in view of the changes made to legislation in order to provide a more comprehensive interpretation of the data.

**Table 4. Total number of visas issued at the border in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2010	2011	%
1	Ukraine	71	45	-36.62%
2	Belarus	6	23	283.33%
3	Palestine	-	18	-
4	Kyrgyzstan	13	12	-7.69%
5	Armenia	15	9	-40.00%
6	Georgia	27	9	-66.67%
7	Kazakhstan	28	9	-67.86%
8	Peru	6	9	50.00%
9	Azerbaijan	21	8	-61.90%
10	Mongolia	-	8	-
11	Lebanon	2	7	250.00%
12	Morocco	13	7	-46.15%
13	Moldova	19	7	-63.16%
14	Tajikistan	9	7	-22.22%
15	Senegal	-	5	-
16	Other countries	97	65	-32.99%
<b>Total</b>		<b>327</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>-24.16%</b>

**Graphic overview of visas issued in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**



In 2010, there was a slight decrease in the number of visas issued at the border (5.22%). The number of visas issued in 2010 was 327 and they were all C Visas, while in 2011, there was a more significant decrease in the amount of 24.16%. The total number of visas issued at the border during last year was 248, of which one was a B Visa and 247 were C Visas. Given the general requirement and principle of reducing the number of visas issued at border crossing points in BiH, we can report a constant decrease in the number of visas issued at the border since 2004. According to the Annual Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2011<sup>5</sup> the highest number of visas issued at the border was issued at the Sarajevo Airport (197 or 79.43%), noting that persons issued these visas did not appear in admission as per a readmission agreement.

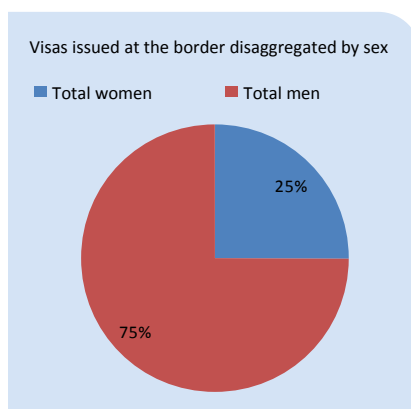
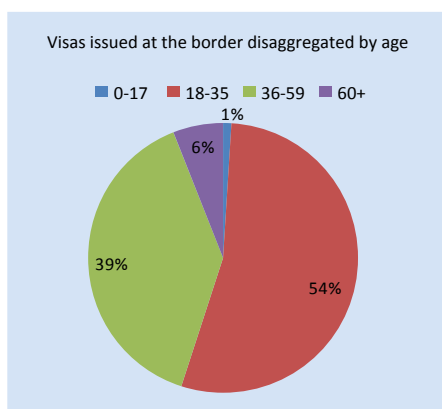
5 BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2011" Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 14

In terms of the most frequent countries of origin of foreign nationals being issued visas at the BiH border, data for 2011 show that the greatest number of visas was issued to foreign nationals from Ukraine, Belarus, Palestine and Kyrgyzstan. As for the gender structure, statistical data for 2011 correspond to those for 2010 and show that more visas were issued to men (76%) than to women (24%), and that for both sexes these were mostly persons within the 18 to 59 age group, except that for last year, the most numerous population was from the 36 to 59 age group as can be seen in the graphs below.

**Table 5. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and sex disaggregated by nationality for 2010**

	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Georgia	Ghana	Azerbaijan	Other countries (out of a total 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
<b>Total women</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>82</b>
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
<b>Total men</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Total by nationality</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>327</b>

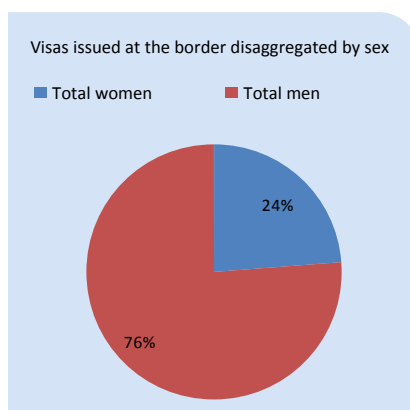
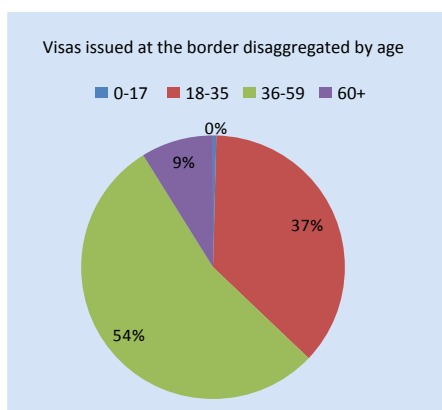
**Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2010 disaggregated by age and sex**



**Table 6. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and sex disaggregated by nationality for 2011**

	Ukraine	Belarus	Palestine	Kyrgyzstan	Armenia	Other countries (out of a total of 44)	Total
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	5	2	0	1	2	12	22
36-59	2	3	0	7	0	21	33
60+	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
<b>Total women</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>59</b>
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
18-35	12	10	4	3	2	38	69
36-59	24	7	11	1	4	54	101
60+	2	0	3	0	1	12	18
<b>Total men</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Total by nationality</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>248</b>

**Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2011 disaggregated by age and sex**



## 2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

Refusal of entry is a measure implemented in line with the Law by the BiH Border Police only towards foreign nationals and stateless persons attempting to legally cross the BiH state border and enter BiH, but who do not fulfil the conditions for entry stipulated by the Law. In such cases, the BiH Border Police refuses entry to such persons, and in line with the provisions of the Law issues a decision on refusal of entry. The foreign national or stateless person may appeal this decision with the Ministry of Security, but filing an appeal does not enable entry into BiH.

Illegal border crossings entail persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH state border into or out of BiH. Such persons may be nationals of BiH, foreign nationals or stateless persons.

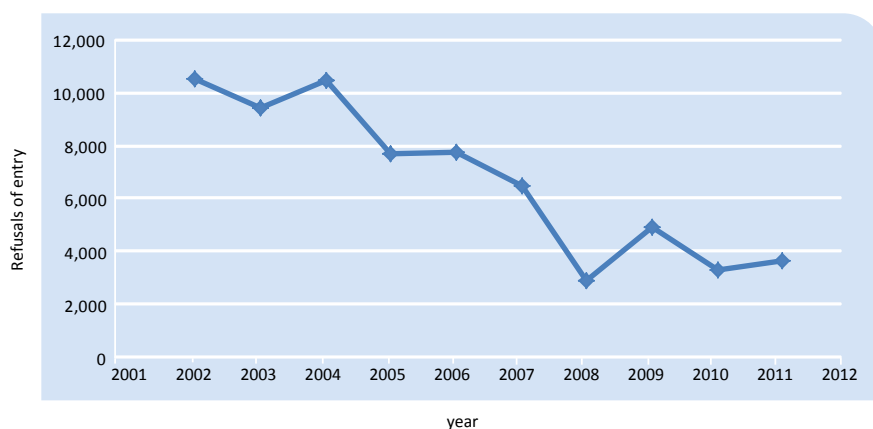
### 2.1. Refusal of Entry into BiH

A foreign national who does not fulfil the general requirements for entry into BiH as per Article 19 of the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum of BiH, and does not come under an international agreement or decision on entry under special conditions, may be refused entry into BiH.

**Table 7. Total number of refusals of entry at the BiH border from 2002 to 2011**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Refusals of entry	10,527	9,450	10,469	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830

**Graphic overview of refusals of entry into BiH from 2002 to 2011**



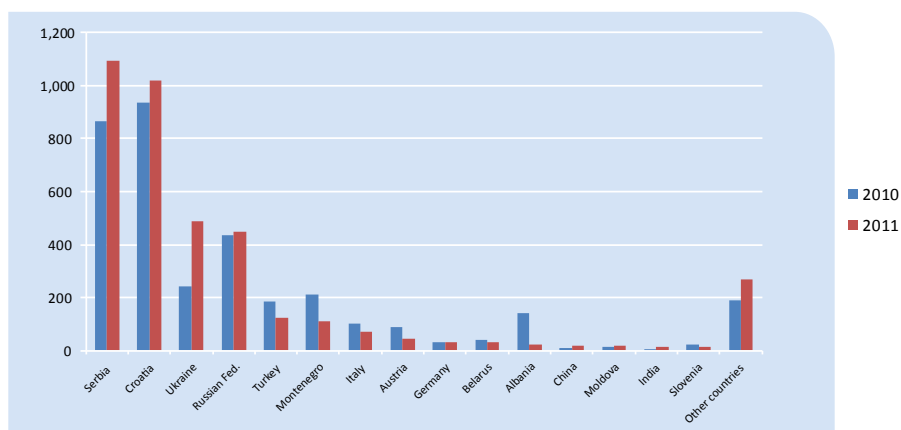
Analysing the data on the number of refusals of entry at the border in the presented period, it is evident that since 2004, when a significant increase was recorded, there has been a constant decrease of these parameters. The marked increase in 2004, as well as the decrease in 2005 resulted, among other things, from the fact that on 1 May 2004, the European Union was enlarged to include 10 new countries, but visas for nine of these countries whose nationals required visas for entry into BiH were abolished only in 2005 (21 July 2005). During 2008, the number of refusals of entry into BiH was more than halved in comparison to 2007. 2011 marked an increase in the number of refusals of entry by 8.99%, which amounted to 3,830 refusals of entry.

In order to define the current situation in this area, we present comparative indicators on the number of refusals of entry in 2010 and 2011 for 15 countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of decisions on refusal of entry into BiH, along with a brief analysis of observed parameters.

**Table 8. Total number of refusals of entry at the border in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2010	2011	%
1	Serbia	864	1,094	26.62%
2	Croatia	935	1,019	8.98%
3	Ukraine	242	487	101.24%
4	Russian Federation	434	449	3.46%
5	Turkey	184	126	-31.52%
6	Montenegro	213	111	-47.89%
7	Italy	101	71	-29.70%
8	Austria	87	45	-48.28%
9	Germany	34	33	-2.94%
10	Belarus	41	32	-21.95%
11	Albania	143	23	-83.92%
12	China	9	21	133.33%
13	Moldova	15	20	33.33%
14	India	2	15	650.00%
15	Slovenia	23	14	-39.13%
16	Other countries	188	270	43.62%
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>8.99%</b>

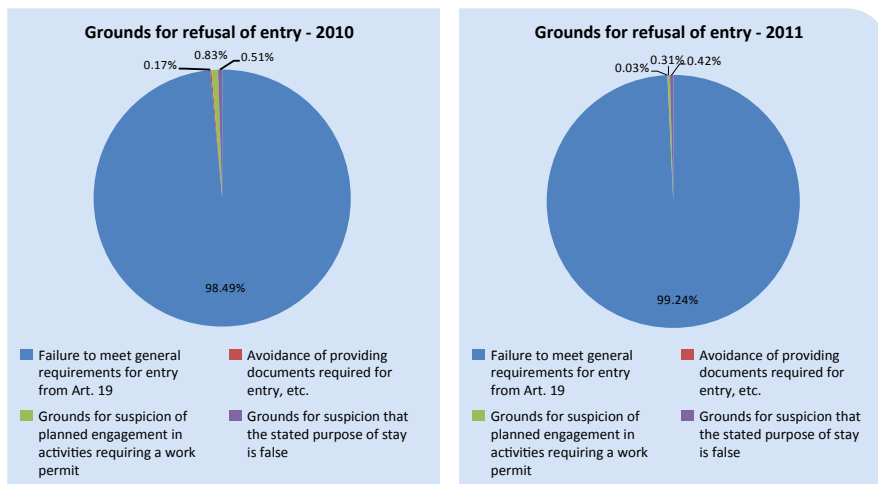
**Graphic overview of refusals of entry at the BiH border in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**



The greatest number of refusals of entry into BiH pertains to neighbouring countries: Serbia, including persons originating from Kosovo (1,094), Croatia (1,019), and Montenegro (111), which amounts to 58.07% of the total number of refusals of entry into BiH. Of the presented number of refusals of entry into BiH for citizens of Serbia, holders of UNMIK travel documents account for 150 in 2010 and 200 in 2011. It should be noted that in 2011, there was a significant drop in the number of refusals of entry for nationals of Albania (83.92% due to the abolishing of the visa regime), Macedonia (57.14%), Austria (48.28%), Montenegro (47.89%), Slovenia (39.13%), Turkey (31.52%), and Italy (29.70%). In the same period, there was a significant increase in the number of refusals of entry for nationals of the Ukraine (101.24%) and Serbia (including UNMIK travel documents, 26.62%). During 2011, 3,830 foreign nationals were refused entry into BiH, 3,680 at the BiH land border and 150 at international airports. The reasons for refusals of entry into BiH to foreign nationals were: lack of valid travel document (44%); lack of visa for entry, stay, transit through the territory of BiH or approval of stay as per the Law (26%); minors unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or lacking signed and certified authorisation documents (14%); lack of sufficient means of support, including health insurance (5%); inability to prove or give information about the purpose of intended stay (4%); deliberate provision of inaccurate information about the right of entry into BiH (6%); and other reasons (1%).<sup>6</sup>

According to the information of the BiH Border Police, “the majority of refusals of entry at the state border at international airports stem from deliberate provision of inaccurate data about the right to entry into BiH, while at other border crossing points, the most frequent reason is the lack of valid travel documents and the lack of a visa.”<sup>7</sup>

#### Graphic overview of refusals of entry by reasons for refusal of entry for 2010 and 2011

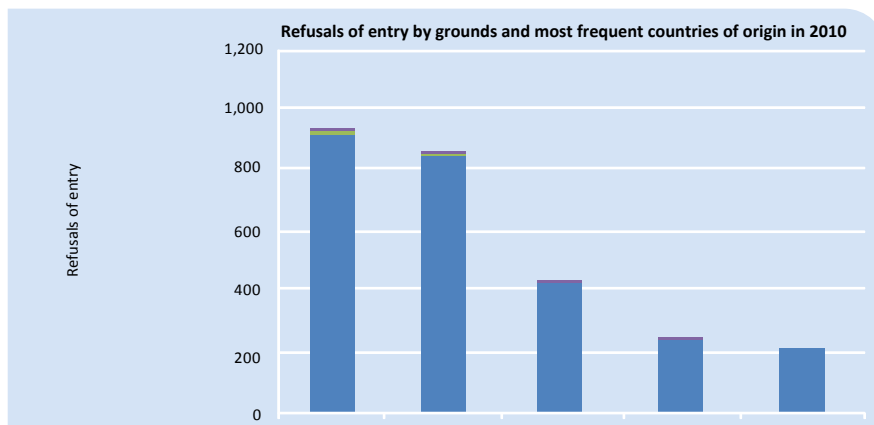


6 BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2011" Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 6

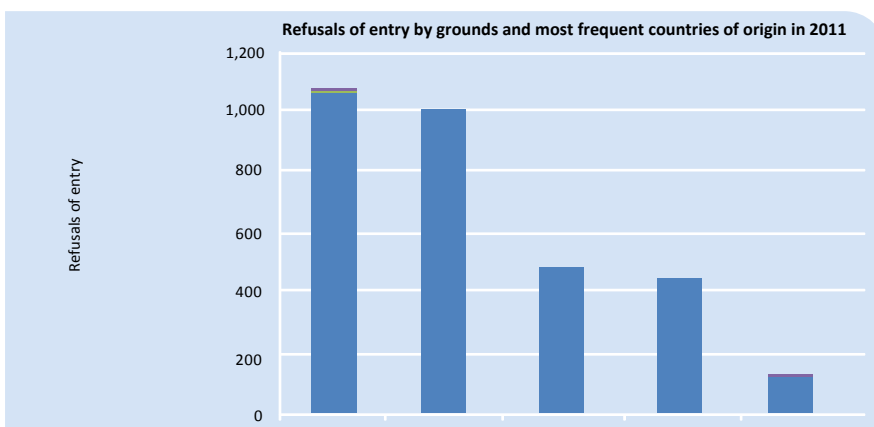
7 BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2011" Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 7



## Graphic overview of the number of refusals of entry by reason and most frequent nationalities for 2010 and 2011



	Croatia	Serbia	Russian Fed.	Ukraine	Montenegro
Grounds for suspicion that the stated purpose of stay is false	3	4	1	1	0
Grounds for suspicion of planned engagement in activities requiring a work permit	10	7	0	0	0
Avoidance of border control	1	4	1	0	0
Failure to meet entry requirements	921	849	432	241	213



	Serbia	Croatia	Ukraine	Russian Fed.	Turkey
Grounds for suspicion that the stated purpose of stay is false	8	0	0	0	0
Grounds for suspicion of planned engagement in activities requiring a work permit	8	0	0	0	0
Avoidance of border control	1	0	0	0	0
Failure to meet entry requirements	1,077	1,019	487	449	118

## 2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings

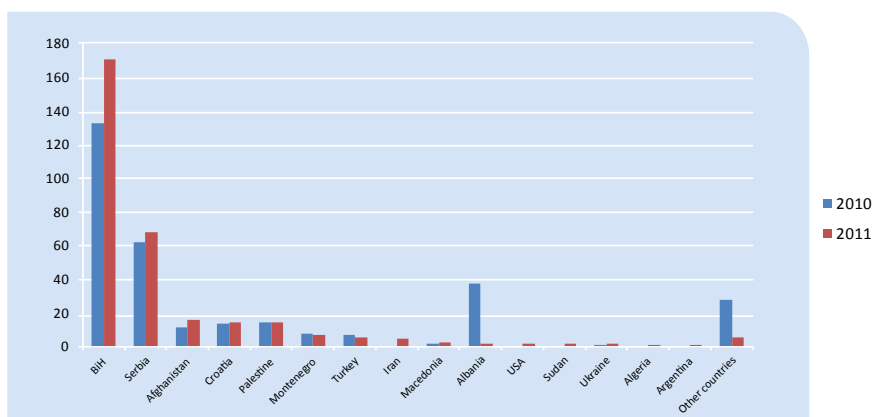
Illegal border crossings entail persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH state border into or out of BiH at a border crossing point or elsewhere along the border. Such persons may be nationals of BiH, foreign nationals or stateless persons.

During 2010, a total of 322 persons were discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH border. During 2011, an almost identical number of attempted illegal border crossings was recorded and amounted to 324 persons.

**Table 9. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by nationality**

No.	Country	2010	2011	%
1	BiH	134	172	28.36%
2	Serbia	63	69	9.52%
3	Afghanistan	12	16	33.33%
4	Croatia	14	15	7.14%
5	Palestine	15	15	0.00%
6	Montenegro	8	7	-12.50%
7	Turkey	7	6	-14.29%
8	Iran	-	5	-
9	Macedonia	2	3	50.00%
10	Albania	38	2	-94.74%
11	USA	-	2	-
12	Sudan	-	2	-
13	Ukraine	1	2	100.00%
14	Algeria	-	1	-
15	Argentina	-	1	-
16	Other countries	28	6	-78.57%
<b>Total</b>		<b>322</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>0.62%</b>

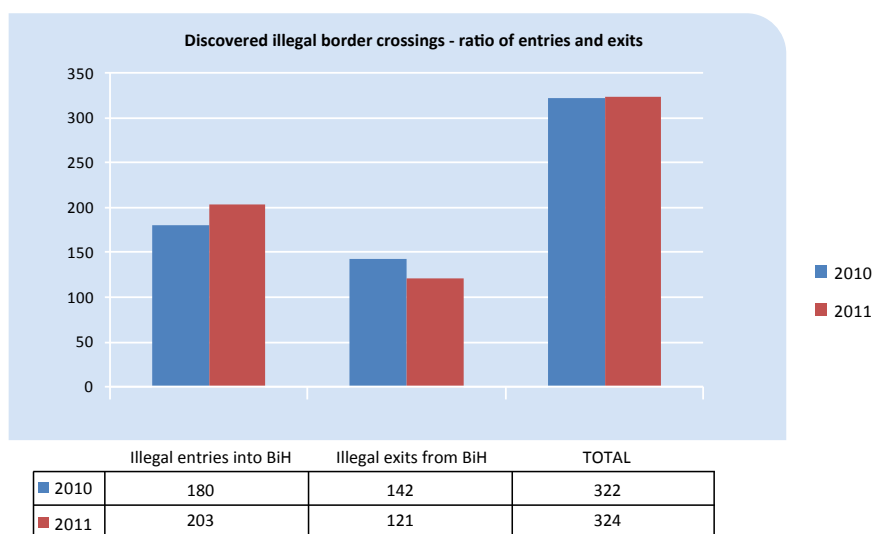
**Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**



According to available data, most discovered illegal border crossings pertain to nationals of BiH. As for foreign nationals, the greatest number of them comes from neighbouring countries, followed by Afghanistan and Palestine. Out of the presented number of discovered illegal crossings of the state border by nationals of Serbia, holders of UNMIK

travel documents account for 15 in 2010 and 18 in 2011. Analysing the available data, it has been noted that 53.09% of the total discovered illegal crossings in 2011 pertains to nationals of BiH and this percentage is an increase compared to 2010 when it amounted to 41.61%. Also, a significant drop in the number of discovered illegal crossings of the state border by Albanian nationals was observed (94.74%). According to the data from the Report on the Activities of the BiH Border Police, “in 2011 (total incoming and outgoing), at border crossing points, 70 persons (31 incoming + 39 outgoing) were registered as attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, and 254 persons (172 incoming + 82 outgoing) were registered away from a border crossing point (border area),”<sup>8</sup> while during 2010, “(total incoming and outgoing), at border crossing points, 93 persons (36 incoming + 57 outgoing) were registered as attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, and 229 persons (144 incoming + 85 outgoing) were registered away from a border crossing point (border area),”<sup>9</sup> The above data indicate a tendency of an increase in the number of illegal crossings of the state border away from border crossing points.

#### Graphic overview of illegal entries and exits within illegal state border crossings



In 2010, illegal exits accounted for 44% of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (322), while this percentage was 37.35% (324) in 2011.

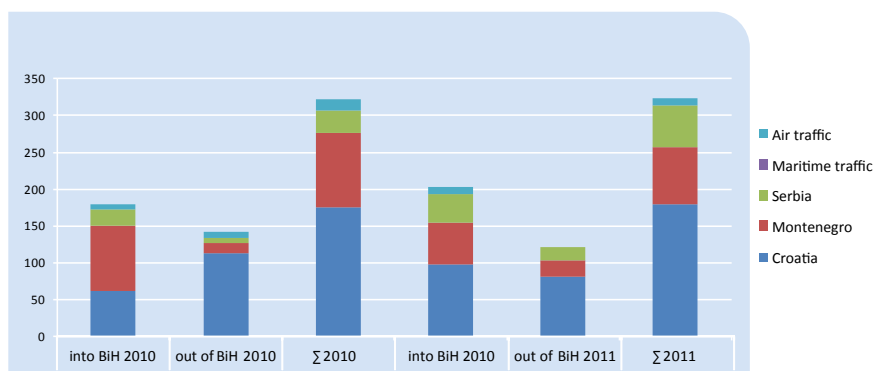
As for the land border, information from the BiH Border Police indicate that a greater number of illegal crossings (incoming and outgoing) is registered away from border crossing points. However, a certain number of illegal crossings were also discovered at international airports related to the use of another person's or falsified travel documents.

8 BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2011" Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 10.

9 BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2010" Sarajevo, January 2011, p. 8.

**Table 10. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by type of border**

COUNTRY	2010 into BiH	2010 out of BiH	2010 Σ	2011 into BiH	2011 out of BiH	2011 Σ	% into BiH	% out of BiH	%
Croatia	62	113	175	98	81	179	58.06	-28.32	2.86
Montenegro	88	14	102	56	22	78	-36.36	57.14	-23.53
Serbia	23	7	30	39	18	57	69.56	157.14	86.67
Maritime traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	7	8	15	10	0	10	42.86	-100.00	-33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>-14.79</b>	<b>0.62</b>

**Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by type of border**

Analysing the available data on the number of discovered illegal border crossings in BiH by type of border and neighbouring country, it is evident that in 2011, 314 persons were discovered trying to illegally cross the land border, an increase of 2.28% compared to 2010 when 307 illegal crossings were discovered along the same border. A decrease in the number of illegal crossings at international airports was recorded so that in 2011, 10 persons were discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the border at an airport, while in 2010, that number was 15 persons.

Characteristic for the analysis is the state border with the Republic of Croatia where 55.25% of all illegal state border crossings discovered last year occurred. According to the data of the BiH Border Police, the greatest number of illegal exits from the country was recorded on the border with the Republic of Croatia and accounts for 66.94% of all persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border out of the country. This indicates that illegal migrants mainly opt for exiting BiH along this portion of the border. The greatest number of discovered illegal entries into BiH was also recorded along this border and accounts for 48.28% of all persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross into BiH at the state border.

The presented indicators, as well as their comparative analysis, indicate the good results in this area in the past two years, and we can, therefore, conclude that this situation is the result of activities implemented by the BiH Border Police to counter illegal migration.

### 3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Foreign Nationals

Applications for residence permits are submitted to a BiH DCM or authorised organisational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in person or by legal proxy in case of disability, at the latest 15 days prior to the expiration of a long-term residence visa (D Visa), or for non-visa residence, or for renewals of residence permits in cases of extension of temporary residence on the same grounds or application for permanent residence. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs issues decisions to grant or extend residence for foreign nationals. Residence is granted by affixing a residence permit sticker into the foreign national's valid passport. The residence permit sticker affixed to a valid passport also serves as a permit to cross the BiH state border within the period for which residence was granted.

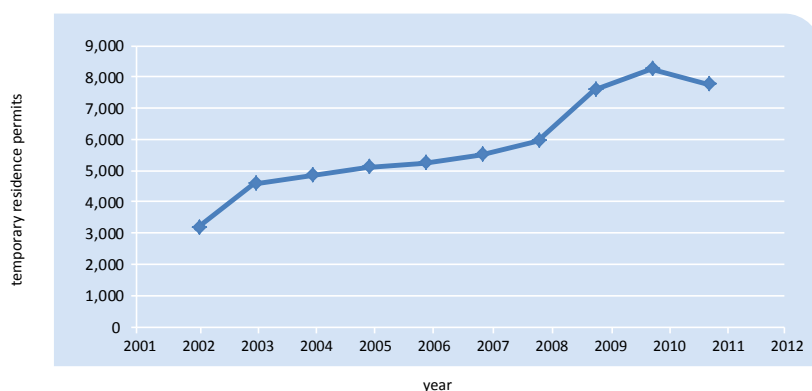
#### 3.1. Temporary Residence

Temporary residence is granted for a period of up to one year, provided that the validity of the foreign national's passport extends for at least three months past the granted term of temporary residence.

Pursuant to the Law that came into force in May 2008, temporary residence permits may be issued on the following grounds: marriage or common law marriage with a BiH national, family reunification, education, scientific research, artistic or sports activities or consultancy activities, employment of key staff within a physical or legal person, employment based on a work permit, for the purposes of private entrepreneurship, voluntary work, for the purposes of implementing a project of significance for BiH, for the purpose of religious activities, medical treatment, for humanitarian reasons, and on similar grounds or grounds stemming from an international agreement to which BiH is a party. In exceptional cases, temporary residence may be granted on the grounds of ownership of real property, provided there is an effective connection between the foreign national and BiH.

**Table 11. Total number of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2002 to 2011**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Temporary residence	3,305	4,646	4,897	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661

**Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2002 to 2011**

A pronounced increase in the number of issued temporary residence permits is evident for the period from 2002 to 2003. We believe this is due to the adoption of a new law that regulated the areas of immigration and asylum in a much more concrete and adequate manner when compared to the preceding law. Good quality legal regulations and the already established centralised institutional framework introduced order into the area of the movement and stay of foreign nationals in BiH. From 2003 to 2010, there is discernible continuous increase with uniform intensity, leading to the conclusion that within this period, the area of the movement and stay of foreign nationals has been put under the control of authorised bodies. If we compare 2011 to 2010, there is a mild decrease of 5.78% in the number of issued temporary residence permits.

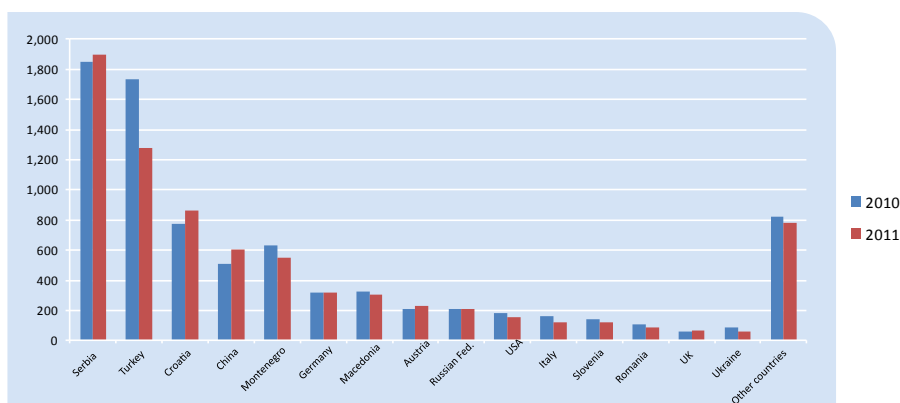
Up until 1 October 2006, matters pertaining to the status of foreign nationals were within the competences of Departments for Foreign nationals within cantonal ministries of internal affairs, the Republika Srpska Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Brcko District Police, respectively, and these authorities applied different approaches to resolving issues within this field. With the establishment of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs as an administrative organisation with operative independence within the BiH Ministry of Security, significant progress was made towards more efficient migration management in Bosnia and Herzegovina by way of a unique approach by all organisational units of the Service in treating issues foreseen by the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, and especially with the use of the operative capacities of the Service for Combating Illegal Migration.

In order to define the current situation in terms of issuing temporary residence permits, we present the indicators of the number of issued residence permits (initial approval or renewal of residence permit) during 2010 and 2011.

**Table 12. Number of issued temporary residence permits in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2010	2011	%
1	Serbia	1,849	1,896	2.54%
2	Turkey	1,735	1,281	-26.17%
3	Croatia	775	866	11.74%
4	China	511	607	18.79%
5	Montenegro	629	552	-12.24%
6	Germany	319	320	0.31%
7	Macedonia	326	308	-5.52%
8	Austria	211	228	8.06%

No.	Country	2010	2011	%
9	Russian Fed.	213	207	-2.82%
10	USA	180	155	-13.89%
11	Italy	162	120	-25.93%
12	Slovenia	141	119	-15.60%
13	Romania	107	91	-14.95%
14	UK	64	69	7.81%
15	Ukraine	89	62	-30.34%
16	Other countries	820	780	-4.88%
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,131</b>	<b>7,661</b>	<b>-5.78%</b>

**Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**

An analysis of aggregate parameters shows that in 2011, there was a decrease in the number of temporary residence permits by 5.78% when compared to 2010.

Of the total number of issued temporary residence permits in 2011, the majority were issued to nationals of Serbia (1,896), Turkey (1,281), Croatia (866), China (607), and Montenegro (552).

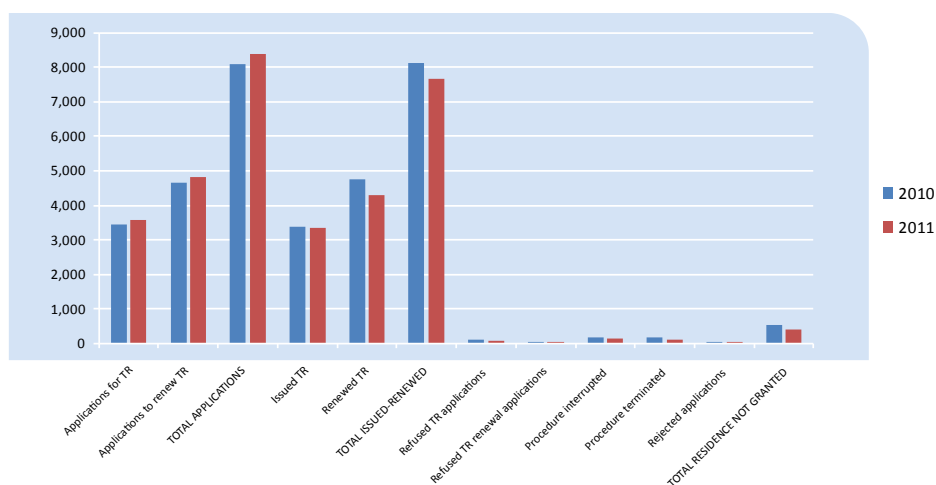
A comparative analysis of the presented data shows that in 2011, out of the total number of issued residence permits, the majority were temporary residence permits for nationals of Serbia and Turkey, and a percentage analysis of comparative parameters shows that there has been a decrease in the number of temporary residence permits issued to nationals of the Ukraine, Turkey, Italy, Slovenia, Romania, USA, and Montenegro, and an increase in temporary residence permits issued to nationals of China, Croatia, and Serbia.

There is continuity in terms of the six most frequent countries of origin whose nationals were granted initial or renewed temporary residence permits in BiH, and these countries are: Serbia, including Kosovo/UNSCR 1244, Turkey, Croatia, China, and Montenegro. This

five countries of origin account for about 68% of all persons issued temporary residence permits in BiH during 2010 and 2011.

In 2011, a total of 3,573 initial applications for temporary residence and 4,805 applications to renew temporary residence permits were submitted, which makes up a total of 8,378 applications and marks an increase of 3.64% compared to 2010 when a total of 8,084 applications were submitted (3,438 initial applications for temporary residence and 4,646 applications to renew temporary residence permits).

**Graphic overview of applications for and decisions on temporary residence permits in 2010 and 2011 (initial issue and renewal)**



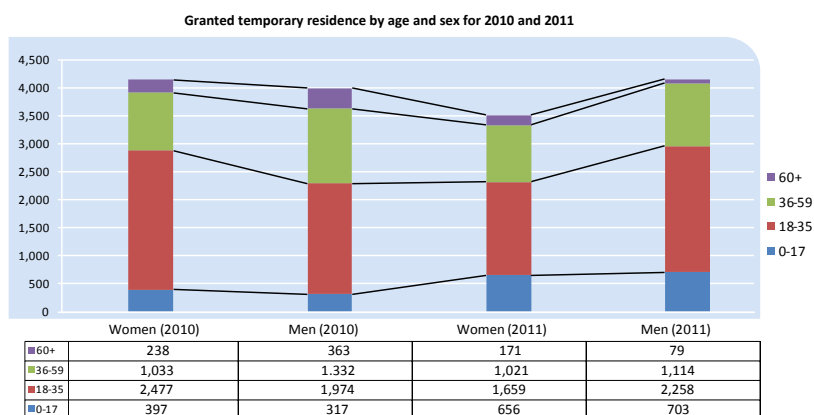
Deciding on applications for granting - renewing temporary residence in 2011, a total of 7,661 temporary residence permits were granted-renewed, of which 3,355 were initial permits and 4,306 were renewed temporary residence permits. This is a decrease of 5.78% compared to 2010 when a total of 8,131 temporary residence permits were granted-renewed, of which 3,383 were initial permits and 4,748 were renewed temporary residence permits.

According to these indicators, the rate of granting-renewing temporary residence permits compared to the number of submitted applications was 91.44% in 2011.

In order to define the profile of foreign nationals that submitted applications and were granted temporary residence permits in BiH in 2011, we present the sex and age structure that shows how there were more women than men only in the above 60 age group (171 women and 79 men), while there were more men than women in the 36 to 59 age group (1,114 men and 1,021 women), the 18 to 35 age group (2,258 men and 1,659 women), and in the 0 to 17 age group (703 men and 656 women). In terms of the total number of issued temporary residence permits, 4,154 or 54.22% were issued to men, and 3,507 or 48.78% were issued to women.



## Graphic overview of granted temporary residence by age and sex for 2010 and 2011



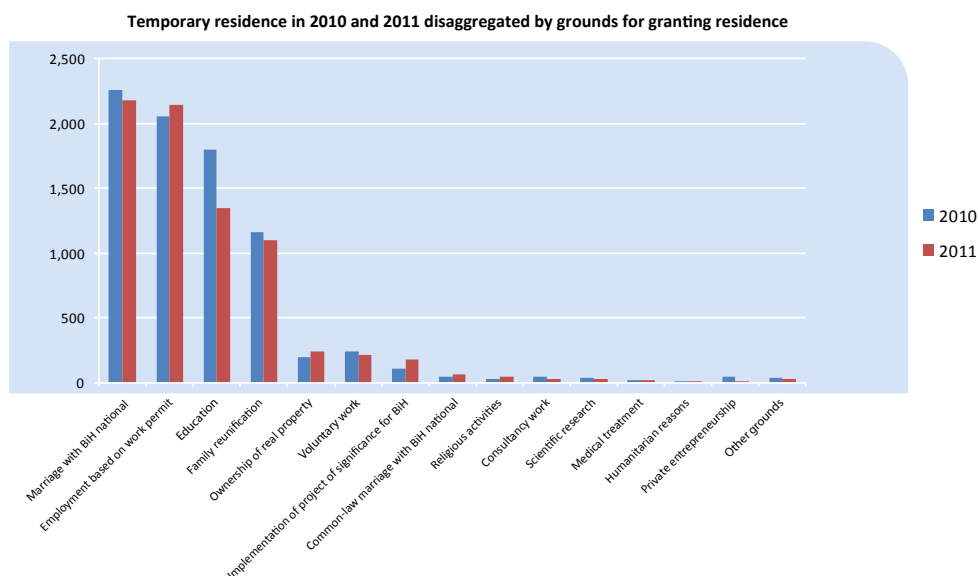
According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in 2011, the majority of temporary residence permits were granted to foreign nationals in BiH on the grounds of: marriage with a BiH national (2,177), issued work permit (2,144), education (1,351), and family reunification (1,099), accounting for 88.38% of all temporary residence permits. In order to define the current legal migration flows based on temporary residence permits issued to foreign nationals in BiH, we present an overview of temporary residence permits issued in BiH in 2010 and 2011 with a special emphasis on 2011, disaggregated by grounds, as well as the proportion of individual grounds for temporary residence in the total number of temporary residence permits issued in BiH.

**Table 13. Temporary residence permits in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence**

GROUND FOR RESIDENCE	2010	% in $\Sigma$ 2010	2011	% in $\Sigma$ 2011	% 2011/2010
Marriage with BiH national	2,260	27.79%	2,177	28.42%	-3.67%
Work based on issued work permit	2,061	25.35%	2,144	27.99%	4.03%
Education	1,799	22.13%	1,351	17.63%	-24.90%
Family reunification	1,163	14.30%	1,099	14.35%	-5.50%
Ownership of real property	195	2.40%	240	3.13%	23.08%
Voluntary work	245	3.01%	218	2.85%	-11.02%
Implementation of projects of significance for BiH	111	1.37%	184	2.40%	65.77%
Common-law marriage with BiH nationals	46	0.57%	67	0.87%	45.65%
Activities in religious organisations and communities	31	0.38%	45	0.59%	45.16%
Consultancy work	47	0.58%	34	0.44%	-27.66%
Scientific research	41	0.50%	31	0.40%	-24.39%
Medical treatment	26	0.32%	20	0.26%	-23.08%
Humanitarian reasons	16	0.20%	16	0.21%	0.00%
Private entrepreneurship	52	0.64%	2	0.03%	-96.15%
Other grounds	38	0.47%	33	0.43%	-13.16%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,131</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>7,661</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>-5.78%</b>

In 2011, other grounds for granting temporary residence to foreign nationals in BiH included: ownership of real property (240), voluntary work (218), implementation of projects of significance for BiH (184), common-law marriage with a BiH national (67), activities in religious organisations and communities (45), consultancy work (34), scientific research (31), medical treatment (20), humanitarian reasons (16), private entrepreneurship (2), and other grounds (33).

### Graphic overview of temporary residence permits in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence



Given that in the period from 2002 to 2010, there was a constant increase in the number of issued temporary residence permits, which indicated that BiH was increasingly becoming a destination country, and that in 2011, there was a change in this increasing trend and a mild decrease of 5.78% was recorded, it is worth noting that this decrease was the result of fewer temporary residence permits issued on the grounds of education, family reunification, marriage with a BiH national, and private entrepreneurship. It is also important to note that there has been an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued last year on the grounds of ownership of real property, implementation of projects of significance for BiH, and employment based on an issued work permit. Temporary residence in BiH granted in 2011 on the grounds of ownership of real property, despite accounting for only 3.13% of all temporary residence permits, constitutes an important indicator, especially if we take into account the legal provisions stipulating that these grounds for temporary residence are applicable only when in addition to fulfilling the general requirements for residence, the foreign national also fulfils special requirements including: proof of ownership of real property, proof of an effective connection with BiH, and proof of appropriate accommodation within the real property.

The fact that BiH is increasingly becoming a destination country is supported by data on temporary residence permits issued on the grounds of marriage with a BiH national that account for 28.42% of all temporary residence permits issued in 2011, as well as those issued on the grounds of family reunification, accounting for 14.35% of the total number of temporary residence permits issued in 2011.

Statistical data from 2011 show that nationals of neighbouring countries are granted temporary residence in BiH mostly on the grounds of marriage with a BiH national, employment based on an issued work permit, education, and family reunification.

**Table 14. Grounds for granting temporary residence in 2011 by country**

GROUND FOR RESIDENCE	Serbia	Turkey	Croatia	China	Montenegro	Other countries	Total
Marriage with a BiH national	555	41	446	3	329	803	2,177
Work based on issued work permit	667	253	165	418	60	581	2,144
Education	350	752	108	-	52	89	1,351
Family reunification	206	203	33	186	91	380	1,099
Ownership of real property	43	4	45	-	11	137	240
Voluntary work	8	12	6	-	2	190	218
Implementation of a project of significance for BiH	15	7	20	-	2	140	184
Common-law marriage with BiH nationals	18	1	9	-	3	36	67
Activities in religious organisations and communities	5	-	14	-	-	26	45
Consultancy work	9	2	4	-	1	18	34
Scientific research	6	-	-	-	-	25	31
Medical treatment	9	-	5	-	1	5	20
Humanitarian reasons	4	-	6	-	-	6	16
Private entrepreneurship	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Other grounds	1	5	5	-	-	22	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>7,661</b>

Education constitutes particularly frequent grounds for residence for nationals of Turkey and Serbia. For Turkish nationals, education in BiH is the most frequent grounds for residence, although a large number of residence permits were also issued on the grounds of work permits and family reunification. The most frequent grounds for temporary residence for nationals of China include work permits and family reunification.

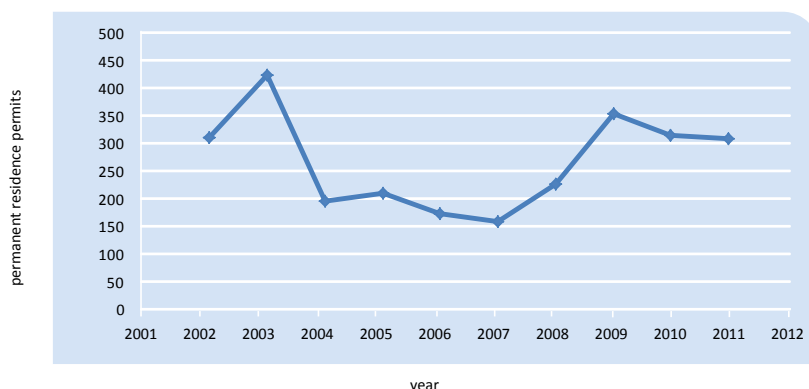
### 3.2. Permanent Residence

Permanent residence may be granted to a foreign national under the following conditions: temporary residence in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for at least five years without interruption prior to submitting an application for permanent residence, having sufficient and regular means of subsistence, having secured adequate accommodation and health insurance.

**Table 15. Total number of issued permanent residence permits by year from 2002 to 2011**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Permanent residence	309	439	178	196	153	136	215	359	315	308

**Graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits by year from 2002 to 2011**



A pronounced increase in the number of issued permanent residence permits is evident for the period from 2002 to 2003. We believe this is due to the adoption of a new law (the 2003 Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum) that regulated the areas of immigration and asylum in a much more concrete and adequate manner when compared to the preceding law. Good quality legal regulations and the already established centralised institutional framework introduced order into the area of the movement and stay of foreign nationals in BiH. However, whereas there is a continued steady increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued from 2003 to 2008, permanent residence permits show a sharp decline in the period from 2003 to 2004. An analysis determined that this decline was caused by changes to legal regulations in the above period. The Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum adopted in 2003 stipulates that in addition to other requirements, an applicant for permanent residence must have had at least five years of uninterrupted temporary residence in the territory of BiH prior to applying for permanent residence, whereas the previously valid Law on Immigration and Asylum of BiH had stipulated a shorter period of temporary residence in the case of applicants who were members of families of BiH nationals with the restriction of a one-year waiting

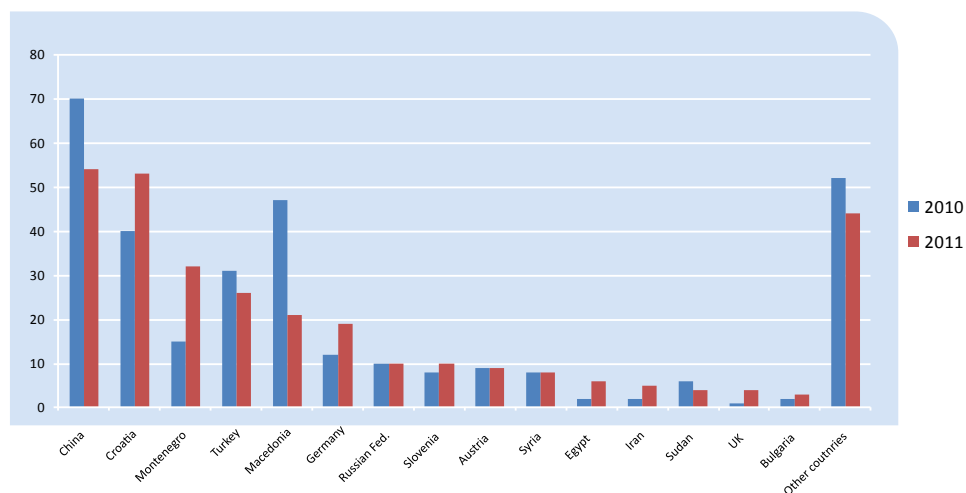
period for spouses of BiH nationals from the date of marriage. The previous law had also stipulated that permanent residence would be granted to immediate family members of foreign nationals for the same period of residence of the foreign national applying for family reunification. Since 2008, an increasing trend of permanent residence permits issued to foreign nationals in BiH was recorded and it continued on into 2009. However, in 2010, there was a mild decrease of 12.26% that continued in 2011 with an additional 2.22% decrease in the number of issued permanent residence permits.

In order to define the current situation in terms of permanent residence permits, we present the indicators of the number of permanent residence permits issued during 2010 and 2011.

**Table 16. Number of permanent residence permits issued in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2010	2011	%
1	China	70	54	-22.86%
2	Croatia	40	53	32.50%
3	Montenegro	15	32	113.33%
4	Turkey	31	26	-16.13%
5	Macedonia	47	21	-55.32%
6	Germany	12	19	58.33%
7	Russian Fed.	10	10	0.00%
8	Slovenia	8	10	25.00%
9	Austria	9	9	0.00%
10	Syria	8	8	0.00%
11	Egypt	2	6	200.00%
12	Iran	2	5	150.00%
13	Sudan	6	4	-33.33%
14	UK	1	4	300.00%
15	Bulgaria	2	3	50.00%
16	Other countries	52	44	-15.38%
<b>Total</b>		<b>315</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-2.22%</b>

**Graphic overview of permanent residence permits issued in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country**



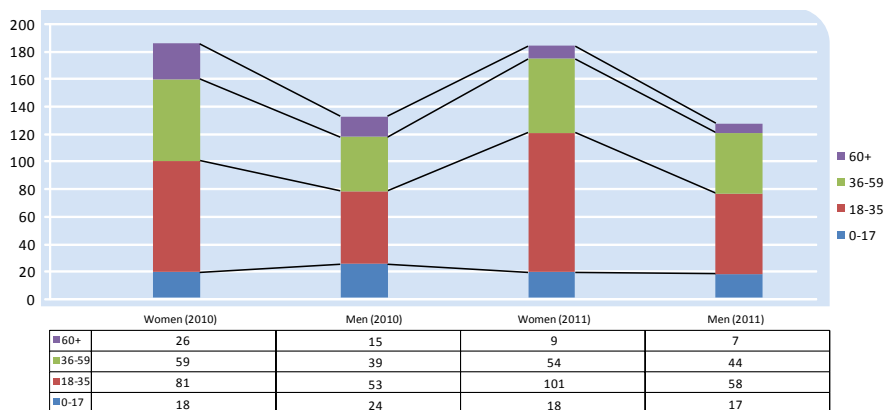
The number of permanent residence permits issued to foreign nationals in BiH in 2011 decreased by 2.22% compared to the previous year.

The majority of permanent residence permits in BiH in 2010 and 2011 were issued to nationals of China, Croatia, Montenegro, Turkey, Macedonia, and Germany.

According to the 2011 Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH, "an analysis of issued permanent residence permits shows that a very small percentage of these permits were issued to nationals of the Republic of Serbia, while they account for the greatest percentage of granted/renewed temporary residence permits. Namely, the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Serbia enables citizens of the Republic of Serbia to fulfil the requirements for BiH citizenship more easily than those for permanent residence, which is why the percentage of permanent residence permits issued to citizens of the Republic of Serbia is exceptionally small."<sup>10</sup>

In order to define the profile of foreign nationals that submitted applications and were granted permanent residence permits in BiH in 2011, we present the sex and age structure that shows how there were negligibly more women than men in the above 60 age group (9 women and 7 men), in the 36 to 59 age group (54 women and 44 men), a significantly higher number of women in the 18 to 35 age group (101 women and 58 men), while there was an almost identical number of women and men in the 0 to 17 age group (18 women and 17 men). Within the total number of permanent residence permits issued in 2001, 182 or 59.09% were issued to women, and 126 or 40.91% were issued to men, which is an almost identical ratio to that from 2010.

**Graphic overview of granted permanent residence in 2010 and 2011 by age and sex**



10 Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011." Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 19.

## 4. Illegal Migration and Measures Undertaken against Foreign Nationals

According to the 2011 Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, as part of its duties related to controlling the stay of foreign nationals, this Service inspected physical and legal persons providing accommodation to foreign nationals, tourist agencies, educational institutions, companies and institutions that employ foreign nationals on the basis of work permits, companies founded by foreign nationals, as well as inspecting addresses of residences and changes of address.<sup>11</sup> These inspections are one of the main ways to discover illegal immigrants in BiH and lead to measures undertaken against foreign nationals.

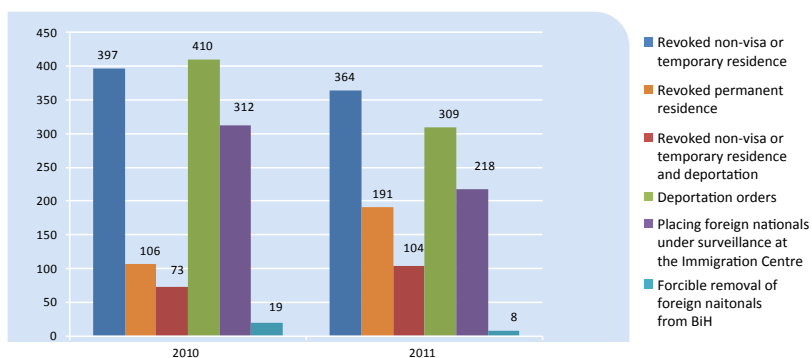
Measures undertaken against foreign nationals upon discovery of illegal residence include: revocation of non-visa or temporary residence, revocation of permanent residence, revocation of non-visa or temporary residence and deportation, decisions on deportation, placing the foreign national under surveillance, and forcible removal of foreign nationals from BiH.

We present the comparative data on measures undertaken against foreign nationals in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by type of measure undertaken against foreign nationals in BiH.

**Table 17. Number of measures undertaken in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by type of measure**

No.	Type of Measure	2010	2011	% (2011/2010)
1	Decisions to revoke non-visa or temporary residence	397	364	-8.31
2	Decisions to revoke permanent residence	106	191	80.19
3	Decisions to revoke non-visa or temporary residence with orders of deportation	73	104	42.47
4	Expulsion orders	410	309	-24.63
5	Decisions on placing foreign nationals under supervision in an Immigration Centre	312	218	-30.13
6	Forcible removal of foreign nationals from BiH	19	8	-57.89

11 Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011." Sarajevo, January 2011, p. 21.

**Graphic overview of measures undertaken in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by type of measure**

The presented data show that the number of measures undertaken against foreign nationals in 2011 is less than that in 2010 by 9.34%. According to the 2010 Report on the Activities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the number of measures undertaken against foreign nationals in the last two years is the result of "continued operative activities by inspectors for foreign nationals on gathering intelligence and information on the organisers of illegal transfers and smuggling of persons, the routes of irregular migrants, and the timely sharing of information with other law enforcement agencies resulting in the criminal prosecution of persons involved in illegal transfers and smuggling of foreign nationals, thus reducing the number of illegal entries into BiH by foreign nationals. Also, increased activities by law enforcement agencies on preventing and combating irregular migration, as well as prosecuting persons involved in such crimes has made the flow and routes of irregular migration circumnavigate the area of BiH opting instead to go through Serbia towards Hungary and further on to the countries of Western Europe."<sup>12</sup>

Also, according to the 2011 Report on the Activities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "the majority of irregular migrants found in the territory of BiH come from high migration risk countries such as Palestine, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. These migrants had not previously been present in the territory of BiH to a significant degree, but during 2011, they were trying to illegally reach Western European countries. These new trends in irregular migration require joint action by all South-west Balkan countries in order to effectively combat these new phenomena and contribute to preventing irregular migration towards the EU."<sup>13</sup>

#### 4.1. Revocation of Residence

During 2010, a total of 503 residence permits were revoked (397 non-visa or temporary residence permits and 106 permanent residence permits).

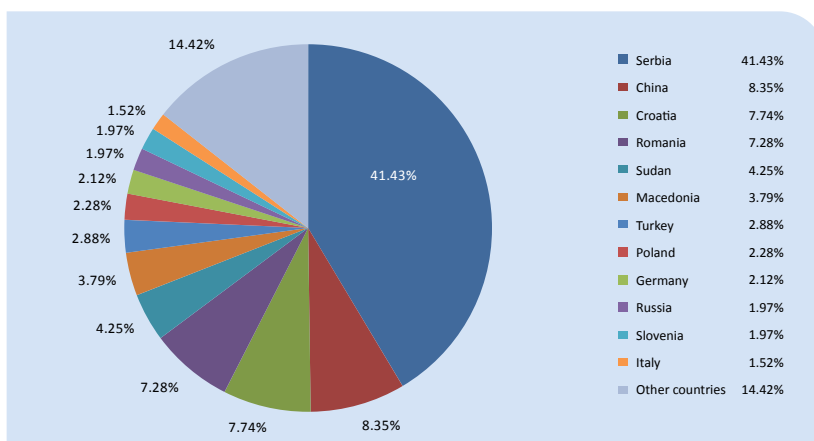
During 2011, a total of 555 residence permits were revoked (364 non-visa or temporary and 191 permanent residence permits).

<sup>12</sup> Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010." Sarajevo, January 2011, p. 23.

<sup>13</sup> Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011." Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 21.



Below is a graphic overview of decisions to revoke non-visa, temporary and permanent residence permits in 2011 disaggregated by nationality of foreign nationals against whom measures were undertaken.



The greatest number of decisions to revoke residence pertain to nationals of Serbia, China, Croatia and Romania. Generally speaking, the most frequent grounds for decisions to revoke residence are: “the foreign national does not respect the public order of BiH or undertakes activities violating the security of BiH”, followed by “work without a work permit” and “changes in circumstances that constituted the grounds for granting residence to such an extent as to exclude the possibility of granting residence.”

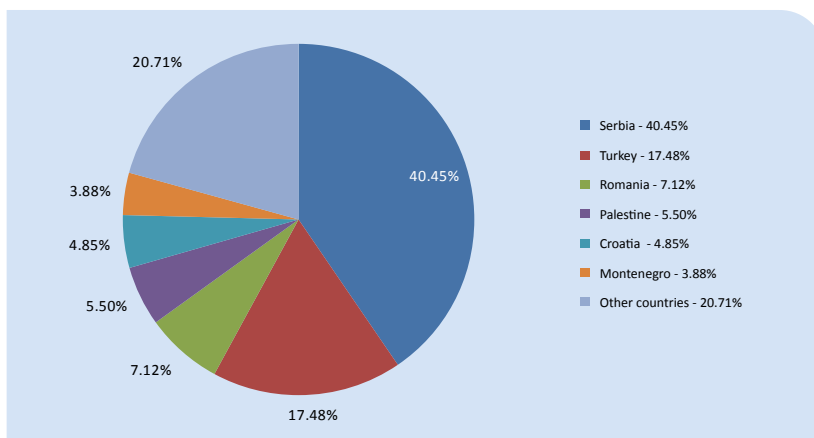
## 4.2. Expulsion Orders

During 2010, a total of 410 expulsion orders were pronounced, while their number in 2011 amounted to 309, indicating a decrease of 24.63%.

Also, in 2001, 104 decisions to revoke non-visa and temporary residence permits were issued with the additional measure of expulsion.

According to the records of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, in 2010, expulsion orders were issued against foreign nationals mostly because they had violated regulations on crossing the state border, for persons admitted based on readmission agreements, persons convicted of crimes, persons whose residence permits had been revoked but who failed to voluntarily leave the country within the prescribed deadline, and for other reasons.

Below is a graphic overview of expulsion orders issued in 2011 disaggregated by nationality of foreign nationals against whom measures were undertaken.



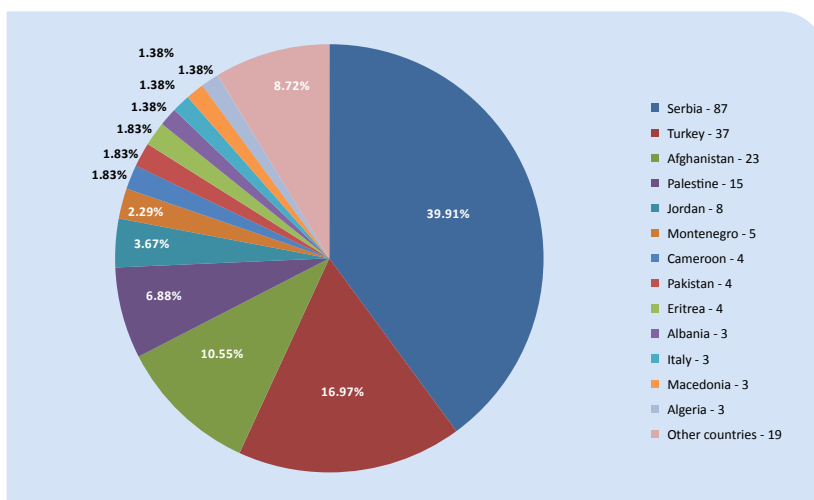
### 4.3. Placing Foreign Nationals under Supervision

Placing foreign nationals under supervision is a measure based on the provisions stipulated by the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum whereby a decision is issued to place the foreign national under supervision and the foreign national is removed to the Immigration Centre. The Immigration Centre run by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs had an initial capacity of 40 beds when it began operations on 30 June 2008, enabling the implementation of measures to place foreign nationals under supervision. The new Immigration Centre building with 80 beds was opened on 23 November 2009. Having opened a new, solid-building facility, the accommodation capacity of the Immigration Centre was expanded to 120 beds. The operation of the Immigration Centre created important preconditions for a secure system of deporting foreign nationals from the country by providing the Service for Foreigners' Affairs with a the possibility of placing foreign nationals with irregular residence in BiH under supervision until their removal from the country when it is apparent that the foreign national will not leave the country voluntarily or has been admitted on the basis of a readmission agreement, or is a threat to the public order or national security in BiH.

During 2010, a total of 312 foreign nationals were placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre. The majority of irregular migrants were nationals of: Serbia, followed by Albania, Turkey, Afghanistan and Croatia, and 13 foreign nationals are still in the process of having their identity or nationality verified. Also, in 2010, 42 persons were placed under supervision in their places of residence.

During 2011, a total of 218 foreign nationals were placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre, indicating a decrease of 30.13% when compared to the previous year. The majority of irregular migrants were nationals of: Serbia, followed by Turkey, Afghanistan and Palestine. Also, in 2011, 48 persons were placed under supervision in their places of residence.

Below is a graphic overview of decisions to place a foreign national under supervision at the Immigration Centre issued in 2011 disaggregated by the nationality of the foreign nationals against whom the measure was undertaken.



According to the Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "in 2011, of the total number of persons placed in the Centre, 48 were placed in the Immigration Centre based on a readmission agreement, including three minors accompanied by parents, while one person admitted on the basis of readmission was subject to a measure of extended milder surveillance, and an additional 17 persons were transferred from correctional facilities to be handed over to their countries of origin having undergone appropriate procedures and checks."<sup>14</sup> Also, according to the same Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "a total of 220 persons were handed over, of which 87 were returned through the AVR programme in cooperation with IOM, 47 returned voluntarily to their countries of origin, 62 were handed over based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Council of Ministers of Serbia on the return and readmission of persons that do not fulfil or cease to fulfil the requirements for entry into or residence in the territory of the other country, 12 based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of Montenegro on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or residence is illegal, 6 based on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Council of Ministers of BiH on cooperation in the return and readmission of persons with illegal residence, one person based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the readmission of persons with illegal residence, and an additional 5 forcible removals were performed."<sup>15</sup>

14 Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011" Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 34.

15 Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011" Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 35.

#### 4.4. Forcible Removal of Foreign Nationals from BiH

Removal of foreign nationals from BiH is a measure undertaken by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in cases when a foreign national issued with an executable order to leave BiH fails to leave BiH voluntarily within the deadline provided in the order for voluntary return. This measure entails the forcible removal of such foreign nationals from BiH

According to the data from the Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, during 2010, 19 foreign nationals were forcibly removed (12 foreign nationals were forcibly removed directly by the Field Centres of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and 7 foreign nationals were forcibly removed from the Immigration Centre), and during 2011, 8 foreign nationals were forcibly removed from BiH. The 57.89% decrease in the implementation of this measure in 2011 compared to 2010 was the result of decisions by foreign nationals to voluntarily leave BiH of their own accord, or if placed in the Immigration Centre, to voluntarily leave the country with IOM assistance. The above indicators show that voluntary return to countries of origin is being promoted and given priority as a more humane and efficient procedure compared to forcible return. Removal of foreign nationals is easier, quicker and more cost-effective if readmission agreements are available, meaning that Bosnia and Herzegovina must have a readmission agreement with the country to which the foreign national is being removed and the agreement must have come into force.

### 5. Return of Irregular Migrants

The Return of irregular migrants section provides information and analysis of basic parameters in the fields of:

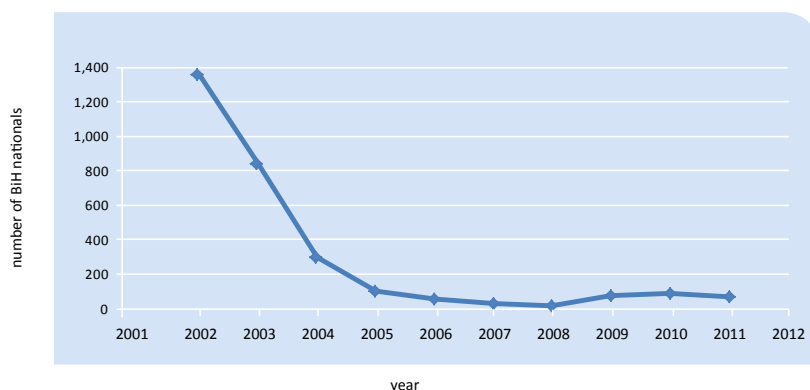
- ◊ Voluntary return of BiH nationals to BiH with the assistance and help of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM),
- ◊ Voluntary return of foreign nationals from BiH to countries of their origin with the help of IOM,
- ◊ Admission and return in accordance with the Readmission Agreement with Croatia,
- ◊ Independent voluntary return of foreign nationals from BiH.

#### 5.1. Voluntary Return of BiH Nationals to BiH with IOM Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in programs of voluntary return of BiH nationals from other countries. Programs of voluntary return were implemented primarily through IOM and IOM is the source of information for this field.

**Table 18. Total number of BiH nationals returned to BiH with IOM assistance from 2002 to 2011**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Persons	1,355	844	295	101	54	28	16	73	87	71	2,924

**Graphic overview of the number of returned BiH nationals with IOM assistance from 2002 to 2011**

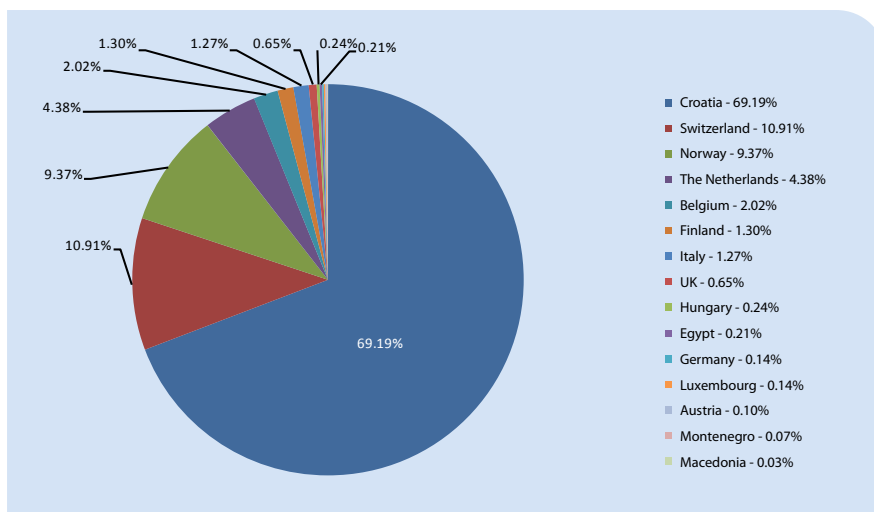
2,924 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2002 to 2011 with the assistance of IOM programs and the presented data for the period from 2002 to 2008 show a steady decline in the number of BiH nationals returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina in this manner. A slight increase in the number of returned BiH nationals was observed in 2009 and 2010, while last year these figures almost reached the level from 2009. Only a small number of BiH nationals have opted for voluntary return with IOM assistance in the recent years and this could be a consequence of a lack of funds for such programmes, but it could also be an indicator that BiH nationals have resolved their status in the host countries.

**Table 19. Number of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned with IOM assistance**

No.	Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
1	Croatia	1,244	591	185	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	<b>2,023</b>
2	Switzerland	1	12	35	57	27	15	7	56	76	33	<b>319</b>
3	Norway	50	139	41	18	1	12	4	1	1	7	<b>274</b>
4	The Netherlands	12	79	25	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	<b>128</b>
5	Belgium	16	9	4	-	2	1	-	5	2	20	<b>59</b>
6	Finland	3	11	1	4	3	-	-	8	4	4	<b>38</b>
7	Italy	24	3	1	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	<b>37</b>
8	UK	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	-	-	-	<b>19</b>
9	Hungary	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	<b>7</b>
10	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	<b>6</b>
11	Germany	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>
12	Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	<b>4</b>
13	Austria	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	<b>3</b>
14	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
15	Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2,924</b>

An analysis of the above data by country from which BiH nationals have voluntarily returned to BiH with the assistance of IOM from 2002 to 2011 shows that the majority of returns took place from Croatia (69.19%), Switzerland (10.91%), Norway (9.37%), The Netherlands (4.38%), Belgium (2.02%), while such returns from all other countries accounted for 4.13%. Most returns of BiH nationals in 2010 were registered from Switzerland.

**Graphic overview of number of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned from 2002 to 2011 disaggregated by country from which they returned**



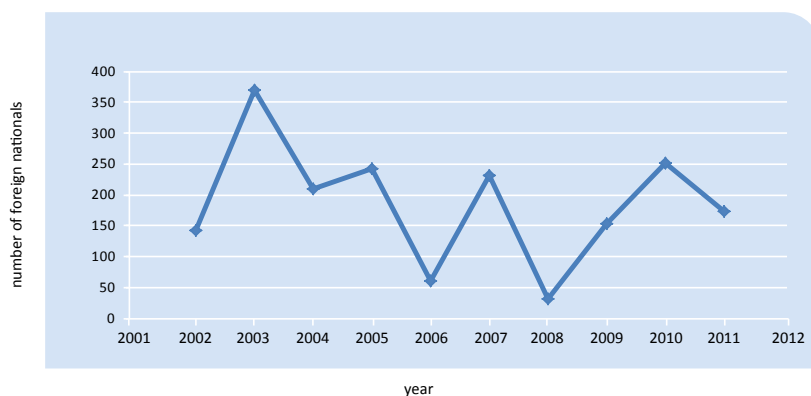
## 5.2. Voluntary Return of Foreign Nationals from BiH to Countries of Origin with IOM Assistance

Legislation in the field of immigration and asylum in all administrative procedures dealing with status issues of foreign nationals in BiH, in cases when a foreign national needs to leave BiH, sets a deadline for the voluntary implementation of the decision. In cases when foreigner nationals wish to leave BiH voluntarily, but lack the means to do so, they can use IOM assistance and implement their return under the “Assisted Voluntary Return” programme (hereinafter: AVR) implemented by IOM.

**Table 20. Total number of foreign nationals who returned from BiH with IOM assistance from 2002 to 2011**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Persons	141	374	211	244	58	233	28	153	254	173	1,869

**Graphic overview of number of foreign nationals who returned from BiH with IOM assistance from 2002 to 2011**



1,869 foreign nationals have been returned from BiH to their countries of origin from 2002 until 2011 through IOM programmes. The presented data show that this form of return reached its peak in 2003 when 374 foreign nationals were returned from BiH. During this period a significant decline in the number of voluntary returns can be noted in 2006 and 2008. The decline in the number of returns in 2006 was a consequence of the lack of funds for the AVR programme and its implementation procedures under which a foreign national could be returned through the AVR programme only if there is clear evidence that the foreign national was attempting to migrate towards Western European countries. The decline in 2008 was a result of a lack of funds for the AVR programme. The number of beneficiaries of the AVR programme increased again in 2009 and 2010, but it needs to be stressed that a decline of approximately 32% was noted in 2011.

An analysis of the data over the years shows a steady return of Serbian nationals originating from Kosovo, Albanian and Macedonian nationals, as well as Turkish nationals.

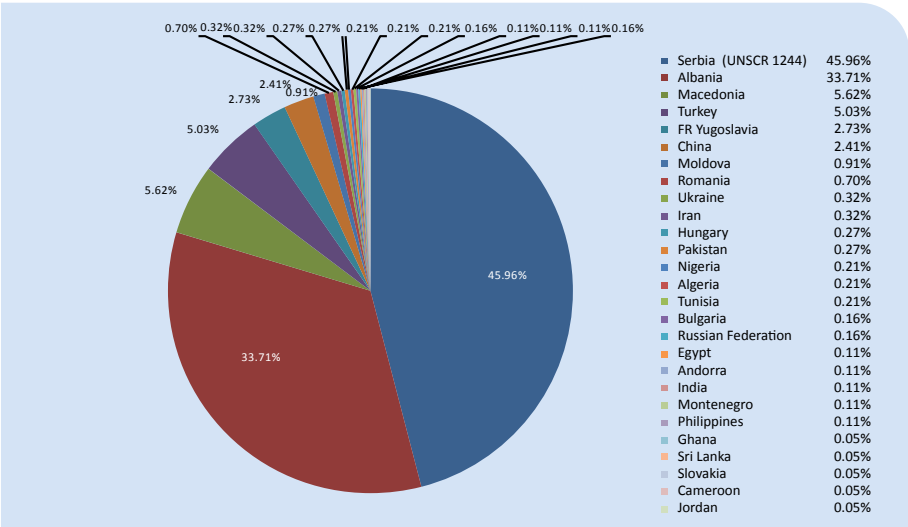
173 foreign nationals, 119 men and 54 women, voluntarily returned from BiH to their countries of origin in 2011. The majority of AVR programme beneficiaries were from the 18 to 35 age group. According to the Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, 87 foreign nationals who returned with the assistance of IOM stayed in the Immigration Centre.



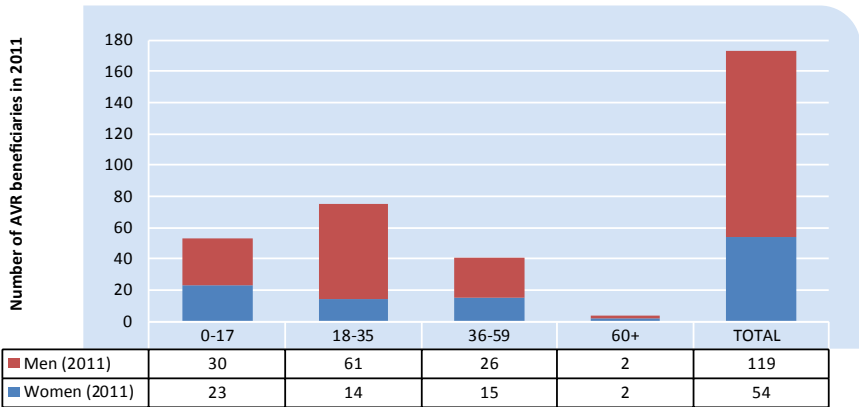
**Table 21. Return of foreign nationals from BiH through the AVR programme disaggregated by year and country of return**

No.	COUNTRY	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
1	Serbia (UNSCR 1244)	52	204	62	91	36	70	9	68	132	135	859
2	Albania	31	59	106	125	15	136	18	52	84	4	630
3	Macedonia	8	23	19	17	3	11	1	12	11	-	105
4	Turkey	14	8	5	5	2	13	-	10	14	23	94
5	FR Yugoslavia	5	31	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	51
6	China	-	36	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	45
7	Moldova	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	17
8	Romania	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	13
9	Ukraine	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
10	Iran	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
11	Hungary	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
12	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
13	Nigeria	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
14	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
15	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
16	Bulgaria	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
17	Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
18	Egypt	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
19	Andorra	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
20	India	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
21	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
22	The Philippines	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
23	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
24	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
25	Slovakia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
27	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1,869</b>

Graphic overview of number of returned foreign nationals from BiH from 2002 to 2011 disaggregated by country of return



Graphic overview of number of foreign nationals who returned from BiH with IOM assistance in 2011 disaggregated by age and sex



5.3. Admission and Return under Readmission Agreements

Readmission agreements facilitate and expedite the return of nationals 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 third country nationals or stateless persons who left illegally from the territory of one signatory to the territory of another signatory.

The Ministry of Security – Sector for Immigration is responsible for the implementation of the admission of BiH nationals segment of the readmission agreements, i.e. for identity and citizenship checks, while the Service for Foreigners' Affairs is responsible for the admission of third country nationals and stateless persons, as well as return from BiH.

### 5.3.1. Admission and Return under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia

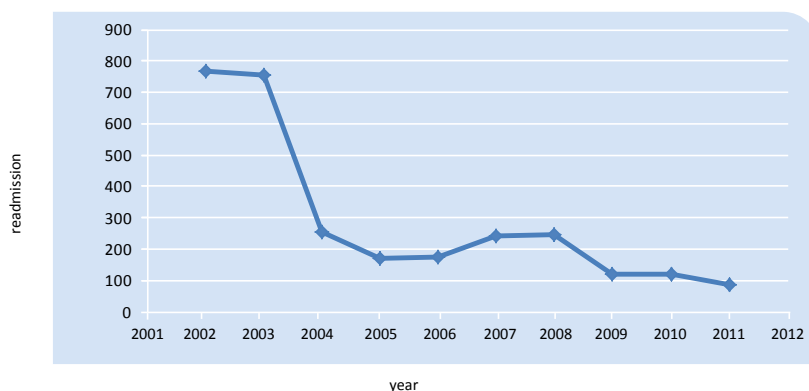
BiH continues to receive most persons under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia, and these persons are either BiH nationals without a residence permit in Croatia or BiH nationals who have been sent back to Croatia “on the same grounds” from other countries, as well as third country nationals or stateless persons who have illegally entered Croatia from BiH.

The Readmission Agreement with Croatia is one of the parameters used to monitor illegal migrations, primarily in the area concerning the admission of third country nationals who, after legally or illegally entering BiH, continued towards Croatia, i.e. Western European countries. In order to illustrate this parameter we shall use figures of the BiH Border Police to show the admission of third country nationals in BiH under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia.

**Table 22. Admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Admission of persons in BiH	766	756	255	170	174	240	248	122	119	88

**Graphic overview of number of third country nationals received in BiH based on the Agreement with Croatia**



An analysis of trends related to the admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia shows a significant drop in 2004 when compared to 2003, which is a consequence of the introduction of visa stickers and residence permits in May 2002. A comparative analysis of a number of indicators from 2002 to 2004 (significant drop in the number of visas issued both by DCMs and at the BiH border in 2002-2003, but at the same time a significant increase in the number of issued temporary and permanent residence permits, and also a significant drop in the admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia) clearly shows that competent BiH authorities have placed the field of immigration under significant control and achieved remarkable results.

BiH Border Police reports have been used as a key source for the summary review of the data for 2010 and 2011.

In accordance with the Readmission Agreement with Croatia, the BiH Border Police provides regular reports on the admission of persons with illegal residence or who have illegally entered Croatia via BiH territory. The data for 2010 show that 295 persons were readmitted (119 foreign nationals and 176 BiH nationals) and that BiH handed over 12 persons to Croatia, including 10 Croatian nationals, one Colombian national and one person of unknown nationality.<sup>16</sup>

The number of readmitted persons in 2011 increased by 11.53%, to 329, including 88 foreign nationals and 241 BiH nationals. Readmission of 19 foreign nationals from BiH to Croatia was also carried out, including 9 Croatian nationals and 1 Afghan national, as well as the transfer via the Sarajevo International Airport of 2 Romanian nationals and one national of the Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia, Thailand, France and Italy.<sup>17</sup>

**Table 23. Admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia for 2010 and 2011**

No.	Country	2010	2011	%
1	Turkey	14	28	100.00%
2	Kosovo/UNMIK	4	25	525.00%
3	Serbia	34	15	-55.88%
4	Afghanistan	4	11	175.00%
5	Albania	59	2	-96.61%
6	Macedonia	1	1	0.00%
7	Unknown	1	1	0.00%

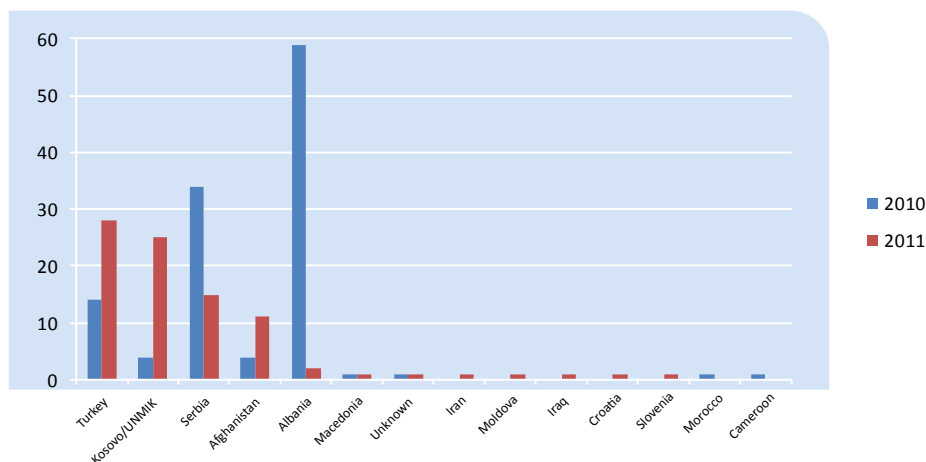
  

No.	Country	2010	2011	%
8	Iran	-	1	-
9	Moldova	-	1	-
10	Iraq	-	1	-
11	Croatia	-	1	-
12	Slovenia	-	1	-
13	Morocco	1	-	-100.00%
14	Cameroon	1	-	-100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>119</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>-26.05%</b>

<sup>16</sup> BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2010". Sarajevo, January 2011, p. 8.

<sup>17</sup> BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2011". Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 11.

### Graphic overview of the admission of third country nationals in BiH under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia in 2010 and 2011



An analysis of the presented data shows a significant increase in the admission of Turkish, Kosovar and Afghan nationals in BiH under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia in 2011, but also a significant reduction in the admission of Albanian and Serbian nationals.

#### 5.3.2. Admission and Return under Other Readmission Agreements

The Ministry of Security – Sector for Immigration, which is responsible for the implementation of the admission segment of readmission agreements, carried out the admission of 148 persons in 2011 under all other readmission agreements. Following identity and BiH citizenship checks, admission was approved for 132 BiH nationals, while admission was denied for 16 persons because they were not BiH nationals. Most admissions of BiH nationals in 2010 and 2011 were carried out under the Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Swiss Government (67.42%).

**Table 24. Admission of BiH nationals in 2010 and 2011 under other readmission agreements**

No.	Country	2010	2011
1	Switzerland	138	89
2	Germany	28	18
3	Austria	10	15
4	Slovenia	6	5
5	Belgium	-	2
6	Denmark	3	1

No.	Country	2010	2011
7	The Netherlands	2	1
8	Hungary	-	1
9	Serbia	2	-
10	France	1	-
11	Czech Republic	1	-
12	Egypt	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>192</b>	<b>132</b>

An analysis of the above data showing that 241 BiH nationals were readmitted under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia and that 132 BiH nationals were readmitted under all other readmission agreements in which identity and BiH citizenship checks were conducted by the Sector for Immigration, coupled with an analysis of data from the Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police in 2011 showing that 780 BiH nationals were readmitted under readmission agreements in 2011<sup>18</sup>, clearly indicates that a significant number of BiH nationals, 407 of them, returned to BiH on their own initiative, as they were never mentioned under procedures clearly defined by readmission agreements.

The Service for Foreigners' Affairs, which is responsible for the admission of third country nationals and stateless persons, received 48 persons in 2011 under other readmission agreements.

Regarding the handover of persons based on readmission agreements, a total of 81 persons were handed over, including 63 persons handed over based on the Agreement between the Council of Minister of BiH and the Serbian Government on the return and readmission of persons that do not fulfil or cease to fulfil the requirements for entry into or residence in the territory of the country, 12 based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of Montenegro on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or residence is illegal, 6 based on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Council of Ministers of BiH on cooperation in the return and readmission of persons with illegal residence and one person based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the readmission of persons with illegal residence.<sup>19</sup>

#### 5.4. Independent Voluntary Return of Foreign Nationals from BiH

We calculate independent voluntary returns of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina based on data recorded by the BiH Border Police under "deportations", which contain information on all foreign nationals who were ordered by the Service for Foreigner's Affairs to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina and subsequently returned to their countries of origin, as well as data on assisted forcible and voluntary returns.

According to the data of the BiH Border Police, the number of deportations from BiH increased by 56 persons or 11.35% in 2011 as compared to 2010.<sup>20</sup>

18 BiH Border Police. "2011 Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police". Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 12.

19 BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Report on Activities for 1 January 2011-31 December 31 2011". Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 35.

20 BiH Border Police. "2011 Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police". Sarajevo, January 2012, p. 11.

**Table 25. Number of deported foreign nationals in 2010 and 2011**

No.	Country	2010	2011
1	Serbia (including Kosovo)	278	309
2	Turkey	1	42
3	Afghanistan	13	30
4	Romania	4	28
5	Montenegro	16	15
6	China	2	14
7	Croatia	22	13
8	Jordan	0	8
9	Tunisia	1	8
10	Algeria	2	7
11	Israel	0	6
12	Pakistan	0	6
13	Poland	1	6
14	Macedonia	11	5
15	Slovenia	1	5
16	Albania	100	4
17	Iran	0	4
18	Moldova	0	4
19	Nigeria	0	4
20	Russian Federation	3	4
21	Egypt	0	3
22	Cameroon	0	3
23	Palestine	16	3
24	Ukraine	0	3
25	Italy	0	2
26	Sudan	0	2
27	Dominican Republic	0	1
28	The Philippines	0	1
29	France	0	1
30	India	0	1
31	Indonesia	0	1
32	Iraq	1	1
33	Colombia	0	1
34	Lebanon	0	1
35	Germany	2	1
36	USA	0	1
37	Uganda	0	1
38	Australia	1	0
39	Austria	2	0
40	Belarus	2	0
41	Libya	1	0
42	Hungary	7	0
43	Morocco	1	0
44	Norway	1	0
45	Syria	1	0
46	Slovakia	2	0
47	Somalia	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>493</b>	<b>549</b>

A significant reduction in the number of deportations of Albanian nationals is evident (96%), which can be explained by the abolition of the visa regime between BiH and Albania, but we also see a significant increase in deportations of Turkish, Afghan, Romanian and Chinese nationals.

According to the data from the BiH Border Police, there were 549 “deportations” of foreign nationals from BiH in 2011 and of that number the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs forcibly removed 8 persons, 173 foreign nationals were beneficiaries of the AVR program, and 368 foreign nationals decided to voluntarily leave the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The BiH Border Police registered 493 “deportations” of foreign nationals from BiH in 2010 and of that number 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 493 “deportations” of foreign nationals from BiH in 2010 and of that number 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 presented data show that independent voluntary return to the countries of origin of foreign nationals, who have been issued a decision to leave the territory of BiH by the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, increased by 67.27 % in 2011 as compared to figures from 2010.

It is highly plausible that the number of independent voluntary returns is even greater due to the fact that there are foreign nationals who are allowed to cross the BiH border with an identification card, but who upon leaving BiH fail to present the ruling ordering them to leave the territory Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## 6. International Protection (Asylum)

UNHCR, acting in accordance with UNHCR procedures, received and decided upon applications for asylum until 30 June 2004.

BiH authorities took control of the international protection (asylum) application process on 1 July 2004. The international protection (asylum) process is now governed by BiH 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.

In deciding whether an applicant will be granted international protection, the principle of “non-refoulement” is also deliberated upon. Decisions taken by the first instance authority upon application for international protection may be as follows:

- a. the application for international protection (asylum) is approved, and the refugee status of a foreign national is recognised in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- b. the application for international protection (asylum) is approved, refugee status is not recognised, and the right to subsidiary protection is granted;
- c. the application for international protection is rejected and the foreign national is given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- d. the procedure for international protection (asylum) is ceased and the foreign national is given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina; or,
- e. the application for international protection (asylum) is rejected and the foreign national is given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A foreign national who has exhausted all available legal remedies and whose request for international protection/asylum was rejected by a final and binding decision passed in accordance with Article 116 (*Decisions upon the application for international protection*)



Item c) or by a final decision passed pursuant to Article 116 Items d) or e) terminating the procedure for international protection or rejecting the application for international protection, 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 foreigner 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 surveillance any foreign national who is deemed to pose 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 necessary under the law and regulations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and international law towards resolving the final status of such foreign nationals.

In order to identify trends in the field of asylum, we bring you data on asylum applications, i.e. requests for international protection (asylum) from 2002 to 2011. Applications for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina were submitted to UNHCR from 2002 to 30 June 2004. During this period 1,517 individuals applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNHCR decided upon all applications for asylum in accordance with UNHCR procedures until 2006. From 2002 to 2006, UNHCR recognised refugee status to 319 persons (2002 - 88 persons, 2003 - 20 persons, 2004 - 41 persons, 2005 - 163 persons, and 2006 – 7 persons)<sup>21</sup>.

From 1 July 2004 to 31 December 2011, the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina received 486 applications for international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under these 486 applications, 1,170 persons sought asylum in BiH. During this period, competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina recognised refugee status to eight individuals.

In the past several years UNHCR has also implemented projects moving people to third countries and as a result there were 160 persons with recognised refugee status in BiH at the end of 2011.<sup>22</sup>

In 2011, UNHCR assisted 18 persons originating from Kosovo with refugee status to move to Canada.<sup>23</sup>

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

21 A total of 390 persons were recognised as having refugee status by UNHCR in the period from 1999 to 30 June 2006.

22 Out of 160 persons with recognised refugee status with residence on the territory of BiH, UNHCR recognised the status for 156, while competent BiH authorities recognised the status of four persons.

23 UNHCR Annual Report - 2011

**Table 26. Number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in BiH from 2002 to 2011**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Persons	575	739	301	146	69	581	95	71	64	46

**Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2002 to 2011**



Pronounced fluctuations over the years in terms of the number of persons applying for international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina are the result of changes to legislation which defined the status of temporary admission during a massive influx of Serbian nationals.

The trend in submitted applications shows a peak in asylum applications in 2003. This peak is a 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* ("BiH 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 can be observed in 2007. The 2007 peak is a result of the September 2007 cessation of the temporary admission of Serbian nationals 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.

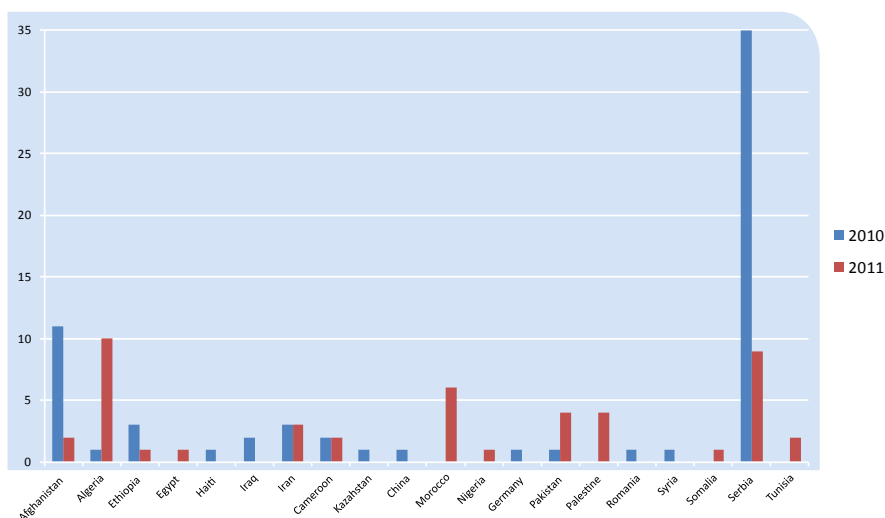
There has been an increase in the number of applications for international protection (asylum) in 2011 as compared to 2010 (from 38 to 41 applications, but it needs to be noted that the Court of BiH requested the procedure to be repeated for 3 of those 41 applications), while the number of persons seeking international protection (asylum) dropped by 28.12% and totalled 46 persons (5 of those are repeated applications) as compared to 64 persons in 2010.

For the purpose of analysing the current situation in the field of international protection we bring you data concerning submitted applications for international protection and the number of persons included in these applications during 2010 and 2011.

**Table 27. Number of applications (persons) for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2010 and 2011**

ASYLUM		2010		2011		%	
No.	Country	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan	11	11	2	2	-81.82%	-81.82%
2	Algeria	1	1	10	10	900.00%	900.00%
3	Ethiopia	3	3	1	1	-66.67%	-66.67%
4	Egypt	-	-	1	1	-	-
5	Haiti	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
6	Iraq	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
7	Iran	1	3	2	3	100.00%	0.00%
8	Cameroon	1	2	1	2	0.00%	0.00%
9	Kazakhstan	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
10	China	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
11	Morocco	-	-	5	6	-	-
12	Nigeria	-	-	1	1	-	-
13	Germany	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
14	Pakistan	1	1	4	4	300.00%	300.00%
15	Palestine	-	-	4	4	-	-
16	Romania	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
17	Syria	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
18	Somalia	-	-	1	1	-	-
19	Serbia	12	35	7	9	-41.67%	-74.28%
20	Tunisia	-	-	2	2	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>7.89%</b>	<b>-28.12%</b>

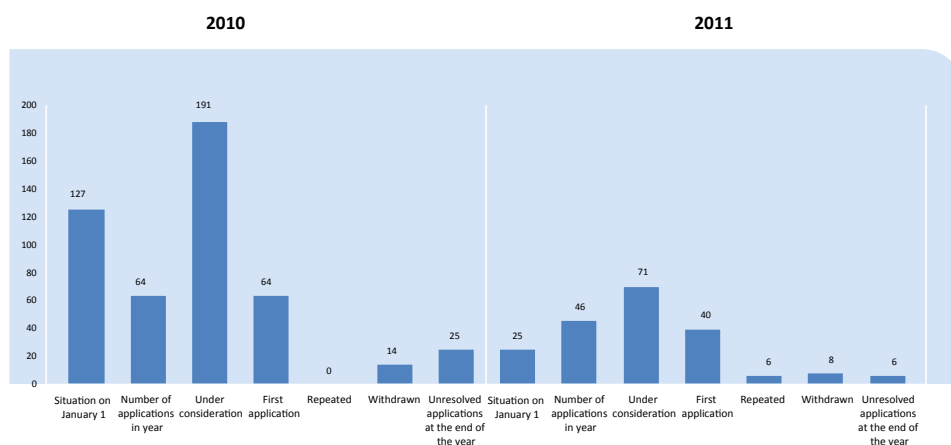
## Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2010 and 2011



The vast majority of asylum seekers in 2011 came from Algeria, Serbia (in most cases originating from Kosovo) and Morocco.

Individual applications for international protection were submitted from other countries, except from Iran, Cameroon and Morocco.

There have been no applications for international protection (asylum) filed by unaccompanied minors in 2011.

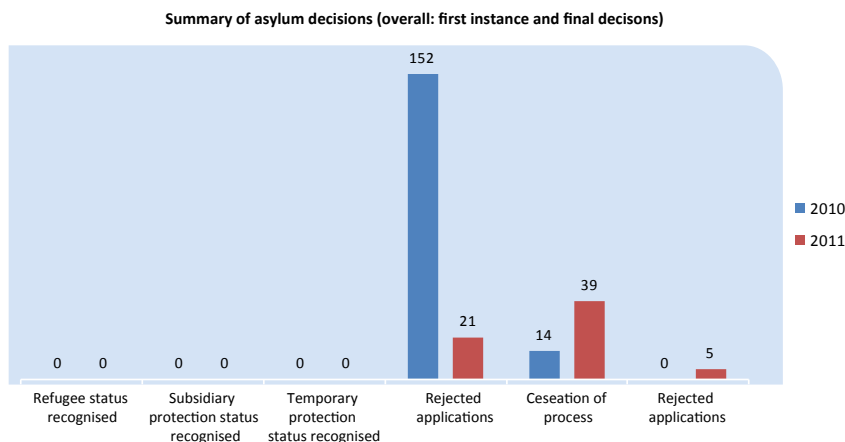


For the purpose of a detailed analysis of the current situation regarding international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we bring you in the text below a presentation of comparative data on submitted requests and decisions reached in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by the number of individuals.

According to the data from the Ministry of Security – Sector for Asylum, a total of 38 applications for international protection for 64 persons were submitted in BiH in 2010. A total of 80 applications for 191 persons were in the process of being decided upon (taking into account unresolved cases from the previous years – 127 persons). It needs to be stressed that all these applications for international protection were submitted for the first time. 50 applications for 152 persons were rejected during the year, while the procedure for 14 persons was ceased. 22 applications for 25 persons remained unresolved at the end of 2010.

In 2010, the main reason for rejecting applications for international protection (50 applications for 152 persons) was the lack of grounds under Article 110, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, according to which such applications were not founded on reasons providing a basis for recognising the status of international protection. There were 44 such applications (88%) in 2010. The next reason for rejecting applications was the fact that an application was contradictory, improbable or inconsistent. There were 4 such applications (8%), while two applications (4%) were rejected under the application of Exclusion Clauses. Also in 2010, 8 applications for 14 persons were ceased for reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure.

According to the data from the Ministry of Security – Sector for Asylum, a total of 41 applications for international protection for 46 persons were submitted in BiH in 2011 (of this number the Court of BiH ordered the procedure to be repeated for 3 applications including five persons). A total of 63 applications for 71 persons were in the process of being decided upon (taking into account unresolved cases from the previous years – 25 persons). It needs to be stressed that of all applications for international protection submitted during the previous year, 40 persons applied for international protection for the first time, while 5 applications for 6 persons were repeated. 18 applications for 21 persons were rejected during the year, while the procedure on 35 applications for 39 persons was ceased. 6 applications for 6 persons remained unresolved at the end of 2011.



The main reason for rejecting applications for international protection (18 applications for 21 persons) was the lack of grounds under Article 110, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, according to which such applications were not founded on reasons providing a basis for recognising the status of international protection. There were 12 such applications (67%) last year. The next reason for rejecting applications was the fact that an application was contradictory, improbable or inconsistent and there were 6 such applications (33%).

35 applications for 39 persons were ceased in 2011 for the following reasons: left or attempted to leave BiH (29 applications for 30 persons) and reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (6 applications for 9 persons).

Taking into account unresolved applications from the previous years, as well as new applications from 2011, which amounts to 63 applications for 71 persons, most applications were submitted by the nationals of Afghanistan, Serbia, Algeria, Morocco, Palestine and Pakistan (70%). Here are the figures concerning the sex and age structure for the 71 persons mentioned above. 19 women (26.76%) and 52 men (73.24%) are among these applications. The age structure of these individuals shows that in most cases they are from the 18 to 35 age group (42 persons or 59.15% of all asylum seekers), followed by those from the 36 to 59 age group (20 persons or 28.17%) and finally those from the 0 to 17 age group (9 persons or 12.68%). There were no persons above the age of 60 in this category.

If we consider applications for international protection received in 2011 (41 applications for 46 persons), it is evident that most of them were submitted by Algerian, Serbian and Moroccan nationals (54.35%). The sex and age structure of the new applications received in 2011 shows that there were 8 women (17.39%) and 39 men (82.61%). The dominant age group was that of 18 to 35 (29 persons or 63.04%) followed by the age group of 36 to 59 (13 persons or 28.26%) and finally the age group of 0 to 17 (4 persons or 8.70%). There were no persons above the age of 60 in this category.

## 7. Work Permits Issued to Foreign Nationals

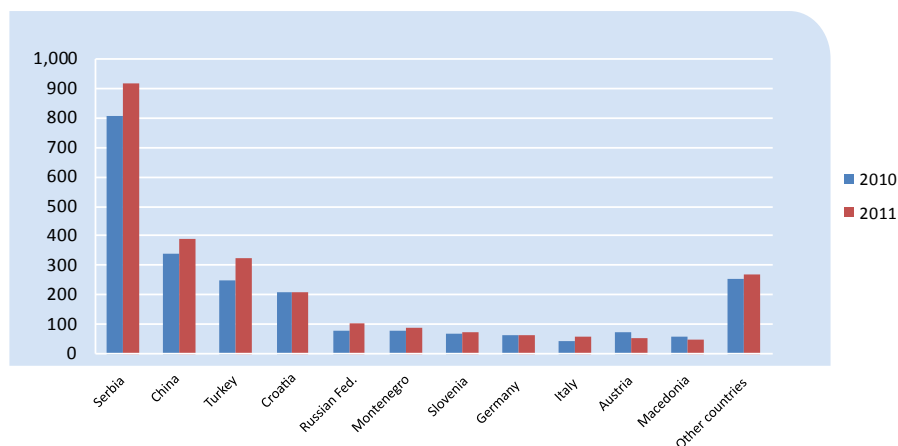
According to the data obtained from the Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the basis of data received from the relevant entity employment services and the Employment Service of Brcko District, 2,325 work permits were issued to foreign nationals in 2010 and 2,607 in 2011, representing an increase of 12.13%. The data on work permits issued to foreign nationals, disaggregated by nationality and qualification structure of foreign nationals is given below.

**Table 28. Work permits issued to foreign nationals in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by nationality**

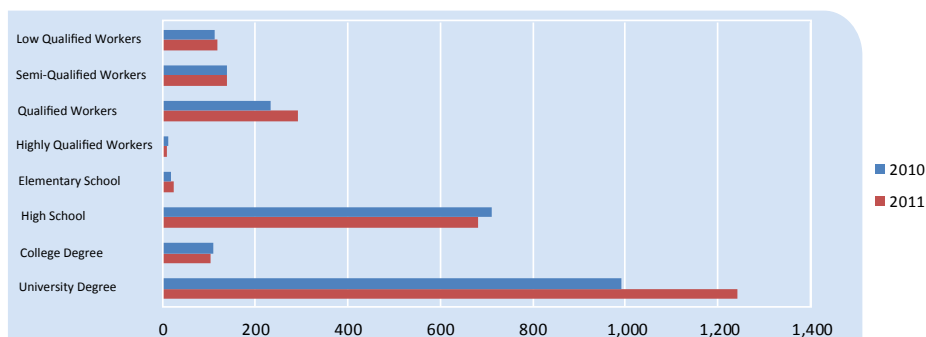
No.	Country	2010	2011	%
1	Serbia	806	918	13.90%
2	China	341	392	14.96%
3	Turkey	250	327	30.80%
4	Croatia	207	208	0.48%
5	Russian Fed.	78	103	32.05%
6	Montenegro	77	87	12.99%
7	Slovenia	71	76	7.04%
8	Germany	64	65	1.56%
9	Italy	43	60	39.53%
10	Austria	73	52	-28.77%
11	Macedonia	59	50	-15.25%
12	Other countries	256	269	5.08%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,325</b>	<b>2,607</b>	<b>12.13%</b>

The majority of foreign nationals with work permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina are nationals of Serbia. They are followed by the nationals of China, Turkey, Croatia, the Russian Federation, Montenegro, Slovenia, Germany, Italy, Austria and Macedonia. An increase for most of the presented countries related to the issuance of work permits in BiH can be observed in 2011 as compared to 2010. It is also possible to notice a decrease in the number of work permits issued to the nationals of Austria and Macedonia.

**Issued work permits by nationality**



The data regarding the qualification structure of foreign nationals who were issued work permits in 2010 and 2011 show that the majority of them have a university degree (45.32%), followed by those with secondary education (28.22%), and qualified workers (10.62%).

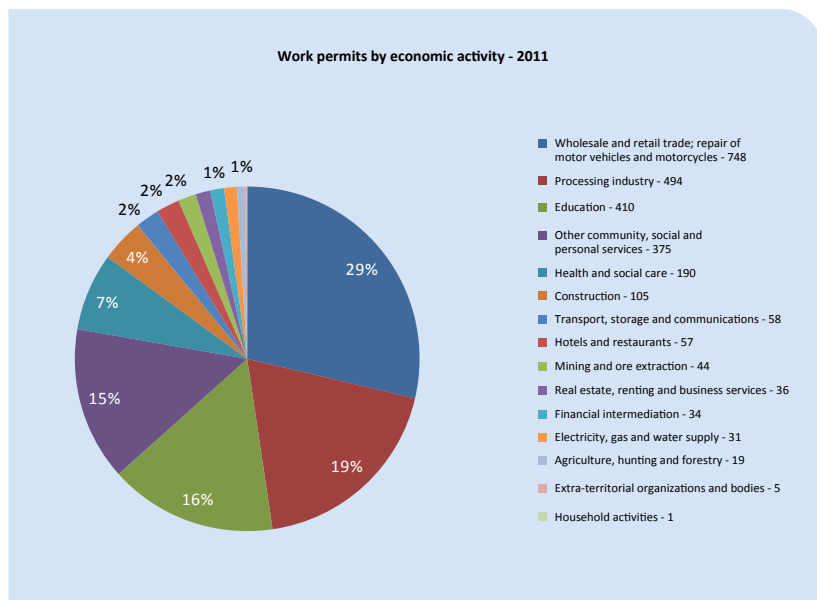


Most work permits were issued for the following fields of work in 2011: trade 748 (29%), processing industry 494 (19%), education 410 (16%) and other community, social and personal service activities 375 (15%).

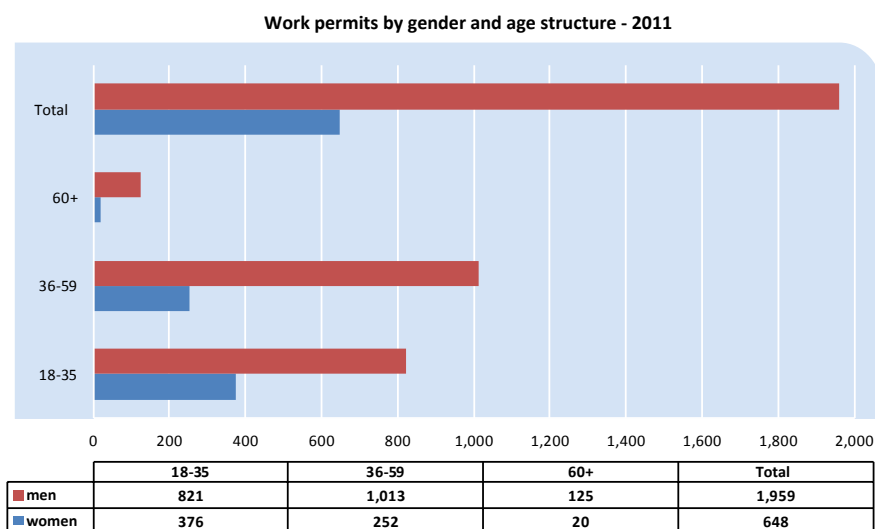
**Table 29. Structure of work permits in 2011 disaggregated by economic activity**

ACTIVITY	2011
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	748
Processing industry	494
Education	410
Other community, social and personal services	375
Health and social care	190
Construction	105
Transport, storage and communications	58
Hotels and restaurants	57
Mining and ore extraction	44
Real estate, renting and business services	36
Financial intermediation	34
Electricity, gas and water supply	31
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	19
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	5
Household activities	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,607</b>





Of all work permits issued in 2011, 648 (24.86%) were issued to women and 1,959 (75.14%) to men. Most work permits, a total of 1,013 (38.86%), were issued to men from the 36 to 59 age group.



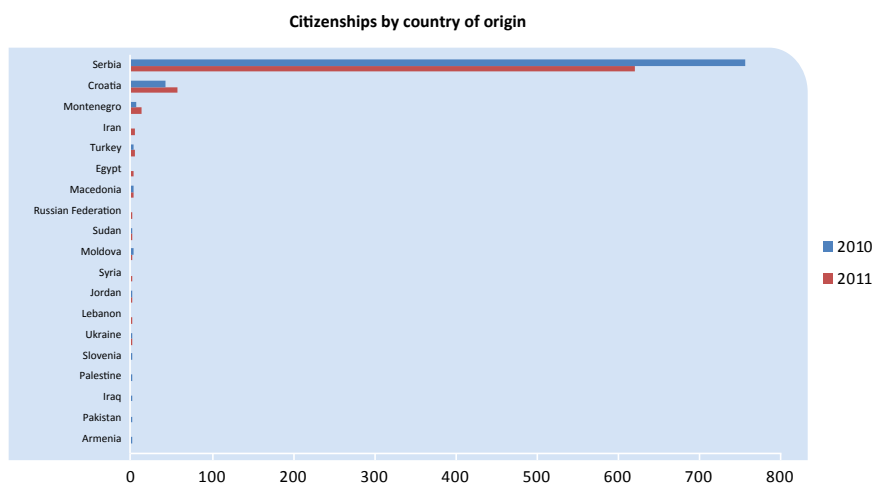
## 8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, which is responsible for providing consent for granting BiH citizenship, requested competent entity level ministries to submit statistics on the number of people who were granted BiH citizenship by way of naturalisation or implementation of international treaties on dual citizenship. The FBiH Ministry of Interior and the RS Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance submitted the requested data, disaggregated by country of origin, sex and age of the people who acquired BiH citizenship in 2010 and 2011. The submitted figures were analysed and disaggregated by year.

**Table 30. Number of persons granted BiH citizenship in 2010 and 2011 disaggregated by country of origin**

No.	Country of Origin	2010	2011
1	Serbia	757	621
2	Croatia	43	57
3	Montenegro	7	13
4	Turkey	3	5
5	Iran	-	5
6	Egypt	-	4
7	Macedonia	4	3
8	Moldova	4	2
9	Sudan	1	2
10	Russian Federation	-	2

No.	Country of Origin	2010	2011
11	Ukraine	2	1
12	Lebanon	-	1
13	Jordan	1	1
14	Syria	-	1
15	Armenia	1	-
16	Pakistan	1	-
17	Iraq	1	-
18	Palestine	1	-
19	Slovenia	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>827</b>	<b>718</b>

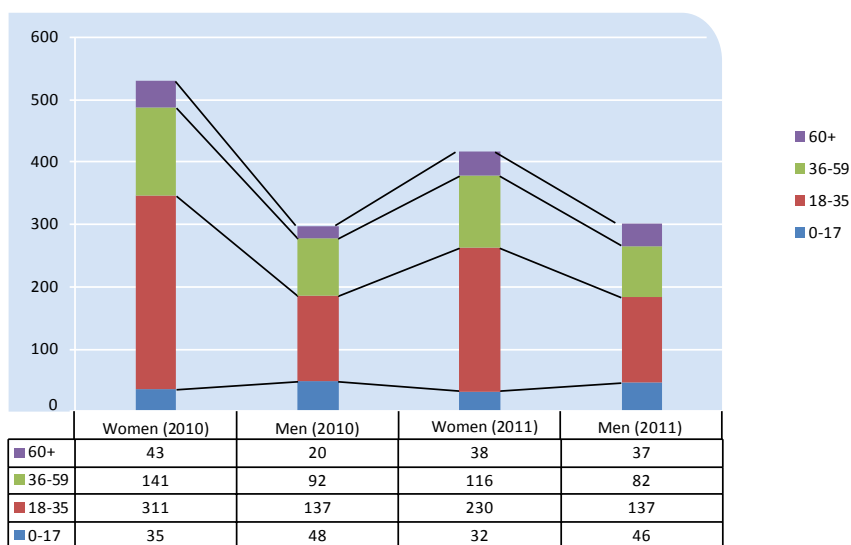


The majority of people who were granted BiH citizenship in the past two years originate from Serbia and Croatia. 827 persons were granted BiH citizenship in 2010, with 728 persons acquiring citizenship based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. 525 persons acquired BiH citizenship and FBiH citizenship in 2010, 478 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; while 302 acquired BiH citizenship and RS citizenship in 2010, 250 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

718 foreign nationals were granted BiH citizenship in 2011, which is 13.18% less than in the year before. 596 of those persons were granted BiH citizenship based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. 382 persons were granted FBiH citizenship in 2011, 332 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, while 336 persons were granted RS citizenship in the same year, 264 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Most persons who were granted BiH citizenship are from the 18 to 59 age group (78.70%), including 58% of women and 42% of men.

**Persons granted BiH citizenship by age and gender**



## 9. Emigration from BiH

The Diaspora Sector of 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 Assessment of Migration Flows

Traditionally, emigration was always the dominant form of population movement in this region, both during the former Yugoslavia, but also after 1992. An assessment of the new migration flows of the population in BiH during the last two decades clearly shows three major waves of emigration:

- ◊ The first wave of emigration during the 1992-1995 war when most emigrants were exposed to forced migration caused directly by the war;
- ◊ The second wave of emigration concerns the period immediately after the war when emigration from BiH continued due to family reunification and the difficult post-war economic and political situation;
- ◊ The third wave of emigration is of an economic nature and is caused by the difficult economic situation and high unemployment. This wave of emigration is ongoing, and current migrants are led by economic motives and primarily include young highly educated persons.

The latest data of the BiH Statistics Agency from the “BiH in Numbers 2011” report show that BiH has been experiencing a negative birth rate for the last two years. The birth rate was at -0.1% in 2009 and at -0.4% in 2010. When constant emigration of the population is added to these figures, it is safe to say that BiH is facing a serious demographic problem of population decrease.

In accordance with the EU immigration policy, EU member states have changed immigration laws in order to promote legal migration by introducing favourable conditions for entry and stay of certain categories of immigrants such as highly qualified workers, students and researchers (EU Blue Card Directive). Moreover, the objective of the adopted directives at the EU level is to facilitate temporary and circular migration of workers from non-EU members.

More favourable conditions for entering EU member states provided to highly qualified workers, students and researchers, will most certainly result in the continuation of emigration from BiH and intensify “brain drain”. Besides problems with the overall population decrease due to the negative birth rate and constant emigration, BiH is also facing the problem of young people, students and highly educated workers leaving the country who see an opportunity for a better life and employment in the EU.

### 9.2. Number of Emigrants from BiH

Recording statistical data on emigration is a difficult process and requires a system that has still not been established in many countries, including BiH. The only figures currently updated by BiH institutions that can be used as statistical data on emigration are those on revocation of residence which competent institutions forward to the BiH Agency for

Statistics. According to these figures, 4,284 persons revoked their residence in BiH in 2010. The following countries were in most cases stated as countries of destination by those who revoked their residence in BiH: Croatia (1,770), Germany (708), Serbia (688), Austria (582), Slovenia (228) and Montenegro (179). Other countries of destination include Denmark, USA, Italy, Macedonia, Norway, The Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Belgium and Luxembourg.<sup>24</sup>

A third of BiH citizens who cancelled their residence in 2010 are from the 20 to 34 age group (30.80%). Despite the fact that these figures cover only a small portion of the true number of emigrants, they are clear confirmation of the problem that young people are leaving and that the population is aging.

More relevant data on the number of emigrants from BiH on the annual level can be obtained from the migration statistics of the host countries, but unfortunately they are not adequately harmonised and comparable. Partially comparable data are available in Eurostat statistics, however not even these figures are complete as host countries often fail to provide updated figures, which is visible from the table below:

**Table 31. Number of emigrants from BiH on annual level disaggregated by host country**

HOST COUNTRY	2008	2009
Austria	2,914	no data available
Czech Republic	446	283
Denmark	113	51
The Netherlands	114	188
Ireland	15	6
Italy	1,959	1,435
Germany	6,154	no data available
Slovenia	13,038	12,910
Spain	169	107
Sweden	607	538

The most relevant figures that can be obtained currently are those on the total number of emigrants from BiH, however these figures as well are updated based on different parameters and as a result of that statistical data of the host countries on the number of emigrants from BiH largely vary depending on which of the following categories they cover<sup>25</sup>:

<sup>24</sup> Source: FBiH Statistical Report 2011, Population Migration 2010

<sup>25</sup> Most host countries keep statistical data on migrants based on their country of birth and citizenship.

1. emigrants by country of birth, i.e. emigrants born in BiH regardless of their citizenship;
2. emigrants by citizenship, i.e. emigrants who have BiH citizenship.

Also important for BiH, besides these two categories recorded by the host countries, are estimates of the total number of emigrants and their descendants, including the second and third generation of emigrants, and we therefore provide these figures as well as the third category – Emigrants from BiH and their descendants.

### 9.2.1. Emigrants Born in BiH

Accurate statistical data on the total number of emigrants born in BiH, regardless of their present citizenship, are available for 14 leading host countries as provided in the table below. According to official data, 1,196,577 emigrants born in BiH are living in these 14 countries.

**Table 32. Number of emigrants born in BiH according to official data by respective bureaus of statistics in 14 leading host countries**

HOST COUNTRY	Number	Source of Data
Croatia	262,620	State Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia
Germany	176,000	Federal Statistical Office of Germany
Austria	133,585	Statistical Office of the European Commission Eurostat
Serbia	131,108	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
USA	125,793	US Census Bureau, 2010
Slovenia	102,915	Statistical Office of the European Commission Eurostat
Switzerland	61,196	Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland
Sweden	56,183	Kingdom of Sweden Statistical Office
Australia	37,898	Department of Immigration and Citizenship <sup>26</sup>
Canada	28,960	Statistics Agency of Canada
Italy	29,066	National Institute of Statistics
Denmark	17,911	Statistics Agency of Denmark
Montenegro	20,239	Statistical Office of Montenegro
Norway	13,103	Statistics Agency of Norway
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,196,577</b>	

It is important to underline that these figures are not complete because they do not include all countries with a significant number of emigrants from BiH.

<sup>26</sup> Document of the Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship from 25 January 2010.

According to data available to BiH institutions, 53,511 persons <sup>27</sup> of the 1,196,577 emigrants from BiH who are outside the borders of their home country have so far renounced BiH citizenship, while others hold BiH citizenship or dual citizenship.

## 9.2.2. Emigrants Holding BiH Citizenship

The majority of emigrants from BiH hold BiH citizenship, be it as their only citizenship or as dual citizenship in accordance with dual citizenship agreements, or have kept their citizenship and acquired the citizenship of the host country. The total number of emigrants holding BiH citizenship can be estimated at 1.2 million. This figure includes 483,927 emigrants from BiH holding only BiH citizenship according to statistical data from the below countries:

**Table 33. Number of emigrants holding only BiH citizenship<sup>28</sup>**

HOST COUNTRY	Number of BiH Citizens	Reference Year
Germany	164,524	2010
Austria	84,587	2009
USA	59,151	2010
Slovenia	42,239	2010
Switzerland	35,296	2010
Italy	31,341	2010
Australia	20,559	2009
Denmark	11,546	2010
Sweden	8,451	2010
Canada	7,720	2009
France	6,910	2009
Norway	3,706	2011
The Netherlands	2,441	2010
Czech Republic	2,181	2010
Belgium	1,712	2010
Spain	1,563	2010
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>483,927</b>	

It needs to be stressed that figures presented in Table 33 do not include BiH citizens who under dual citizenship agreements hold dual citizenships with Sweden, Croatia and Serbia. 48,924 BiH citizens have also acquired Swedish citizenship, while the number of dual citizenships for Croatia and Serbia is not available, however, according to certain

<sup>27</sup> Document of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs No. 06-1-30-2-2209-NM/LS/11 from July 25, 2011: According to official data of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs, 53,511 BiH citizens renounced citizenship from 1998 until July 2011.

<sup>28</sup> Source: Eurostat and statistics of host countries

estimates this figure is very high – according to one research from 2010 approximately 15% of all migrants from BiH are in the region of former Yugoslavia.<sup>29</sup>

According to data available to the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees for the 11 countries listed in Table 34, at least 434,156 emigrants from BiH have so far acquired the citizenship of the host country:

**Table 34. Number of naturalised BiH citizens in leading host countries until reference year<sup>30</sup>**

HOST COUNTRY	Number of Acquired Citizenships	Reference Year
Slovenia	96,744	2010
Germany	83,000	2009
USA	66,642	2010
Austria	48,924	2008
Sweden	48,595	2010
Switzerland	25,900	2010
Canada	21,583	2009
Australia	17,339	2009
Norway	11,559	2009
Denmark	11,196	October, 2011
Finland	2,674	2009
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>434,156</b>	

A comparison of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs' figure of 53,511 persons who have renounced BiH citizenship and the above figure of naturalised BiH citizens clearly indicates that a large number of BiH citizens are using the legal possibility of keeping BiH citizenship when acquiring the citizenship of the host country. This also underlines the importance of finally resolving the issue of dual citizenship in BiH legislation in order to provide all BiH citizens in the world with the possibility and right of keeping their citizenship regardless of the status in the host country.

### 9.2.3. Emigrants from BiH and Their Descendants

According to estimates of the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, the total number of emigrants from BiH and their descendants (second and third generation) is 1.7 million. Most of them live in European countries: Germany approx 240,000, Austria approx 150,000, Slovenia approx 150,000, Sweden approx 80,000, Switzerland approx 60,000; but also in USA approx 350,000, Canada approx 50,000 and Australia approx 60,000.

29 Study prepared by the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees in partnership with IOM and IASCI "Maximising the Development-Impact of Migration-Related Financial Flows and Investment to Bosnia and Herzegovina", 2010

30 Source: competent institutions in host countries



**Table 35. Number of emigrants from BiH and their descendants (second and third generation) according to estimates of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees<sup>31</sup>:**

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER
USA	350,000
Germany	240,000
Croatia	300,000
Serbia	150,000
Austria	150,000
Slovenia	150,000
Sweden	80,000
Australia	60,000
Switzerland	60,000
Canada	50,000
Italy	30,000
Montenegro	25,000
The Netherlands	16,000
Denmark	23,000
Norway	16,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>

In the last several years migration flows from Bosnia and Herzegovina are increasingly adopting the character of labour and circular migration flows, i.e. fewer BiH nationals are emigrating from the country in search of permanent settlement in some other country. In most cases they are leaving BiH temporarily for work in other countries because of the high unemployment rate in BiH and inability to find permanent employment. Most BiH nationals go to work in Slovenia, Italy and Germany.

**Table 36. Residence permits issued to BiH nationals based on employment<sup>32</sup>**

HOST COUNTRY	2008	2009	2010
Slovenia	12,023	1,818	1,016
Italy	3,322	1,783	1,647
Germany	328	266	333

31 Estimates of the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees are based on exact data from the above host countries on BiH emigrants with or without the citizenship of the host country who have migrated to that country and are listed as foreign nationals – born in BiH, and also on data and estimates of diplomatic and consular missions, as well as estimates of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees on the number of second and third generation emigrants from BiH..

32 Source: Eurostat

In addition to this form of migration, as of recently an increasing number of young BiH nationals are leaving the country to study in Western European countries, as well as overseas. Some 12,500 students originating from BiH studied abroad in 2009, which represents 4.4% of all students enrolled in BiH that year.<sup>33</sup>

BiH students enrolled abroad in 2009 <sup>33</sup>				
Total number of enrolled students from BiH in 32 countries	Leading countries by number of students from BiH			
	Serbia	Austria	Germany	Croatia
12,562	5,777	3,007	1,083	435

### 9.3. Remittances

The BiH Central Bank keeps data on remittances and transfers by migrants. According to their data remittances totalled 2,047 million BAM in 2011. However, all transfers from abroad, including foreign pensions, totalled 3,553 million BAM. Remittances amounted to 7% of the overall gross domestic product (GDP) in 2011<sup>34</sup>.

**Table 37. Transfers from abroad in 2011**

In million BAM	2011 1st quarter	2011 2nd quarter	2011 3rd quarter	2011 4th quarter	2011 total
Remittances by employees (remittances via commercial banks, Western Union and estimates of informal transfers)	456.2	507.2	540.5	543.2	2,047.1
Other current transfers (primarily pensions)	347.5	382.9	390.4	385.4	1,506.1
Total current transfers (Other sectors)	803.7	890.1	930.9	928.6	3,553.2

Source: CBBH-BiH Balance of Payments until Q3\_2011 and estimate for Q4\_2011.

For a number of years World Bank estimates of the level of remittances in BiH have been somewhat higher than the official figures available to BiH, i.e. the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2011 remittances totalled 2,980 million BAM or 10% of GDP.

The lower share of remittances in the overall BiH GDP in 2011 as compared to previous years is a result of, among other things, GDP growth, and not of a significant reduction in the volume of remittances.

<sup>33</sup> UNESCO Institute for Statistics

<sup>34</sup> Estimate of the nominal GDP for 2011 of 30.076 million BAM from the document of the Directorate for Economic Planning: Bosnia and Herzegovina Economic Trends, June 2011.

**Table 38. Remittances as a percent of BiH GDP disaggregated by year**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(est)
Nominal gross domestic product <sup>35</sup> in million BAM	18,240	21,141	24,386	28,167	27,843	28,427	30,076
Remittances in million BAM	2,319	2,469	2,771	2,522	2,091	2,010	2,047
Remittances as a percent of GDP	12.7%	11.7%	11.4%	8.9%	7.5%	7%	6.8%

Last year showed a slight increase in the level of remittances after it had been dropping for three consecutive years, which could hint a renewed growth trend in the economic situation in the host countries of our migrants stabilises.

In line with World Bank projections<sup>36</sup>, the level of remittances in developing countries was expected to grow by 7.1% in 2011 as compared to previous years, however, BiH registered growth of only 2%.

The debt crisis in the EU and the high unemployment rate are affecting the economic security of migrants and their possibilities for employment, which in turn significantly impacts the volume of remittances in the country of origin. Furthermore, the high unemployment rate in EU member states is influencing their immigration policies, and should the crisis intensify, these policies could become even more stringent which would definitely impact the volume of remittances in the countries of origin.

Although successful and well integrated in their host countries, migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina are committed to their homeland and many of them have a strong interest to return and invest. The study “Maximising the Development-Impact of Migration-Related Financial Flows and Investment to Bosnia and Herzegovina”<sup>37</sup> showed that the level of savings of BiH migrants significantly exceeds the level of remittances. These accumulated funds provide a partial explanation why remittances of our migrants have registered only a minimal drop in the last several years despite the debt crisis in the EU.

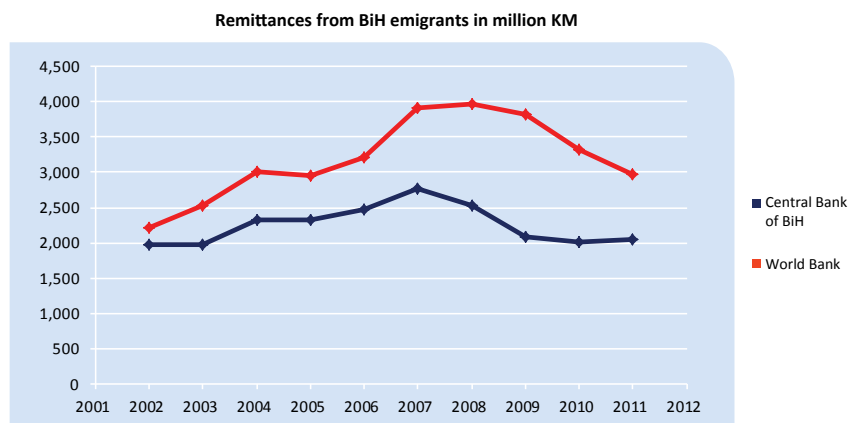
35 Estimate of the nominal GDP for 2011 of 30,076 million BAM from the document of the Directorate for Economic Planning: Bosnia and Herzegovina Economic Trends, June 2011.

36 World Bank: Outlook for Remittance Flows 2010-2011, 23 April 2010

37 Study prepared by the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees in partnership with IOM and IASCI, 2010

**Table 39. Remittances from BiH emigrants from 2002 to 2011**

Remittances from emigrants, compensations of employees and transfers by migrants		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 <sup>38</sup> (estimates)
Central Bank of BiH	In million BAM	1,967	1,973	2,317	2,319	2,469	2,771	2,522	2,091	2,010	2,047
	In million EUR	1,006	1,009	1,185	1,186	1,262	1,417	1,289	1,069	1,027	1,047
World Bank	In million BAM	2,213	2,537	3,004	2,961	3,217	3,914	3,966	3,815	3,320	2,980
	In million EUR	1,131	1,297	1,536	1,514	1,645	2,001	2,028	1,950	1,697	1,524



38 Source: CBBH – BiH Balance of Payments until Q3\_2011 and estimate for Q4\_2011.

## 10. BiH Immigration Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

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

### 10.1. Immigration Policy

Data from 2000 regarding illegal migration of foreign nationals attempting to enter Western European countries via Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that Bosnia and Herzegovina had become a transit centre for well-organised international crime involved in the 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 at its 10 May 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 basis 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 6 April 2004. This document identified issues of visas, borders, immigration and asylum and elaborated each of them with clearly set goals, tasks and responsible stakeholders.
- ◊ The current policy in the field of immigration and asylum is defined also by the Strategy in the Field of Immigration and Asylum and the 2008-2011 Action Plan, as adopted by the Council of Ministers on 13 November 2008. This document outlines the development of immigration and asylum systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and defines 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 19 March 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" No. 32/09).

### 10.2. Legal Framework

Three laws regulating the field of immigration and asylum were adopted in BiH from 2000 until 2008

- ◊ 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 in late 1999 ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 23/99).
- ◊ Significant progress, in terms of improving the legal framework regulating issues of movement and stay of foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, was made 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).

- ◊ The development of the EU *acquis communautaire* also imposed the need for changes or amendments to be made to a significant number of provisions of the Law adopted in 2003. In an effort to harmonise BiH immigration and asylum legislation with the EU *acquis communautaire* and the Schengen Agreement, and in order to address 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 Aliens 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 Obligations of Carriers, Organisers of Tours and Similar Travels (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 17/09),
  - Decision on the Minimum Means of Subsistence During the Intended Stay in BiH (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 13/11),
  - Rulebook on the Central Database on Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 30/10),
  - Rulebook on International Protection (Asylum) in BiH (“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 of 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 Visas (D Visa) 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 BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions and on Technical Conditions for Issuing Airport Transit Visas (A Visa) and Transit Visas (B Visa) (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 26/09),
  - Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Employment for Persons who were Granted International Protection in BiH (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 67/08),
  - Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Education for Persons who were Granted International Protection in BiH (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 83/08),
  - Rulebook on Methods of Exercising the Right to Social Protection for Persons who were Granted International Protection in BiH (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 3/09),
  - Rulebook on Identification Document for Persons who were Granted International Protection in BiH (“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 Aliens in BiH for 2010 (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 102/09),
- Rulebook on Content, Method of Keeping and Use of Official Records on Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 73/10).

### 10.3. Institutional Framework

#### A. State-level Bodies

##### A.1. Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Comprised of three members with a rotating chair, the Presidency has the responsibility for conducting the foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the ratification or suspension of treaties with the consent of the Parliamentary Assembly and representation and attainment of membership within international and European organisations.

##### A.2. Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an executive body. It is comprised of the Chairman 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, reports, strategic documents, programmes, agreements, protocols and other acts. Each Minister has a Deputy from a different constituent ethnic group. Below is a list of ministries, administrative organisations and other bodies with responsibilities directly related to migration management:

##### A.2.1. Ministry of Security

The Ministry of Security was established in 2003 and is responsible for: 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; organisation and harmonisation of activities of the entity ministries of interior and Brcko 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 foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Ministry of Security passes first instance decisions on applications for international protection filed by foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina and is responsible for second instance decisions regarding appeals against first instance decisions made by the Service for

Foreigners' Affairs and the BiH Border Police pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum.

- **BiH 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. Since the establishment of the Ministry of Security in 2003, the BiH Border Police has been its comprising element.

The BiH Border Police enforces immigration laws by: controlling the movement of foreign nationals across the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum; denying the entry of foreign nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina when they do not meet the requirements for entry; and issues decisions, under certain circumstances, on refusal of entry; issuing visas at border crossings in exceptional circumstances as defined by the Law; revoking visas or shortening their duration; keeping records and exchanging data in this field. A foreign national can express to the Border Police his/her intention to submit an application for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- **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 competence.

The Service was established to: perform administrative and inspection activities related to the movement and stay of foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina; issue decisions on administrative matters related to applications submitted by foreign nationals; and to perform other duties pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, and other laws and regulations related to the movement and stay of foreign nationals. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs was established on 1 October 2006.

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

The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) is an administrative organisation within the Ministry of Security, with operational independence in its work. SIPA was established to perform police duties. Its responsibilities, as defined by the relevant Law, include preventing, tracing and investigating criminal acts that fall under the competence of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In particular, SIPA deals with acts of organised crime, terrorism, war crimes, trafficking in humans, and other crimes against humanity and values 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 foreign nationals in order to determine potential risks to the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



### **A.2.3. 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 compiling 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.

### **A.2.4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

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

In the field of implementation of immigration legislation, the Ministry for Foreign

Affairs prepares for the Council of Ministers proposals of decisions on states whose citizens do not need visas for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina; proposals of decisions on 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 DCMs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and decides on the extension of short-term visas (C-Visa) in exceptional circumstances, pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum.

### **A.2.5. 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 the legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its implementation are in line with the obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina 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 harmonising legislation and standards of the judicial system between entities; extradition; administrative inspection of 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 administrative procedures of all ministries and other civil bodies, including those responsible for migration management and asylum.

#### **A.2.6. Ministry of Civil Affairs**

The Ministry of 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 law.

In terms of its migration duties, the Ministry of Civil Affairs is responsible for defining travel documents for foreign nationals.

#### **A.2.7. Directorate for European Integration**

The Directorate for European Integration was formed in 2002 under the BiH Council of Ministers Law with the task of coordinating the process of integration of BiH into the EU. The Directorate assumed the responsibilities of the former Ministry for European Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Directorate for European Integration coordinates the harmonisation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's legal system with the EU *acquis communautaire*.

#### **A.2.8. Court of BiH**

The Court of BiH has jurisdiction over criminal acts relating to violations of state laws and can also act in inter-entity disputes over the legal meaning and implementation of state laws. The Court of BiH can also adjudicate on 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 jurisdiction over appeals against 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 on appeals related to 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.

#### **A.2.9. 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 to establish whether a law is compatible with the BiH 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 establishment of the BiH Border Police (former State Border Service in 2000), Ministries of Interior (Mols) at the entity level had wide authority in migration management. This authority included border control and the operation of a 'Department for Foreigners' within each Mol. Currently, the responsibility for enforcing in-country migration management has shifted from the cantonal/regional level of each Mol to the recently established Service for Foreigners' Affairs within the Ministry of Security. The Service was established to reform an under-funded and decentralised system under which Inspectors for Aliens operated and who were highly ineffective as their authority was limited to their canton or entity. In addition, the Inspectors' powers varied according to cantonal/entity legislation. Poor communication between Inspectors and entity and state bodies resulted in a lack of harmonised activities and centralisation of data.

### **B.1. Republika Srpska**

#### **B.1.1. RS Ministry of Interior**

The RS Ministry of 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 forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### **B.1.2. Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance**

The Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance 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.

### **B.2. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

#### **B.2.1. FBiH Ministry of Interior**

The FBiH Ministry of Interior is responsible for preventing, tracking and apprehending the perpetrators of: international crime, terrorism, drug trade, and organised crime. As part of its crime fighting efforts, the FBiH Ministry of Interior also initiates and announces INTERPOL, federal, and inter-cantonal searches and cooperates with prosecutors' offices to investigate criminal acts. The FBiH Ministry of 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 for Foreigners' Affairs in the forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **B.2.2. Cantonal Ministries of Interior**

The Cantonal Ministries of Interior support the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in immigration matters by assisting in registering the arrival or departure of foreign nationals and forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina on request by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

### **B.3. Brcko District**

The Brcko District Police immigration duties include providing support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, when requested, to assist in the forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1

## SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS

INDICATOR/YEAR	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Visas issued by DCMs	21,978	17,411	15,638	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126
Visas issued at the border	4,853	4,327	5,641	2,049	927	735	684	345	327	248
Refusals of entry into BiH	10,527	9,450	10,469	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830
Illegal crossings of the state border						851	543	381	322	324
Entries						497	368	188	180	203
Exits						354	175	193	142	121
Temporary residence permits	3,305	4,646	4,897	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661
Permanent residence permits	309	439	178	196	153	136	215	359	315	308
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence						229	484	530	397	364
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation									73	104
Revoked permanent residence						20	32	36	106	191
Expulsion orders						822	787	474	410	309
Foreign nationals placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre							198	191	312	218
Foreign nationals forcibly removed						75	172	109	19	8
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	1,496	1,218	506	345	112	261	44	226	341	244
BiH nationals	1,355	844	295	101	54	28	16	73	87	71
Foreign nationals	141	374	211	244	58	233	28	153	254	173
Readmission of foreign nationals based on Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	766	756	255	170	174	240	248	122	119	88
Persons seeking international protection (asylum) in BiH	575	739	301	146	69	581	95	71	64	46
Work permits issued to foreign nationals during the year						2,696	2,993	2,592	2,325	2,607
Foreign nationals granted BiH citizenship						1,190	1,159	945	827	718
Emigrants from BiH (estimate of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH)	1,200,000									
BiH Population (estimate of the Agency for Statistics from 30 June 2010)	3,843,126									

## ANNEX 2

### VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2010 AND 2011

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
1	Afghanistan	8	4	-50.00%
2	Albania	2		-100.00%
3	Algeria	46	31	-32.61%
4	Angola	4	6	50.00%
5	Armenia	63	34	-46.03%
6	Azerbaijan	123	73	-40.65%
7	Bahrain	20	38	90.00%
8	Bangladesh	16	21	31.25%
9	Belarus	159	148	-6.92%
10	Benin	8	13	62.50%
11	Bolivia	12	10	-16.67%
12	Brazil	2		-100.00%
13	Burkina Faso	10	16	60.00%
14	Burundi	2	6	200.00%
15	Cambodia	1	3	200.00%
16	Cameroon	24	28	16.67%
17	Cape Verde	1	1	0.00%
18	Central African Republic	3	2	-33.33%
19	Chad	2	1	-50.00%
20	China	359	651	81.34%
21	Colombia	192	281	46.35%
22	Comoros	4		-100.00%
23	Costa Rica	1		-100.00%
24	Croatia		2	-
25	Cuba	35	24	-31.43%
26	Democratic Republic of Congo	42	53	26.19%
27	Djibouti	1		-100.00%
28	Dominican Republic	28	16	-42.86%
29	East Timor	2		-100.00%
30	Ecuador	42	42	0.00%
31	Egypt	412	391	-5.10%
32	El Salvador		4	-
33	Equatorial Guinea	1		-100.00%
34	Eritrea	7	9	28.57%
35	Ethiopia	13	11	-15.38%
36	Fiji		8	-
37	Gabon	4	4	0.00%
38	Gambia	2		-100.00%
39	Georgia	89	85	-4.49%
40	Germany	4	2	-50.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
41	Ghana	48	28	-41.67%
42	Grenade	3		-100.00%
43	Guinea	1	5	400.00%
44	Guinea-Bissau	1	2	100.00%
45	Guyana	1	1	0.00%
46	Haiti	11	7	-36.36%
47	Honduras	1		-100.00%
48	India	482	537	11.41%
49	Indonesia	412	699	69.66%
50	Iran	310	274	-11.61%
51	Iraq	75	66	-12.00%
52	Israel	3	8	166.67%
53	Italy	3		-100.00%
54	Ivory Coast	39	45	15.38%
55	Jamaica	1	2	100.00%
56	Jordan	280	272	-2.86%
57	Kazakhstan	69	67	-2.90%
58	Kenya	13	16	23.08%
59	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	1	2	100.00%
60	Kuwait	8	15	87.50%
61	Kyrgyzstan	22	18	-18.18%
62	Lebanon	1,996	2,684	34.47%
63	Lesotho	2		-100.00%
64	Liberia	1		-100.00%
65	Libya	512	163	-68.16%
66	Madagascar	4	4	0.00%
67	Malawi	4	2	-50.00%
68	Mali	1	1	0.00%
69	Mauritania	2		-100.00%
70	Mauritius	27	80	196.30%
71	Mexico		1	-
72	Micronesia	1		-100.00%
73	Moldova	199	238	19.60%
74	Mongolia	15	1	-93.33%
75	Morocco	72	49	-31.94%
76	Mozambique	1	1	0.00%
77	Myanmar	2		-100.00%
78	Namibia		1	-
79	Nepal	14	6	-57.14%
80	Nigeria	66	53	-19.70%
81	Oman	12	7	-41.67%
82	Pakistan	97	133	37.11%
83	Palau	1		-100.00%
84	Palestine	40	53	32.50%



No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
85	Papua New Guinea	2	3	50.00%
86	Paraguay	1		-100.00%
87	Peru	108	164	51.85%
88	Philippines	243	179	-26.34%
89	Poland		1	-
90	Qatar	1	1	0.00%
91	Republic of Congo	18	13	-27.78%
92	Rwanda	8	4	-50.00%
93	Saint Kitts and Nevis		1	-
94	Saint Lucia	1	4	300.00%
95	Samoa		1	-
96	Saudi Arabia	266	486	82.71%
97	Senegal	10	10	0.00%
98	Serbia, including Kosovo	43	124	188.37%
99	Seychelles		1	-
100	Sierra Leone	1	4	300.00%
101	Singapore		1	-
102	Somalia	3	1	-66.67%
103	South Africa	113	125	10.62%
104	Sri Lanka	37	90	143.24%
105	Sudan	37	27	-27.03%
106	Syrian Arab Republic	184	131	-28.80%
107	Taiwan	138	192	39.13%
108	Tajikistan	4	8	100.00%
109	Tanzania	12	21	75.00%
110	Thailand	97	61	-37.11%
111	Russian Federation	144	149	3.47%
112	Togo	6	12	100.00%
113	Trinidad and Tobago	4	6	50.00%
114	Tunisia	72	51	-29.17%
115	Turkmenistan	1	17	1600.00%
116	Uganda	31	12	-61.29%
117	Ukraine	1,252	1,456	16.29%
118	UN	4		-100.00%
119	United Arab Emirates	87	129	48.28%
120	United Kingdom	5	4	-20.00%
121	Uzbekistan	14	22	57.14%
122	Vatican	1	1	0.00%
123	Venezuela	2		-100.00%
124	Vietnam	18	30	66.67%
125	Yemen	33	4	-87.88%
126	Zambia	6	6	0.00%
127	Zimbabwe	19	15	-21.05%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>9,623</b>	<b>11,126</b>	<b>15.62%</b>

## ANNEX 3

### VISAS ISSUED AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2010 AND 2011

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
1	Afghanistan	1		-100.00%
2	Algeria	11	2	-81.82%
3	Armenia	15	9	-40.00%
4	Azerbaijan	21	8	-61.90%
5	Bahrain	1		-100.00%
6	Bangladesh	1	3	200.00%
7	Belarus	6	23	283.33%
8	Benin		2	-
9	Bolivia		2	-
10	Burkina Faso	1	2	100.00%
11	Burundi		2	-
12	Cameroon	1		-100.00%
13	Chad	5	1	-80.00%
14	China		1	-
15	Colombia	1	3	200.00%
16	Cuba	1	2	100.00%
17	Ecuador		1	-
18	Egypt	1	3	200.00%
19	Eritrea		2	-
20	Ethiopia		1	-
21	Georgia	27	9	-66.67%
22	Ghana	26	3	-88.46%
23	Haiti	1		-100.00%
24	India	3	2	-33.33%
25	Iraq	8		-100.00%
26	Jordan	1	3	200.00%
27	Kazakhstan	28	9	-67.86%
28	Kenya	3	2	-33.33%
29	Kyrgyzstan	13	12	-7.69%
30	Lebanon	2	7	250.00%
31	Libya	2	2	0.00%
32	Mali	2		-100.00%
33	Moldova	19	7	-63.16%
34	Mongolia		8	-
35	Morocco	13	7	-46.15%
36	Mozambique	1		-100.00%
37	Nigeria	1		-100.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
38	Palestine		18	-
39	Peru	6	9	50.00%
40	Russian Federation	2	1	-50.00%
41	Saudi Arabia	1	2	100.00%
42	Senegal		5	-
43	Serbia *	1		-100.00%
44	Seychelles	1		-100.00%
45	South Africa	6	2	-66.67%
46	Sri Lanka	1		-100.00%
47	Sudan	2	3	50.00%
48	Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	0.00%
49	Taiwan		5	-
50	Tajikistan	9	7	-22.22%
51	Tanzania		1	-
52	Thailand		5	-
53	Tunisia	6	4	-33.33%
54	Turkmenistan	1		-100.00%
55	Uganda	1		-100.00%
56	Ukraine	71	45	-36.62%
57	United Arab Emirates		2	-
58	Uzbekistan	1		-100.00%
59	Yemen	1		-100.00%
TOTAL:		327	248	-24.16%

\* N.B. Person originating from Kosovo.

## ANNEX 4

## REFUSALS OF ENTRY INTO BiH IN 2010 AND 2011

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
1	Afghanistan		1	-
2	Albania	143	23	-83.92%
3	Algeria	1	6	500.00%
4	Angola	1		-100.00%
5	Armenia	3	3	0.00%
6	Australia		1	-
7	Austria	87	45	-48.28%
8	Azerbaijan	1	1	0.00%
9	Bangladesh		5	-
10	Belarus	41	32	-21.95%
11	Belgium	1	7	600.00%
12	Benin		2	-
13	Bolivia		1	-
14	Bulgaria	10	1	-90.00%
15	Cameroon	3	4	33.33%
16	Canada	2	1	-50.00%
17	China	9	21	133.33%
18	Colombia	2	11	450.00%
19	Congo	2	2	0.00%
20	Croatia	935	1,019	8.98%
21	Cuba	2	3	50.00%
22	Czech Republic	7	4	-42.86%
23	Denmark		2	-
24	Dominican Republic	1	5	400.00%
25	Ecuador	7	7	0.00%
26	Egypt	7	1	-85.71%
27	Eritrea		1	-
28	Ethiopia		1	-
29	France	14	8	-42.86%
30	Gambia		1	-
31	Georgia	1	9	800.00%
32	Germany	34	33	-2.94%
33	Ghana	10		-100.00%
34	Great Britain		1	-
35	Greece	2		-100.00%
36	Hungary	2	3	50.00%
37	India	2	15	650.00%
38	Indonesia	1	1	0.00%
39	Iran	2	6	200.00%
40	Iraq		3	-
41	Ireland	1		-100.00%
42	Italy	101	71	-29.70%
43	Ivory Coast		5	-
44	Jordan		1	-
45	Kazakhstan	8	4	-50.00%
46	Kenya		3	-

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
47	Kyrgyzstan		1	-
48	Latvia		1	-
49	Lebanon	1	8	700.00%
50	Luxembourg	1	2	100.00%
51	Macedonia	21	9	-57.14%
52	Malaysia	2		-100.00%
53	Mauritius	1	4	300.00%
54	Moldova	15	20	33.33%
55	Mongolia	1	3	200.00%
56	Montenegro	213	111	-47.89%
57	Morocco	5	8	60.00%
58	Mozambique		1	-
59	Myanmar		1	-
60	The Netherlands	2	1	-50.00%
61	Nigeria	1	6	500.00%
62	Oman		6	-
63	Pakistan	3	2	-33.33%
64	Peru	6	12	100.00%
65	Philippines	3	9	200.00%
66	Poland	2	1	-50.00%
67	Romania	3	11	266.67%
68	Russian Federation	434	449	3.46%
69	Rwanda	1		-100.00%
70	Saudi Arabia	1	6	500.00%
71	Serbia	864	1,094	26.62%
72	Slovakia	5		-100.00%
73	Slovenia	23	14	-39.13%
74	South Africa	17	12	-29.41%
75	Spain		1	-
76	Sri Lanka		3	-
77	Sweden	3	4	33.33%
78	Switzerland	2	6	200.00%
79	Syrian Arab Republic		6	-
80	Taiwan		7	-
81	Thailand		4	-
82	Togo		1	-
83	Trinidad and Tobago	1		-100.00%
84	Tunisia	5	7	40.00%
85	Turkey	184	126	-31.52%
86	Ukraine	242	487	101.24%
87	United Arab Emirates		2	-
88	United States		3	-
89	Uzbekistan	1	1	0.00%
90	Vietnam	7	4	-42.86%
91	Zambia	1		-100.00%
92	Zimbabwe		2	-
TOTAL:		3,514	3,830	8.99%

N.B. Of the total number of persons from Serbia 150 were from Kosovo in 2010, and 200 were from Kosovo in 2011.

## ANNEX 5

## ILLEGAL CROSSINGS OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2010 AND 2011

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
1	Albania	38	2	-94.74%
2	Afghanistan	12	16	33.33%
3	Algeria		1	-
4	Argentina		1	-
5	Belarus	2		-100.00%
6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	134	172	28.36%
7	Colombia	1	1	0.00%
8	Croatia	14	15	7.14%
9	Germany	1		-100.00%
10	Great Britain	1		-100.00%
11	Iran		5	-
12	Iraq	1		-100.00%
13	Italy	1		-100.00%
14	Kazakhstan	1		-100.00%
15	Libya	1		-100.00%
16	Macedonia	2	3	50.00%
17	Moldova		1	-
18	Montenegro	8	7	-12.50%
19	Morocco		1	-
20	Pakistan	3		-100.00%
21	Palestine	15	15	0.00%
22	Philippines		1	-
23	Serbia	63	69	9.52%
24	Slovenia		1	-
25	Somalia	1		-100.00%
26	Sudan		2	-
27	Syrian Arab Republic	1		-100.00%
28	Tunisia	1		-100.00%
29	Turkey	7	6	-14.29%
30	Ukraine	1	2	100.00%
31	United States		2	-
32	Unknown citizenship	13	1	-92.31%
TOTAL:		322	324	0.62%

N.B. Of the total number of persons from Serbia 15 were from Kosovo in 2010, and 18 were from Kosovo in 2011.

## ANNEX 6

## TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2010 AND 2011

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
1	Afghanistan	1	1	0.00%
2	Albania	19	17	-10.53%
3	Algeria	3	4	33.33%
4	Argentina	2	1	-50.00%
5	Armenia		1	-
6	Australia	12	15	25.00%
7	Austria	211	228	8.06%
8	Azerbaijan	1	5	400.00%
9	Belarus	8	8	0.00%
10	Belgium	7	8	14.29%
11	Brazil	15	8	-46.67%
12	Bulgaria	26	12	-53.85%
13	Canada	8	8	0.00%
14	Chile		1	-
15	China	511	607	18.79%
16	Colombia	1	1	0.00%
17	Congo	1		-100.00%
18	Costa Rica	3	8	166.67%
19	Croatia	775	866	11.74%
20	Cyprus		1	-
21	Czech Republic	17	41	141.18%
22	Denmark	2	1	-50.00%
23	Dominican Republic	2	1	-50.00%
24	Egypt	75	51	-32.00%
25	Eritrea	3	1	-66.67%
26	Ethiopia		2	-
27	Finland	20	12	-40.00%
28	France	27	31	14.81%
29	Georgia	3	5	66.67%
30	Germany	319	320	0.31%
31	Greece	9	11	22.22%
32	Guinea-Bissau		1	-
33	Hungary	18	12	-33.33%
34	India	66	30	-54.55%
35	Indonesia	10	7	-30.00%
36	Iran	47	42	-10.64%
37	Iraq	4	1	-75.00%
38	Ireland	4	3	-25.00%
39	Israel	4	1	-75.00%
40	Italy	162	120	-25.93%
41	Japan	1		-100.00%
42	Jordan	13	24	84.62%

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
43	Kazakhstan	1	1	0.00%
44	Korea, Democratic People's Republic		1	-
45	Kuwait	1	3	200.00%
46	Kyrgyzstan	3	5	66.67%
47	Latvia	1	3	200.00%
48	Lebanon	6	5	-16.67%
49	Libya	5	20	300.00%
50	Lithuania	64	22	-65.63%
51	Luxembourg	1	1	0.00%
52	Macedonia	326	308	-5.52%
53	Malaysia	4	18	350.00%
54	Mexico	4	1	-75.00%
55	Micronesia	2	2	0.00%
56	Moldova	29	34	17.24%
57	Mongolia	2	3	50.00%
58	Montenegro	629	552	-12.24%
59	Morocco	5	6	20.00%
60	Mozambique	1	1	0.00%
61	Namibia		1	-
62	Nepal	4	2	-50.00%
63	The Netherlands	44	35	-20.45%
64	New Zealand		1	-
65	Nicaragua	1	1	0.00%
66	Nigeria	1	2	100.00%
67	Norway	2	3	50.00%
68	Pakistan	5	6	20.00%
69	Palestine	1	13	1200.00%
70	Peru		4	-
71	Philippines		4	-
72	Poland	26	39	50.00%
73	Portugal		1	-
74	Republic of Korea	4	1	-75.00%
75	Romania	107	91	-14.95%
76	Russian Federation	213	207	-2.82%
77	Saudi Arabia	2	10	400.00%
78	Senegal	1	2	100.00%
79	Serbia	1,849	1,896	2.54%
80	Singapore		3	-
81	Slovakia	21	23	9.52%
82	Slovenia	141	119	-15.60%
83	South Africa	1	8	700.00%
84	Spain	16	14	-12.50%
85	Sudan	29	14	-51.72%
86	Swaziland	2		-100.00%
87	Sweden	14	12	-14.29%
88	Switzerland	46	27	-41.30%
89	Syrian Arab Republic	22	34	54.55%



No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
90	Tajikistan	1	1	0.00%
91	Thailand	2	4	100.00%
92	Trinidad and Tobago	1		-100.00%
93	Tunisia	3	4	33.33%
94	Turkey	1,735	1,281	-26.17%
95	Ukraine	89	62	-30.34%
96	United Arab Emirates		1	-
97	United Kingdom	64	69	7.81%
98	United States	180	155	-13.89%
99	Uzbekistan	7	7	0.00%
100	Vietnam	3		-100.00%
101	Zambia		1	-
TOTAL:		8,131	7,661	-5.78%

## ANNEX 7

## PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2010 AND 2011

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
1	Albania		2	-
2	Australia		1	-
3	Austria	9	9	0.00%
4	Belarus	4		-100.00%
5	Brazil		1	-
6	Bulgaria	2	3	50.00%
7	China	70	54	-22.86%
8	Croatia	40	53	32.50%
9	Czech Republic	2		-100.00%
10	Egypt	2	6	200.00%
11	Eritrea		1	-
12	France	1	2	100.00%
13	Georgia		1	-
14	Germany	12	19	58.33%
15	Hungary		1	-
16	India	9	2	-77.78%
17	Iran	2	5	150.00%
18	Iraq		1	-
19	Ireland		1	-
20	Italy		3	-
21	Jordan	3	2	-33.33%
22	Lebanon	1	1	0.00%
23	Lithuania	1	1	0.00%
24	Macedonia	47	21	-55.32%
25	Mexico		1	-
26	Moldova	5	3	-40.00%
27	Montenegro	15	32	113.33%
28	Morocco	1	1	0.00%
29	The Netherlands	4	2	-50.00%
30	Norway	1		-100.00%
31	Pakistan	1		-100.00%
32	Poland	2	2	0.00%
33	Republic of Korea		2	-
34	Romania	5	3	-40.00%
35	Russian Federation	10	10	0.00%
36	Saudi Arabia	1		-100.00%
37	Serbia		3	-
38	Slovakia	2		-100.00%
39	Slovenia	8	10	25.00%
40	South Africa	1		-100.00%
41	Sudan	6	4	-33.33%
42	Switzerland	3	2	-33.33%
43	Syrian Arab Republic	8	8	0.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
44	Thailand	1	1	0.00%
45	Turkey	31	26	-16.13%
46	Ukraine	4	2	-50.00%
47	United Arab Emirates		1	-
48	United Kingdom	1	4	300.00%
49	United States		1	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>315</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-2.22%</b>

## ANNEX 8

## MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST FOREIGN NATIONALS 2011

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre
		Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
1	Afghanistan				1	23
2	Albania				5	3
3	Algeria		4		1	3
4	Argentina				1	
5	Austria	6	1		1	
6	Bahrain		1			
7	Belarus		2			
8	Bulgaria		3			
9	Cameroon					4
10	China	25	30		5	2
11	Colombia				1	
12	Croatia	35	14	2	15	2
13	Czech Republic		4		1	
14	Egypt		5		2	
15	Eritrea					4
16	Ethiopia					1
17	Finland	4				
18	France		1		2	
19	Germany	5	9		3	
20	India	4			1	
21	Indonesia		1		1	
22	Iran		5			1
23	Iraq					1
24	Israel	7	1			
25	Italy	9	1		4	3
26	Jordan		5			8
27	Lebanon		1		1	
28	Lithuania	6				
29	Macedonia	6	19		6	3
30	Malaysia		4			
31	Moldova				1	1
32	Montenegro	4	1	1	12	5
33	Morocco	1			1	1
34	Mozambique				1	
35	Nigeria	1			3	
36	Pakistan		1		2	4

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre
		Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
37	Palestine	1			17	15
38	Peru				1	
39	Philippines				2	
40	Poland	13	2			
41	Republic of Korea	1				
42	Romania	37	1	10	22	1
43	Russian Federation	6	7		4	1
44	Saudi Arabia		3			
45	Serbia	165	17	91	125	87
46	Slovakia		1		1	1
47	Slovenia	11	2		2	1
48	Somalia					2
49	Sudan		28			2
50	Switzerland		1			
51	Syrian Arab Republic		6		2	
52	Tunisia				3	1
53	Turkey	14	5		54	37
54	Ukraine	1	3		5	1
55	USA	1	2			
56	Uzbekistan	1				
TOTAL:		364	191	104	309	218

## ANNEX 9

## APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM) SUBMITTED TO RELEVANT STATE BODIES (FROM 1 JULY 2004 TO 31 DECEMBER 2011)

No.	COUNTRY	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		TOTAL	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan													11	11	2	2	13	13
2	Albania			1	1													1	1
3	Algeria	1	1									1	1	1	1	10	10	13	13
4	Bangladesh	3	3	8	8			1	1									12	12
5	Brazil							1	1									1	1
6	Cameroon									1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	6
7	China	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3			1	1	1	1			12	12
8	Croatia			2	3	3	3			2	2	1	1					8	9
9	Egypt															1	1	1	1
10	Ethiopia			2	2									3	3	1	1	6	6
11	France											1	1					1	1
12	Georgia											1	1					1	1
13	Germany					1	1					1	1	1	1			3	3
14	Haiti													1	1			1	1
15	India									6	6							6	6
16	Iran							2	2					1	3	2	3	5	8
17	Iraq			7	7	1	1					3	3	2	2			13	13
18	Ivory Coast	1	1															1	1
19	Jordan					1	1											1	1
20	Kazakhstan													1	1			1	1
21	Lithuania							1	1									1	1
22	Macedonia	4	13	17	20	1	1	1	1	4	7							27	42
23	Moldova	3	3	3	3	2	2											8	8
24	Montenegro							2	2									2	2
25	Morocco			1	1											5	6	6	7
26	Nigeria											1	1			1	1	2	2
27	Pakistan			5	5			2	2	1	1			1	1	4	4	13	13
28	Palestine			3	4	1	1			1	2					4	4	9	11
29	Poland					1	2			1	1							2	3
30	Romania	1	1	2	2	2	2							1	1			6	6

No.	COUNTRY	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		TOTAL	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
31	Russian Federation			1	3							1	1					2	4
32	Saudi Arabia			1	1													1	1
33	Serbia							132	564	28	73	17	55	12	35	7	9	196	736
34	Serbia and Montenegro	27	70	36	78	21	52											84	200
35	Slovenia					2	2											2	2
36	Somalia															1	1	1	1
37	Sri Lanka							3	3	1	1							4	4
38	Syrian Arab Republic							1	1			1	2	1	1			3	4
39	Tunisia			2	2							1	1			2	2	5	5
40	Turkey									1	1	1	1					2	2
41	Ukraine	3	3	3	3													6	6
TOTAL:		46	98	97	146	37	69	149	581	46	95	32	71	38	64	41	46	486	1,170

## ANNEX 10

## NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO FOREIGNERS IN BiH IN 2010 AND 2011

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
1	Afghanistan	1		-100.00%
2	Albania	3	5	66.67%
3	Argentina	1	1	0.00%
4	Armenia	2		-100.00%
5	Australia	3	10	233.33%
6	Austria	73	52	-28.77%
7	Belarus	2	6	200.00%
8	Belgium	3	2	-33.33%
9	Brazil	1	2	100.00%
10	Bulgaria	2	2	0.00%
11	Canada	2		-100.00%
12	Central African Republic		1	-
13	China	341	392	14.96%
14	Colombia	1		-100.00%
15	Croatia	207	208	0.48%
16	Czech Republic	4	6	50.00%
17	Denmark	2	1	-50.00%
18	Dominican Republic	2	2	0.00%
19	Dutch Antilles	1		-100.00%
20	Egypt	10	11	10.00%
21	France	9	11	22.22%
22	Georgia		1	-
23	Germany	64	65	1.56%
24	Ghana		2	-
25	Great Britain	12	7	-41.67%
26	Greece	3	3	0.00%
27	Honduras	1		-100.00%
28	Hungary	3	3	0.00%
29	India	23	23	0.00%
30	Indonesia	1	4	300.00%
31	Iran	18	16	-11.11%
32	Iraq		2	-
33	Ireland		1	-
34	Israel		2	-
35	Italy	43	60	39.53%
36	Jordan	3	5	66.67%
37	Kuwait	4	6	50.00%
38	Kyrgyzstan		1	-
39	Lebanon		1	-
40	Libya	3	5	66.67%
41	Liechtenstein	2		-100.00%
42	Lithuania	16	23	43.75%



No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2010	2011	+/- (%) (2011/2010)
43	Macedonia	59	50	-15.25%
44	Malaysia	3	3	0.00%
45	Moldova	2		-100.00%
46	Mongolia	1	1	0.00%
47	Montenegro	77	87	12.99%
48	Nepal	3	2	-33.33%
49	The Netherlands	6	14	133.33%
50	Nigeria		1	-
51	Norway	1	1	0.00%
52	Pakistan	1	1	0.00%
53	Palestine	1	1	0.00%
54	Poland	3	7	133.33%
55	Portugal		1	-
56	Republic of Korea		1	-
57	Romania	24	11	-54.17%
58	Russian Federation	78	103	32.05%
59	Saudi Arabia	4	9	125.00%
60	Senegal	1	1	0.00%
61	Serbia	806	918	13.90%
62	Singapore	1	1	0.00%
63	Slovakia	8	12	50.00%
64	Slovenia	71	76	7.04%
65	Somalia		2	-
66	South Africa		2	-
67	Spain	5	4	-20.00%
68	Sweden	5	5	0.00%
69	Syrian Arab Republic	7	7	0.00%
70	Thailand	1	1	0.00%
71	Turkey	250	327	30.80%
72	Ukraine	12	5	-58.33%
73	United States	28	10	-64.29%
74	Uzbekistan	1	1	0.00%
TOTAL:		2,325	2,607	12.13%





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