



Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile

for the year 2017



Sector for Immigration

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE for the year 2017

Territory: 51,209 km²

Total length of border: 1,604 km

Total number of border crossing points: 83



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Summary

Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: the BiH Migration Profile) has been produced for the purpose of creating the following tools: 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. This document aims to provide the BiH Council of Ministers with an insight into key migration trends, as well as to be the basis for the Ministry of Security when developing good policies and adopting relevant regulations. The international organisations in charge of the migration issues are provided with a more comprehensive insight into the migration trends in BiH through the BiH Migration Profile.

By creating and annually updating the BiH Migration Profile, we have fulfilled an obligation stemming from the European Commission's *Visa Liberalisation Road Map* presented to BiH authorities in June 2008. Its part on the "Migration Management" required *"a setup and application of a mechanism for monitoring of migration flows; definition of a regularly updated migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the data on both illegal and legal migration; as well as establishing of a body responsible for monitoring and provision of data analysis on the migration stocks and flows."*

A complete achievement of the *Road Map* requirements, including the Migration Profile, resulted with the visa-free regime for the **nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina** since **15 December 2010**.

The first BiH Migration Profile was adopted at the BiH Council of Ministers' session held on 24th September 2009. Its development was preceded by "The Analysis of Measures Necessary to Set a Mechanism for the Monitoring of Migration Flows and Defining a Migration Profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina" that included 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 monitoring of migration

flows and annual update of the BiH Migration Profile, the BiH Council of Ministers issued the Decision to formalise the instruments for gathering and exchanging statistics as well as to oblige the competent institutions and agencies to submit relevant data through 34 predefined tables with the parameters necessary for the Migration Profile and monitoring of migration flows in BiH. This Decision defined the type and structure of required statistical data on the migration and international protection as well as imposed an obligation for the BiH institutions to gather statistics on migration and international protection within their competences that would be submitted to the Ministry of Security by 31 January for the preceding year. In accordance with the Decision, the 2017 Migration Profile represents a compilation of the statistical data submitted by the following institutions: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Sector for International, Legal and Consular Affairs), the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (Sector for Diaspora), the Ministry of Civil Affairs (Sector for Citizenship and Travel Documents), the BiH Labour and Employment Agency, the BiH Ministry of Security (Sector for Immigration), the BiH Ministry of Security (Sector for Asylum), the BiH Ministry of Security (Service for Foreigners' Affairs), and the BiH Ministry of Security (The BiH Border Police).

The data submitted by institutions and agencies were afterwards subject to the quantitative and qualitative analysis. The annual reports of specific institutions and agencies were used as an additional source of qualitative information needed for understanding of the migration statistics and trends. The quantitative and qualitative data processing included the basic migration flows for the past 10 years, i.e. covering the period from 2008 to 2017, with the comparative indicators for all migration flows in 2016 and 2017. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2017 was compiled based on the processed and analysed data.

The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2017 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossings, temporary and permanent residence of aliens, illegal migrations and measures towards aliens, return of irregular migrants, international protection (asylum), work permits issued to aliens, acquiring the BiH citizenship, emigration from BiH, as well as the BiH immigration policy, legal and institutional framework.

Observed migration flow trends:

1. Visas

1.1 Visas issued by the BiH DCMs

In 2017, the BiH Diplomatic-Consular Missions issued 28,751 visas, which is an increase by 25.76% when compared to 2016 with 22,862 issued visas. An annual overview of visas issued since 2009, shows a constant increasing trend which reached its peak in 2017.

1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

In 2017, 57 visas were issued at the BiH border, which is a decrease by 14 % when compared to 2016 with 66 visas issued at the border. An annual overview compiled since 2007 shows a trend of constant decrease in the number of visas issued at the BiH border, with the exception of 2015.

2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossing

2.1. Refusal of Entry to BiH

In 2017, BiH Border Police refused entry to 2,313 aliens, which is an increase by 3.12% in comparison to 2016 when 2,243 entries were refused.

2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings

In 2017, there were 766 (607 illegal entries and 159 illegal exits from BiH) of detected illegal state border crossings in BiH, representing a significant increase by 251.38% in comparison to 2016 with 218 detected illegal border crossings.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

3.1. Temporary Residence

In 2017, 11,372 temporary residences were granted to aliens in BiH, which is by 1.28% less than in 2016 when 11,519 temporary residence permits were issued. An annual overview starting with the year of 2008 shows a trend of constant increase in number of temporary residence permits issued in BiH, with the exception of years 2011, 2016 and 2017 when a mild decrease was observed.

3.2. Permanent Residence

In 2017, 750 permanent residences were granted to aliens in BiH, representing a decrease by 6.13% in comparison to 2016, when 799 permanent residences were granted.

4. Illegal Migration and Implemented Measures towards Aliens

4.1. Revocation of Residence

282 non-visa or temporary residences were revoked in 2017, representing a decrease by 44.49% in comparison to 2016, when 508 non-visa or temporary residences were revoked. As for revocation of permanent residences in 2017, an increase of 26.92% was registered due to 66 revoked permanent residences, whereas 52 revocations were registered in the year of 2016.

4.2. Expulsion Decisions

Expulsion decisions amounted to 927 in 2017, thus showing a significant increase by 121.77% as compared to 2016 when a total number of 418 expulsion decisions were issued. In addition, in 2017, there were 38 issued decisions on revocation of non-visa or temporary residences with an additional measure of expulsion.

4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance in the Immigration Centre

In 2017, a total of 860 aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre, representing a significant increase of 176.53% in comparison to 2016 when 311 aliens were placed under surveillance.

4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from BiH

In 2017, 1 order to execute the expulsion decisions was issued, whereas the year of 2016 marks 18 such decisions.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

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

IOM provided the assistance for the voluntary return of 379 BiH nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017. The total number of 1,372 BiH nationals were returned to BiH through this program from 2008 to 2017.

5.2. Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH to Countries of Origin with Assistance of IOM and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs

During the past six years, IOM has not organized a single voluntary return of aliens from BiH to the country of their origin through an AVR program due to lack of funds. However, a total of 608 aliens were returned from BiH to their country of origin through this program since 2008.

In 2017, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs conducted voluntary returns from BiH for a total of 628 aliens, while in 2016 that number was 246. In the period from 2012 to 2017, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs was in charge of the return of 1,541 aliens from BiH.

5.3. Admission under Readmission Agreements

In 2017, a total of 1,485 BiH nationals were admitted under Readmission Agreements, out of which 994 BiH nationals were admitted under the Readmission Agreement where the identity check and confirmation of BiH nationality was conducted by the Sector for Immigration under the Ministry of Security or the procedure was conducted in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement between BiH and the European Community on Readmission of Persons with Illegal Stay. The comparative analysis illustrates that 491 people were directly returned to the BiH Border Police without prior notification to the Sector for Immigration of the BiH Ministry of Security.

Under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, year of 2017 marks 311 third country nationals admitted to BiH, which is a number significantly higher than in previous year with 105 foreign nationals.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

In 2017, 381 persons applied for the international protection (asylum) in BiH, while in 2016 that number was 79. In the period from 2008 to 2017, a total of 980 persons applied for asylum in BiH.

7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

In 2017, 2,593 work permits were issued to aliens, which represents a mild decrease by 1.33% when compared to 2016 with 2,628 issued work permits.

8. Acquiring the BiH Citizenship

In 2017, 667 persons were granted BiH citizenship, which represents a decrease by 2.20% in comparison to 2016; the majority of persons granted BiH citizenship were the nationals of Serbia and Croatia (97%).

9. Emigration from BiH

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MHRR) made an estimate grounded on available official data that were provided by statistical agencies of receiving countries and diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, stating that the total number of persons originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina (including second and third generation of BiH emigrants) reached a number of at least 2 million of persons.

I INTRODUCTION

The Roadmap for Visa Liberalization, in its chapter titled “Migration Management”, defines the creation of the Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BiH Migration Profile) as one of the conditions necessary for the abolition of the visa regime for the nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main purpose of creating the Migration Profile is to collect relevant statistics and information necessary for a particular country to develop and apply its migration policy.

The BiH Council of Ministers issued the Decision on establishing and implementing mechanisms for monitoring migration flows and annual updating of the BiH Migration Profile. In accordance with their competencies, the relevant institutions and agencies are responsible to submit the data with additional parameters necessary for creating the Migration Profile and monitoring the migration flows in BiH as presented in the 34 tables below.

On 24 September 2009, upon the proposal of the BiH Ministry of Security, the BiH Council of Ministers adopted the Decision on the obligation of submitting the migration and international protection statistical data to the Ministry of Security by all relevant institutions (“Official Gazette of BiH” No. 83/09). The Decision has defined the type and structure of the migration and international protection statistical data and the obligation of the BiH relevant institutions to collect statistical data on the migration and international protection within their jurisdiction and to submit the relevant data for the previous year to the Ministry of Security no later than 31 January. The Sector for Immigration is in charge of collecting, processing and analyzing the submitted statistical data on the migration and international protection for the purpose of monitoring migration flows and regular annual updating of the BiH Migration Profile which includes both data on legal and illegal migration.

The Section for Analytics, Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Training under the Sector of Immigration within the Ministry of Security, is in charge of producing the annual BiH Migration Profile, compiling the migration statistics, data processing and creating reports

for various purposes. It is important to keep in mind, that this Section requires further development in human resources due to the growing tasks pertaining to the migration flows monitoring, developing specialized analyzes and reports in the field of immigration, and defining the migration policy in accordance with the standards in this field and the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

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

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

As the method for data gathering, the aforementioned Decision defined 34 tables to be filled in by the above institutions and organisations responsible for implementation of the Law on Aliens and the Law on Asylum in BiH. The tables include data on country of citizenship and birth, gender and age, as well as other parameters relevant for the procedures and decisions relating to the movement and stay of aliens and asylum in BiH throughout the year of 2017. Furthermore, for the purpose of creating a comprehensive mechanism for monitoring migration flows and defining the BiH Migration Profile, the same methodology has also been used to create tables on granted BiH citizenships, emigration of BiH nationals, voluntary return and work permits issued to aliens in BiH. The tables were created in line with the European and international standards, where a special attention was given to *Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council from 11 July 2007 on the Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers*, which obliges its member states to ensure that the reporting on migration flows and international protection is harmonised with the UN and IOM migration profiles models.

As provided by the aforementioned Regulation, the competent authorities for migration and international protection in BiH have been provided with tables containing the following classifications: citizenship, country of birth, gender and age groups.

Upon receipt of tables filled out by the relevant institutions, organisations and agencies, a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the submitted data has been conducted.

Annual reports made by individual institutions and organisations were also used as additional sources of qualitative information needed for the interpretation of migration statistics and trends. Over the past 10 years (from 2008 to 2017), the major migration flows underwent a quantitative and qualitative data processing together with comparative indicators defined for all migration flows in 2016 and 2017. The BiH Migration Profile for the year of 2017 is a result of available data that have been processed and analysed.

The data on the size of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the total length of the state borders were taken from "The Integrated Border Management Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2015-2018". The total number of border crossing in BiH has been provided by the "*The Decision on Determination of Border Crossings in BiH*" number 52/12 issued by the Council of Ministers on 3 May 2012 („The BiH Official Gazette" No. 39/12) and the Agreement between the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Border Crossings, concluded on the occasion of the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union.

2. Data Availability and Quality

The majority of institutions, organisations and agencies have delivered the required data by the assigned deadline. The analysis has illustrated that the majority of competent authorities keep operative and detailed records on aliens and procedures relating to aliens in BiH; however, the records are not fully compliant with the statistical monitoring of migration flows, state of migration and international protection, or statistical reporting defined by the European standards. Therefore, the competent authorities were not able to promptly and easily obtain the data from their records and just include them into the provided tables, but most of the time they had to calculate relevant data and introduce them into the submitted tables, lacking proper automatic data processing. The majority of competent authorities were able to submit the data disaggregated per country of origin (or birth), age and gender, but not in all cases.

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

As stipulated by the Decision, the Ministry of Civil Affairs submitted the data on the granted citizenships, previously obtained from these two Entity institutions: the Federal Ministry of Interiors and the Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance of the Republika Srpska, to the BiH Ministry of Security.

In the absence of a mechanism for gathering data on the BiH Diaspora, this type of data could not be disaggregated by age or gender. The data gathered through the BiH diplomatic-consular missions and the BiH Diaspora organisations/associations active in foreign countries could only be treated as estimates given that no records on BiH nationals

living abroad are kept by either of them. In part relating to the “BiH Emigration”, the BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees grounded its analysis of emigration partially on these estimates, as well as on official data on BiH nationals kept by competent institutions of the host countries.

Notwithstanding specific insufficiency in terms of the completeness of submitted data, their quality was satisfactory. The data gathered through predefined tables, Annual Reports on the Work of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs and the BiH Border Police, as well as the Analysis of the BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees’ Sector for Diaspora enabled for an adequate analysis of migration flows and drafting of the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2017. **This Migration Profile is the tenth Annual Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina completed so far.**

3. Level of Compliance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007

Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers served as a framework for defining the European standard for gathering statistical data on migration and international protection. This regulation set the year of 2008 as the first reference year for data gathering and obliged EU member states to submit the data required by the Regulation to Eurostat. The Regulation provides the basic definitions and procedures related to migration and international protection. The Regulation, also, foresaw for the first reference year the possibility of submitting data as per definitions foreseen in member state legislations, provided that they inform Eurostat on any differences compared to the definitions in the Regulation.

4. Consultations

The Draft of the BiH Migration Profile had been delivered to all relevant institutions, organisations and agencies that took part in its creation, to submit their opinion, remarks and possible suggestions. Upon receipt of their opinion, remarks and suggestions, the Draft BiH Migration Profile for the year 2017 was revised and submitted to the Security Minister for approval and subsequent referral to the BiH Council of Ministers for its adoption.

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its 139th session held on 16 April 2018, adopted the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2017.

II BiH MIGRATION PROFILE

1. Visas

A visa is a permit for crossing a state border that enables entry and stay in the country during the period specified by the visa, as well as transit across the territory of BiH provided that the holder fulfils the relevant requirements. As a general rule, the alien is obliged to obtain a visa prior to arriving at a BiH border crossing point, unless he/she is a citizen of a country whose citizens do not require a visa for entry to BiH. Visas are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through Diplomatic and Consular Missions of BiH (hereinafter: the BiH DCMs). In exceptional cases stipulated by the Law on Aliens (hereinafter: the Law), a visa may be issued at border by the BiH Border Police.

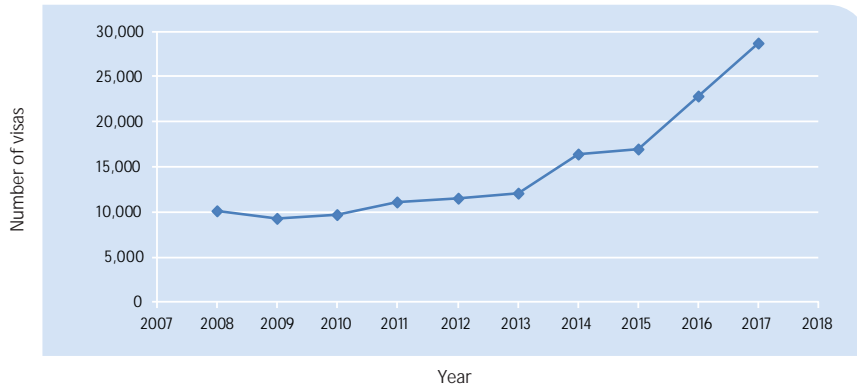
1.1. Visas Issued by the BiH DCMs

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

Table 1. Total number of visas issued from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Visas	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482	12,107	16,351	16,970	22,862	28,751

Graphic overview of visas issued from 2008 to 2017



Analysis of data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in the presented period evidence their steady decreasing trend from 2008 to 2009 due to introduced application of the visa stickers, as a direct consequence of Romania and Bulgaria becoming the EU member states (as of 1 January, 2007). The nationals of the aforementioned countries are exempt from obtaining a visa for entry to BiH as per the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers¹, which entered into force on 28 June 2007. A considerable drop in the number of visas issued in the DCMs continued in 2009, which is a result of adopted Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on Visas² which entered into force on 24 December 2008. After 2009, a continuous increase in the number of issued visas has been recorded. When compared to 2015, the year 2016 marks an increase in the number of issued visas by 34.72%. When compared to 2016, 2017 marks the increase which amounts to 25.76%.

In order to define current state of affairs related to visas, the comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2016 and 2017 for the countries whose nationals had been issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, along with a brief analysis of the observed parameters, are presented in the table below:

Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country

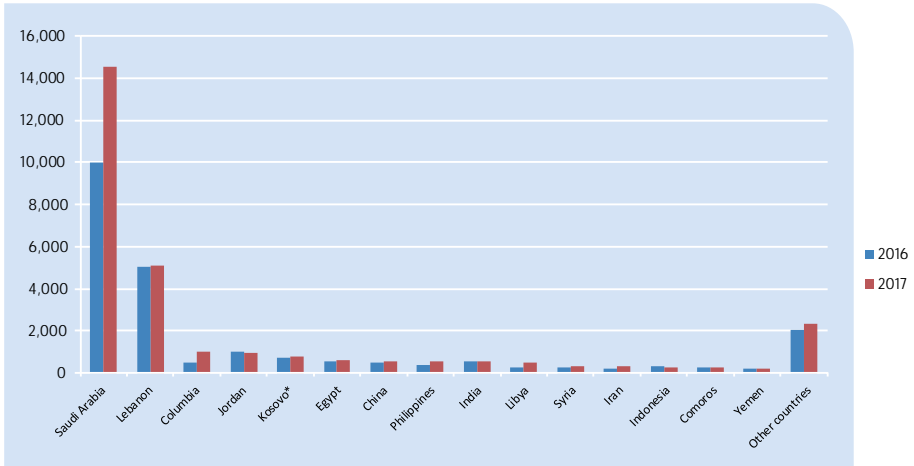
No.	Country	2016	2017	%
1	S. Arabia	10,023	14,573	45.40%
2	Lebanon	5,066	5,090	0.47%
3	Columbia	488	985	101.84%
4	Jordan	1,011	960	-5.04%
5	Kosovo* ³	734	754	2.72%
6	Egypt	557	608	9.16%
7	China	497	572	15.09%
8	Philippines	382	536	40.31%
9	India	537	529	-1.49%
10	Libya	250	485	94.00%
11	Syria	246	310	26.02%
12	Iran	231	291	25.97%
13	Indonesia	316	274	-13.29%
14	Comoros	246	254	3.25%
15	Yemen	204	215	5.39%
16	Other countries	2,074	2,315	11.62%
	Total	22,862	28,751	25.76%

1 Decision on Amendments to the Decision on defining countries whose nationals are exempt from the visa regime for entry, exit or transit through the territory of BiH ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 8/08).

2 Decision on Visas ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 100/08)

3 This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Graphic overview of visas issued in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country



Analysis of data on the number of visas issued by the BiH DCMs in 2017 as compared to 2016, which were disaggregated by countries of origin with greatest number of visas for entry to BiH, showed a decrease in the number of visas issued to nationals of Indonesia, Jordan and India. In 2017, a significant increase in number of issued visas for the nationals of Columbia, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Philippines, Syria and Iran was observed than it was the case in 2016. A significant increase in the number of visas issued to the nationals of Saudi Arabia resulted from tourism and intensified activities on organizing business conferences. There have also been a large number of issued visas for nationals of Lebanon and Colombia due to growing interest of its nationals for religious tourism and visits to Medjugorje. A significant number of visas were also issued to nationals of China based on their work in BiH. According to the data submitted by the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the number of visa applications received in 2017 was 29,111. Out of all applications received in the last year, 28,751 (98.76%) were positively resolved.

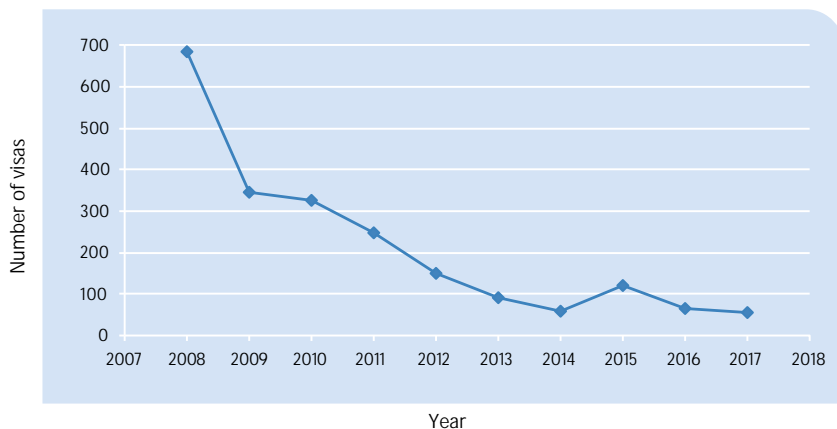
1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

In exceptional cases, the BiH Law on Aliens provides that the BiH Border Police may issue visas at the border if so required by security of BiH, as well as humanitarian, serious professional or personal reasons. Consequently, the BiH Border Police may issue a short-stay visa (C Visa) for a single entry up to 15 days or an airport transit visa (A Visa).

Table 3. Total number of visas issued at the BiH border from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Visas	684	345	327	248	150	93	58	120	66	57

Grafički prikaz izdatih viza na granici BiH od 2008. do 2017. godine



Analysis of the data on number of visas issued at the border in the presented period showed a manifestly decreasing trend of visas issued at the border as of 2008, so it can be concluded that we have managed to reduce the number of such visas as the goal set by one of the EU requirements. The achieved indicators resulted from the development of the DCR network, development of the legal framework stipulating that the border visas were only to be issued in exceptional cases defined by the Law, and its consistent application by the BiH Border Police.

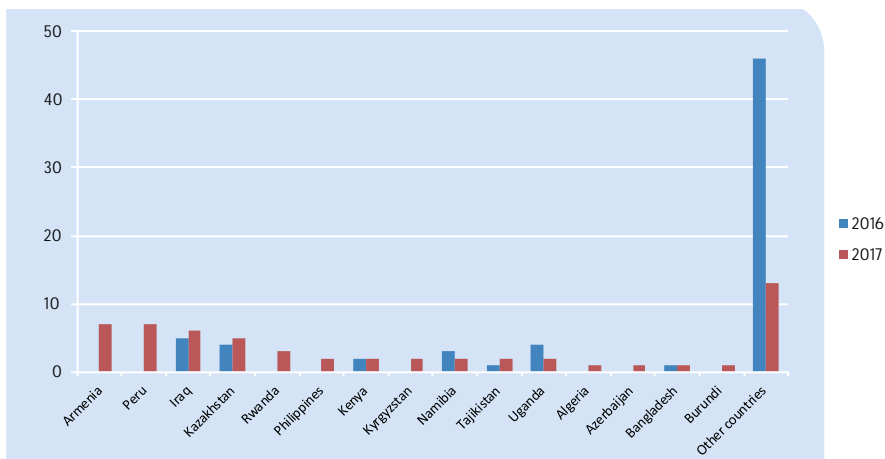
To define current situation of visas issued at the border, the table below illustrates the comparative indicators of the number of visas issued during 2016 and 2017 for countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry to BiH. For a more comprehensive interpretation, the data are accompanied with a brief analysis of observed parameters, where the changes made to legislation were also taken into consideration.

Table 4. Total number of visas issue at the border in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country

No	Country	2016	2017	%
1	Armenia	-	7	-
2	Peru	-	7	-
3	Iraq	5	6	20.00%
4	Kazakhstan	4	5	25.00%
5	Rwanda	-	3	-
6	Philippines	-	2	-
7	Kenya	2	2	0.00%
8	Kyrgyzstan	-	2	-

No.	Country	2016	2017	%
9	Namibia	3	2	-33.33%
10	Tajikistan	1	2	100.00%
11	Uganda	4	2	-50.00%
12	Algeria	-	1	-
13	Azerbaijan	-	1	-
14	Bangladesh	1	1	0.00%
15	Burundi	-	1	-
16	Other countries	46	13	-71.74%
	Total	66	57	-13.64%

Graphic overview of visas issued in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country



In 2015, visas issued at the border significantly increased (by 106.98%) to reach a number of 120 visas, all being visas C issued by the BiH Border Police Unit at the Sarajevo Airport. Despite the fact that the last decade recorded a continuous decreasing trend of issued border visas that stretched until 2014, the situation changed in 2015 when this number increased by 107% as compared to 2014. In the past two years, again there was observed a significant decrease in the number of visas issued at the border. As compared to 2016, in 2017 there was a decrease by 13.64%, with a total number of 57 visas issued. Keeping in mind the general requirement and principle of reducing the number of visas issued at border crossing points, BiH manages to keep a constant decrease in the number of visas issued at the border from 2008 to 2014. According to the Annual Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2017⁴, 53 visas were issued at the international border crossings of the Sarajevo Airport, and four visas were issued by the BiH Border Police Unit in Bijeljina. In 2016, 3 cases of visa annulment were recorded for the nationals of Sri Lanka, while in 2017, 14 visas of the nationals of Bangladesh were annulled.

In terms of the most frequent countries of origin whose nationals were issued visas at the BiH border, data for 2017 show that the greatest number of visas was issued to aliens from Armenia, Peru, Iraq and Kazakhstan, while visas issued at the border for nationals of Cameroon and Nigeria significantly decreased.

As for the gender structure, statistical data for 2017 illustrate that more visas were issued to men (68%) than to women (32%), and that both cases mostly concern the persons aged between 36 and 59 years (49%), as evidenced by the tables and graphs below.

⁴ The BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2017" Sarajevo, January 2018, p. 22

Table 5. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and gender disaggregated by nationality for 2016

	Cameroon	Iraq	Nigeria	Kazakhstan	Uganda	Other countries (out of a total of 28)	Total
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	1	0	0	0	0	7	8
36-59	3	0	0	1	0	9	13
60+	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total woman	4	0	0	1	0	17	22
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	0	2	1	1	3	5	12
36-59	2	3	4	2	1	14	26
60+	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Total men	2	5	5	3	4	25	44
Total by nationality	6	5	5	4	4	42	66

Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2016 disaggregated by age and sex

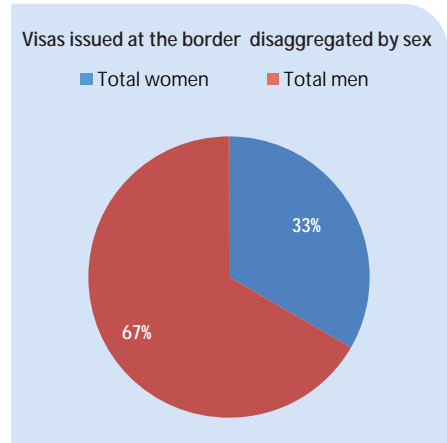
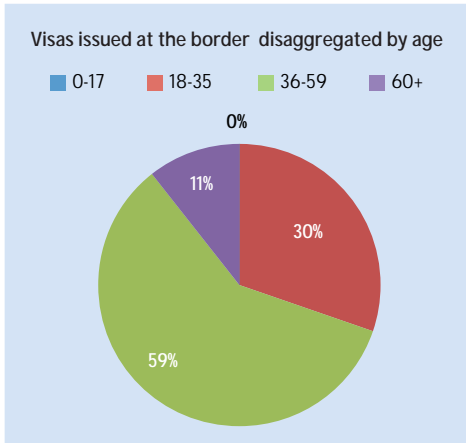
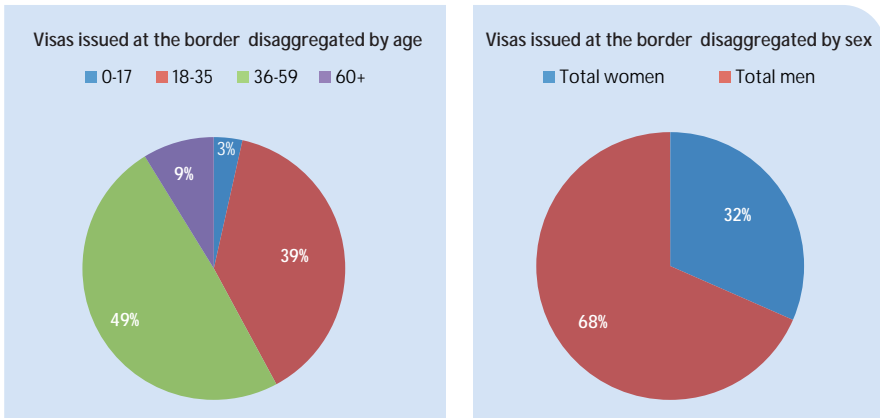


Table 6. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and gender disaggregated by nationality for 2017

	Armenia	Peru	Iraq	Kazakhstan	Rwanda	Other countries (out of a total of 28)	Total
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
18-35	1	1	0	3	0	2	7
36-59	0	0	0	0	1	8	9
60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total woman	1	1	0	3	1	12	18
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	3	3	0	2	2	5	15
36-59	3	3	4	0	0	9	19
60+	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
Total men	6	6	6	2	2	17	39
Total by nationality	7	7	6	5	3	29	57

Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2017 disaggregated by age and sex



2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

Refusal of entry is a legal measure implemented by the BiH Border Police only with respect to such aliens and stateless persons who attempt to legally cross the BiH state border and enter BiH, without fulfilling the entry requirements 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 alien or stateless person may appeal this decision before the Ministry of Security, though an appeal does not provide the ground for his/her entry to BiH.

Illegal border crossing entails persons detected in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH state border to enter or exit BiH. Such persons may be nationals of BiH, aliens or stateless persons.

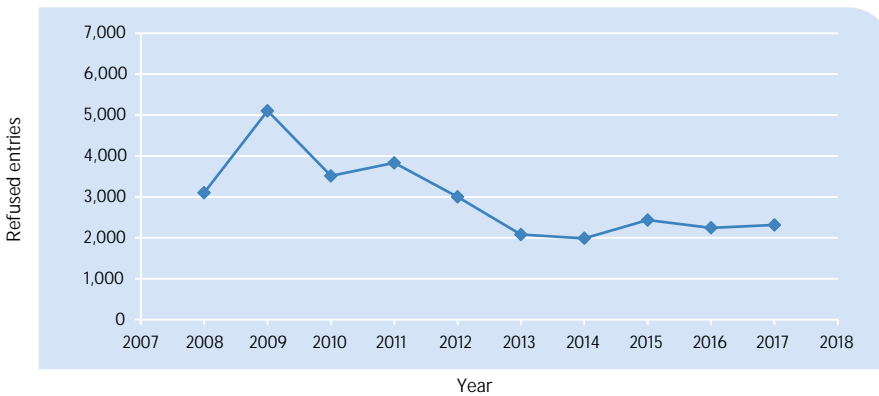
2.1. Refusal of Entry to BiH

An alien not meeting the general requirements for entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina under Articles 19 and 25 of the Law on Aliens, or not being a subject to an international agreement or decision on entry under special conditions may be refused entry to BiH.

Table 7. Total number of refusals of entry at the BiH border from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Refusals of entry	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998	2,079	1,987	2,432	2,243	2,313

Graphic overview of refusals of entry into BiH from 2008 to 2017



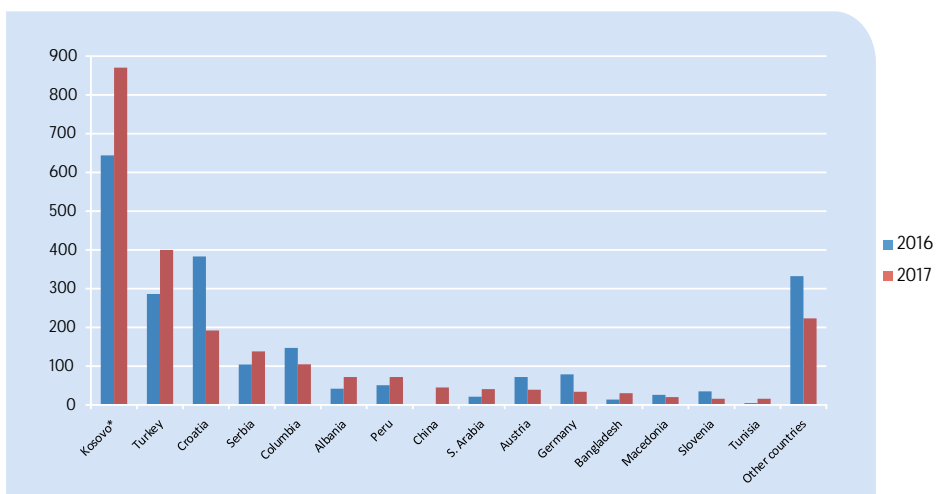
An analysis of data on refusals of entry at the border within the presented period shows that the parameters have evident and constant decrease as of 2009. In the period from 2011 to 2014, there had been noted a continuous decrease of the number of refused entries at the border, whereas this number mildly increased from 2015 to 2017. In 2017, the number of refused entries increased by 3.12% as compared to 2016 when 2,313 refused entries were registered.

To define current situation in this field, we hereby present comparative indicators on the number of refused entries in 2016 and 2017 for 15 countries with the greatest number of decisions on refusal of entry to BiH, along with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

Table 8. Total number of refusals of entry at the border in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2016	2017	%
1	Kosovo*	644	870	35.09%
2	Turkey	286	400	39.86%
3	Croatia	383	192	-49.87%
4	Serbia	104	138	32.69%
5	Columbia	147	105	-28.57%
6	Albania	42	72	71.43%
7	Peru	51	72	41.18%
8	China	2	45	2150.00%
9	S. Arabia	21	41	95.24%
10	Austria	72	39	-45.83%
11	Germany	79	34	-56.96%
12	Bangladesh	14	30	114.29%
13	Macedonia	26	20	-23.08%
14	Slovenia	35	16	-54.29%
15	Tunisia	5	16	220.00%
16	Other countries	332	223	-32.83%
Total		2,243	2,313	3.12%

Graphic overview of refusals of entry at the BiH border in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country

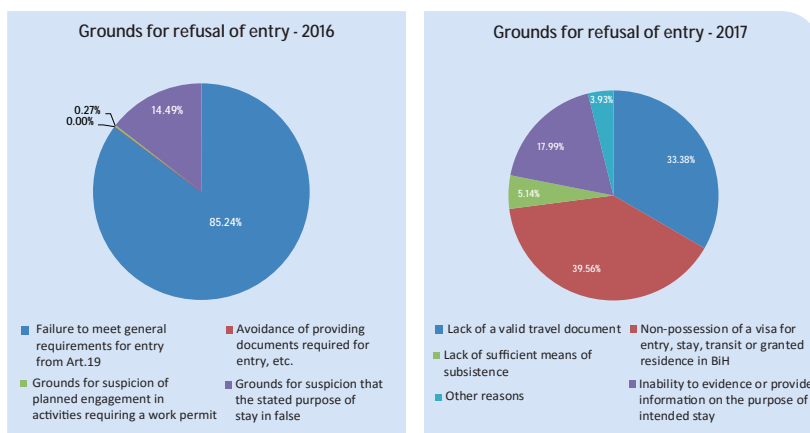


In 2017, the greatest number of refused entries to BiH pertained to Kosovo* (870), Turkey (400), Croatia (192), Serbia (138) and Columbia (105) and amounting to 73.71% of the total number of refused entries to BiH. When concerning the nationality of the persons refused entry to BiH, the Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police reveals that: holders of a travel document bearing indication of Kosovo* were mostly refused entry due to lack of a valid travel document or non-possession of a visa; nationals of Turkey due to inability to evidence the purpose of intended stay and lack of sufficient means of subsistence; nationals of Croatia and Serbia due to lack of a valid travel document and nationals of Columbia due to non-possession of a visa. It should be noted that 2017 marks a decrease in the number of refused entries for the nationals of Germany (57%), Slovenia (54%), Croatia (50%), Austria (46%), Colombia (29%) and Macedonia (23%). The same period also marks significant increase in the number of refused entries for the nationals of China, Tunisia,

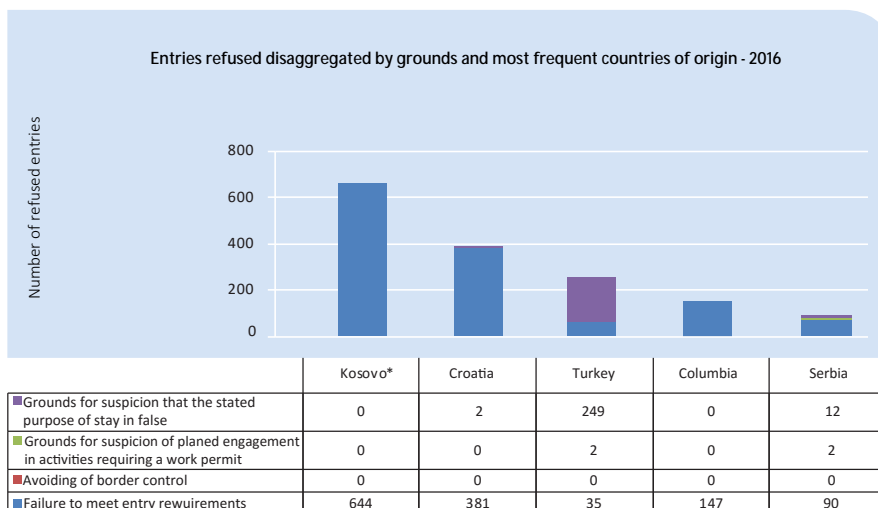
Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Peru, Turkey and holders of the travel document bearing indication of Kosovo* and Serbia. During 2017, 2,313 aliens were refused entry to BiH, out of which - 1,776 at the BiH land border, and 537 at the international airports. Reasons for refusing entry of foreign nationals to BiH were as follows: non-possession of a visa for entry, stay, transit or granted residence in BiH under the Law (39.56%); lack of a valid travel document (33.38%); inability to evidence or provide information on the purpose of intended stay (17.99%); lack of sufficient means of subsistence, including health insurance (5.14%); pronounced expulsion measures, cancellation of stay or prohibition of entry to the BiH territory (1.43%); and other reasons (3.93%).⁵

Majority of the refused entries at the border were caused by non-possession of a valid travel document and non-possession of a visa.

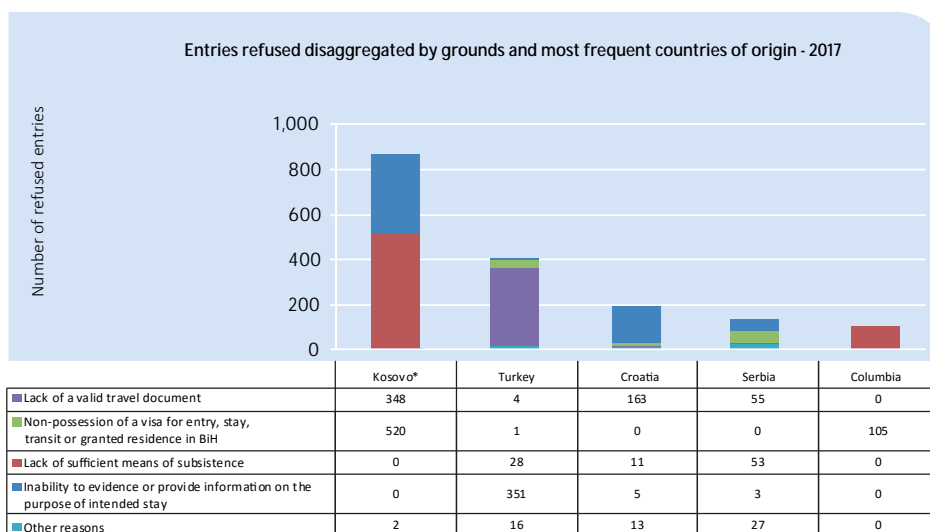
Graphic overview of refusals of entry by reason for refusal of entry for 2016 and 2017



Graphic overview of the number of refusals of entry by reason and most frequent nationalities for 2016 and 2017



⁵ The BiH Border Police, "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police in 2017", Sarajevo, January 2018, p. 13



2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings

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

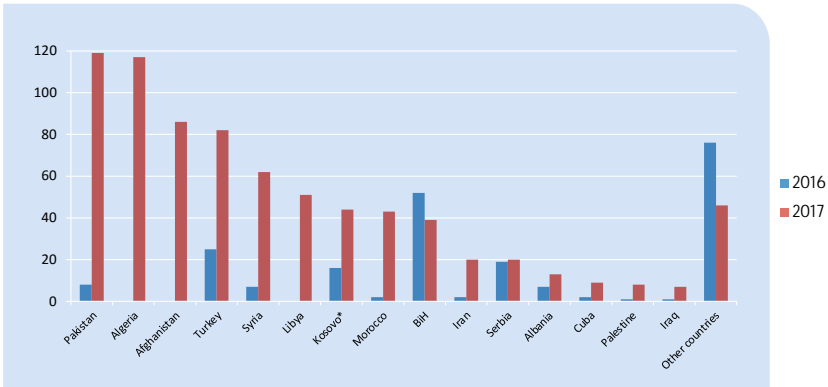
During 2016, a total of 218 persons were discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH border, whereas the year of 2017 records an increase by 251.38% that encompasses 766 persons.

Table 9. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by nationality

No.	Country	2016	2017	%
1	Pakistan	8	119	1,387.50%
2	Algeria	-	117	-
3	Afghanistan	-	86	-
4	Turkey	25	82	228.00%
5	Syria	7	62	785.71%
6	Libya	-	51	-
7	Kosovo*	16	44	175.00%
8	Morocco	2	43	2,050.00%

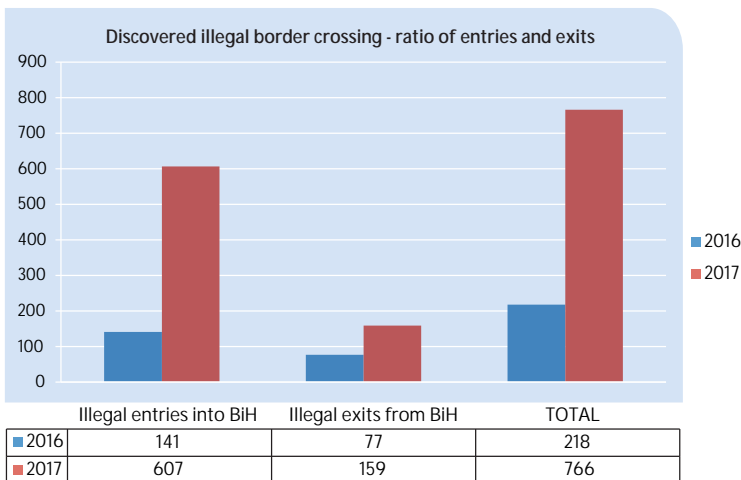
No.	Country	2016	2017	%
9	BiH	52	39	-25.00%
10	Iran	2	20	900.00%
11	Serbia	19	20	5.26%
12	Albania	7	13	85.71%
13	Cuba	2	9	350.00%
14	Palestine	1	8	700.00%
15	Iraq	1	7	600.00%
16	Other countries	76	46	-39.47%
	Total	218	766	251.38%

Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country



According to available data in 2017, the greatest number of discovered illegal border crossing attempts is related to the nationals of Pakistan, Algeria, Afghanistan and Turkey, representing 53% of the total number of the illegal attempts to cross the state border. Furthermore, there has been noticed the increase in the number of discovered illegal state border crossings by the nationals of Pakistan, Algeria, Afghanistan, Syria, Libya, Morocco, Iran and Turkey which is a direct consequence of the migration crisis on the Western Balkan Route. According to the data on total number of entries and exits stemming from the Report on the Activities of the BiH Border Police in 2017 “at border crossing points, 138 persons (121 entering + 17 exiting) were registered while attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, while 628 persons (486 entering + 142 exiting) were registered outside border crossing points (border belt area)”⁶; during 2016, “at border crossing points, 45 persons (17 entering + 28 exiting) were registered while attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, while 173 persons (124 entering + 49 exiting) were registered outside the border crossing points (border belt area)”⁷. The above data indicate a tendency of an increase in the number of illegal border crossings outside the border crossing points.

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



6 The BiH Border Police, “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2017”, Sarajevo, January 2018, p. 17

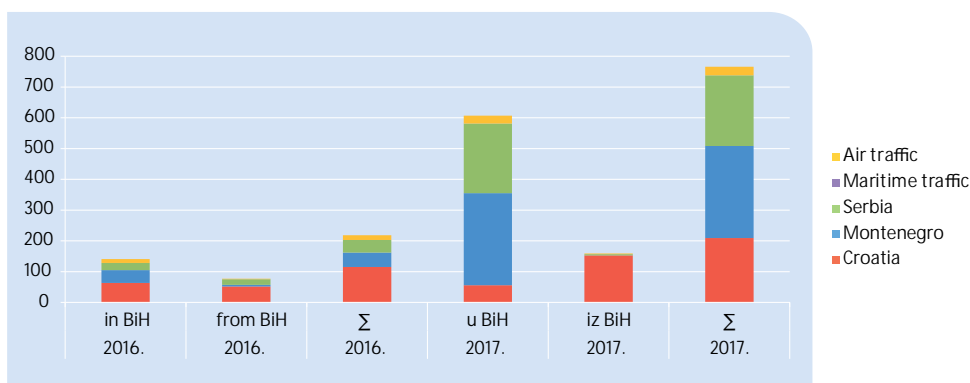
7 The BiH Border Police, “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2016”, Sarajevo, January 2017, p. 16

In 2016, illegal exits accounted for 35.32% out of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (218), while in 2017 this percentage was 20.76% of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (766). From these indicators, it is noted that in 2017, there was far greater number of illegal entries in BiH (79%) than exits (21%). As for the land border, information from the BiH Border Police indicate prevailing number of illegal crossings (entries and exits) registered outside the border crossing points.

Table 10. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by type of border

Country	2016 into BiH	2016 out of BiH	2016. Σ	2017 into BiH	2017 out of BiH	2017. Σ	% into BiH	% out of BiH	%
Croatia	63	52	115	56	153	209	-11.11	194.23	81.74
Montenegro	42	5	47	299	0	299	611.90	-100.00	536.17
Serbia	23	18	41	226	4	230	882.61	-82.61	460.98
Maritime traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	13	2	15	26	2	28	100.00	106.49	86.67
Total	141	77	218	607	159	766	330.50	67.39	251.38

Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by type of border



An analysis of available data on the number of discovered illegal border crossings in BiH disaggregated by type of border and countries sharing borders with BiH, the year of 2017 registers 738 persons discovered in attempt to illegally cross the land border, which is a significant increase by 264% in comparison to 2016 when 203 illegal crossings were discovered along the state border. Moreover, a considerable increase of illegal border crossings at the international airports was registered by 86.67%, so in 2017 there were 28 persons detected while attempting to illegally cross the border, while in 2016 there were 15 such persons. The analysis revealed a significant increase in attempted illegal crossings of borders shared with Montenegro (536.17%), Croatia (460.98%) and Serbia (81.74%). Out of 299 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Montenegro, all of them attempted to illegally enter BiH, and there were no recorded attempts to illegally exit from BiH. Out of 209 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Croatia, 27% are related to the illegal entries to BiH and 73% connected to the illegal exits from BiH. Out of 230 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Serbia, 98% were

linked to the illegal entries to BiH and 2% related to the illegal exits from BiH. According to the data from the BiH Border Police, the greatest number of illegal exits was recorded on the border with the Republic of Croatia and accounts for 96% of all persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border out of the country. This indicates that illegal migrants mainly opt to leave BiH along this part of the border.

The presented indicators and comparative analysis of this field indicate that good results were achieved in the past two years, so it can be concluded that such situation has been the result of activities conducted by the BiH Border Police and their activities on the combating illegal migrations.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

Applications for approval of residence are to be submitted to a BiH DCM or authorised organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in person or by a legal representative if a person is lacking legal capacity, not later than 15 days prior to the expiration of a long-term residence visa (D Visa) or non-visa residence or extended temporary residence (provided that the extension of temporary residence rests on the same grounds) or permanent residence. Additional to an application, an alien is obliged to provide his/her biometric data. An application for approval or extension of temporary residence resting on any ground whatsoever is decided upon by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs within 90 days from the day of submission of a valid application via a BiH DCR or within 60 days from submission of an application directly to the competent organisational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. In case an application is approved, the alien is provided with a notification on approved application and granted temporary residence. In case of a temporary residence resting on employment with a work permit or Blue Card, the alien is issued a Decision on approved temporary residence and the approval of temporary residence.

3.1. Temporary Residence

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

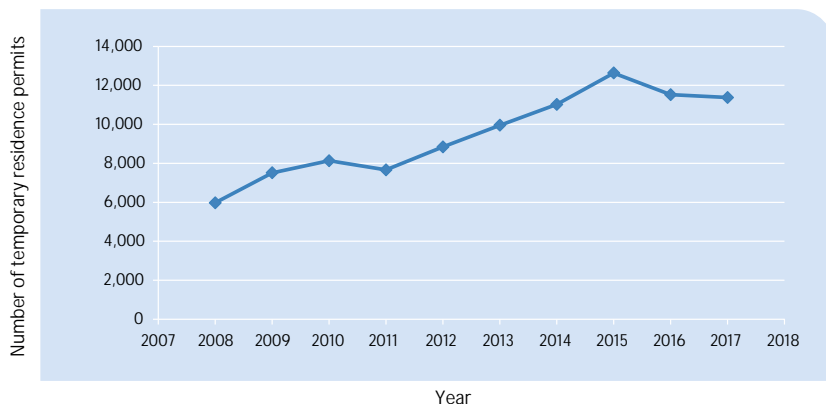
As provided by the Law on Aliens that came into force in November 2015, a temporary residence may be issued to an alien who intends to reside or is residing in BiH on the grounds of: family reunification, education, humanitarian reasons, employment based on a work permit, employment without a work permit, or other justified reasons. Approval of temporary residence may exceptionally rest on ownership of immovable property, if established that the alien has effective connections with BiH.

Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds for cases under Article 58 paragraph (2) Indent a) of the Law on Aliens (Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds) is granted for a period of up to six months.

Table 11. Total number of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Temporary residence	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838	9,953	11,022	12,633	11,519	11,372

Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2008 to 2017



Good quality of legislation and already established centralised institutional framework introduced an order into the area of movement and stay of aliens in BiH. Period from 2008 to 2010 marks a continuous increase of steady intensity, and leads to the conclusion that movement and stay of aliens within this period has been put under control of authorized institutions. Even though the year of 2011 records a mild decrease in the number of issued temporary residence permits by 5.78%, the years to follow show an increasing trend in the number of issued temporary stay permits so the year of 2015 reached the increase of 14,62%. The year of 2016 marks a decrease in number of issued temporary residence by 8.82% as compared to the previous year “primarily due to ceased approval/extension of temporary residences of aliens employed at construction of thermal power station “Stanari” and a highway section between Tarcin and Sarajevo”.⁸ In 2017, there was noticed a mild decrease of the number of issued temporary residence permits by 1.28%.

Until 1 October 2006, the matters pertaining to the status of aliens were within the competence of Departments for Aliens functioning within Cantonal Ministries of Interior, Ministry of Interior of the Republika Srpska, and the Brcko District Police, respectively, where the authorities had different approach in resolving the issues within this field. Following the establishment of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs as an administrative organisation with operative independence within the BiH Ministry of Security, a significant progress was made towards more efficient migration management in Bosnia and Herzegovina by way of a unanimous approach of all the Service’s organisational units in treating issues foreseen by the Law on Aliens, and especially with the use of the operative capacities of the Service in combating illegal migration.

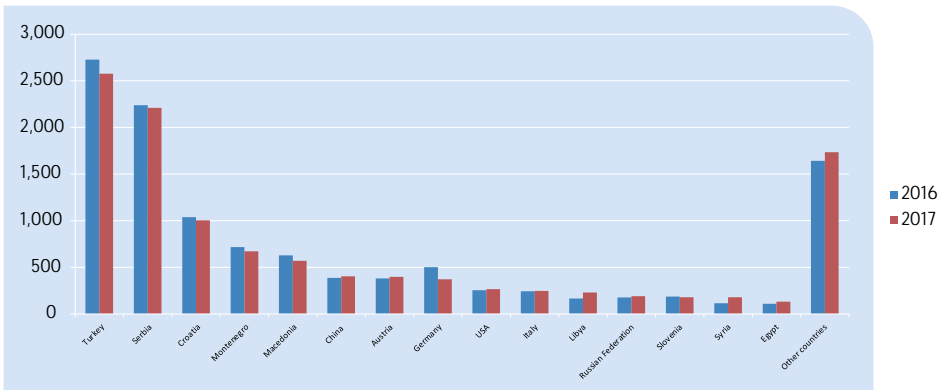
In order to define current situation in terms of issuance of temporary residence permits, the indicators of the numbers of issued temporary residence permits (initial approval or extension of residence permit) during 2016 and 2017 are presented in the table below.

⁸ The BiH Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, “Report on Work of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs in 2016”, Sarajevo, January 2017

Table 12. Number of issued temporary residence permits in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country

No.	Country	2016	2017	%
1	Turkey	2,727	2,577	-5.50%
2	Serbia	2,239	2,210	-1.30%
3	Croatia	1,038	1,005	-3.18%
4	Montenegro	718	672	-6.41%
5	Macedonia	629	571	-9.22%
6	Austria	388	405	4.38%
7	Germany	381	399	4.72%
8	China	503	373	-25.84%
9	USA	255	266	4.31%
10	Italia	244	247	1.23%
11	Syria	166	231	39.16%
12	Slovenia	177	190	7.34%
13	Russian Federation	187	180	-3.74%
14	Egypt	116	179	54.31%
15	Kuwait	109	132	21.10%
16	Other countries	1,642	1,735	5.66%
Total		11,519	11,372	-1.28%

Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country



An analysis of aggregate parameters shows that the year of 2017 marks a decrease in the number of temporary residence permits by 1.28% when compared to 2016.

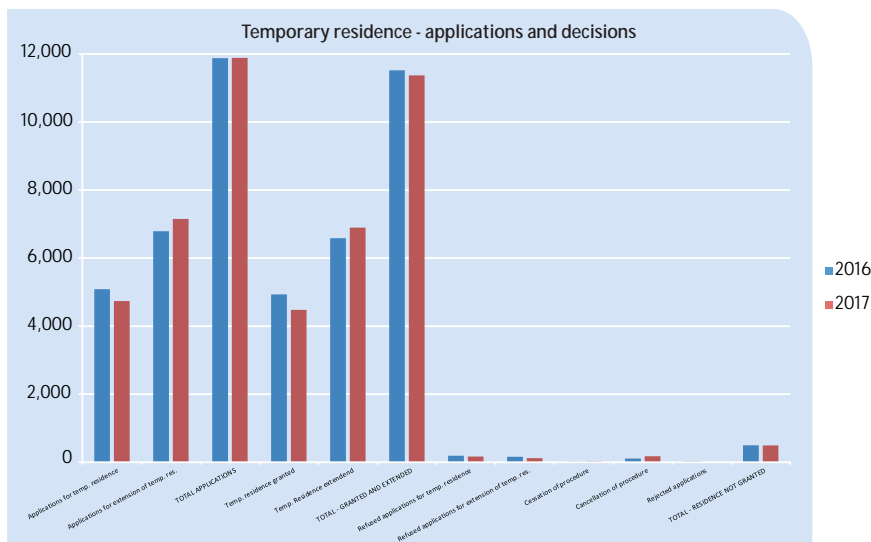
Of the total number of issued temporary residence permits in 2017, the greatest number concerned the nationals of Turkey (2,577), Serbia (2,210), Croatia (1,005), Montenegro (672), and Macedonia (571) representing 62% of the total number of the issued permits. An analysis of percentage of comparative parameters shows a considerable decrease in number of temporary residences issued to the nationals of the aforementioned countries. Also, there is noticed a decrease in the number of the temporary residence permits to the nationals of China and the Russian Federation. On the other hand, there was registered a significant increase of the number of issued temporary residence permits to the nationals of Egypt, Syria and Kuwait.

The graphic overview of the five most frequent countries of origin whose nationals were granted or extended temporary residences is shown below. These countries are: Turkey, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

These five countries of origin account for 63% of all persons granted temporary residence in BiH during 2016 and 2017.

In 2017, there were 4,735 initial applications for temporary residence and 7,151 applications for renewal of temporary residence amounting a total of 11,886 submitted applications, which is almost the same amount as in 2016 when a total of 11,877 applications were submitted, out of which 5,086 were the initial applications for temporary residence and 6,791 applications for renewal/extension of temporary residence.

Graphic overview of applications for and decisions on temporary residence permits in 2016 and 2017 (initial issue and renewal)

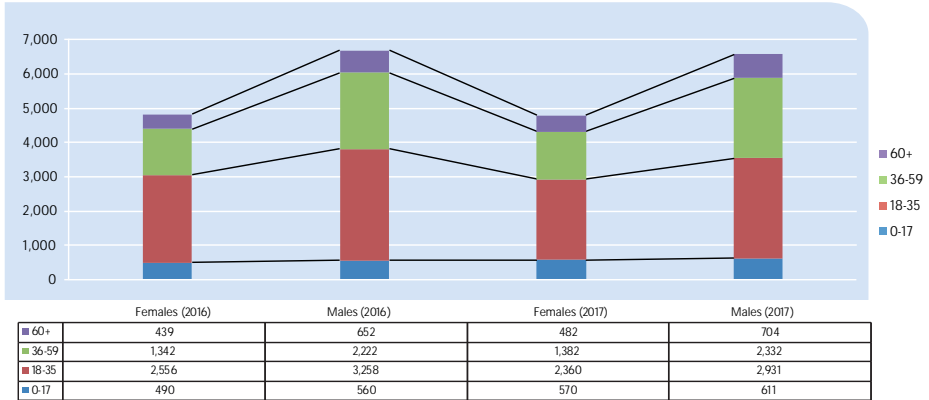


Decisions reached upon applications for approval or extension of temporary residence in 2017 resulted with a total of 11,372 granted/extended temporary residences, out of which 4,478 were the initially granted permits and 6,894 were the extended permits for temporary residence. These numbers show a decrease by 1.28% in comparison to 2016 representing a total of 11,519 of granted/extended temporary residences, out of which 4,934 were the initially granted permits and 6,585 were the extended permits for temporary residence.

According to the indicators for 2017, the rate of granted/extended temporary residences amounted to 95.68% of the submitted applications.

To define the profile of aliens that applied for and were granted temporary residence in BiH during 2017, we present the gender and age structure that shows a prevailing number of men over women in all respective categories: the age group from 0 to 17 (611 men and 570 women); the age group from 18 to 35 (2,931 men and 2,360 women); the age group from 36 to 59 (2,332 men and 1,382 women); and the age group from 60+ (704 men and 482 women). In terms of the total number of issued temporary residences, 6,578 or 57.84% of temporary residences were issued to men, and 4,794 or 42.16% to women.

Total temporary residence permits disaggregated by age and sex in 2016 and 2017



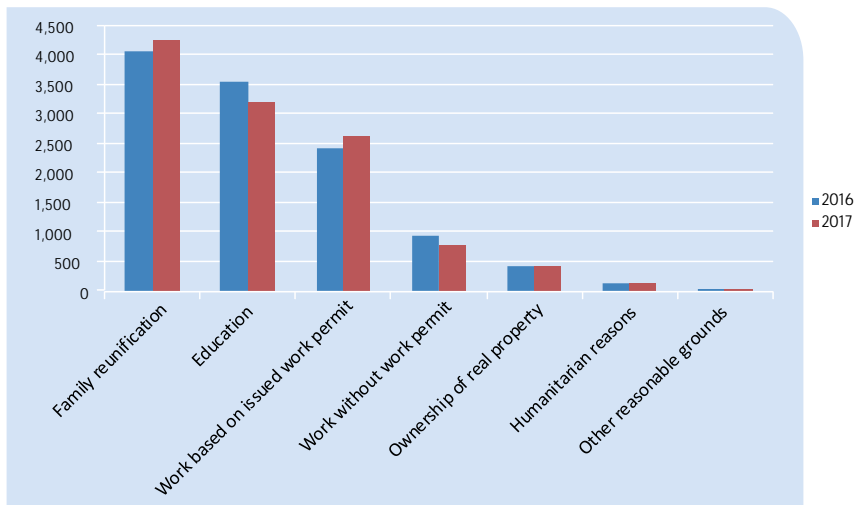
According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs for 2017, the majority of temporary residences in BiH were granted to aliens on the grounds of: family reunification that encompasses both the marriage with a BiH national and a common-law marriage with a BiH national (4,244), education (3,170), employment grounded on issued work permit (2,611) and employment without a work permit (764) accounting for almost 95% of all temporary residences. For the purpose of defining the current flows of legal immigration on the grounds of the temporary residence permits issued to aliens in BiH, in the table below there is presented an overview of granted temporary residences in BiH during 2016 and 2017 with a special emphasis on 2017. The table is disaggregated by the grounds for the temporary residence in the total number of temporary residence permits in BiH.

Table 13. Temporary residence in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence

Grounds for residence	2016	% in $\Sigma 2016$	2017	% in $\Sigma 2017$	% 2017/2016
Family reunification	4,058	35.23%	4,244	37.32%	4.58%
Education	3,550	30.82%	3,170	27.88%	-10.70%
Work based on issued work permit	2,409	20.91%	2,611	22.96%	8.39%
Work without work permit	924	8.02%	764	6.72%	-17.21%
Ownership of real property	412	3.58%	412	3.62%	0.00%
Humanitarian reasons	126	1.09%	132	1.16%	4.76%
Other reasonable grounds	40	0.35%	39	0.34%	-2.50%
Total	11,519	100.00%	11,372	100.00%	-1.28%

In 2017, the temporary residence in BiH granted to aliens also rested on following grounds: ownership of immovable property (412), humanitarian reasons that encompass the medical treatment (132), and other justified reasons (39).

Graphic overview of temporary residences granted in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by grounds for residence



Bearing in mind that the number of issued temporary residence permits constantly increases as of 2008 (except in 2011, 2016, and 2017 which showed a mild decrease), it can be concluded that BiH increasingly becomes a destination country for aliens. It is important to note that the year of 2017 marks a decrease in number of issued temporary residence permits resting on grounds of: employment without a work permit, education and other justified reasons. Also, in 2017, there was an increase in the number of granted temporary residence permits on the following grounds: employment on the grounds of the issued work permit, family reunification, and humanitarian grounds. Temporary residence permits granted in BiH on the grounds of ownership of immovable property, despite accounting for only 3.62% of all temporary residences issued in 2017, constitute an important indicator, especially if we take into account the legal provisions stipulating that these grounds for temporary residence are applicable only when an alien, in addition to general requirements for residence, also fulfils special requirements including: evidence on ownership of the immovable property, evidence on an effective connection with BiH, and an evidence on appropriate accommodation facilities within the immovable property. The fact that BiH is increasingly becoming a destination country is also supported by the data on temporary residences resting on family reunification, which account for 37.32% of the total number of temporary residences issued in 2017.

Statistical data from 2017 show that nationals of neighbouring countries are granted temporary residence in BiH mostly on the grounds of: family reunification; education; and issued work permits.

Table 14. Grounds for temporary residence in 2017 disaggregated by countries

GROUNDS FOR RESIDENCE	Turkey	Serbia	Croatia	Montenegro	Macedonia	Other countries	TOTAL
Family reunification	349	907	576	457	287	1,668	4,244
Education	1,822	386	162	139	26	635	3,170
Work based on issued work permit	378	708	170	55	49	1,251	2,611
Work without work permit	25	121	46	0	202	370	764
Ownership of real property	0	77	41	20	6	268	412
Humanitarian reasons	0	7	10	1	1	113	132
Other reasonable grounds	3	4	0	0	0	32	39
TOTAL	2,577	2,210	1,005	672	571	4,337	11,372

Education is a particularly frequent ground for residence of nationals of Turkey and Serbia. For Turkish nationals, education in BiH is the most frequent ground for residence, though a large number of residences also rest on family reunification and employment with issued work permit. The family reunification is the most frequent ground for the issuance of temporary residence permits for the nationals of Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

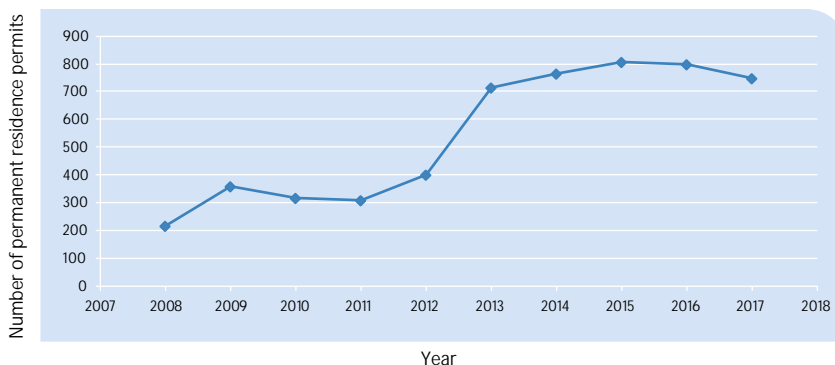
3.2. Permanent Residence

Permanent residence may be granted to an alien under the following conditions: uninterruptedly granted temporary residence on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for a period of at least five years prior to submitting an application for permanent residence; sufficient and regular means of subsistence; secured adequate accommodation; and health insurance.

Table 15. Number of issued permanent residence permits from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Permanent residence	215	359	315	308	401	713	763	808	799	750

Annual graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits from 2008 to 2017



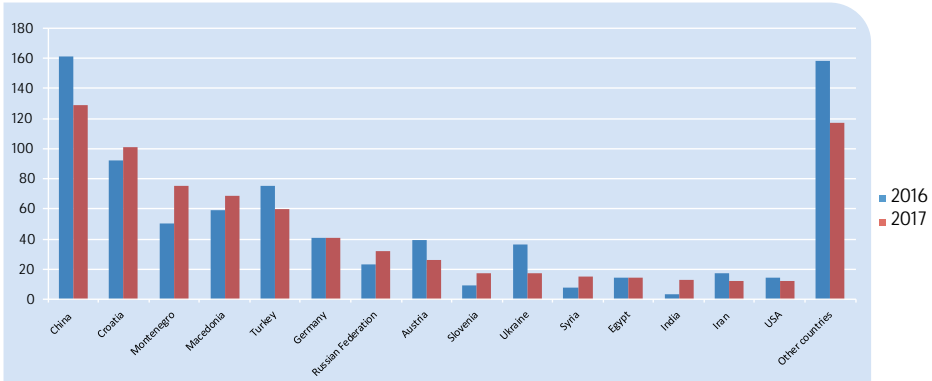
From 2008 to 2009, a significant increase in the number of the granted permanent residence permits is evident. The number of issued permanent residences had a slight decreasing trend in 2009, which was also continued in 2011. However, from 2011 until 2016, there was a significant increase in the number of permanent residences. This trend mildly decreases in 2017 (by 6.13%) as compared to the previous year.

To define current situation of permanent residences, hereby are presented indicators on number of permanent residence permits granted during 2016 and 2017. In 2017, there were 767 submitted applications for permanent residence, out of which the residence was approved for 750 persons.

Table 16. Number of permanent residence permits issued in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by countries

No.	Country	2016	2017	%
1	China	161	129	-19.88%
2	Croatia	92	101	9.78%
3	Montenegro	50	75	50.00%
4	Macedonia	59	69	16.95%
5	Turkey	75	60	-20.00%
6	Germany	41	41	0.00%
7	Russian Federation	23	32	39.13%
8	Austria	39	26	-33.33%
9	Slovenia	9	17	88.89%
10	Ukraine	36	17	-52.78%
11	Syria	8	15	87.50%
12	Egypt	14	14	0.00%
13	India	3	13	333.33%
14	Iran	17	12	-29.41%
15	USA	14	12	-14.29%
16	Other countries	158	117	-25.95%
	Total	799	750	-6.13%

Graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by countries

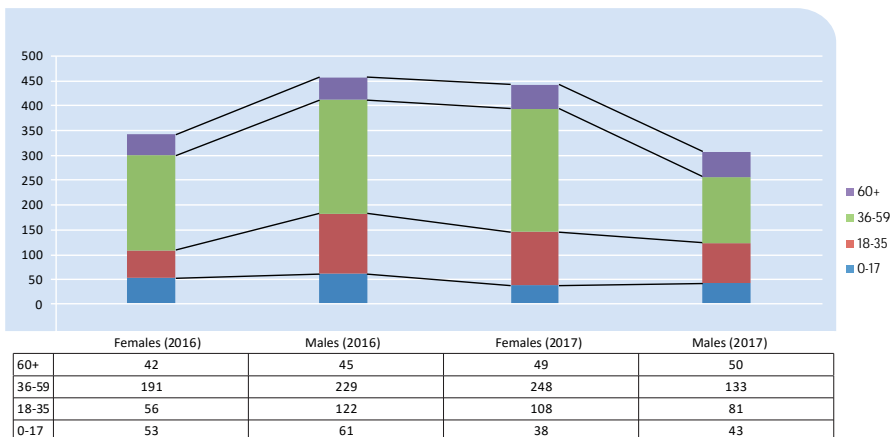


In 2016 and 2017, the majority of permanent residence permits in BiH were granted to the nationals of China, Croatia, Montenegro, Macedonia and Turkey.

An analysis of the issued permanent residences shows that a very small percentage of the permits were issued to nationals of the Republic of Serbia, while they account for the greatest percentage of granted/extended temporary residence permits. Namely, this fact is due to the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Serbia which makes it easier for the citizens of the Republic of Serbia to fulfil the requirements for BiH citizenship rather than requirements for permanent residence. The stated results with exceptionally small percentage of permanent residences issued to nationals of the Republic of Serbia.

For the purpose of further defining the profile of aliens in BiH that had applied and were granted permanent residence in 2017, a table below illustrates the gender and age structure showing that there was a prevalent number of women in the in the age group from 18 to 35 years (108 women and 81 men), as well as in the age group from 36 to 59 years (248 women and 133 men), whereas the age structure was different in the age group from 0 to 17 years (38 women and 43 men), as well as in the group 60 + (49 women and 50 men). If considering the total number of permanent residences issued in 2017, 443 permanent residences were issued to women (59.07%), and 307 to men (40.93%).

Total permanent residence permits disaggregated by age and sex in 2016 and 2017



4. Illegal Migration and Implemented Measures against Aliens

The Service for Foreigner's Affairs has recognized the need for operational checks to be conducted in the field and introduced it as an important segment of establishing if there are grounds for applying approval/extension of temporary residence. This turned to be highly important segment of countering irregular migration, especially when concerning the attempted abuses of entering into a marriage or common-law marriage with a BiH national to acquire the right to residence and subsequently the BiH citizenship or attempted settlement of residence resting on work permit in a fictitious company, and similar. In the reporting period, the inspectors for foreigners carried a total of 15,386 operational checks to reveal in 186 cases the specific facts of attempted irregular migrations. Namely, 83 irregularities were detected while determining facts on the lack of grounds for applying for the extension of temporary residence or permanent residence (to result with rejection of such applications for approval/extension of temporary residence), and another 103 irregularities established while evaluating the validity of submitted requests for verification of invitation letters.⁹

In 2016, 17,930 checks were conducted, out of which 356 cases involved the attempt of illegal migrations.¹⁰

Measures undertaken against aliens upon discovery of illegal residence include: revocation of non-visa or temporary residence, revocation of permanent residence, revocation of non-visa or temporary residence with expulsion, issuance of a expulsion orders, placement of the alien under surveillance, and forcible removal of the alien from BiH by issuance of a conclusion on approved execution of the decision on expulsion.

The comparative data on measures undertaken against aliens in BiH during 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by type of undertaken measure are shown in the table below.

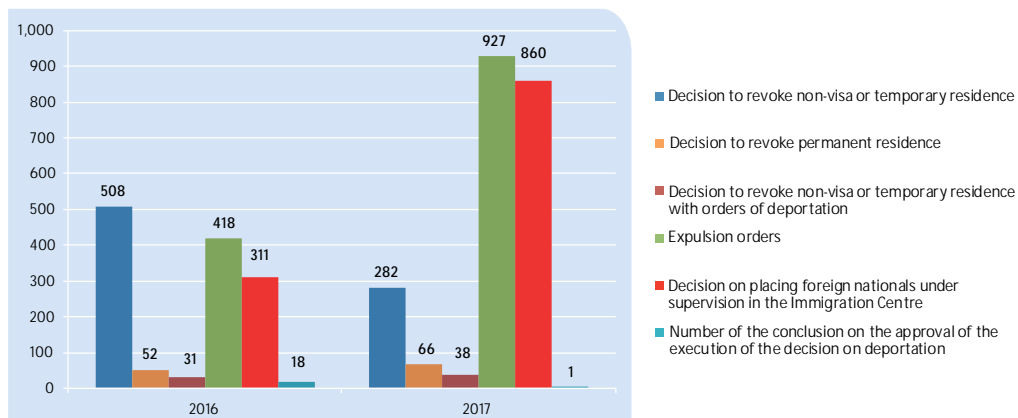
Table 17. Number of measures undertaken in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by type of measure

No.	Type of Measure	2016	2017	% (2017/2016)
1	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence	508	282	-44.49%
2	Decision to revoke permanent residence	52	66	26.92%
3	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence with orders of deportation	31	38	22.58%
4	Expulsion orders	418	927	121.77%
5	Decision on placing aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre	311	860	176.53%
6	Number of Conclusions on approved execution of the Decision on deportation	18	1	-94.44%
	Total	1,338	2,174	62.48%

9 The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "Report on Activities of the Service for the Foreigner's Affairs in 2017", Sarajevo, January 2018

10 The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "Report on Activities of the Service for the Foreigner's Affairs in 2016", Sarajevo, January 2017

Graphic overview of measures undertaken in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by type of measure



The presented data illustrate that the number of measures undertaken against aliens in 2017 exceeds that of 2016 by 62.48%.

The number of imposed measures of revocation of residence (visa-free, temporary and permanent) and revocation of residence with the imposed expulsion measure are the results of performing planned and enhanced operational checks, inspection controls, as well as the implementation of all planned field activities by inspectors for foreigners, in accordance with their competencies. These activities are recognized by the Service for Foreigner's Affairs an important segment in the monitoring and fight against illegal migration to the territory of BiH.

However, despite intensified activities undertaken by the Service for Foreigner's Affairs with the aim of detecting and preventing irregular migration in 2017 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was observed increase in the number of the imposed expulsion measures and placement of aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre, due to the increased number of the migrants who illegally entered BiH from the territory of the Republic of Serbia and from the territory of the Republic of Montenegro. This trend continued with the real tendency of further increasing in 2017 involving the illegal migrants from countries of the high migration risk, who continuously attempt to enter to BiH in groups. According to their statements, they are transiting towards the EU countries. In conclusion, the increase in the influx of immigrants is a result of the opening of the aforementioned routes where the most of these illegal migrants failed to exit from the Republic of Serbia through Hungary, Croatia or Romania. Therefore, these categories of migrants seek for alternative routes to reach the EU countries, resulting in the opening of a new migrant route across Albania - Montenegro - BiH - Croatia and further towards the EU countries.

Thus, the priorities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2017 as well as in the future, include the continuous operational activities of the inspectors for aliens in timely collecting and sharing the operational information pertaining to the routes of the movement of illegal migrants, organizers of illegal transfers and smugglers in human beings with other law enforcement agencies. The overall goal is to prosecute the perpetrators involved in the illegal transfers and smuggling of aliens.

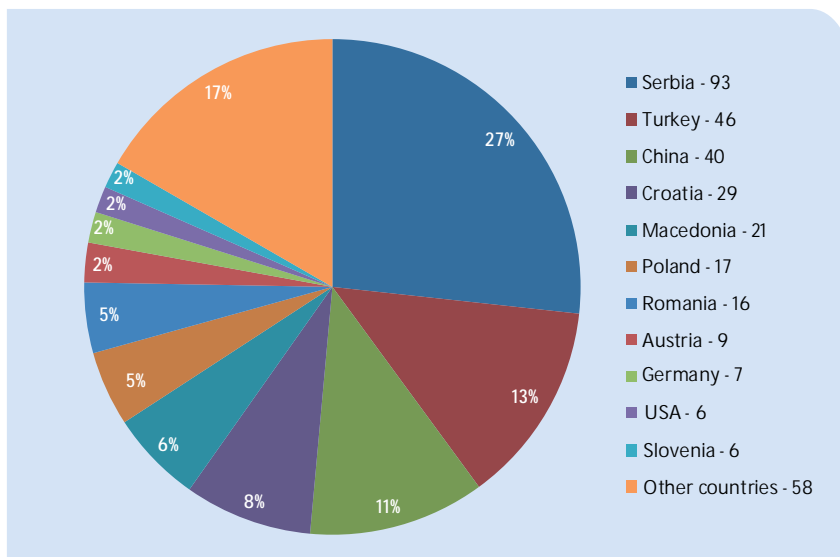
Furthermore, according to the Report on the activities of the Service for Foreigner's Affairs for 2017, it is important to note that Service for Foreigner's Affairs performs on-the-spot operational and inspection checks. A number of coordinated activities for the purpose of controlling the legality of the stay of aliens in BiH was conducted on the basis of the collected information and operational knowledge.

4.1. Revocation of Residence

During 2016, there was a total of 560 revoked residences (508 non-visa or temporary residences, and 52 permanent residences).

In 2017, there was a total of 348 revoked residences (282 non-visa or temporary residences, and 66 permanent residences), which is a significant decrease (by 37.86%) in comparison to the previous year.

Below is a graph on the number of decisions on revoked non-visa, temporary and permanent residences in 2017 disaggregated by nationality of aliens subject to the pronounced measures.



The greatest number of decisions for revocation of residence pertains to nationals of Serbia, Turkey, China, Croatia, and Macedonia, which represent 65.80% of the total number of revoked residences. Generally, the most frequent grounds for revocation of a non-visa residence concerned either violated public order of BiH or conducted business activities that require a work permit without possessing one. Temporary residences were most frequently cancelled due to changed circumstances that constituted the grounds for granting residence, or because an alien has interruptedly stayed out of BiH for longer 180 days, whereas the permanent residences were majorly cancelled due to aliens' absence from BiH for a period exceeding one year, as well as for absence from BiH for period lesser than a year if undoubtedly revealed that the aliens do not intend to return to BiH.¹¹

11 The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Report on Activities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2017", Sarajevo, January 2018.

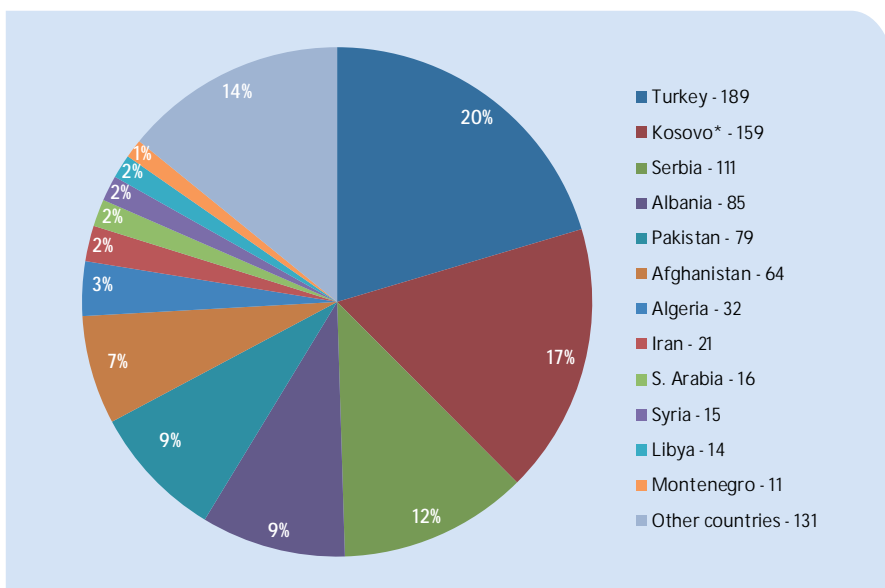
4.2. Orders of Expulsion

In 2016, a total of 418 of expulsion orders was issued, whereas in 2017 this number amounted to 927 orders, which represents a significant increase by 121.77%.

The year of 2017 also registers 38 issued decision to revoke non-visa and temporary residence with measure of expulsion, while the number of such measures in 2016 was 31, which represents a decrease by 22.58%.

The expulsion measures mostly concerned the aliens who violated regulations on crossing the state border, stayed in BiH after expiration of visa or granted residence, persons admitted under 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, as well as for other reasons provided by the law. A measure of expulsion also includes the alien's prohibition of entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period varying from 1 to 5 years.

Below is a graph on number of expulsion orders issued in 2017, disaggregated by nationality of aliens being imposed such measures.



4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance

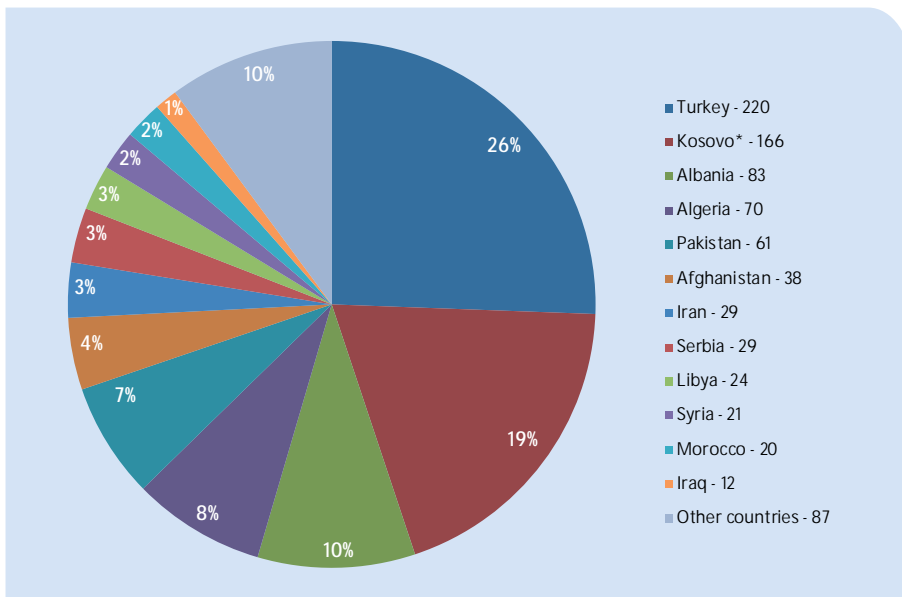
Placing an alien under surveillance is a measure provided by the Law on Aliens through an issued decision to place an alien under surveillance in the Immigration Centre managed by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. The Immigration centre became operational on 30 June 2008 having initial capacity of 40 beds to enable the implementation of the surveillance measure. It was replaced with a newly built facility of the Immigration Centre that was opened on 23 November 2009 with capacity of 80 beds. Following the opening of an additional concrete facility, the accommodation capacity of the Immigration Centre was extended to 120 beds.

The operation of the Immigration Centre created important preconditions for a secure system of deporting aliens from the country by providing the Service for Foreigners' Affairs with the possibility to place aliens with illegal residence in BiH under surveillance until their removal from the country in cases when it is apparent that they would not voluntarily leave the country or they were admitted on the basis of a readmission agreement, or they pose a threat to the public order or national security in BiH.

In 2016, a total of 311 aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre. The majority of illegal migrants concerned the nationals of: Turkey, Serbia, Albania, Kosovo*, and Afghanistan. Also, in the same year, 2 persons were placed under surveillance in their place of residence.

During 2017, a total of 860 aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre, which represents an increase by 166.53%. The majority of irregular migrants were nationals of: Turkey, Kosovo*, Albania, Algeria and Pakistan. Also, in the year of 2017, 37 another persons were placed under surveillance in their place of residence or other specialised facilities.

Below is a graph on number of decisions issued in 2017 to place aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre disaggregated by respective nationality of the aliens



4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from BiH

Removal of aliens from BiH is a measure undertaken by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in case when an alien issued an executable order to leave BiH fails to do so voluntarily within the deadline provided for the voluntary return. This measure entails a forcible removal of such alien from BiH.

According to the data from Report of the Service for Foreigner’s Affairs, the year of 2017 registers 1 issued conclusions on approved execution of decisions on expulsion, whereas the year of 2016 had 18 such conclusions. Such a low number of forcible removals results from aliens’ decisions to leave BiH by their own agreement. Presented indicators demonstrate that voluntary return to the country of one’s origin is promoted and conducted as a more humane and effective procedure in comparison to forcible removal. Readmission agreements prove to be easier, quicker and cost effective means of removal of aliens, and are used in cases where Bosnia and Herzegovina had signed a readmission agreement with the country to which the alien is sent.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

Return of irregular migrants is presented through the data and analysis of the following parameters:

- Voluntary return of BiH nationals to BiH with the assistance and support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM),
- Voluntary return of aliens from BiH to countries of origin with the assistance of IOM,
- Voluntary return of aliens from BiH to countries of origin with the assistance of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs,
- Readmission and return based on the readmission agreements,
- Independent voluntary return of aliens from BiH.

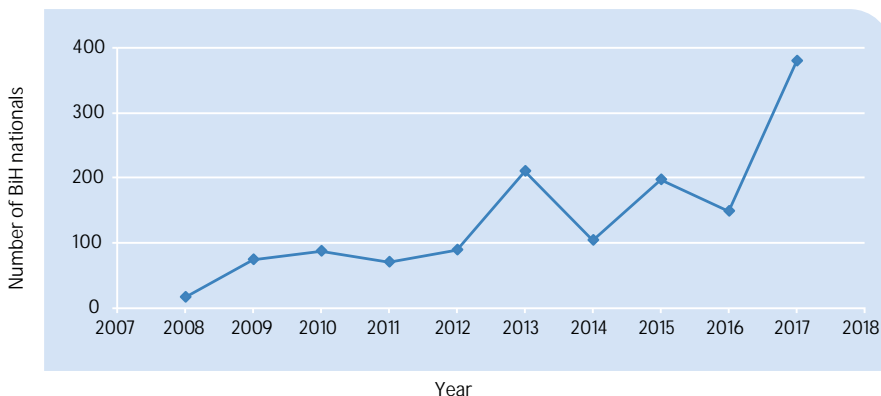
5.1. Voluntary Return of BiH Nationals to BiH with IOM Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in programs of voluntary return of BiH nationals from other countries. Programs of voluntary return were implemented primarily through IOM so the information relevant for this area was sourced from IOM.

Table 18. Total number of BiH nationals returned to BiH with IOM assistance from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Persons	16	73	87	71	88	209	104	197	148	379	1,372

Graphic overview of the number of returned BiH nationals with IOM assistance from 2008 to 2017



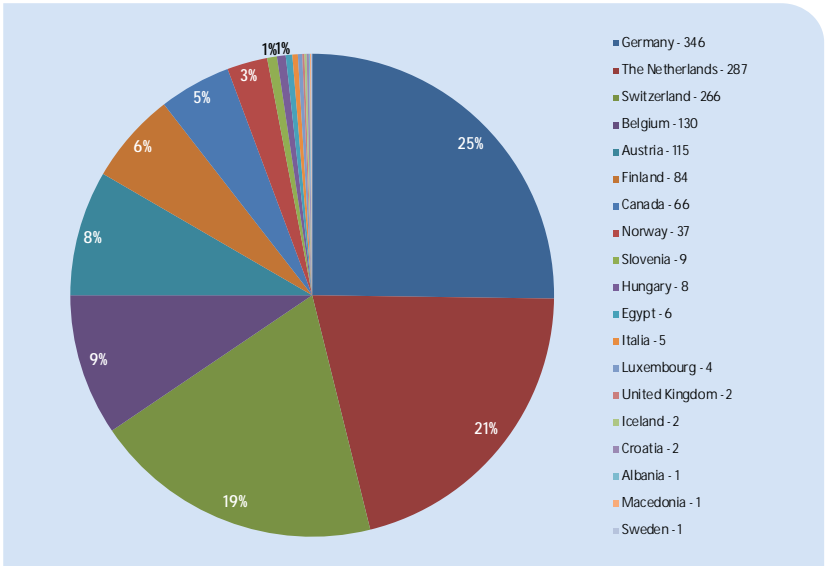
In the period from 2008 to 2017, there had been 1,372 nationals of BiH, who voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of the IOM. According to the data presented in the period from 2008 to 2013, there was a growing trend of BiH nationals returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina in the aforementioned way, in 2014 this figure would be halved compared to 2013. A significant increase in the number of BiH nationals who returned in this manner was also observed in 2015, with 89% increase as compared to the previous year. Another significant increase was noted in 2017 with 156% and amounted to 379 BiH nationals.

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

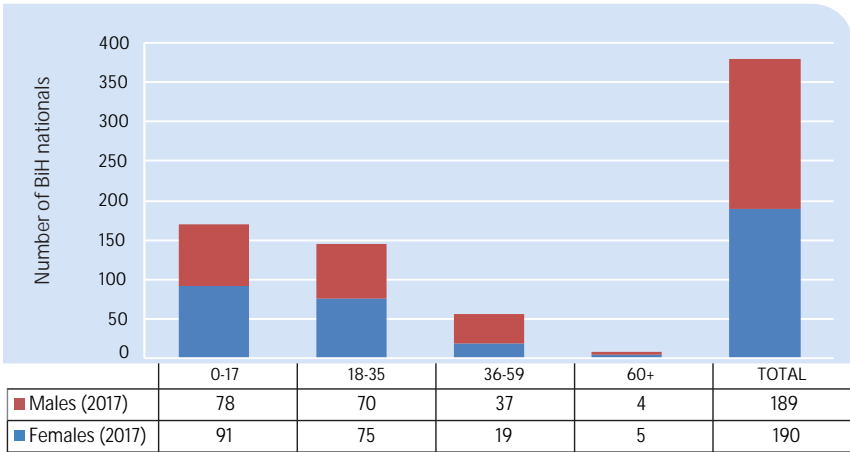
No.	COUNTRY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
1	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	346
2	The Netherlands	-	-	-	-	16	61	25	59	114	12	287
3	Switzerland	7	56	76	33	28	34	7	11	10	4	266
4	Belgium	-	5	2	20	5	41	29	13	5	10	130
5	Austria	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	101	-	-	115
6	Finland	-	8	4	4	19	25	5	1	16	2	84
7	Canada	-	-	-	-	18	24	24	-	-	-	66
8	Norway	4	1	1	7	-	7	5	10	1	1	37
9	Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	2	9
10	Hungary	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	8
11	Egypt	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
12	Italy	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	5
13	Luxembourg	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
14	United Kingdom	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
15	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
16	Croatia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
17	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
18	Macedonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	Total	16	73	87	71	88	209	104	197	148	379	1,372

Analyzing data by countries from which BiH citizens voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the help of IOM, in the period from 2008 to 2017, it is noted that the largest number of returns was realized from Germany (25%), the Netherlands (per 21%), Switzerland (19%), followed by Belgium (9%), Austria (8%), Finland (6%), Canada (5%), Norway (3%), while the return from all other countries was 4%. The highest return of BiH citizens in 2017 was from Germany (91%).

Graphic overview of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned in the period from 2008 to 2017 disaggregated by country of return



Graphic overview of BiH nationals returning to BiH with the IOM assistance in 2017 disaggregated by age and gender



In 2017, 379 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH, out of which 189 were men and 190 women. The majority of persons under this program were under 35 years of age (83%).

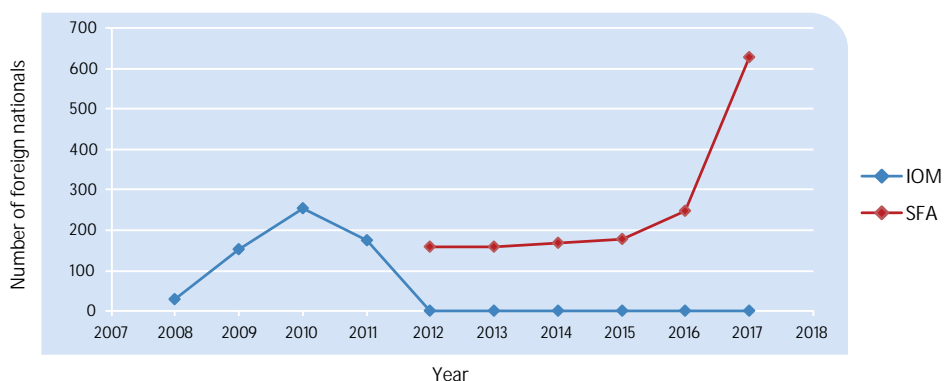
5.2. Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH to their Countries of Origin with Assistance of IOM and Service for Foreigner's Affairs (SFA)

In cases where the alien is supposed to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina, the BiH legislation on immigration and asylum sets a deadline for voluntary execution of the decision in all administrative procedures, when solving status issues of aliens in BiH. In cases where an alien wants to voluntarily leave the BiH, but lacks the means to do so, he/she may use the IOM assistance to return under the Programme of “Assisted Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants” (hereinafter-AVR), implemented by IOM.

Table 20. Total number of aliens returned from BiH with IOM and SFA assistance from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
IOM	28	153	254	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	608
SFA	-	-	-	-	160	159	169	179	246	628	1,541

Graphic overview of the number of aliens returned from BiH with IOM and SFA assistance from 2008 to 2017



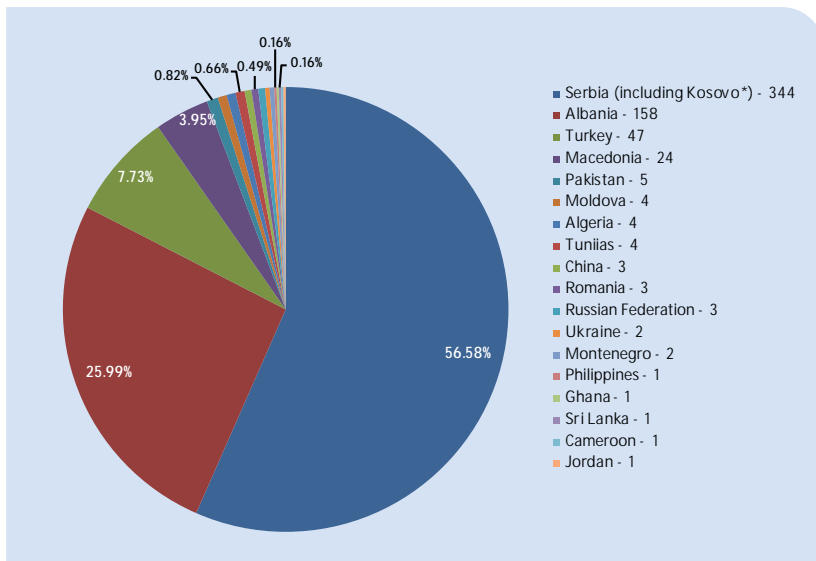
In the period from 2008 to 2017, 608 aliens were voluntarily returned from BiH with the IOM assistance to their countries of origin. The presented data show that this form of return reached its peak in 2010 when 254 aliens were returned from BiH. In this period, a significant decline in the number of this kind of return was observed in 2008 as a result of the lack of funds for the AVR program. In 2009 and 2010 there was an increase in the number of AVR beneficiaries, provided that a decrease of some 32% was observed in 2011. Due to the lack of funding, IOM has not organized a single voluntary return from BiH through the AVR programme in the past six years.

A continuous return of the nationals of Serbia (including Kosovo*), Albania, Turkey and Macedonia has been observed when analysing the continuity of the returns organized by the IOM.

Table 21. Return of aliens from BiH through the AVR programme disaggregated by year and country of return with the assistance of IOM

No.	COUNTRY	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
1	Serbia (including Kosovo*)	9	68	132	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	344
2	Albania	18	52	84	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	158
3	Turkey	-	10	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
4	Macedonia	1	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
5	Pakistan	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
6	Moldova	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
7	Algeria	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
8	Tunisia	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
9	China	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10	Romania	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
11	Russian Federation	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
12	Ukraine	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
13	Montenegro	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
14	Philippines	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15	Ghana	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16	Sri Lanka	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17	Cameroon	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	Jordan	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Total	28	153	254	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	608

Graphic overview of aliens returned from BiH in the period from 2008 to 2017 disaggregated by country of return with the assistance of IOM



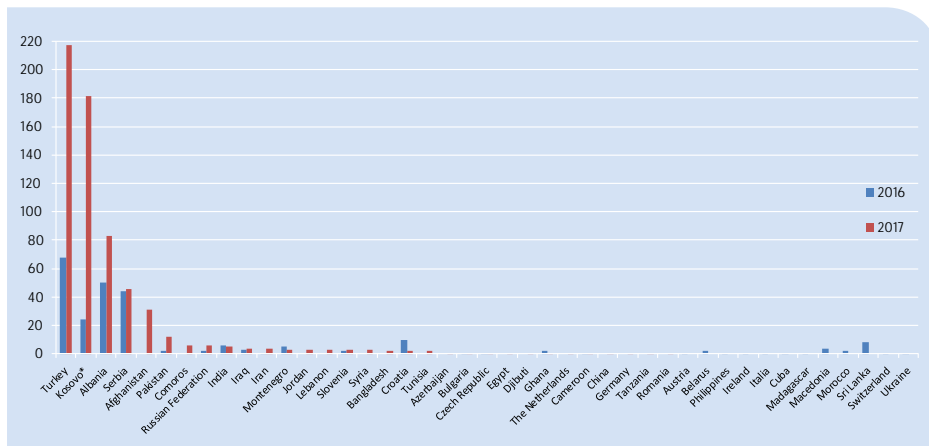
Due to the fact that there has not been organized the AVR program for the return of aliens from BiH by IOM in the past six years, it is important to emphasize that the Service for Foreigners' Affairs has been in charge of organizing such voluntary returns. From the year 2012, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs started to organise and conduct the voluntary returns through project "Prevention of Illegal Migrations in BiH and the Region and Voluntary Return of illegal Migrants", financed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of Liechtenstein through the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC). From 2012 to 2017, a total of 1541 aliens were returned by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. In 2017 the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organized return for a total of 628 aliens, which is 155.28% more than in 2016. Out of these 628 aliens, 361 were returned through the project financed by the Governments of the Swiss Confederation and Liechtenstein, through the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC), while 267 aliens have been returned through the independent assistance of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

In 2017, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organised and conducted independent voluntary return of 246 persons.

Table 22. Number of voluntary returns from BIH in 2016 and 2017 organised by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs disaggregated by countries of the aliens

No.	Country	2016	2017
1	Turkey	68	217
2	Kosovo*	24	181
3	Albania	50	83
4	Serbia	44	46
5	Afghanistan	-	31
6	Pakistan	2	12
7	Comoros	-	6
8	Russian Federation	2	6
9	India	6	5
10	Iraq	3	4
11	Iran	1	4
12	Montenegro	5	3
13	Jordan	-	3
14	Lebanon	-	3
15	Slovenia	2	3
16	Syria	-	3
17	Bangladesh	-	2
18	Croatia	10	2
19	Tunisia	-	2
20	Azerbaijan	-	1
21	Bulgaria	1	1
22	Czech Republic	1	1
23	Egypt	-	1
24	Djibouti	-	1
25	Ghana	2	1
26	The Netherlands	-	1
27	Cameroon	1	1
28	China	-	1
29	Germany	-	1
30	Tanzania	-	1
31	Romania	-	1
32	Austria	1	-
33	Belarus	2	-
34	Philippines	1	-
35	Ireland	1	-
36	Italia	1	-
37	Cuba	1	-
38	Madagascar	1	-
39	Macedonia	4	-
40	Morocco	2	-
41	Sri Lanka	8	-
42	Switzerland	1	-
43	Ukraine	1	-
	Total	246	628

Graphic overview of the number of voluntary returns of aliens from BIH organised in 2016 and 2017 by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs



5.3. Admission and Return under Readmission Agreements

Readmission agreements facilitate and expedite the return of nationals having illegal stay in one of the countries signatory to the readmission agreement. This also applies to the return of third country nationals or stateless persons who illegally left the territory of one signatory to directly enter to the territory of the other signatory.

The Ministry of Security’s Sector for Immigration is responsible for admission of BiH nationals under readmission agreements in the segment of checks of their identity and citizenship, while the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs is responsible for the admission of third country nationals and stateless persons, as well as for their return from BiH.

5.3.1. Admission and Return under the Readmission Agreements

In 2017, the Ministry of Security’s Sector for Immigration as the authority tasked for implementation of the readmission agreements in the part relating to the BiH nationals, received 1,249 readmission requests. After conducted check-up of identity and nationality, or the procedures completed under Article 6 of the Agreement between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization, the readmission was approved for 994 persons who were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus representing a decrease of 37.44% in comparison with the year of 2016 when readmission was approved for 1589 persons. Out of a total requests approved for 994 persons, 582 persons relate to the regular request for readmission and 412 persons relate to readmission in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization. Also, 255 readmission requests were declined due to the fact that the persons who were subject to readmission request were established not to be the nationals Bosnia and Herzegovina. The largest number of readmissions of BiH nationals was conducted in 2017, through the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Germany (74.45%).

Table 23. Admission of BiH nationals in 2016 and 2017 under readmission requests

No.	Country	2016	2017
1	Germany	1,245	740
2	France	83	60
3	Sweden	96	56
4	Austria	50	44
5	Switzerland	42	23
6	Belgium	20	23
7	The Netherlands	15	13
8	Croatia	9	12
9	Montenegro	14	9
10	Slovenia	4	6
11	Serbia	4	3
12	Italia	2	1
13	United Kingdom	1	1
14	Russian Federation	-	1
15	Bulgaria	-	1
16	Moldova	-	1
17	Hungary	1	-
18	Spain	1	-
19	Czech Republic	1	-
20	Luxembourg	1	-
	Total	1,589	994

An analysis of presented data indicates that 994 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina were admitted under the readmission agreements after verification of their identity and BiH citizenship by the BiH Ministry of Security's Sector for Immigration, in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization. According to data from the 2017 Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police, there was a total of 1,485 BiH¹² nationals returned to the country, from the countries which have signed the Readmission Agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina. Comparative analysis of data from available sources shows that 491 persons were directly returned to the BiH Border Police without prior notice to the Sector for Immigration of the Ministry of Security of BiH.

Annual report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs illustrates that in the reporting period a total number of 324 aliens were admitted under the readmission agreements: 311 aliens under the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Croatian Government on the Return and Readmission of Persons with Illegal Entry or Stay, 13 aliens under the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU on the return and readmission of persons residing without authorisation.¹³

Regarding transfer of persons, a report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs shows that a total of 358 aliens were transferred under the readmission agreements, out of which 181 aliens on the basis of the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on the Return and Readmission of Persons Whose Entry and Stay are Illegal, 174 aliens on the basis of Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro on the Return and Readmission of Persons Whose Entry or Residence is Illegal, 2 aliens on the basis of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the BiH Council of Ministers on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry or Stay, and 1 aliens on the basis of the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry or Stay.¹⁴ Out of the total number of 358 aliens transferred under the Readmission Agreements, 40 of them were returned through the implementation of the project "Prevention of Illegal Migrations in BiH and the Region and Voluntary Return of Illegal Migrants", funded by the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of Liechtenstein through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

5.3.2. Admission under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia

Readmission agreement through which Bosnia and Herzegovina continuously admits the greatest number of persons is the Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, both when concerning the BiH citizens who reside without residence permits in the Republic of Croatia and those returned to the Republic of Croatia from other countries "on the same grounds". This also applies to third-country nationals or stateless persons who left the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina to illegally enter the Republic of Croatia.

12 BiH Border Police. "The 2017 Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police" Sarajevo, January 2018, p. 21

13 The BiH Service for Foreigner's Affairs. "Report on Activities for 2017" Sarajevo, January 2018, p.26

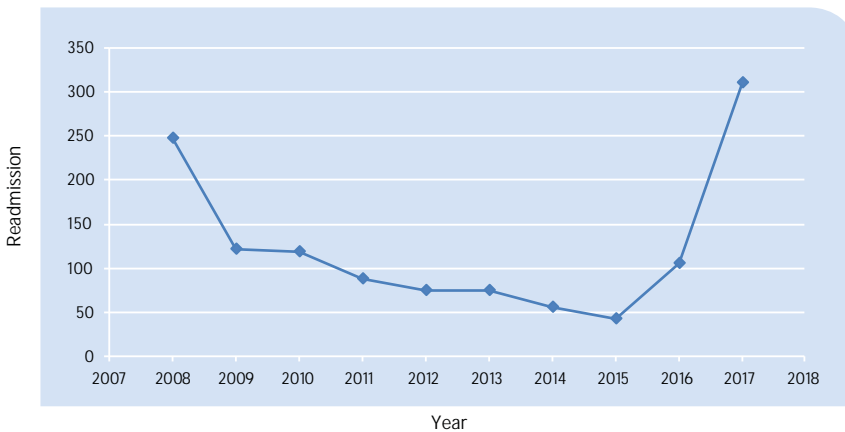
14 The BiH Service for Foreigner's Affairs. "Report on Activities for 2017" Sarajevo, January 2018, p.29

The readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia was one of the parameters used to monitor illegal migration, primarily in the area of admission of third-country nationals who illegally reached the Republic of Croatia and countries of Western Europe through the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless if they had come to BiH legally or illegally. The abovementioned parameters and the data on the admission of third country nationals to BiH under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, obtained from the BiH Border Police and the Service for Foreigner’s Affairs are illustrated in the table below.

Table 24. Admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Republic of Croatia

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Admission of persons in BiH	248	122	119	88	75	75	55	42	105	311

Graphic overview of admissions of third country nationals to BiH under the Agreement with Croatia



Analysis of trend in admitting the third countries nationals under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia illustrates a significant decrease in 2009 compared to the past year, followed by a constant descending trend until the year of 2015. In 2016 and 2017 this number significantly increased which is a probably the consequence of the migratory movements in the region.

Reports of the BiH Border Police were used for this type of data until 2015, while the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs was a data source for the past two years.

According to the data of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, 112 aliens were admitted in 2016, namely: 105 aliens under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, 4 aliens under the Readmission Agreement with Montenegro, and 3 aliens under the Agreement between BiH and the European Community on the readmission of persons residing without authorization.¹⁵

Regarding 2017, according to the data of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, 324 aliens were admitted. Namely, 311 aliens were admitted under the Readmission Agreement with

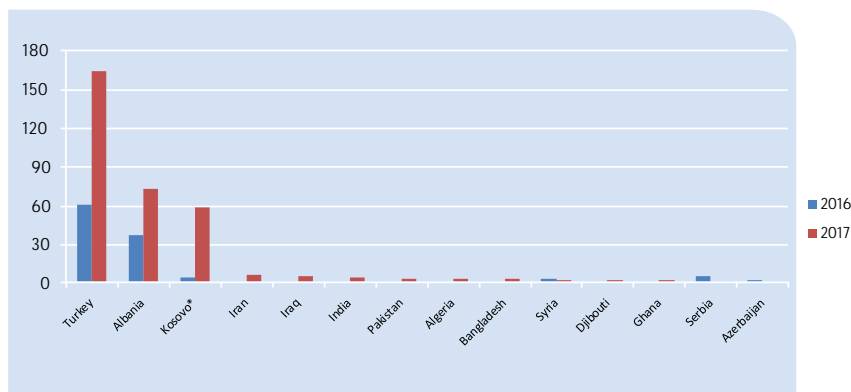
the Republic of Croatia, 13 aliens under the Readmission Agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Table 25. Admission of third country nationals in 2016 and 2017 under the Readmission Agreement with Republic of Croatia

No.	Country	2016	2017	%
1	Turkey	59	162	174.58%
2	Albania	36	71	97.22%
3	Kosovo*	3	57	1,800.00%
4	Iran	-	5	-
5	Iraq	-	4	-
6	India	-	3	-
7	Pakistan	-	2	-

No.	Country	2016	2017	%
8	Algeria	-	2	-
9	Bangladesh	-	2	-
10	Syria	2	1	-50.00%
11	Djibouti	-	1	-
12	Ghana	-	1	-
13	Serbia	4	-	-100.00%
14	Azerbaijan	1	-	-100.00%
Total		105	311	196.19%

Graphic overview of admissions of third country nationals in BiH under the Agreement with Croatia in 2016 and 2017



An analysis of the presented data for 2017 shows a significant increase in the admission of nationals of Kosovo*, Turkey and Albania in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia. The presented statistical data on readmission and transfer of aliens show that BiH is still a transit area for persons arriving from the territory of Serbia and Montenegro towards the Republic of Croatia.

5.4. Independent Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH

Independent voluntary returns of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina are presented in accordance with data kept by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs under category of "aliens who individually left Bosnia and Herzegovina within deadline for voluntary departure", which contain the data on all aliens who were ordered by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs to leave the BiH territory based on issued decision and/or granted a deadline for voluntary departure from the territory of BiH, as well as on those who returned to their countries of origin within the fixed deadline.

According to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs data, the number of aliens who individually left BiH within the deadline for departure in 2016 involved 851 persons, and in 2017 this number was 801, representing a decrease of 5.87%.

Table 26. Number of aliens who individually left BiH within deadline for voluntary departure in 2016 and 2017

No.	Country	2016	2017
1	Serbia	219	243
2	Turkey	179	92
3	Montenegro	41	47
4	Croatia	49	31
5	Macedonia	20	29
6	Kosovo*	24	26
7	Saudi Arabia	9	23
8	USA	15	22
9	Albania	7	20
10	Romania	3	20
11	Austria	14	17
12	China	50	15
13	Germany	15	14
14	Algeria	-	13
15	Poland	1	12
16	Afghanistan	-	11
17	Syria	4	10
18	Libya	28	9
19	Slovenia	7	9
20	Pakistan	4	8
21	United Kingdom	8	8
22	Iraq	1	7
23	Italia	39	7
24	France	5	6
25	Jordan	2	6
26	Sudan	-	6
27	Egypt	5	5
28	Kuwait	16	5
29	Chad	-	5
30	Malaysia	-	5
31	Bulgaria	4	4
32	Philippines	4	4
33	Cuba	2	4
34	Slovakia	4	4
35	Hungary	-	4
36	Qatar	1	3
37	Spain	2	3
38	UA Emirates	4	3
39	Indonesia	-	3
40	Palestine	-	3
41	Czech Republic	3	2
42	Ethiopia	1	2
43	Greece	1	2
44	India	3	2
45	Morocco	1	2
46	Mexico	1	2
47	Russian Federation	5	2
48	Sweden	1	2
49	Brazil	1	1
50	Denmark	1	1
51	Iran	1	1
52	Columbia	16	1
53	Switzerland	2	1
54	Ukraine	6	1
55	Bangladesh	-	1
56	Belgium	-	1
57	Georgia	-	1
58	Honduras	-	1
59	Israel	-	1
60	Korea, Republic	-	1
61	Moldova	-	1
62	Nigeria	-	1
63	Norway	-	1
64	Oman	-	1
65	Panama	-	1
66	Venezuela	-	1
67	Swaziland	-	1
68	Australia	2	-
69	Bahrain	2	-
70	Belarus	3	-
71	The Netherlands	5	-
72	Yemen	1	-
73	Canada	2	-
74	Lebanon	1	-
75	Lithuania	2	-
76	Madagascar	1	-
77	Portugal	1	-
78	Tajikistan	1	-
79	Tanzania	1	-
	Total	851	801

There is an evident increase in the number of returns of the nationals of Serbia and decrease in the number of returns of the nationals of Turkey.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

Until 30 June 2004, UNHCR has a mandate to receive and decide upon the asylum applications filed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The mandate for this procedure was transferred to the BiH authorities on 1 July 2004. Since then, the international protection (asylum) has been governed by the BiH institutions pursuant to the national legislation and procedures.

According to the current Law on Asylum (“The Official Gazette of BiH”, number 11/16 and 16/16) the BiH Ministry of Security- Asylum Sector is the first instance authority in charge of deciding on the submitted applications. The Court of BiH is the authority deciding on appeals filed against the first-instance decision in this proceeding. According to the Law on Asylum, the aliens are protected against return to the country where there is a real risk that they will be subjected to the death penalty or execution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, by the principle of “*non-refoulement*”. The asylum procedure primarily concerns evaluation if there are grounded reasons for granting a **refugee status** in BiH to the applicant for whom there are serious reasons to believe that he/she would face a real risk of the death penalty or execution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group on return to his/her country of origin or country of habitual residence. Furthermore, in the asylum procedure a special attention is devoted to the principle of “non-refoulement” in the context of granting supplementary protection, **subsidiary protection**. The Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector, after having determined that the alien does not fulfil the conditions for granting a refugee status, examines the conditions for the award of subsidiary protection. Subsequently, a subsidiary protection is granted to an alien who does not meet the conditions for approval of refugee status if there are serious reasons to believe that he/she would face a real risk of serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms on return to his/her country of origin or country of habitual residence.

If an alien is not granted refugee status nor subsidiary protection due to the application of the exclusion clauses but the asylum procedure establishes that there is a serious risk that he/she would be subjected to the death penalty or execution, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, on his/her return or expulsion to another country, the alien is allowed to **remain in BiH** in accordance with the Law on Aliens, regulating the field of movement and residence of aliens.

Upon filed application for asylum, the Ministry of Security – Sector for Asylum, as a first instance authority, may reach one of the following decisions:

- a) The application is approved, and refugee status is recognised;
- b) The application is approved, and status of subsidiary protection is recognized;
- c) The application is rejected and the applicant is given a deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- d) The application is rejected but the applicant cannot be removed from BiH for the reasons of non-refoulement principle, as laid down in Article 6 (2) of the Law on Asylum;

- e) The asylum procedure is suspended and the applicant is given a deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina; or
- f) The application for asylum is rejected and the applicant is given a deadline for voluntary departure from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Aiming to identify the trends of asylum, we present the data on asylum applications submitted in the period from 2008 to 2017. Over that period of time, it was the Ministry of Security's Sector for Asylum to receive the asylum claims submitted in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

From 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2017, the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina received 763 applications for international protection (asylum). These 763 applications involved 980 persons who sought asylum in BiH. During this period, competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Ministry of Security - Sector for Asylum) recognised refugee status to 9 individuals, and granted subsidiary protection to 85 person.

In 2016 and 2017, UNHCR did not implement its projects of resettlement to third countries, while in 2015 UNHCR implemented its projects of resettlement to third countries resulting in 11 refugees being resettled to Canada (10 persons holding subsidiary protection in possession of subsidiary protection cards issued by Ministry of Security and 1 mandate refugees).¹⁶

Table 27. Number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Persons	95	71	64	46	53	100	45	46	79	381

Table 27a. Number of persons with recognized refugee status from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Persons	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	9

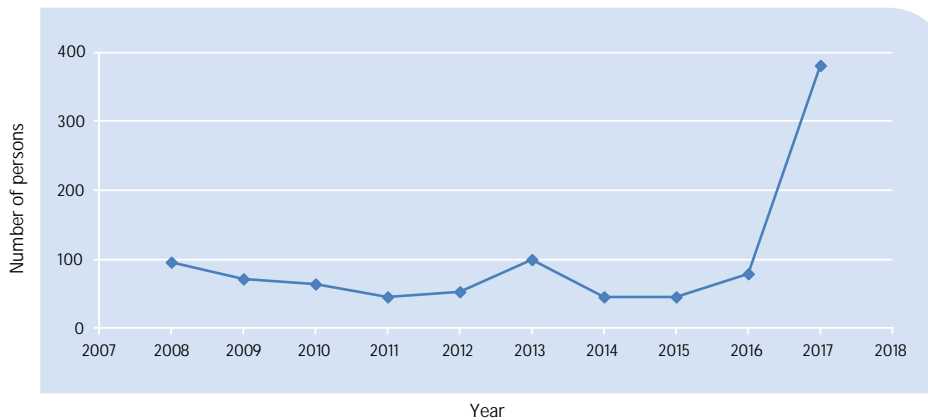
In the reporting period, out of the total number of recognized refugees, 4 persons were the nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic, and 1 from each of these countries: Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Cameroon, Palestine and Myanmar.

Table 27b. Number of persons with recognized subsidiary protection in BiH from 2008 to 2017

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Persons	-	1	4	-	25	28	8	5	6	8	85

In the reporting period, out of the total number of persons with the recognized subsidiary protection, 62 persons were from the Syrian Arab Republic, and 6 from Iraq, 5 from Serbia and 5 from Turkey, 3 from Eritrea, and 1 from each of these countries: Egypt, Palestine, Pakistan and Somalia. .

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2008 to 2017



Analysis of the graphs observed by years of application, illustrates that there was a mild decrease in the number of persons who applied for asylum in the period of time from 2008 to 2012.

Furthermore, an increase in the number of applications for international protection (asylum) in BiH was registered in 2013 in comparison to 2012 (amounting from 40 to 73 applications) followed by an increase in number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) by 88.68% (100 persons in 2013 compared to 53 persons in 2012). This increase stems from a greater influx of nationals from the Syrian Arab Republic caused by the war in that area.

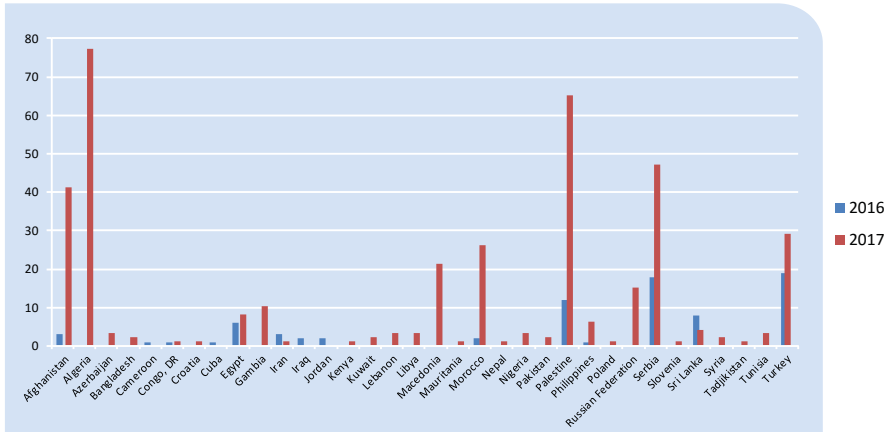
In 2014, the number of asylum seekers decreased again by 55.00% to be practically maintained at the same level in 2015, while during 2017 this number increased by 382% with the highest number of asylum seekers from Algeria, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Afghanistan.

For the purpose of analysing the current situation in the asylum field, we present the data concerning submitted asylum applications along with the number of persons included in these applications during 2016 and 2017.

Table 28. Number of applications (persons) for asylum in BiH in 2016 and 2017

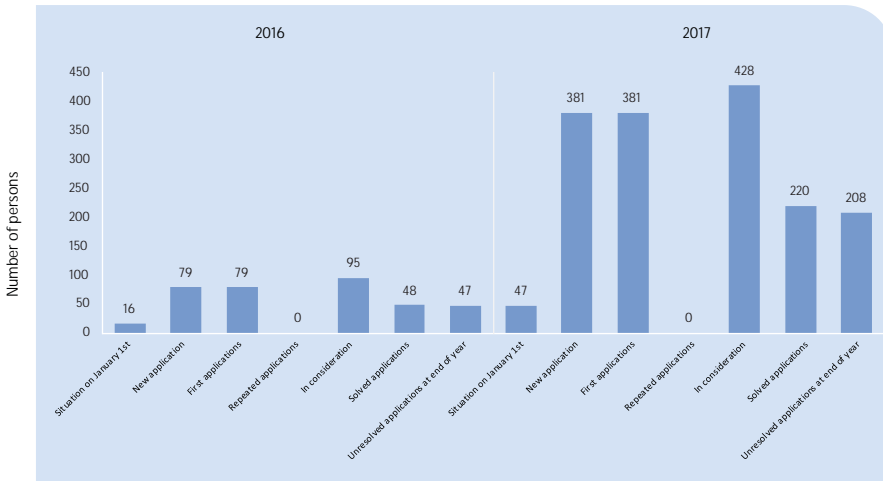
ASYLUM		2016		2017		%	
No.	Country	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan	3	3	37	41	1,133%	1,266%
2	Algeria	-	-	77	77	-	-
3	Azerbaijan	-	-	3	3	-	-
4	Bangladesh	-	-	2	2	-	-
5	Cameroon	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
6	Congo, DR	-	-	1	1	-	-
7	Croatia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
8	Cuba	-	-	2	2	-	-
9	Egypt	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
10	Gambia	-	-	1	1	-	-
11	Iran	-	-	9	10	-	-
12	Iraq	4	6	8	8	100.00%	33.33%
13	Jordan	2	3	1	1	-50.00%	-66.67%
14	Kenya	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
15	Kuwait	-	-	1	3	-	-
16	Lebanon	-	-	3	3	-	-
17	Libya	-	-	21	21	-	-
18	Macedonia	-	-	1	1	-	-
19	Mauritania	-	-	1	1	-	-
20	Morocco	2	2	26	26	1,200%	1,200%
21	Nepal	-	-	3	3	-	-
22	Nigeria	-	-	1	2	-	-
23	Pakistan	11	12	65	65	490.91%	441.67%
24	Palestine	1	1	6	6	500.00%	500.00%
25	Philippines	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
26	Poland	-	-	1	1	-	-
27	Russian Federation	-	-	7	15	-	-
28	Serbia	6	8	4	4	-33.33%	-50.00%
29	Slovenia	-	-	1	1	-	-
30	Sri Lanka	-	-	2	2	-	-
31	Syria	17	18	31	47	82.35%	161.11%
32	Tajikistan	-	-	1	1	-	-
33	Tunisia	-	-	3	3	-	-
34	Turkey	13	19	20	29	53.85%	52.63%
	Total	66	79	340	381	415.15%	382.28%

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH in 2016 and 2017



In 2017, most of the asylum seekers in BiH were nationals of Algeria (77 applications for 77 persons), Pakistan (65 applications for 65 persons), followed by the nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic (31 applications for 47 persons), and Afghanistan (37 applications for 41 persons).

In the 2015 and 2016, there were no asylum applications submitted by unaccompanied minors, while in 2017 there were 2 applications for asylum from two persons from Afghanistan who were under the category of unaccompanied minors.



In the year of 2016, out of 41 issued decisions – 5 asylum applications covering 7 persons were withdrawn. In 2017, however, out of 187 issued decisions – 13 applications covering 13 persons were withdrawn.

To precisely illustrate current state of affairs in the asylum field, here follows a brief analysis and comparative data on submitted applications and decisions issued in 2016 and 2017, disaggregated by number of persons covered within the applications.

According to the Ministry of Security's Sector for Asylum data for 2016, there was a total of 66 asylum applications covering 79 persons submitted in BiH. Additional number of 79 applications for 95 persons were also considered in the same year as a result of a caseload from previous years (13 applications for 16 persons). During 2016, a subsidiary protection status was recognised to 6 persons (6 applications), 8 applications for 9 persons were refused, and asylum procedure related to 27 applications for 33 persons was suspended. At the end of 2016, 38 applications covering 47 persons remained unresolved.

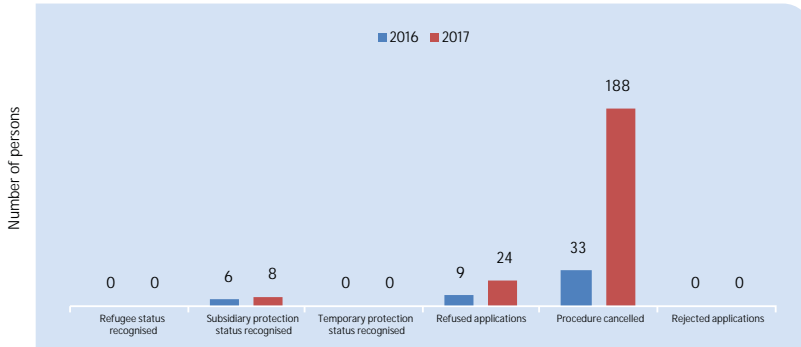
In 2016, the main reason for rejecting applications for asylum (8 applications for 9 persons) were due to the grounds under Article 44 paragraph 1 and related to Article 19 and 22 of the Law on Asylum, according to which such applications were not founded on reasons providing a basis for recognising the refugee status or the status of subsidiary protection.

In 2016, 27 applications for 33 persons were suspended due to the following reasons: the applicants does not reside on the last registered address (22 applications for 26 persons) and the reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (5 applications for 7 persons).

Analysis of the overall applications in 2016, including the ones received during the year as well as those transferred from previous years, illustrate that most asylum applications were filed by nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic (21% of the total number of asylum seekers), and Turkey (20% of the total number of asylum seekers). Then follow the nationals of Pakistan (13% of the total number of asylum seekers), then Iraq and Serbia (both countries 8.5% of the total number of asylum seekers). An overview of the gender and age structure of the total number of persons (95 persons) who applied for asylum in BiH in 2016 is structured as follows: 23 women (24%) and 72 men (76%). The age structure of these individuals shows that the most frequent age group is 18-35 years old (55 persons or 58%), then age group 36-59 (23 persons or 24%), age group 0-17 years (15 persons or 16%) and eventually an age group over 60 years (2 persons or 2%).

According to the data from the Ministry of Security's Sector for Asylum kept for the year of 2017, BiH received 340 asylum applications covering 381 persons. However, it has to be taken into account that there were unresolved cases from the previous years (38 applications for 47 persons), and thus the total number of considered asylum claims in 2017 amounts to 378 application for 428 persons. During the previous year, Sector for Asylum recognised the status of subsidiary protection in 8 cases for 8 persons, refused 21 applications for 24 persons, while the procedures were suspended for 158 applications covering 188 persons. Since there was no application rejected, 191 unresolved applications for 208 persons remained unresolved at the end of the year 2017.

Overview of decisions on asylum (summary shown first-instance decisions)



The main reason for the refusal of asylum applications (20 requests for 23 persons) is the lack of grounds under Article 44 (1) and in conjunction with Art. 19 and 22 of the Law on Asylum, according to which the request is not based on the reasons which represent the grounds for the recognition of refugee status or the status of subsidiary protection, and the reasons for the exclusion pursuant to Art. 21 and 23 of the Law on Asylum (1 application for 1 person).

In 2017, 158 applications for 188 persons were suspended for the following reasons: they do not reside at the last registered address (141 requests for 171 persons), the reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (13 requests for 13 persons), the applicant does not cooperate during the procedure (2 requests for 2 persons) and the applicant left BiH during the procedure (2 requests for 2 persons).

Taking into account the transferred and unresolved requests from the previous years, as well as the newly filed requests, the total number for consideration in 2017 was 378 requests for 428 persons. Most applications were submitted by the nationals of Algeria (18% of the total number of asylum seekers), Pakistan (16%), the Syrian Arab Republic (14%), Turkey (11%) and Afghanistan (10%).

An overview of the gender and age structure of the total number of persons (428 persons) who applied for asylum in BiH in 2017 and the persons whose applications were transferred from the previous year illustrates the following: 56 women (13%) and 372 men (87%). The age structure of these individuals shows that the most frequent age group is 18-35 years old (307 persons or 72%), then age group 36-59 (67 persons or 16%), age group 0-17 years (48 persons or 11%) and finally the age group of over 60 years (6 or 1%).

Taking into account only asylum applications received in 2017 (340 requests for 381 persons), the largest number of asylum seekers were from Algeria (77 persons), Pakistan (65), Syrian Arab Republic (47), Afghanistan (41 people), Turkey (29 people), Morocco (26 people) and Libya (21 people), which represents 80% of the total number of asylum applications.

The gender and age structure of newly-filed requests in the last year shows that there were 45 women (12%) and 336 men (88%). The most frequent age group is 18-35 years old (281 persons or 74%), then age group 36-59 (55 or 14%), age group 0-17 (41 persons or 11%), and finally the age group over 60 years (4 people or 1%).

7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

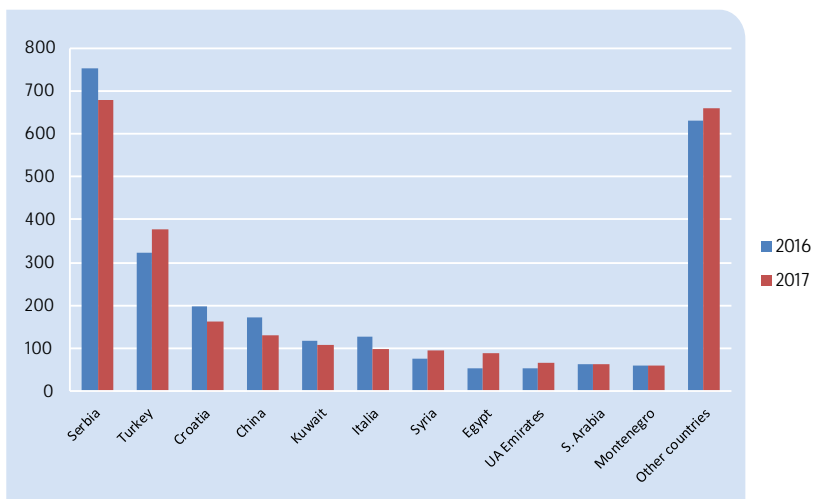
According to the data obtained from the Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the basis of data received from the relevant entity employment services and the Employment Service of Brcko District, a total of 2,628 work permits were issued to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2016, while in 2017 2,593 such permits were issued, thus representing a decrease of 1.33%. The data on work permits issued to aliens, disaggregated by nationality and qualification structure of aliens is demonstrated below.

Table 29. Work permits issued to aliens in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by nationality

No.	Nationality	2016	2017	%
1	Serbia	752	679	-9.71%
2	Turkey	322	378	17.39%
3	Croatia	197	162	-17.77%
4	China	171	130	-23.98%
5	Kuwait	118	110	-6.78%
6	Italia	128	98	-23.44%
7	Syria	77	95	23.38%
8	Egypt	53	88	66.04%
9	UA Emirates	55	68	23.64%
10	S. Arabia	63	65	3.17%
11	Montenegro	62	60	-3.23%
12	Other countries	630	660	4.76%
Total		2,628	2,593	-1.33%

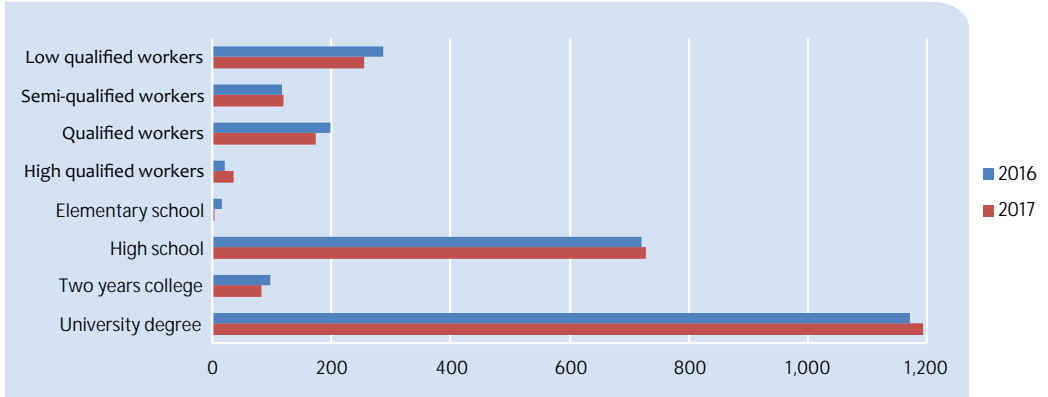
The majority of aliens with work permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina in last year are nationals of Serbia (26.19%). They are followed by the nationals of Turkey (14.58%), Croatia (6.25%), China (5.01%) and Kuwait (4.24%). In 2017, for most of the countries represented, the decline in issued work permits in BiH in relation to 2016 is observed, with the exception of the citizens of Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Syria, Turkey and Saudi Arabia.

Work permits issued to aliens, disaggregated by nationalities



The data regarding the qualification structure of aliens who were issued work permits in 2017 illustrate that the majority of them have a university degree (46%), followed by those with secondary education (28.11%), and non-qualified workers (9.87%), which is almost the same case as in previous years when it comes to university and secondary education.

The qualification structure of person with work permits

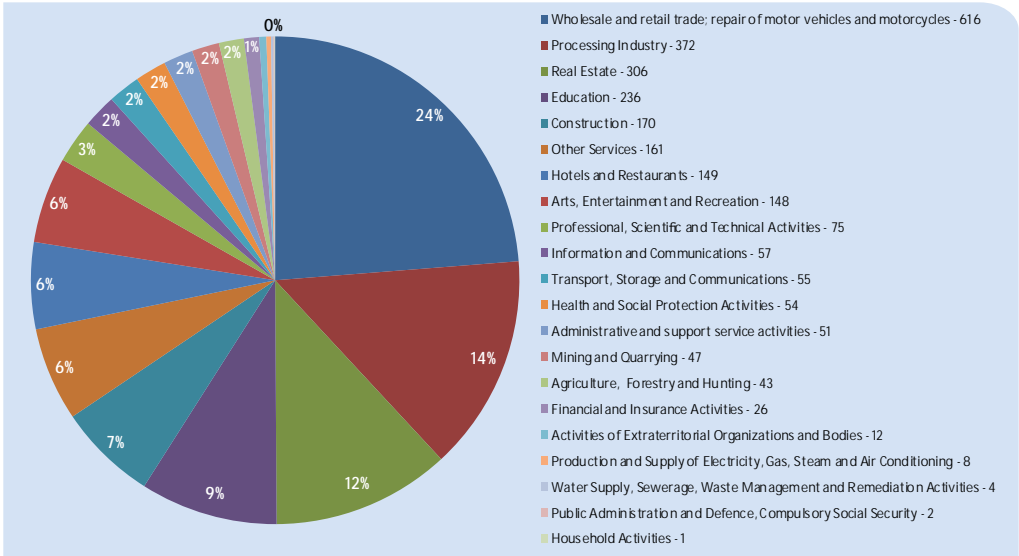


In 2017, the largest number of work permits were issued in the following fields of profession: trade 616 (12%), processing industry 372 (14%), real estate 306 (12%) and education 236 (9%), which represents 59% of the total number of work permits issued.

Table 30. Structure of work permits in 2017 disaggregated by economic activity

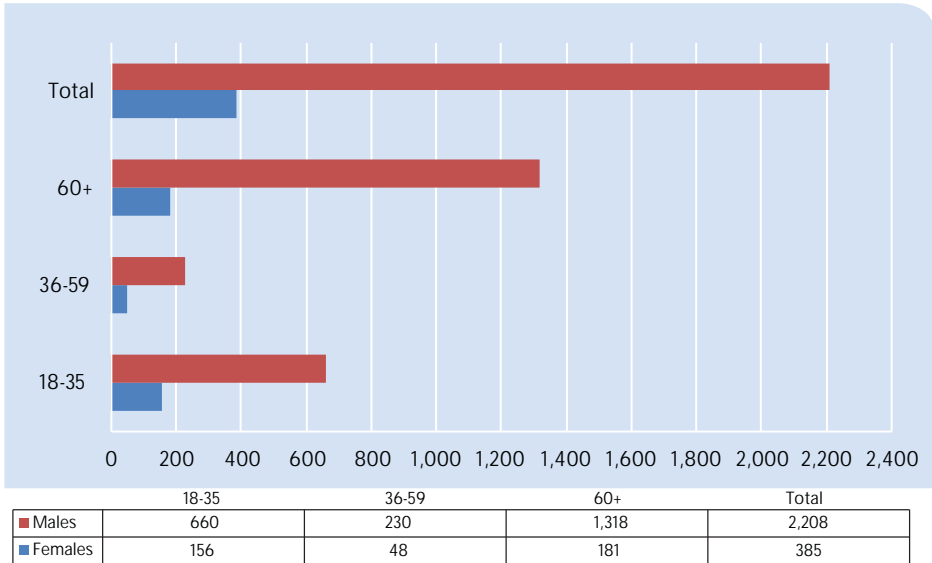
ACTIVITY	2017
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	616
Processing Industry	372
Real Estate	306
Education	236
Construction	170
Other Services	161
Hotels and Restaurants	149
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	148
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	75
Information and Communications	57
Transport, Storage and Communications	55
Health and Social Protection Activities	54
Administrative and support service activities	51
Mining and Quarrying	47
Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting	43
Financial and Insurance Activities	26
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	12
Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	8
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	4
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	2
Household Activities	1
TOTAL	2,593

The structure of work permits in 2017 by economic activity



Of all work permits issued in 2017, 385 (15%) were issued to women and 2,208 (85%) to men, which is a ratio approximate to the past two years. The largest number of work permits issued in 2017, a total of 1,318 (51%), were issued to men in the age group 60+.

Work permits in 2017, disaggregated by age and sex



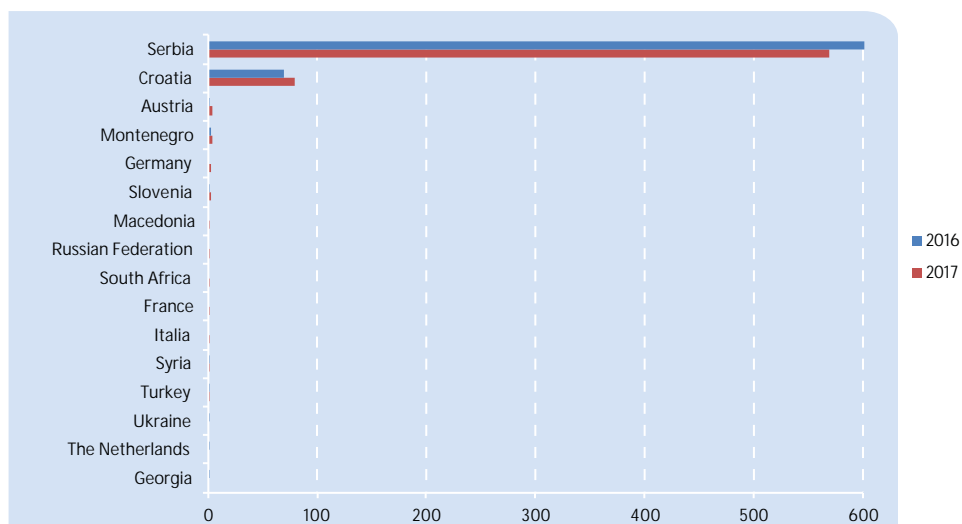
8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, in charge of granting BiH citizenship, requested the competent entity level ministries to submit statistics on the number of people who were granted BiH citizenship through 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, gender and age of the persons who acquired BiH citizenship in 2016 and 2017. The submitted figures were analysed and disaggregated by year. Also, the Council of Ministers of BiH adopted Decisions on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with Article 13 of the Law on Citizenship of BiH. For these persons, the BiH and Entity citizenship is registered in accordance with their place of residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 31. Number of persons granted BiH citizenship in 2016 and 2017 disaggregated by country of origin

No.	Previous citizenship	2016	2017
1	Serbia	602	569
2	Croatia	70	79
3	Montenegro	3	4
4	Austria	1	4
5	Slovenia	1	2
6	Germany		2
7	Turkey	1	1
8	Syria	1	1
9	Italia	-	1
10	France	-	1
11	South Africa	-	1
12	Russian Federation	-	1
13	Macedonia	-	1
14	Georgia	1	-
15	The Netherlands	1	-
16	Ukraine	1	-
Total		682	667

Granted BH citizenship disaggregated by the country of origin



The majority of persons who were granted BiH citizenship in the past two years were the nationals of Serbia and Croatia (97,85%).

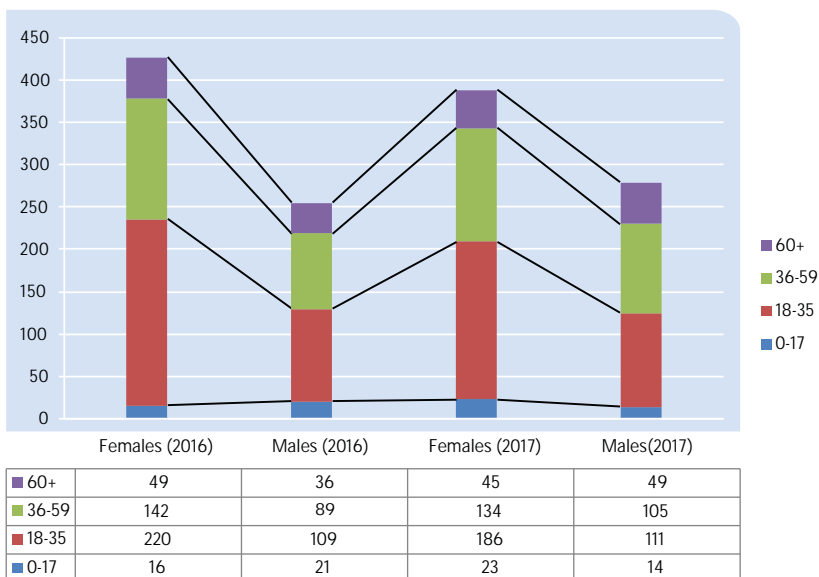
In 2016, the BiH citizenship was granted to 682 persons, of which 592 upon the dual citizenship agreement. In 2016, the BiH and the BiH Federation citizenship was acquired by 309 persons, out of which 5 persons pursuant to the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to BiH. 304 persons acquired the BiH citizenship in accordance with the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Serbia. In 2016, the BiH and the Republika Srpska citizenship was acquired by 373 persons, out of which 1 person upon the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to BiH; 276 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Serbia; 12 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Croatia, and 84 persons through naturalization.

The total number of aliens who acquired BiH citizenship in 2017 amounted to 667 and it was by 2.20% lower than in 2016. Out of that number, 580 persons were granted citizenship upon the Agreement on Dual Citizenship. In 2017, 324 persons acquired the BiH and the BiH Federation citizenship, out of which 9 persons upon the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to BiH; 303 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Serbia, and 12 persons pursuant to Article 38, paragraphs (3) and (4) of the Law on Citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina¹⁷; In 2017, 343 persons acquired the BiH and the Republika Srpska citizenship, out of which 4 persons upon on the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to BiH; 259 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Serbia; 18 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Croatia, and 62 through naturalization.

As the analysis of the overall data on persons who were granted BiH citizenship in 2017 disaggregated by the age and gender shows that almost 45% of persons who were granted BiH citizenship are in the 18 to 35 age group, and that more women (58%) than men (42%) were granted citizenship, which is almost the same case as in the past years.

¹⁷ "Official Gazette of BiH" no. 4/97, 13/99, 41/02, 6/03, 14/03, 82/05, 43/09, 76/09 and 87/13

Persons who were granted BH citizenship disaggregated by age and sex



9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an institution at the state level under which Sector for Diaspora is responsible, inter alia, for collection of data and various information on BiH Diaspora including the number, structure, status, employment, involvement in the education system and integration in the host countries, remittances etc. Based on the official statistical data, the statistical agencies of the host countries and the BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions, the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees have prepared the analysis of the current situation regarding emigration/ Diaspora from Bosnia and Herzegovina, on an annual basis.

9.1. Overall assessment of migration flows

According to the available official data of the statistical agencies of the host countries and diplomatic and consular representations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, an estimate of the total number of persons in Diaspora originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina is at least 2 million which makes 56.6% compared to 3,531,159 of the total population in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁸

According to the World Bank estimates, this percentage is somewhat lower and amounts to 44.5% which place Bosnia and Herzegovina at the 16th place in the world by the rate of emigration in relation to the population in the country (out of a total of 214 countries and territories covered in the “Migration and Remittances Factbook 2016 “). It is important to note that the World Bank data refer only to the first generation of BiH emigrants, which explains the difference in the total number and rate of emigration in relation to the total population in the country.

¹⁸ Bosnia and Herzegovina in Numbers 2016, BiH Agency for Statistics, “BiH Official Gazette” no.60/16

Regarding the number of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina on the annual basis, it is important to emphasize the lack of data kept in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The only data that can be used as emigration statistics by years are the data on the number of persons who have been deregistered from the Register of permanent and temporary residence of Bosnia and Herzegovina to immigrate to other countries, kept by the Agency for Identification Documents, Records and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2017, according to these statistics, it was found that 4,270 persons withdrew permanent residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁹

Table 32. Number of persons who cancelled their residence in BiH in 2017 for eight leading host countries

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN 2017
Germany	1,339
Austria	994
Croatia	843
Slovenia	512
Serbia	429
Montenegro	65
Norway	23
The Netherlands	23
Other countries	42
TOTAL:	4,270

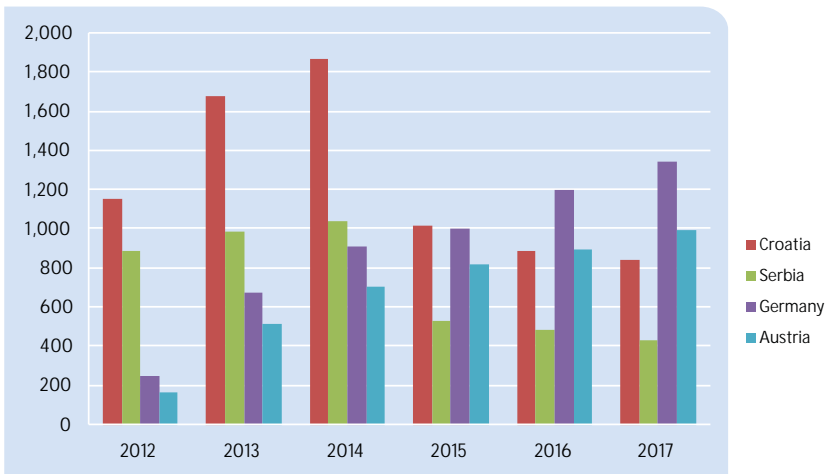
These data are indicators of the trend of emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina although they do not represent overall data on emigration from BiH. The most frequent countries of destination for immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina have been for several years now Germany, Austria, Croatia and Serbia. Over the past five years, there has been a trend of increased travel to Germany and Austria, while the number of people moving to Croatia and Serbia is decreasing.

Table 33. Number of persons who cancelled their residence in BiH on an annual basis including four leading host countries

HOST COUNTRY	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Croatia	1,155	1,675	1,868	1,014	888	843
Serbia	885	982	1,038	527	487	429
Germany	244	672	910	998	1,196	1,339
Austria	164	512	707	814	895	994
TOTAL:	2,448	3,841	4,523	3,353	3,466	3,605

¹⁹ Source: Letter of the Agency for Identification Documents, Records and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina no: 15-03-30-5-171/2018 from 1 February 2018

Pregled broja odjavljenih osoba u zadnjih šest godine za četiri najčešće zemlje odredišta



Upon the bilateral employment agreements concluded by Bosnia and Herzegovina with Slovenia and Germany, a large number of workers are employed in these countries through the BiH Labour and Employment Agency, but many of them leave the country independently. Thus, according to data provided by the BiH Labour and Employment Agency²⁰ on the number of BiH employed persons in the counties which have signed the Employment Agreement with BiH, during the year 2017, 9,079 BiH nationals were employed in the Republic of Slovenia, while 851 BiH nationals were employed in the Federal Republic of Germany, which amounts to the total of 9,930 persons. Compared to the previous year (5,857), this number has increased by 69%.

The exact number of BiH nationals with employment abroad is much higher, since we do not have data for all other persons who have otherwise found employment abroad, through direct contact with employers abroad, through recruitment agencies and in other ways.

9.2. Number of emigrants

Diaspora Sector of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been continuously working on collecting information on Bosnia and Herzegovina's Diaspora. This kind of data is mostly collected on the basis of data kept by the host country on immigrants and their descendants.

According to the records and censuses of the host countries, the data pertaining to the emigration of Bosnia and Herzegovina may be classified into three basic groups: nationals of BiH, persons born in BiH and persons with the BiH origin, including their descendants.

The accurate statistics on the total number of emigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless of their current citizenship in 51 countries around the world amount to 1,691,350, out of which 60% of the BiH emigrants live in 30 countries of Europe (Switzerland, Norway and EU-28).

Table 34. Number of emigrants born in BiH in 51 leading host countries

No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/ REFERENCE YEAR
1	Croatia	394,146	UN ²¹ , 2017
2	Serbia	333,687	UN, 2017
3	Germany	200,510	UN, 2017
4	Austria	170,864	UN, 2017
5	USA	125,442	UN, 2017
6	Slovenia	103,663	UN, 2017
7	Switzerland	59,685	UN, 2017
8	Sweden	58,372	UN, 2017
9	Australia	43,456	UN, 2017
10	Canada	41,722	UN, 2017
11	Montenegro	29,462	UN, 2017
12	Albania	29,077	UN ²² , 2013
13	Denmark	21,492	UN, 2017
14	Norway	14,370	UN, 2017
15	France	14,150	UN, 2017
16	Italia	12,025	Eurostat ²³ , 2016
17	Macedonia	8,729	UN, 2017
18	United Kingdom	6,943	UN, 2017
19	Poland	3,642	UN, 2017
20	Turkey	2,807	UN, 2017
21	Czech Republic	2,798	UN, 2017
22	Luxembourg	2,569	UN, 2017
23	Spain	2,139	UN, 2017
24	Belgium	1,929	UN, 2017
25	Ireland	1,652	Eurostat, 2016
26	The Netherlands	905	UN, 2017
27	Finland	850	UN, 2017
28	New Zealand	626	UN, 2017
29	Russian Federation	515	UN, 2017
30	Greece	432	UN, 2017
31	Slovakia	408	UN, 2017
32	Libya	336	UN, 2017
33	South Africa	334	UN, 2017
34	Liechtenstein	323	UN, 2017
35	Hungary	276	UN, 2017
36	Malta	204	UN, 2017
37	Bulgaria	167	UN, 2017
38	Iceland	163	UN, 2017
39	Brazil	84	UN, 2017
40	Cyprus	72	UN, 2017
41	Jordan	60	UN, 2017
42	Egypt	59	UN, 2017
43	Israel	53	UN, 2015
44	Romania	50	Eurostat, 2016
45	Portugal	42	UN, 2017
46	Venezuela	24	UN, 2017
47	Chile	12	UN, 2017
48	Bolivia	10	UN, 2017
49	Dominican Republic	5	UN, 2017
50	Estonia	5	Eurostat, 2016
51	Latvia	4	UN, 2017
TOTAL		1,691,350	

21 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division (2017). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2017 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2017)., pristupljeno 30.1.2018. godine

22 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database), accessed on 29.1.2017

23 Eurostat Database –Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth[migr_pop3ctb] Last update: 14-09-2017

However, it is estimated that at least 2 million people originating from BiH live all over the world. This number includes persons born in BiH who have left their homeland and the estimated number of their descendants born in the host countries, no matter what nationality they have. It does not include the so-called Old Emigration. The BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees has only partial data on the number of descendants. Estimates of the number of persons originating from BiH that live all over the world are made on the basis of these data and the data and estimates from BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions of and Statistical Agencies and Censuses Institutes of the host countries.

9.3. Status of emigrants

Status of BiH emigrants is largely resolved through the acquisition of the citizenship of the host country, permanent or temporary work permit.

In most countries for many years there are no registered persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with refugee status. Most of them have integrated into the host countries. According to latest UNHCR²⁴ data, in the mid of 2016, a total of 18,380 persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with refugee status were registered all over the world. The largest number of registered refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina remains in Serbia (9,081), followed by France (4,065), Germany (1,431) and Italy (522).

According to the data available for fourteen host countries, a number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a permanent or temporary residence, is 448,451 as presented in Table 35. This number represents BiH nationals who only have in their possession the BiH citizenship and who have not acquired citizenship of the host country nor have dual citizenship.

Table 35. Number of BiH citizens in 14 host countries (not included persons who in addition to the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina have the citizenship of another country)

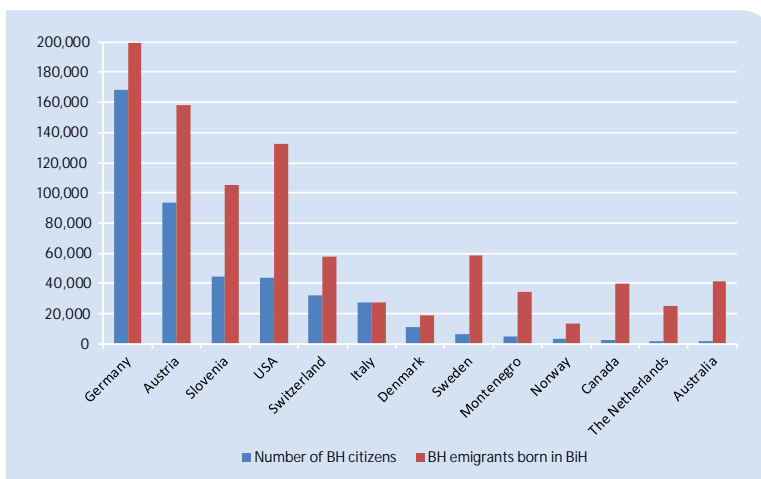
HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF BIH CITIZENS	REFERENCE YEAR
Germany	167,975	2016
Austria	93,973	2016
Slovenia	44,885	2015
USA	43,547	2013
Switzerland	31,905	2015
Italia	27,199	2016
Denmark	10,815	2016
Croatia	6,733	2011
Sweden	6,415	2015
Montenegro	5,209	2011
Norway	3,586	2016
Canada	2,690	2011
The Netherlands	2,119	2016
Australia	1,400	2011
TOTAL:	448,451	

24 Source: UNHCR, Global Trends, 2015 Global Trends Annex Tables, 20 June 2016, <http://www.unhcr.org/global-trends-2015.html>

It is important to note that data on the number of BiH nationals who are in possession of dual citizenship under the Dual Citizenship Agreement with Croatia, Serbia and Sweden are not available, due to the fact that none of these countries keeps records on the dual citizenships, i.e. when the nationals of BiH are granted the citizenship of the host country they are no longer registered as the BiH nationals in the statistical records of the host countries.

Data on BiH citizens in Croatia and Sweden listed in Table 35 refer only to those BiH citizens who have not acquired the citizenship of the host country, while this type of data on BiH nationals is not available in Serbia.

Comparative overview of the number of emigrants born in BiH and the number of the BiH citizens in the same host country



The percentage of naturalization of BiH immigrants in respective host country can be clearly seen in correlation between the number of persons who have the BiH citizenship and the number of persons who were born in BiH. In most countries the number of BiH citizens is much smaller than the number of those who were born inside BiH. The biggest difference in correlation between these two numbers is in Australia, Canada and the Netherlands. In all of three of these countries, over 90% of BiH emigrants are naturalized, and resolved their status through the acquisition of the nationality of the host country.

The largest number of immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina who have acquired citizenship of the host country still holds the nationality of Bosnia and Herzegovina as dual citizenship in accordance with the agreements on dual citizenship or retain their nationality with the acquisition of the nationality of the host country where the legislation of the host country provides for such possibility or in accordance with the agreement on dual citizenship with BiH. According to the data of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH²⁵, a total of 4,464 persons renounced the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017. A total of 78,051 persons renounced the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina from January 1, 1998 until today.

25 Letter of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH no. 06-30-2-91-MM/18 from 22 January 2018

We emphasize that Germany and Austria require a waiver of previous citizenship in the process of naturalization or the acquisition of their citizenship. The nationals of BiH rarely renounce BiH citizenship, resulting in a large number of our nationals in these two host countries, although most of them have fulfilled the conditions for acquiring the citizenship of the host country long time ago.

Data on the number of naturalized BiH emigrants are extremely important when it comes to the degree of integration of BiH emigrants in the host countries, but at the same time indicate the character of migration, or the fact they are a long-term migrants.

9.4. Remittances

Data on remittances from abroad are kept by the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Estimates of remittances from abroad for all four quarters in 2017 amounts to BAM 2,568.3 million. However, the estimate of total transfers from abroad including foreign pensions for 2017, amounts to BAM 3,802.6 million.

Table 36. Transfers from abroad for 2017²⁶

In million BAM	2017 1 st quarter	2017 2 nd quarter	2017 3 rd quarter	2017 4 th quarter (estimate)	2017 Total (estimate)
Personnel transfers (Remittances from abroad)	582.8	686.6	675.3	623.6	2,568.3
Other current transfers (primarily pensions)	280.8	297.3	316.2	340.0	1,234.3
<i>Out of which: Social benefits (according to old methodology pensions from abroad)</i>	267.8	280.8	300.1	324.6	1,173.2
Total current transfers (Other sectors)	863.6	983.8	991.4	963.8	3,802.6

According to the estimates of the World Bank, the remittances from abroad to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017 amounted to BAM 2,997 million.²⁷

According to the World Bank data for 2016, the share of remittances in GDP of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 12.5% which put Bosnia and Herzegovina at the 5th position in the region of Europe and the Central Asia.²⁸

The inflow of remittances in Bosnia and Herzegovina by host country of emigrants shows that most remittances in 2016 (over 50%) as well as in the previous year came from Croatia, Serbia and Germany.²⁹

²⁶ Source: BiH Central Bank, Letter of 28/12/2017 - Transfers_2007-Q3_2017 and estimation for Q4 2016 based on the inflow of cash remittances for the previous three years.

²⁷ Migration and Remittances Factbook, October 2017, World Bank

²⁸ Migration and Development Brief, 27 April 2017, World Bank

²⁹ Estimates of remittances by country for 2016, October 2017, World Bank

Table 37. Assessment of remittances by host countries of BiH Emigrants for the 2016

HOST COUNTRY	Amount of remittances sent in millions BAM	Amount of sent remittances %
Croatia	808	28.9%
Serbia	454	16.3%
Germany	303	10.9%
Austria	276	9.9%
USA	248	8.9%
Slovenia	209	7.5%
Switzerland	108	3.9%
Sweden	103	3.7%
Australia	72	2.6%
Other countries	206	7.4%
TOTAL:	2,787	100.00%

Assessment of remittances by host countries of BiH emigrants in percentages

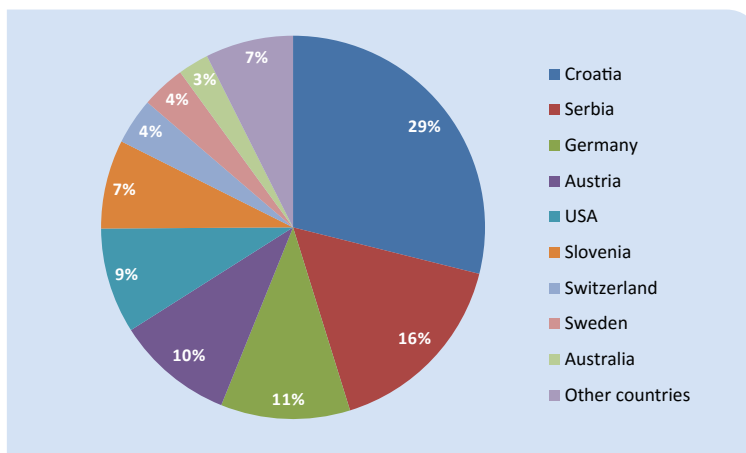
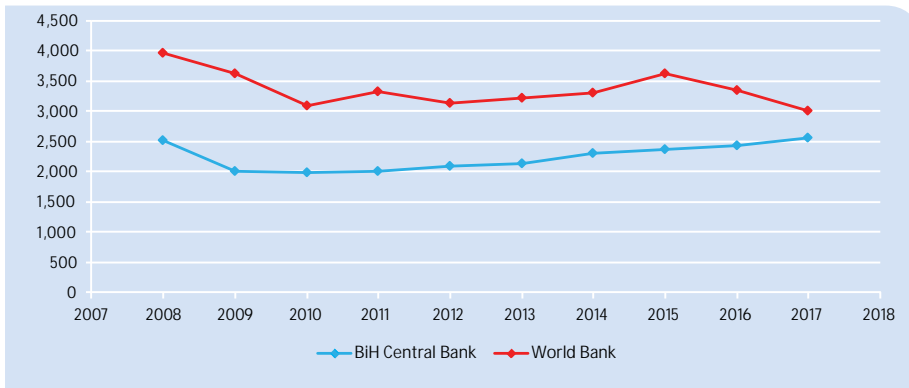


Table 38. Remittances from emigration from 2008 to 2017³⁰

Emigration remittances		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ³¹ (estimate)
BiH Central Bank	KM in mill.	2,522	2,010	1,984	2,008	2,093	2,145	2,311	2,378	2,439	2,568
	EUR in mill.	1,289	1,027	1,014	1,026	1,070	1,096	1,181	1,215	1,235	1,300
World Bank	KM in mill.	3,966	3,615	3,097	3,328	3,134	3,218	3,313	3,617	3,338	2,997
	EUR in mill.	2,028	1,848	1,583	1,701	1,843	1,645	1,693	1,849	1,706	1,517

Remittances from emigrants from abroad in million BAM



We emphasize that the continuous trend of increase in remittances since 2012 continued this year, as it is visible from the Table 38.

The decline in remittances in BAM and EUR was observed in the World Bank data for 2017 is caused by a decline in the value of the dollar in relation to the previous year at the same time.

The presented data for the period 2008 – 2017 show that remittances represent a stable income to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Noticeable difference in the data of the Central Bank and the World Bank is due to the fact that Central Bank data include only “personal transfers”, while according to the World Bank, remittances represent the sum of “personal transfers” and “compensation of employees”.

30 Remittances for 2016 are updated in relation to the estimate in the Migration Profile for 2016, in accordance with the current data on remittances for that period of the Central Bank of BiH.

31 The value of remittances for 2017 represent an estimate.

10. BiH Immigration Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

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

10.1. Immigration Policy

Data on the illegal migration of aliens attempting to enter Western European countries via Bosnia and Herzegovina since the year 2000, indicate that Bosnia and Herzegovina has 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 types and causes of illegal migration and proposed measures to remedy the situation. The BiH Council of Ministers adopted this overview on 10 May 2001. 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 BiH 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 stakeholders responsible for their implementation.
- Since 2008, a policy in the field of immigration and asylum is defined by the Strategy in the Field of Immigration and Asylum and the 2008-2011 Action Plan, as adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers on 13 November 2008. This document outlines the development of immigration and asylum systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the current state of play, 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).
- On 12 June 2012, the BiH Council of Ministers also adopted the new Strategy in the Area of Immigration and Asylum and the 2012-2015 Action Plan. The strategy is the result of the need to continue the already established practice of comprehensive planning of activities and develop documents, representing the framework for both the context of continuation of positive trends in migrations and asylum management and in the sense of current efforts towards rapid integration of our country into the European Union membership. At its session held on 23 January 2013, the BiH Council of Ministers issued a Decision on the Establishment of the Coordinating Body for Migration Issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 10/13, 64/13 and 1/14).

- A new Strategy in the Area of Migration and Asylum and the 2016-2020 Action Plan were developed in 2016. At its 50th session, held on 30 March 2016, the BiH Council of Ministers discussed and adopted the Strategy in the Area of Migration and Asylum and the 2016-2020 Action Plan.

10.2. Legal Framework

Between 2000 and 2016, five laws regulating the area of immigration and asylum in BiH were adopted.

- The first regulation governing immigration and asylum issues at the state level was the **Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina**, which entered 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 aliens 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 law that was implemented at the time, 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). This Law was amended in November 2012 by adoption of the Law on Amendments of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum (“BiH Official Gazette No. 87/12”).
- Also, the procedure for producing of the two new laws began in 2014: the Law on Aliens and Law on Asylum. **Law on Aliens** was adopted on 10 November 2015 and entered into force on 25 November 2015 (“BiH Official Gazette” No.88/15), and **Law on Asylum** was adopted on 9 February 2016 and entered into force on 27 February 2016 (“BiH Official Gazette”, No. 11/16).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” number 88/15) and the Law on Asylum (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 11/16), the following by-laws were passed:

- Rulebook on the Entry and Stay of Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 25/16),
- Rulebook on the Supervision and Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 28/16),
- Rulebook on the Protection of Aliens Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 79/16),

- Rulebook on the Standards of Functioning and Other Issues Important for the Work of the Immigration Centre (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 55/16),
- Rulebook on the Content, Method of Keeping and Use of Official Records on Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 51/16),
- Rulebook on Registration of Biometric Characteristics of Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette “ No. 55/16),
- Decision on Determining Legitimate Humanitarian Reasons for Extension of Temporary Stay of Nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 93/17),
- Rulebook on Asylum (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 69/16),
- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Application for Issuance of Travel Documents for Refugees (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 64/16),
- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Travel Documents for Stateless Persons and Laissez-Passer for Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 41/16),
- Rulebook on Laissez-Passer for Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 65/16),
- Rulebook on Travel Documents for Stateless Persons (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 65/16),
- Rulebook on Travel Documents for Refugees (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 65/16),
- Decision on Determining the Annual Quota of Work Permits for Aliens in BiH for 2016 (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 100/15),
- Decision on the Minimum Amount of Means of Subsistence Needed to Support an Alien during the Intended Stay in BiH (“Official Gazette” No. 91/17),
- Decision on the Determination of International Border Crossings in Bosnia and Herzegovina for Issuing Visas (Official Gazette of BiH No. 66/16 and 15/17).
- Decision on Visas (“Official Gazette of BiH” No. 3/15, 47/17 and 73/17),
- Rulebook on the Central Database of Aliens (“Official Gazette of BiH” No. 19/17),
- Rulebook on the manner of obtaining health insurance for persons with the recognized international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH” No. 16/17),
- Rulebook on the accommodation, mode of operation, functioning and home rules at the Salakovac Refugee and Shelter Centre (“Official Gazette of BiH” No. 29/17),
- Rulebook on the manner of exercising the right to education of persons with the recognized international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 42/17),

- Rulebook on the manner of exercising the right to social assistance of persons with the recognized international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 43/17),
- Rulebook on the manner of exercising the right to work of persons with the recognized international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No. 52/17).

Pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 36/08 and 87/12), the following bylaws remain in force until the adoption of new subordinate regulations under the Law on Aliens and the Law on Asylum:

- Rulebook on Coverage of the Costs of Return and Placement of an Alien under Supervision (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 2/09),
- Rulebook on Obligations of Transporters and Tour Operators or Similar Travel (“BiH Official Gazette “No. 17/09 and 69/13),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Issues Important for the Work of the Asylum Centre (“BiH Official Gazette “ No. 86/09),
- Rulebook on Issuance of Long-stay Visas (D VISA) and Procedure for issuing such Visas (“BiH Official Gazette” no. 104/08),
- Rulebook on Issuance of Short-stay Visas (C Visa) and Airport Transit Visa (Visa “A”) in Diplomatic and Consular Missions of BiH (“BiH Official Gazette “No. 69/13).

10.3. Institutional Framework

A. State-level Bodies

A1. Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Comprised of three members with a rotating chair, the Presidency has the responsibility to conduct 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 and institutions.

A2. BiH Council of Ministers

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.

A2.1. BiH 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 of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the goal of performing security tasks in the interest of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Security is responsible for the creation, maintenance and implementation of immigration and asylum policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina; it also regulates procedures and structure of the service related to the movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Ministry of Security issues first-instance decisions on applications for international protection filed by aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is responsible for second instance decisions regarding appeals against first instance decisions made by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the BiH Border Police in accordance with the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum.

- **BiH Border Police**

Established 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 threats 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 aliens across the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, pursuant to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum; denying the entry of aliens to Bosnia and Herzegovina when they do not meet the requirements for entry; and issues decisions on refusal of entry 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. An alien can express to the Border Police his/her intention to submit an application for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina; keeping records and exchanging data in this field.

- **Service for Foreigners' Affairs**

The Service for Foreigners' Affairs is an administrative organisation 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 aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina; issue decisions on administrative matters related to applications submitted by aliens; 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 aliens. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs was established under the Law on Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2005, and it commenced its operations 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 of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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 legislation, the Intelligence and Security Agency is responsible for security checks of aliens to determine potential risks to the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A2.3. BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees

The Ministry for 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; admission and accommodation for BiH citizens who are returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the Agreement on readmission for a period of 30 days, 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, and creating the BiH policy towards the Diaspora.

A2.4. BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of 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 the incitement, development and coordination of cooperation with emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the field of implementation of immigration legislation, the Ministry of 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 of Foreign Affairs implements migration policy by issuing visas through DCMs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A2.5. BiH 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 operate 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

A2.6. BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs

The Ministry of Civil Affairs is responsible for activities related to citizenship, registration and records of citizens, 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 aliens.

A2.7. 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*.

A2.8. 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 Sector 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.

A2.9. BiH Constitutional Court

The BiH 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 this Constitution arising out of a judgment of any court in Bosnia and Herzegovina." 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.

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.

B1. Republika Srpska

B1.1. 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 aliens, and on request of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs supports the forcible removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also carries out identity and nationality checks regarding requests for the return of BiH citizens under readmission agreements.

B1.2. Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance

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

B2. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

B2.1. 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, and with other activities from its jurisdiction.

In terms of immigration legislation, the Ministry provides support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in the forcible removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it also carries out identity and nationality checks regarding requests for the return of BiH citizens under readmission agreements.

B2.2. 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 aliens and forcible removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina on request by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and it also carries out identity and nationality checks regarding requests for the return of BiH citizens under readmission agreements.

B3. Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In terms of immigration legislation, police of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina is responsible to provide support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, when requested, to assist in the forcible removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and also to carry out identity and nationality checks regarding requests for the return of BiH citizens under readmission agreements.

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ANNEX 1

SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS

INDICATOR / YEAR	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Visas issued by DCMs	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482	12,107	16,351	16,970	22,862	28,751	
Visas issued at the border	684	345	327	248	150	93	58	120	66	57	
Refusals of entry into BiH	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998	2,079	1,987	2,432	2,243	2,313	
Illegal crossing of the state border	543	381	322	324	389	228	189	179	218	766	
Entries	368	188	180	203	283	164	116	133	141	607	
Exits	175	193	142	121	106	64	73	46	77	159	
Temporary residence permits	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838	9,953	11,022	12,633	11,519	11,372	
Permanent residence permits	215	359	315	308	401	713	763	808	799	750	
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence	484	530	397	364	947	430	817	670	508	282	
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation			73	104	182	123	59	52	31	38	
Revoked permanent residence	32	36	106	191	54	57	83	63	52	66	
Expulsion orders	787	474	410	309	562	279	380	294	418	927	
Foreign nationals placed under supervision	198	191	354	266	520	274	251	210	313	897	
Immigration Centre	198	191	312	218	453	236	218	193	311	860	
Certain area or place			42	48	67	38	33	17	2	37	
Number of the conclusion on the approval of the execution of the decision on deportation	172	22	19	8	14	1	5	5	18	1	
Foreign nationals returned from BiH based on readmission agreements		87	101	81	292	117	57	29	156	358	
Voluntary return with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs assistance					160	159	169	179	246	628	
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	44	226	341	244	88	209	104	197	148	379	
BiH nationals	16	73	87	71	88	209	104	197	148	379	
Foreign nationals from BiH	28	153	254	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Readmission of foreign nationals based on Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	248	122	119	88	75	75	55	42	105	311	
Persons seeking asylum in BiH	95	71	64	46	53	100	45	46	79	381	
Work permits issued to foreign nationals during the year	2,993	2,592	2,325	2,607	2,573	2,563	2,197	2,465	2,628	2,593	
Foreign nationals granted BiH citizenship	1,159	945	827	718	817	649	676	641	682	667	
Number of emigrants originating from the BiH including progeny of emigrants who were born in the receiving state (estimate of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees in BiH)								2,000,000			
BiH Population (Bosnia and Herzegovina in numbers 2016, Agency for Statistics BiH, 2016; "BiH Official Gazette" No. 60/16)								3,531,159			

ANNEX 2

VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2016 AND 2017

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
1	Afghanistan	27	51	88.89%
2	Algeria	15	25	66.67%
3	Angola		1	-
4	Armenia	26	84	223.08%
5	Azerbaijan	1	6	500.00%
6	Bangladesh	44	45	2.27%
7	Belarus	42	47	11.90%
8	Bolivia		3	-
9	Botswana	2	1	-50.00%
10	Brazil	5	8	60.00%
11	Burkina Faso	3		-100.00%
12	Cambodia	2	3	50.00%
13	Cameroon	12	15	25.00%
14	Central African Republic	1	1	0.00%
15	Chad	1	2	100.00%
16	China	497	572	15.09%
17	Columbia	488	985	101.84%
18	Comoros	246	254	3.25%
19	Congo Democratic Republic	8	3	-62.50%
20	Congo Republic		2	-
21	Costa Rica	3		-100.00%
22	Cuba	12	7	-41.67%
23	Djibouti	4		-100.00%
24	Dominican Republic	6	11	83.33%
25	Ecuador		1	-
26	Egypt	557	608	9.16%
27	Eritrea	16	4	-75.00%
28	Ethiopia	60	86	43.33%
29	Gambia	1	1	0.00%
30	Georgia	93	159	70.97%
31	Ghana	13	9	-30.77%
32	Grenada	2	1	-50.00%
33	Guinea	1		-100.00%
34	Guyana	1	1	0.00%
35	Haiti	2	2	0.00%
36	Hong Kong		1	-
37	India	537	529	-1.49%
38	Indonesia	316	274	-13.29%
39	Iran	231	291	25.97%
40	Iraq	122	130	6.56%
41	Israel		1	-
42	Ivory Coast	8	3	-62.50%
43	Jamaica	3	1	-66.67%

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
44	Jordan	1,011	960	-5.04%
45	Kazakhstan	20	64	220.00%
46	Kenya	22	18	-18.18%
47	Kyrgyzstan	26	31	19.23%
48	Korea, DPR		2	-
49	Kosovo*	734	754	2.72%
50	Kuwait	1		-100.00%
51	Laos	1	2	100.00%
52	Lebanon	5,066	5,090	0.47%
53	Lesotho	2	4	100.00%
54	Libya	250	485	94.00%
55	Madagascar		1	-
56	Malawi		1	-
57	Malaysia	1	6	500.00%
58	Maldives	2	1	-50.00%
59	Mali	1	22	2100.00%
60	Mauritania	4	5	25.00%
61	Moldova	19		-100.00%
62	Mongolia	10	32	220.00%
63	Morocco	41	38	-7.32%
64	Mozambique	2	1	-50.00%
65	Myanmar	3	6	100.00%
66	Namibia	1	2	100.00%
67	Nepal	32	32	0.00%
68	Niger		2	-
69	Nigeria	20	16	-20.00%
70	Pakistan	149	184	23.49%
71	Palestine	138	175	26.81%
72	Peru	123	122	-0.81%
73	Philippines	382	536	40.31%
74	Russian Federation	89	88	-1.12%
75	Rwanda	2	3	50.00%
76	Saint Helena		5	-
77	Saint Lucia	1	2	100.00%
78	Saint Vincent and Grenadines		1	-
79	Sao Tome and Principe	1		-100.00%
80	Saudi Arabia	10,023	14,573	45.40%
81	Senegal	2	7	250.00%
82	Sierra Leone	1	4	300.00%
83	Somalia	26	9	-65.38%
84	South Africa	47	50	6.38%
85	Sri Lanka	83	59	-28.92%
86	Sudan	49	72	46.94%
87	Syrian Arab Republic	246	310	26.02%
88	Tajikistan	13	17	30.77%
89	Tanzania	2	15	650.00%
90	Thailand	29	28	-3.45%
91	Togo		1	-

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016)"
92	Tonga		1	-
93	Trinidad and Tobago	5	9	80.00%
94	Tunisia	37	51	37.84%
95	Turkmenistan	4	7	75.00%
96	Uganda	14	62	342.86%
97	Ukraine	24	24	0.00%
98	Unknown nationality	350	151	-56.86%
99	Uzbekistan	34	13	-61.76%
100	Vietnam	101	149	47.52%
101	Yemen	204	215	5.39%
102	Zambia		5	-
103	Zimbabwe	6		-100.00%
TOTAL:		22,862	28,751	25.76%

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

ANNEX 3

VISAS ISSUED AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2016 AND 2017

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016)"
1	Algeria		1	-
2	Armenia		7	-
3	Azerbaijan		1	-
4	Bangladesh	1	1	0.00%
5	Benin	1		-100.00%
6	Burundi		1	-
7	Cameroon	6	1	-83.33%
8	China	1		-100.00%
9	Columbia	2		-100.00%
10	Congo, DR	4	1	-75.00%
11	Egypt		1	-
12	Ethiopia	1	1	0.00%
13	Georgia	3		-100.00%
14	Ghana	3		-100.00%
15	Indonesia	1		-100.00%
16	Iran	3		-100.00%
17	Iraq	5	6	20.00%
18	Kazakhstan	4	5	25.00%
19	Kenia	2	2	0.00%
20	Kyrgyzstan		2	-
21	Lebanon	1		-100.00%
22	Libya	1	1	0.00%
23	Mali	2		-100.00%
24	Mauritania		1	-
25	Morocco		1	-
26	Namibia	3	2	-33.33%
27	Nigeria	5	1	-80.00%
28	Pakistan	2		-100.00%
29	Palestine	1	1	0.00%
30	Peru		7	-
31	Philippines		2	-
32	Ruanda		3	-
33	Saudi Arabia	1		-100.00%
34	Sierra Leone	1		-100.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016)"
35	South Africa	3		-100.00%
36	South Sudan		1	-
37	Tajikistan	1	2	100.00%
38	Thailand	3		-100.00%
39	Trinidad and Tobago		1	-
40	Tunisia	1		-100.00%
41	Uganda	4	2	-50.00%
42	Zambia		1	-
43	Zimbabwe		1	-
TOTAL:		66	57	-13.64%

ANNEX 4

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2016 AND 2017

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016)"
1	Afghanistan		6	-
2	Albania	42	72	71.43%
3	Algeria		2	-
4	Argentina		1	-
5	Armenia		4	-
6	Australia	3		-100.00%
7	Austria	72	39	-45.83%
8	Azerbaijan	1		-100.00%
9	Bahamas		2	-
10	Bahrein		1	-
11	Bangladesh	14	30	114.29%
12	Belarus	16	12	-25.00%
13	Belgium	6	7	16.67%
14	Bulgaria	3	1	-66.67%
15	Cameroon		1	-
16	Canada	1	1	0.00%
17	Cape Verde		1	-
18	China	2	45	2150.00%
19	Columbia	147	105	-28.57%
20	Congo Democratic Republic	1		-100.00%
21	Croatia	383	192	-49.87%
22	Cuba	11	4	-63.64%
23	Czech Republic	3	2	-33.33%
24	Denmark	1	2	100.00%
25	Dominican Republic	8	3	-62.50%
26	East Timor	9		-100.00%
27	Ecuador	2	3	50.00%
28	Egypt	6	2	-66.67%
29	Finland		1	-
30	France	7	11	57.14%
31	Georgia	2	12	500.00%
32	Germany	79	34	-56.96%
33	Ghana	1		-100.00%
34	Greece	3		-100.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	"+/- (%) (2017/2016)"
35	Hungary	9	8	-11.11%
36	India	6	7	16.67%
37	Indonesia	2	2	0.00%
38	Iran	3	4	33.33%
39	Iraq	1		-100.00%
40	Ireland	1	1	0.00%
41	Israel	1	1	0.00%
42	Italia	19	14	-26.32%
43	Ivory Coast	1		-100.00%
44	Jamaica		2	-
45	Jordan	1	1	0.00%
46	Kazakhstan	16	13	-18.75%
47	Kyrgyzstan	1		-100.00%
48	Kosovo*	644	870	35.09%
49	Kuwait		1	-
50	Latvia		1	-
51	Lebanon	9	3	-66.67%
52	Libya	3	1	-66.67%
53	Lithuania	1	1	0.00%
54	Macedonia	26	20	-23.08%
55	Moldova	4		-100.00%
56	Montenegro	34	4	-88.24%
57	Morocco	2	4	100.00%
58	Nepal		1	-
59	Norway	4		-100.00%
60	Pakistan	6	3	-50.00%
61	Palau	1		-100.00%
62	Palestine	3		-100.00%
63	Peru	51	72	41.18%
64	Philippines	3	7	133.33%
65	Poland	31	10	-67.74%
66	Qatar	1		-100.00%
67	Romania	1	3	200.00%
68	Russian Federation	1	6	500.00%
69	Saint Lucia		1	-
70	Saudi Arabia	21	41	95.24%
71	Senegal		1	-
72	Serbia	104	138	32.69%

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	"+/- (%) (2017/2016)"
73	Slovakia	2	1	-50.00%
74	Slovenia	35	16	-54.29%
75	South Africa	4		-100.00%
76	Spain	18	7	-61.11%
77	Sri Lanka	3		-100.00%
78	Sudan	5		-100.00%
79	Sweden	3	2	-33.33%
80	Switzerland	10	6	-40.00%
81	Syrian Arab Republic	4	4	0.00%
82	Tajikistan	1		-100.00%
83	Tajland	1	2	100.00%
84	The Netherlands	4	5	25.00%
85	Trinidad and Tobago	4	4	0.00%
86	Tunisia	5	16	220.00%
87	Turkey	286	400	39.86%
88	Uganda	1		-100.00%
89	Ukraine	1	3	200.00%
90	United Kingdom	4	3	-25.00%
91	United States of America	3	2	-33.33%
92	Unknown nationality	13	1	-92.31%
93	Uzbekistan		1	-
94	Vietnam	1	1	0.00%
95	Yemen		1	-
96	Zambia	1		-100.00%
97	Zimbabwe		1	-
TOTAL:		2,243	2,313	3.12%

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

ANNEX 5

ILLEGAL CROSSINGS OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2016 AND 2017

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
1	Afghanistan		86	-
2	Albania	7	13	85.71%
3	Algeria		117	-
4	Armenia		3	-
5	Azerbaijan	1		-100.00%
6	Bangladesh		2	-
7	Belgium	16		-100.00%
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	52	39	-25.00%
9	Columbia	5		-100.00%
10	Comoros		6	-
11	Congo, DR		1	-
12	Croatia	16	3	-81.25%
13	Cuba	2	9	350.00%
14	Czech Republic		6	-
15	France	2	1	-50.00%
16	Germany	2		-100.00%
17	India	4	4	0.00%
18	Iran	2	20	900.00%
19	Iraq	1	7	600.00%
20	Ireland	1		-100.00%
21	Italia	9	1	-88.89%
22	Jordan	1		-100.00%
23	Kosovo*	16	44	175.00%
24	Kuwait		3	-
25	Lebanon	1		-100.00%
26	Libya		51	-
27	Macedonia		1	-
28	Montenegro	6	1	-83.33%
29	Morocco	2	43	2050.00%
30	Nepal		5	-
31	Pakistan	8	119	1387.50%
32	Palestine	1	8	700.00%
33	Poland		1	-
34	Russian Federation		1	-

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
35	Serbia	19	20	5.26%
36	Slovenia	1	2	100.00%
37	Sri Lanka	8	2	-75.00%
38	Sweden		1	-
39	Syrian Arab Republic	7	62	785.71%
40	The Netherlands	3		-100.00%
41	Tunisia		1	-
42	Turkey	25	82	228.00%
43	Unknown nationality		1	-
TOTAL:		218	766	251.38%

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

ANNEX 6

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2016 AND 2017

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
1	Afghanistan	2	2	0.00%
2	Albania	37	40	8.11%
3	Algeria	9	15	66.67%
4	Argentina	2	4	100.00%
5	Armenia	3	7	133.33%
6	Australia	33	20	-39.39%
7	Austria	388	405	4.38%
8	Azerbaijan	12	7	-41.67%
9	Bahrain	7	12	71.43%
10	Bangladesh	5	5	0.00%
11	Barbados	2		-100.00%
12	Belarus	11	9	-18.18%
13	Belgium	4	10	150.00%
14	Bolivia	1	1	0.00%
15	Brazil	18	21	16.67%
16	Bulgaria	31	25	-19.35%
17	Burkina Faso	1		-100.00%
18	Canada	33	25	-24.24%
19	Central African Republic		1	-
20	Chad	2	2	0.00%
21	Chile	3	3	0.00%
22	China	503	373	-25.84%
23	Columbia	6	7	16.67%
24	Congo Democratic Republic	2	2	0.00%
25	Croatia	1,038	1,005	-3.18%
26	Cuba	1		-100.00%
27	Cyprus	1	1	0.00%
28	Czech Republic	36	38	5.56%
29	Denmark	17	10	-41.18%
30	Dominican Republic	1	1	0.00%
31	Ecuador	1	1	0.00%
32	Egypt	116	179	54.31%
33	Estonia	1	1	0.00%
34	Ethiopia	3	6	100.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
35	Finland	7	15	114.29%
36	France	55	52	-5.45%
37	Gambia	1	1	0.00%
38	Georgia	2	1	-50.00%
39	Germany	381	399	4.72%
40	Ghana	9	7	-22.22%
41	Greece	33	39	18.18%
42	Guatemala	2	2	0.00%
43	Honduras	1	2	100.00%
44	Hong Kong	1		-100.00%
45	Hungary	11	15	36.36%
46	Iceland	2	1	-50.00%
47	India	38	33	-13.16%
48	Indonesia	15	14	-6.67%
49	Iran	36	40	11.11%
50	Iraq	15	15	0.00%
51	Ireland	7	5	-28.57%
52	Israel	10	10	0.00%
53	Italia	244	247	1.23%
54	Ivory Coast	1		-100.00%
55	Jamaica	1		-100.00%
56	Japan	3	5	66.67%
57	Jordan	65	80	23.08%
58	Kazakhstan		1	-
59	Kenya	8	12	50.00%
60	Korea Democratic Republic		1	-
61	Korea, Republic	6	7	16.67%
62	Kuwait	109	132	21.10%
63	Kyrgyzstan	3	4	33.33%
64	Latvia	2	1	-50.00%
65	Lebanon	17	20	17.65%
66	Libya	191	132	-30.89%
67	Lithuania	2	3	50.00%
68	Luxembourg		2	-
69	Macedonia	629	571	-9.22%
70	Madagascar	1	1	0.00%
71	Malaysia	5	12	140.00%
72	Mali		9	-
73	Malta	1	1	0.00%
74	Mauritania	2	2	0.00%
75	Mexico	6	6	0.00%
76	Micronesia		1	-

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
77	Moldova	25	21	-16.00%
78	Montenegro	718	672	-6.41%
79	Morocco	16	17	6.25%
80	Mozambique		1	-
81	Myanmar	1	1	0.00%
82	Namibia	2	1	-50.00%
83	Nepal	5	5	0.00%
84	New Zealand	4	2	-50.00%
85	Nicaragua	1	1	0.00%
86	Niger	1	1	0.00%
87	Nigeria	1	3	200.00%
88	Norway	12	13	8.33%
89	Oman	10	11	10.00%
90	Pakistan	25	27	8.00%
91	Palestine	28	26	-7.14%
92	Panama		2	-
93	Paraguay	1		-100.00%
94	Peru	1	2	100.00%
95	Philippines	14	16	14.29%
96	Poland	49	47	-4.08%
97	Portugal	5	7	40.00%
98	Qatar	23	37	60.87%
99	Romania	30	42	40.00%
100	Russian Federation	187	180	-3.74%
101	Rwanda		1	-
102	Saudi Arabia	79	74	-6.33%
103	Serbia	2,239	2,210	-1.30%
104	Singapore	1		-100.00%
105	Slovakia	31	36	16.13%
106	Slovenia	177	190	7.34%
107	Somalia	2	2	0.00%
108	South Africa	7	10	42.86%
109	Spain	42	43	2.38%
110	Sri Lanka	1	2	100.00%
111	Sudan	14	21	50.00%
112	Swaziland	1	1	0.00%
113	Sweden	21	25	19.05%
114	Switzerland	49	53	8.16%
115	Syrian Arab Republic	166	231	39.16%
116	Tajikistan	3	5	66.67%
117	Tanzania	2	3	50.00%
118	Thailand	3	1	-66.67%

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
119	The Netherlands	51	56	9.80%
120	Tunis	11	13	18.18%
121	Turkey	2,727	2,577	-5.50%
122	Uganda	2	2	0.00%
123	Ukraine	64	71	10.94%
124	United Arab Emirates	35	69	97.14%
125	United Kongdom	99	103	4.04%
126	United States of America	255	266	4.31%
127	Unknown nationality	6	5	-16.67%
128	Uzbekistan	6	4	-33.33%
129	Venezuela	1	2	100.00%
130	Yemen	12	21	75.00%
131	Zambia		1	-
132	Zimbabwe	1		-100.00%
TOTAL:		11,519	11,372	-1.28%

ANNEX 7

PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2016 AND 2017

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
1	Albania	2		-100.00%
2	Algeria	1	1	0.00%
3	Armenia		1	-
4	Austria	39	26	-33.33%
5	Azerbaijan	1		-100.00%
6	Belarus	3	4	33.33%
7	Belgium	2		-100.00%
8	Brazil		2	-
9	Bulgaria	4	3	-25.00%
10	Canada	1		-100.00%
11	China	161	129	-19.88%
12	Congo, DR		1	-
13	Croatia	92	101	9.78%
14	Czech Republic	5		-100.00%
15	Denmark		1	-
16	Egypt	14	14	0.00%
17	Finland		1	-
18	France	4		-100.00%
19	Georgia		1	-
20	Germany	41	41	0.00%
21	Greece	3	3	0.00%
22	Hungary	1		-100.00%
23	India	3	13	333.33%
24	Indonesia	1	1	0.00%
25	Iran	17	12	-29.41%
26	Iraq	1		-100.00%
27	Ireland		1	-
28	Italia	9	10	11.11%
29	Jordan	11	8	-27.27%
30	Kazakhstan	1		-100.00%
31	Korea, DR	1		-100.00%
32	Korea, Republic	2	1	-50.00%
33	Kuwait	1	1	0.00%
34	Kyrgyzstan	1	3	200.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
35	Latvia	1		-100.00%
36	Lebanon	2		-100.00%
37	Libya	2	2	0.00%
38	Lithuania	1		-100.00%
39	Macedonia	59	69	16.95%
40	Malaysia	3	2	-33.33%
41	Mexico	1		-100.00%
42	Moldova	6	11	83.33%
43	Montenegro	50	75	50.00%
44	Morocco	4	1	-75.00%
45	Pakistan	3	2	-33.33%
46	Palestine	5	3	-40.00%
47	Peru	1		-100.00%
48	Philippines	1	1	0.00%
49	Poland	5	8	60.00%
50	Romania	16	11	-31.25%
51	Russian Federation	23	32	39.13%
52	Saudi Arabia	1	1	0.00%
53	Serbia	6	7	16.67%
54	Slovakia	6	7	16.67%
55	Slovenia	9	17	88.89%
56	Spain	3	2	-33.33%
57	Sudan	8	2	-75.00%
58	Sweden		1	-
59	Switzerland	8	1	-87.50%
60	Syrian Arab Republic	8	15	87.50%
61	Thailand	1	1	0.00%
62	The Netherlands	8	3	-62.50%
63	Tunisia	2	1	-50.00%
64	Turkey	75	60	-20.00%
65	Ukraine	36	17	-52.78%
66	United Kingdom	7	6	-14.29%
67	United States of America	14	12	-14.29%
68	Uzbekistan	2	1	-50.00%
TOTAL:		799	750	-6.13%

ANNEX 8

PRONOUNCED MEASURES TOWARDS ALIENS IN 2017

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
1	Afghanistan				64	38
2	Albania	2			85	83
3	Algeria	1	1		32	70
4	Armenia	1	1		2	
5	Austria	6	3		1	
6	Azerbaijan				2	1
7	Bangladesh				3	3
8	Belgium	1				
9	Bulgaria	2			2	1
10	Cameroon				2	1
11	China	17	23	1		1
12	Comoros				6	6
13	Congo, DR				1	1
14	Croatia	24	5		7	3
15	Cuba				4	4
16	Czech Republic				7	1
17	Denmark			1		
18	Djibouti				1	1
19	Egypt	2			4	3
20	Ethiopia				1	1
21	France	2			1	
22	Gambia	1			1	
23	Georgia				1	
24	Germany	5	2		5	2
25	Ghana					1
26	Greece	1		1		
27	Hungary	1				
28	India	1		1	6	5
29	Indonesia				3	
30	Iran				21	29
31	Iraq	2			7	12

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
32	Italia	4	1		1	2
33	Jordan	1			4	3
34	Kosovo*	1		2	159	166
35	Kuwait	1		3	3	3
36	Lebanon					3
37	Libya	4		1	14	24
38	Macedonia	18	3		4	2
39	Mauritania					1
40	Mexico				1	
41	Mongolia			1	1	7
42	Montenegro	3	1	1	11	3
43	Morocco				7	20
44	Nepal				3	3
45	Nigeria	1				
46	Norway	1				
47	Oman				1	
48	Pakistan	1			79	61
49	Palestine				1	5
50	Peru		1			
51	Philippines				3	
52	Poland	14	3		1	1
53	Qatar				1	
54	Romania	16		7	1	
55	Russian Federation	2		2	4	6
56	Salvador	1				
57	Saudi Arabia				16	
58	Serbia	92	1	11	111	29
59	Slovakia		1			
60	Slovenia	6		2	3	2
61	Spain	3				
62	Sri Lanka				5	4
63	Sudan		3			
64	Sweden				1	
65	Switzerland		1			
66	Syria		2		15	21

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
67	The Netherlands			1		1
68	Tunisia				3	5
69	Turkey	34	12	3	189	220
70	Ukraine		1			
71	United Arab Emirates				1	1
72	United Kingdom	1	1		3	
73	Unknown nationality	3			6	
74	USA	6			6	
TOTAL:		282	66	38	927	860

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

ANNEX 9

APPLICATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM) SUBMITTED TO RELEVANT STATE BODIES FROM 2008 TO 2017

No.	COUNTRY	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		TOTAL	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan					11	11	2	2			6	6	10	10	6	6	3	3	37	41	75	79
2	Algeria			1	1	1	1	10	10	2	2	8	8	3	3					77	77	102	102
3	Armenia											1	1	3	3	2	5					6	9
4	Azerbaijan																			3	3	3	3
5	Bangladesh											6	6	2	2	1	1			2	2	11	11
6	Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2					1	1	4	4	2	2			11	13
7	Central African Republic													1	1							1	1
8	China			1	1	1	1															2	2
9	Congo DR													1	1	1	1			1	1	3	3
10	Congo, Republic															1	1					1	1
11	Croatia	2	2	1	1											1	1	1	1			5	5
12	Cuba															1	1			2	2	3	3
13	Egypt							1	1					1	1			1	1			3	3
14	Eritrea									3	3											3	3
15	Ethiopia					3	3	1	1					1	1							5	5
16	France			1	1																	1	1
17	Gambia																			1	1	1	1
18	Georgia			1	1																	1	1
19	Germany			1	1	1	1															2	2
20	Haiti					1	1															1	1
21	Hungary											1	1									1	1
22	India	6	6																			6	6
23	Iran					1	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1					9	10	16	20
24	Iraq			3	3	2	2					1	1	4	4	4	4	4	6	8	8	26	28
25	Jordan																	2	3	1	1	3	4
26	Kazakhstan					1	1															1	1
27	Kenya																	2	2			2	2
28	Kuwait																			1	3	1	3
29	Lebanon																			3	3	3	3
30	Libya									2	2									21	21	23	23
31	Macedonia	4	7																	1	1	5	8

No.	COUNTRY	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		TOTAL		
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	
32	Mali															1	1					1	1	
33	Mauritania																			1	1	1	1	
34	Moldova									1	1											1	1	
35	Montenegro															1	1					1	1	
36	Morocco						5	6	2	2				2	2			2	2	26	26	37	38	
37	Myanmar									1	1											1	1	
38	Nepal																			3	3	3	3	
39	Nigeria			1	1			1	1				1	1							1	2	4	5
40	Pakistan	1	1			1	1	4	4				2	2				11	12	65	65	84	85	
41	Palestine	1	2					4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	6	19	20	
42	Philippines																	1	1	1	1	2	2	
43	Poland	1	1																	1	1	2	2	
44	Romania					1	1															1	1	
45	Russian Federation			1	1															7	15	8	16	
46	Serbia	28	73	17	55	12	35	7	9	3	3	4	8	1	1	3	3	6	8	4	4	85	199	
47	Sierra Leone															5	5					5	5	
48	Slovenia																			1	1	1	1	
49	Somalia							1	1			1	1	2	2							4	4	
50	Sri Lanka	1	1									1	1	1	1					2	2	5	5	
51	Sudan													4	4							4	4	
52	Syrian Arab Republic			1	2	1	1			22	35	36	59	4	4	5	5	17	18	31	47	117	171	
53	Tajikistan																			1	1	1	1	
54	Tunisia			1	1			2	2	1	1									3	3	7	7	
55	Turkey	1	1	1	1							1	1			2	3	13	19	20	29	38	54	
56	Ukraine													1	1	1	1					2	2	
57	USA													1	1							1	1	
58	Without nationality											1	1									1	1	
TOTAL:		46	95	32	71	38	64	41	46	40	53	73	100	45	45	42	46	66	79	340	381	763	980	

ANNEX 10

NUMBER OF WORK PERMITS ISSUED TO ALIENS IN BiH IN 2016 AND 2017

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
1	Albania	3	7	133.33%
2	Algeria	3	1	-66.67%
3	Australia	3	4	33.33%
4	Austria	37	40	8.11%
5	Azerbaijan	5	1	-80.00%
6	Bahrain	6	11	83.33%
7	Bangladesh	2	2	0.00%
8	Belarus	2	3	50.00%
9	Belgium	3	4	33.33%
10	Bolivia	2	1	-50.00%
11	Brazil	5	7	40.00%
12	Bulgaria	12	6	-50.00%
13	Cameroon		1	-
14	Canada	6	6	0.00%
15	China	171	130	-23.98%
16	Colombia	1		-100.00%
17	Comoros		1	-
18	Croatia	197	162	-17.77%
19	Cuba	1		-100.00%
20	Czech Republic	11	11	0.00%
21	Denmark		1	-
22	Egypt	53	88	66.04%
23	Estonia		1	-
24	Ethiopia	2	3	50.00%
25	Finland	1		-100.00%
26	France	8	6	-25.00%
27	Germany	40	51	27.50%
28	Ghana		1	-
29	Greece	3	5	66.67%
30	Hungary	4	2	-50.00%
31	India	15	12	-20.00%
32	Iran	14	15	7.14%
33	Iraq	10	15	50.00%
34	Ireland	2	1	-50.00%

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
35	Israel	4	2	-50.00%
36	Italia	128	98	-23.44%
37	Ivory Coast	1		-100.00%
38	Japan	1	2	100.00%
39	Jordan	16	24	50.00%
40	Kenya	1	1	0.00%
41	Korea, Democratic Republic	1	1	0.00%
42	Korea, Republic	3	2	-33.33%
43	Kuwait	118	110	-6.78%
44	Kyrgyzstan	1		-100.00%
45	Lebanon	8	11	37.50%
46	Libya	31	24	-22.58%
47	Macedonia	51	54	5.88%
48	Malaysia	1	5	400.00%
49	Mali		3	-
50	Montenegro	62	60	-3.23%
51	Morocco	2	1	-50.00%
52	Nepal	1	1	0.00%
53	Nigeria	2	2	0.00%
54	Oman	5	7	40.00%
55	Pakistan	8	7	-12.50%
56	Palestine	2	3	50.00%
57	Peru		1	-
58	Poland	8	8	0.00%
59	Qatar	32	35	9.38%
60	Romania	6	9	50.00%
61	Russian Federation	67	46	-31.34%
62	Saudi Arabia	63	65	3.17%
63	Serbia	752	679	-9.71%
64	Sierra Leone		1	-
65	Slovakia	9	14	55.56%
66	Slovenia	66	47	-28.79%
67	South Africa	1	2	100.00%
68	Spain	13	8	-38.46%
69	Sri Lanka	1		-100.00%
70	Sudan		2	-
71	Sweden	4	4	0.00%

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2016	2017	" +/- (%) (2017/2016) "
72	Switzerland	5	7	40.00%
73	Syrian Arab Republic	77	95	23.38%
74	Tajikistan	1	1	0.00%
75	The Netherlands	14	19	35.71%
76	Turkey	322	378	17.39%
77	Ukraine	10	15	50.00%
78	United Arab Emirates	55	68	23.64%
79	United Kingdom	13	13	0.00%
80	United states of America	33	39	18.18%
81	Yemen	7	20	185.71%
TOTAL:		2,628	2,593	-1.33%



Technical support:



International Organization for Migration (IOM)