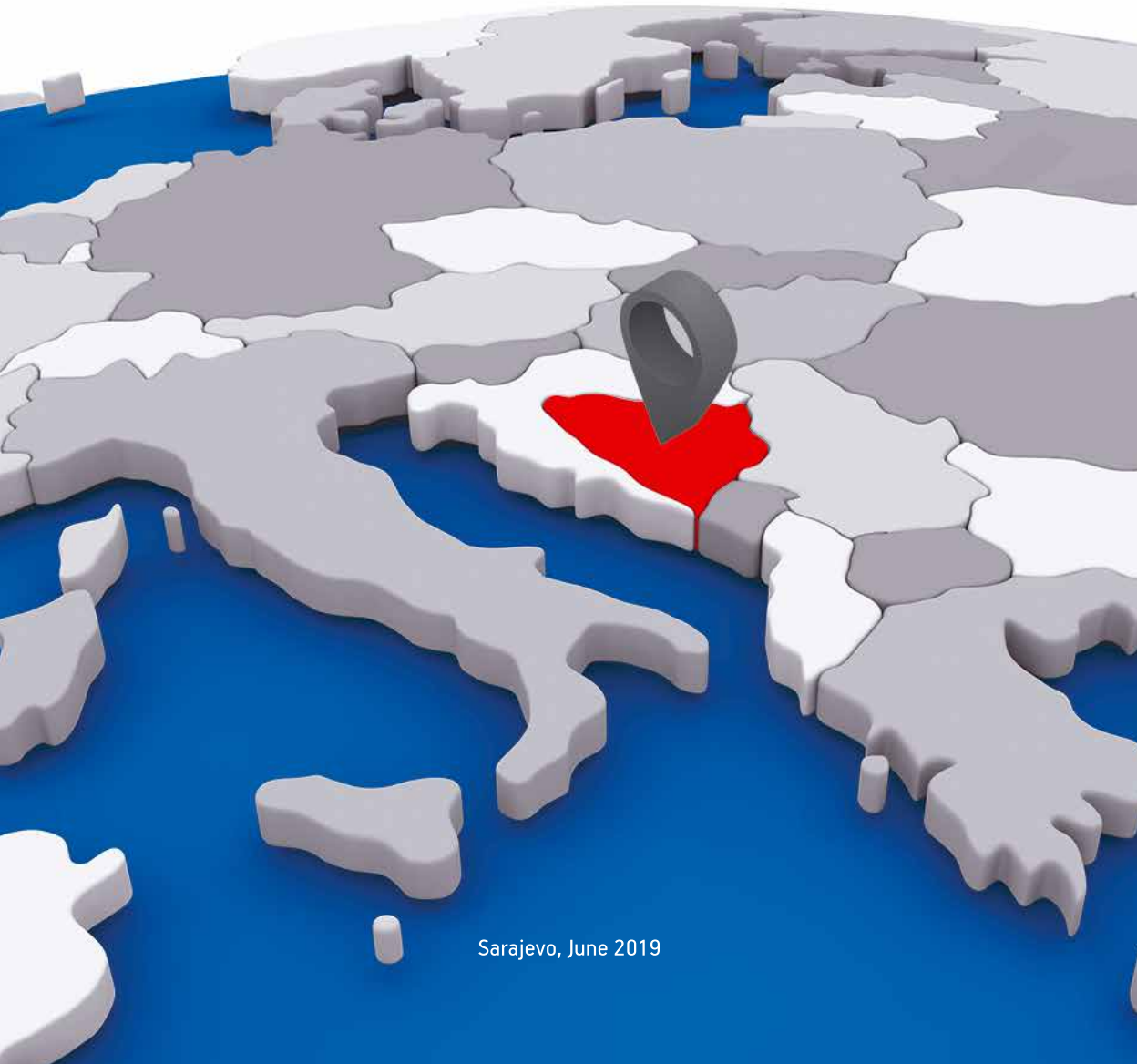




# Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile

for the year 2018





# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE for the year 2018

Territory: **51,209 km<sup>2</sup>**

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, thus offering the basis for the BiH Ministry of Security to create good policies and adopt relevant regulations. The international organisations dealing with migration issues are provided with a more comprehensive insight into the migration trends in BiH through this Migration Profile.

Obligation stemming from the European Commission's **Visa Liberalisation Road Map** presented to BiH authorities in June 2008, has been fulfilled through elaboration and annual update of the BiH Migration Profile. The aforementioned obligation pertaining to the "Migration Management" requires *"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."*

The visa-free regime for the **nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina** since **15 December 2010** is a result of the comprehensive achievement of the *Road Map* requirements, including the Migration Profile.

The first BiH Migration Profile was adopted at the BiH Council of Ministers' session held on 24<sup>th</sup> 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 (Immigration Sector), the BiH Ministry of Security (Asylum Sector), the BiH Ministry of Security (Service for Foreigners' Affairs), and the BiH Ministry of Security (BiH Border Police).

After the relevant institutions and agencies provide the necessary data, a qualitative and quantitative data analysis is conducted as a following step. 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 2009 to 2018, with the comparative indicators for all migration flows in 2017 and 2018. After processing and analysing all available data, the BiH Migration Profile for 2018 has been produced.

The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2018 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 2018, the BiH Diplomatic-Consular Missions issued 31,171 visas, which is an increase by 8.42% when compared to 2017 with 28,751 issued visas. An annual overview of visas issued since 2009, shows a constant increasing trend which reached its peak in 2018.

### 1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

In 2018, the total of 34 visas were issued at the BiH border, which is a decrease by 40.35% when compared to 2017 with 57 visas issued at the border. An annual overview compiled since 2009 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 2018, BiH Border Police refused entry to 1,853 aliens, which is a decrease by 19.89% in comparison to 2017 when 2,313 entries were refused.

### 2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings

The number of illegal border crossings detected in BiH in 2018 amounted to 4,489 (2,892 illegal entry and 1,597 illegal exits from BiH) and increased significantly by 486% compared to 2017 when it amounted to 766 detected illegal border crossings.

## 3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

### 3.1. Temporary Residence

Aliens in BiH were granted 10,756 temporary residences in 2018, which is 5.42% less than in 2017, when 11,372 temporary residence were approved. Observed by the years since 2009, there is a continuous increase in the number of approved temporary residences in BiH, with the exception in the years 2011, 2016, 2017 and 2018, when there was a slight decline.

### 3.2. Permanent Residence

Aliens in BiH were granted 815 permanent residences in 2018, representing an increase of 8.67% compared to 2017 when 750 permanent residences were approved.

## 4. Illegal Migration and Implemented Measures towards Aliens

### 4.1. Revocation of Residence

The number of revoked visa-free or temporary residences in 2018 amounted to 189, which is a decrease of 32.98% compared to 2017 when 282 visa-free or temporary residences were revoked. Regarding the revocation of permanent residences in 2018, a decrease of 45.45% was recorded, where 36 permanent resignations were revoked, in contrast to 2017, when this number was 66.

### 4.2. Expulsion Decisions

Expulsion decisions amounted to 1,540 in 2018, thus showing a significant increase by 66.13% as compared to 2017 when a total number of 927 expulsion decisions were issued. In addition, in 2018, there were 17 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

A total of 948 aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre in 2018, an increase of 10.23% compared to 2017 when 860 aliens were placed under surveillance.

### 4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from BiH

In 2018, 3 conclusions on approval of expulsion decisions execution were issued, and in 2017 there was only 1 conclusion issued.

## 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 217 BiH nationals to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018. The total number of 1,573 BiH nationals were returned to BiH through this program from 2009 to 2018.



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

Due to the lack of financial resources, IOM did not organize any voluntary return of foreign nationals from BiH through the AVR program to the countries of origin in the period from 2012 to 2017.

In 2018, the IOM organized returns for 411 foreign nationals, and a total of 991 aliens were returned from BiH in this manner since 2009.

The Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2018 voluntarily returned from Bosnia and Herzegovina a total of 324 aliens, while in 2017 this number was 628. From 2012 to 2018, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs returned a total of 1,865 foreign nationals from BiH.

## **5.3. Admission under Readmission Agreements**

In 2018, a total of 1,034 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 Immigration Sector under the BiH Ministry of Security or the procedure was conducted pursuant to Article 6 of the Agreement between BiH and the European Community on Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorisation, where 504 BiH nationals were admitted to the country. The comparative analysis illustrates that 494 people were directly returned to the BiH Border Police without prior notification to the BiH Ministry of Security Immigration Sector.

Under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia in 2018, 652 third-country nationals were admitted representing a significant increase of 109.65% compared to the previous year when this number amounted to 311 foreign nationals.

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

In 2018, 1,568 persons applied for the international protection (asylum) in BiH, while in 2017 that number was 381. In the period from 2009 to 2018, a total number of 2,453 aliens applied for asylum in BiH.

## **7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens**

In 2018, 2,822 work permits were issued to aliens, representing an increase by 8.83% in comparison to 2017 when 2,593 work permits were issued.

## **8. Acquiring the BiH Citizenship**

In 2018, 728 persons were granted BiH citizenship, which represents an increase by 9.15% in comparison to 2017; the majority of persons granted BiH citizenship were the nationals of Serbia and Croatia (94%).

## **9. Emigration from BiH**

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 the host countries and diplomatic 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 minimum of 2 million persons.

## I INTRODUCTION

The Roadmap for Visa Liberalization, in its chapter titled “Migration Management”, defines the drafting of the Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BiH Migration Profile) as one of the preconditions 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.

In order to establish and implement the monitoring mechanisms for migration flows and the annual update of the BiH Migration Profile, the BiH Council of Ministers formalized the Decision on the instruments for collecting and exchanging statistical data, imposing the obligation to the competent institutions and agencies to provide data with the parameters required to create the Migration Profile and monitor migration flows in BiH including 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 Immigration Sector is in charge of collecting, processing and analysing 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.

Analytics, Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Training Section under the BiH Ministry of Security Immigration Sector is responsible for 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 analyses 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 - Asylum Sector - data on the international protection; the Ministry of Security - Immigration Sector - 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 - Diaspora Sector - 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.

The aforementioned Decision defined 34 tables designed for the 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 2018. 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 designed in line with the European and international standards, especially in accordance with the *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 classified by: 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 understanding of migration statistics and trends. Over the past 10 years (from 2009 to 2018), the major migration flows underwent a quantitative and qualitative data processing together with comparative indicators defined for all migration flows in 2017 and 2018. The BiH Migration Profile for the year of 2018 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 Immigration Sector 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 2018. **This Migration Profile is the eleventh Annual Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina completed until today.**

### **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 2018u 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 173<sup>rd</sup> session held on 10 June 2019, adopted the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2018.

## 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 national of a country whose nationals do not require a visa for entry to BiH. Visas are issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions (hereinafter: the BiH DCMs). In exceptional cases stipulated by the Law on Aliens (hereinafter: the Law), a visa may be issued a by the BiH Border Police.

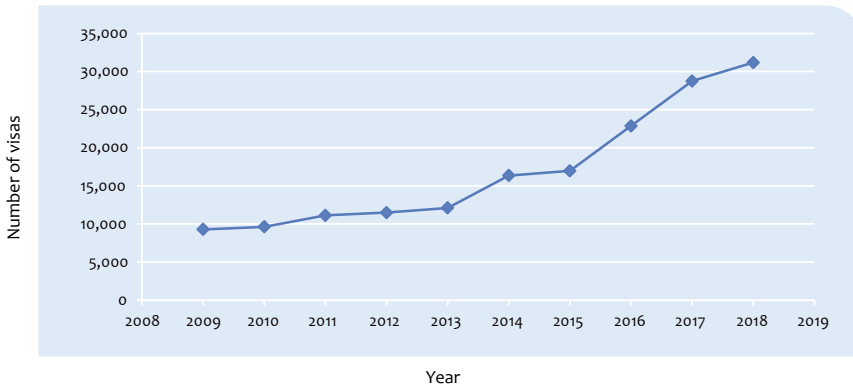
#### 1.1. Visas Issued by the BiH DCMs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted information presented in the table below 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 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Visas	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482	12,107	16,351	16,970	22,862	28,751	31,171

## Graphic overview of visas issued from 2009 to 2018



Analysing the data on the number of issued visas in the presented period, a continuous increasing trend in 2009 was evident in the BiH DCMs. As for 2016, there was a significant increase in the number of issued visas (34.72%) compared to 2015, and also in 2017, where this increase in relation to 2016 was 25.76%. In 2018 there was also an increase in the number of issued visas by 8.42%.

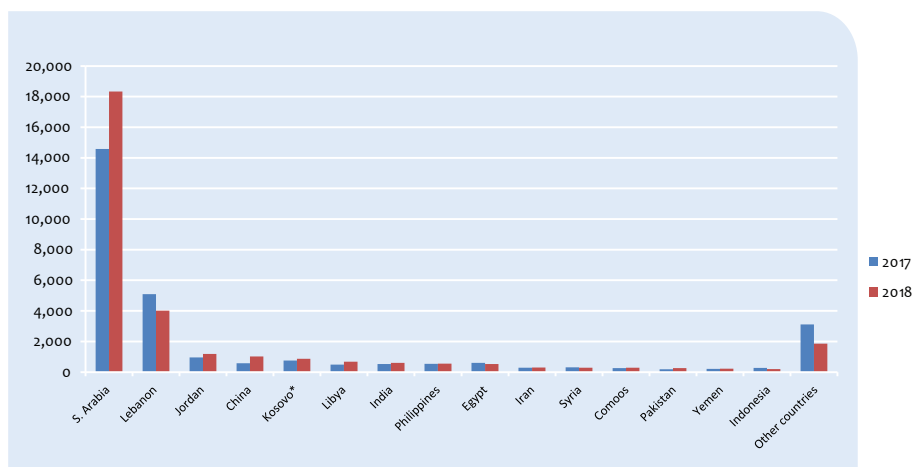
For the purpose of defining the current visa issues, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2017 and 2018 for the countries whose nationals obtained the largest number of visas for entry into BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

**Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
1	S. Arabia	14,573	18,333	25.80%
2	Lebanon	5,090	4,009	-21.24%
3	Jordan	960	1,181	23.02%
4	China	572	1,022	78.67%
5	Kosovo* <sup>1</sup>	754	873	15.78%
6	Libya	485	684	41.03%
7	India	529	597	12.85%
8	Philippines	536	546	1.87%
9	Egypt	608	524	-13.82%
10	Iran	291	298	2.41%
11	Syria	310	287	-7.42%
12	Comoros	254	286	12.60%
13	Pakistan	184	255	38.59%
14	Yemen	215	222	3.26%
15	Indonesia	274	192	-29.93%
16	Other countries	3,116	1,862	-40.24%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,751</b>	<b>31,171</b>	<b>8.42%</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country



The quantitative analysis of visas issued by the BiH DCMs in 2018 as compared to 2017, 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, Lebanon, Egypt and Syria.

A significant increase in the number of visas issued in 2018 compared to 2017 was observed among nationals of China, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Pakistan, Kosovo\* and India. A large number of visas issued to Saudi Arabian nationals was granted for the purpose of tourist tours and increased number of business conferences. Also, a large number of visas issued to Lebanese nationals was linked with the great interest of these nationals for religious tourism and visit to Medjugorje. A significant number of work-related visas was issued to Chinese nationals. According to the data submitted by the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the number of applications received in 2018 was 31,605. Last year, 31,171 applications or 98.63% were positively resolved.

### 1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

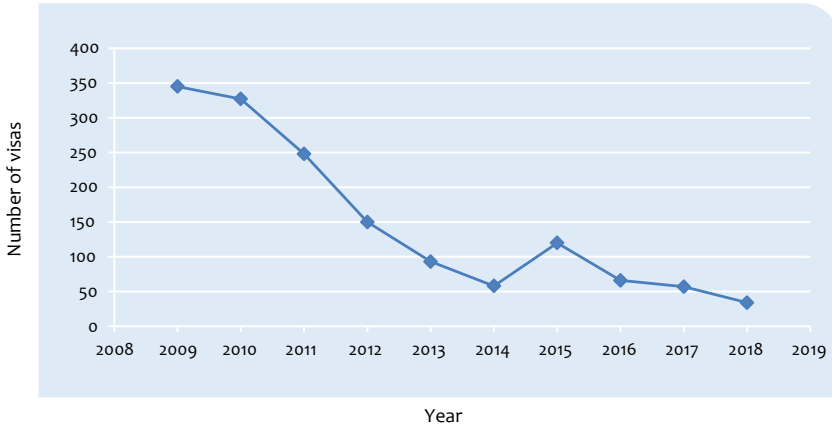
BiH Law on Aliens allows the BiH Border Police to issue visas at the border on grounds of security, humanitarian, serious professional or personal reasons. Accordingly, the BiH Border Police may issue a short-term stay visa (Visa C) for a single entry up to 15 days or an airport transit visa (Visa A).

**Table 3. Total number of visas issued at the BiH border from 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Visas	345	327	248	150	93	58	120	66	57	34



### Graphic overview of visas issued at the BiH border from 2009 to 2018



Analysis of the number of issued visas at the border over the reporting period, since 2009, indicates a significant declining trend. Therefore, it can be concluded that the set goal of reducing the number of issued visas at the border is achieved, which is also one of the EU requirements. These indicators resulted from the development of the DCM network, the legal framework, stipulating that the issuance of visas at the border is allowed only in exceptional, legally defined cases, as well as the consistent application of this law by the BiH Border Police.

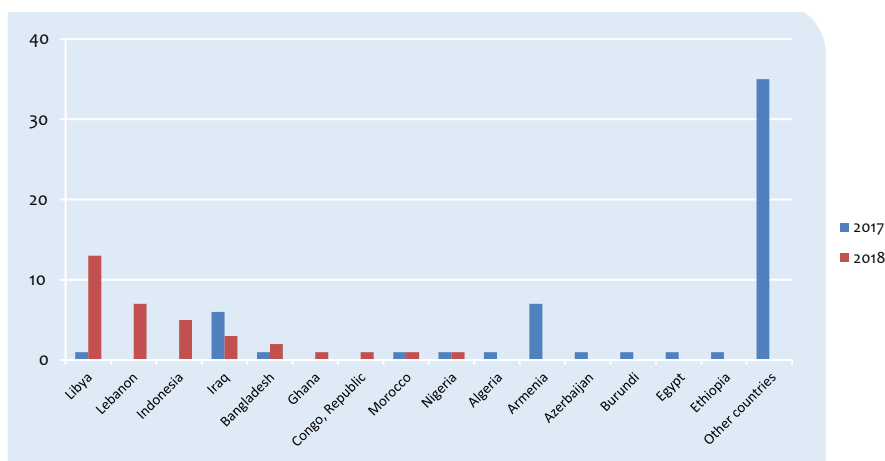
In order to define the current state of affairs pertaining to the visa-issuance at the border, comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2017 and 2018 are presented for the countries whose nationals were granted the largest number of entry visas for BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters, while observing the amendments to the legislation for the purpose of comprehensive data interpretation.

**Table 4. Total number of visas issue at the border in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
1	Libya	1	13	1200.00%
2	Lebanon	-	7	-
3	Indonesia	-	5	-
4	Iraq	6	3	-50.00%
5	Bangladesh	1	2	100.00%
6	Ghana	-	1	-
7	Congo, Republic	-	1	-
8	Morocco	1	1	0.00%

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
9	Nigeria	1	1	0.00%
10	Algeria	1	-	-100.00%
11	Armenia	7	-	-100.00%
12	Azerbaijan	1	-	-100.00%
13	Burundi	1	-	-100.00%
14	Egypt	1	-	-100.00%
15	Ethiopia	1	-	-100.00%
16	Other countries	35	-	-100.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-40.35%</b>

### Graphic overview of visas issued in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country



In the last 10 years there was reported a continuous declining trend until 2014. Then, in 2015 there was an increase by 107% compared to 2014. In the last three years, the number of issued visas at the border has again dropped significantly, so in 2018, compared to 2017, there was a significant reduction of 40.35%, and this number was 34 visas. Considering the general requirement and the principle of reducing the number of visas issued at border crossings, BiH can report on the constant reduction in the number of issued visas at the border. According to the Annual Report on the Work of the BiH Border Police for 2018,<sup>2</sup> 34 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 2018, 13 cases of visa annulment were recorded (6 for the nationals of Pakistan, 3 for the nationals of Congo, and 1 for each of the countries: Syria, Comoros, Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia) and 6 visas were cancelled (5 for the nationals of Pakistan and one for the national of Cameroon), while in 2017, 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 2018 show that the greatest number of visas was issued to aliens from Libya and Lebanon.

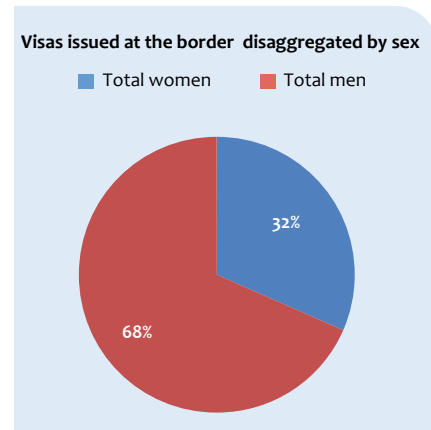
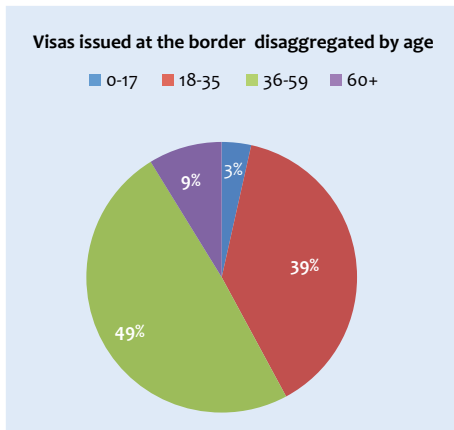
As for the gender structure, statistical data for 2018 illustrate that more visas were issued to men (65%) than to women (35%), and that both cases mostly concern the persons aged between 36 and 59 years (56%), as evidenced by the tables and graphs below.

<sup>2</sup> The BiH Border Police "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities for 2018" Sarajevo, January 2019, p. 23

**Table 5. 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
<b>Total by nationality</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>57</b>

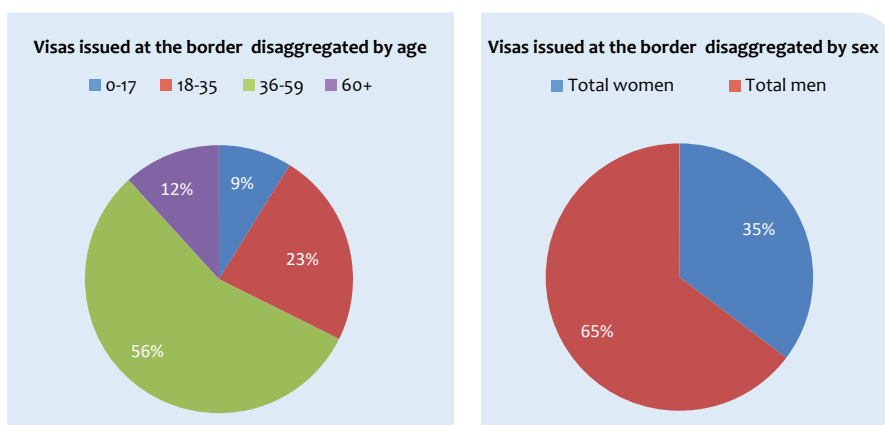
Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2017 disaggregated by age and sex



**Table 6. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and gender disaggregated by nationality for 2018**

	Libya	Lebanon	Indonesia	Iraq	Bangladesh	Other countries (out of a total of 9)	Total
0-17	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
18-35	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
36-59	1	2	0	1	0	1	5
60+	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total woman	3	5	1	1	0	2	12
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	5	0	1	0	0	0	6
36-59	4	2	2	2	2	2	14
60+	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total men	10	2	4	2	2	2	22
<b>Total by nationality</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>

Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2018 disaggregated by age and sex



## 2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

Refusal of enter is a legal measure that the BiH Border Police realizes in accordance with the Law only towards foreign nationals and stateless persons who are trying to legally cross the state border of BiH and enter BiH without complying with the Law requirements for entry. In these cases, Border Police of BiH shall refuse entry to these persons, and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the Law, issue a decision on refusal of entry. An alien or a stateless person may appeal against the decision to the Ministry of Security, but the filing of an appeal does not allow entry into BiH.

Illegal crossing of the border means persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border of BiH when entering or leaving BiH. These persons may be BiH nationals, aliens or stateless persons.

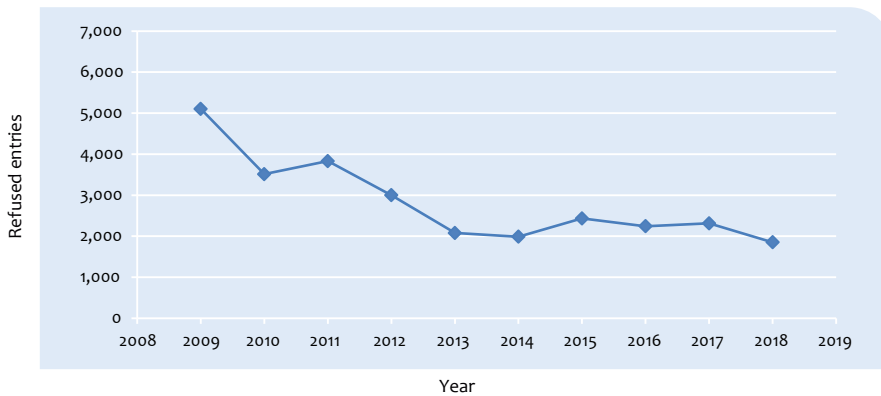
## 2.1. Refusal of Entry to BiH

An alien who does not meet the general requirements for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to Articles 19 and 20 of the Law on Aliens, nor is it subject to international treaty or decision on entry under special conditions, may be refused entry into BiH.

**Table 7. Total number of refusals of entry at the BiH border from 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Refusals of entry	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998	2,079	1,987	2,432	2,243	2,313	1,853

**Graphic overview of refusals of entry into BiH from 2009 to 2018**

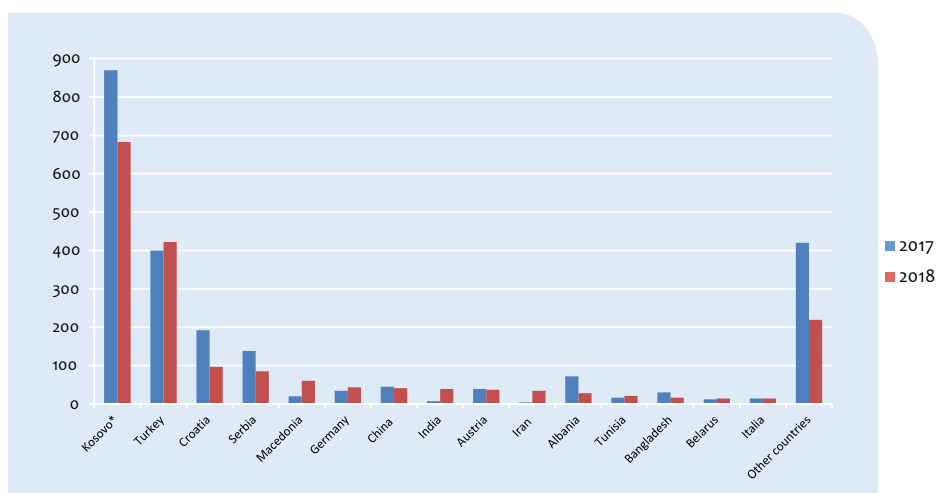


Analyzing data on the number of refused entries at the border in the presented period, it is noticeable that since 2009 the trend of these parameters has been steadily decreasing. In the period from 2011 to 2014, there is a steady reduction in the number of refused entries at the border, so that from 2014 to 2018 there will be a fairly uniform number of refused entries. In 2018, the number of refused entries decreased by 19.89% compared to 2017 and amounted to 1,853 refused entries.

For the purpose of defining the current situation in this area, below are presented comparative indicators on the number of refused entries during 2017 and 2018 for 15 countries whose citizens have been issued the most decisions on refusal to enter BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

**Table 8. Total number of refusals of entry at the border in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
1	Kosovo*	870	683	-21.49%
2	Turkey	400	422	5.50%
3	Croatia	192	97	-49.48%
4	Serbia	138	85	-38.41%
5	Macedonia	20	60	200.00%
6	Germany	34	43	26.47%
7	China	45	41	-8.89%
8	India	7	39	457.14%
9	Austria	39	37	-5.13%
10	Iran	4	34	750.00%
11	Albania	72	28	-61.11%
12	Tunisia	16	21	31.25%
13	Bangladesh	30	16	-46.67%
14	Belarus	12	14	16.67%
15	Italia	14	14	0.00%
16	Other countries	420	219	-47.86%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,313</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>-19.89%</b>

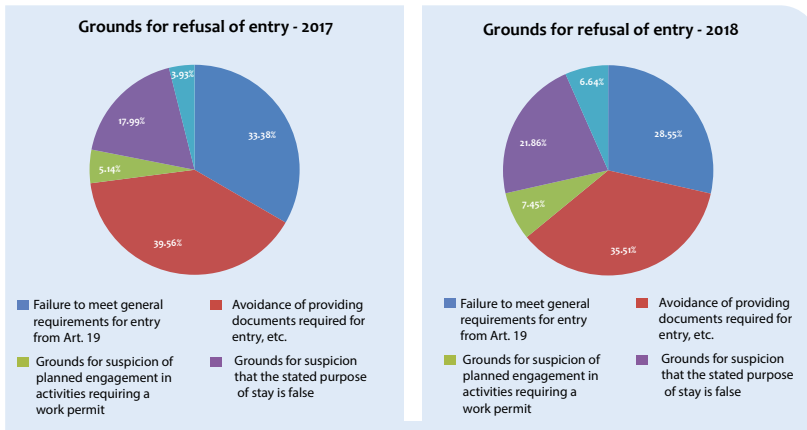
**Graphic overview of refusals of entry at the BiH border in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country**

In 2018, the greatest number of refused entries to BiH pertained to Kosovo\* (683), Turkey (422), Croatia (97), Serbia (85) and Macedonia (60) and amounting to 72.69% 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 lack of sufficient means of subsistence. It is necessary to note that in 2017, there was observed decrease in the number of refused entries for nationals of Albania (61%), Croatia (49%), Bangladesh (47%), Serbia (38%), Kosovo\* (21%), and China (9%). In the same period there is a significant increase in the number of refused entries for citizens of Iran, Macedonia, Germany and

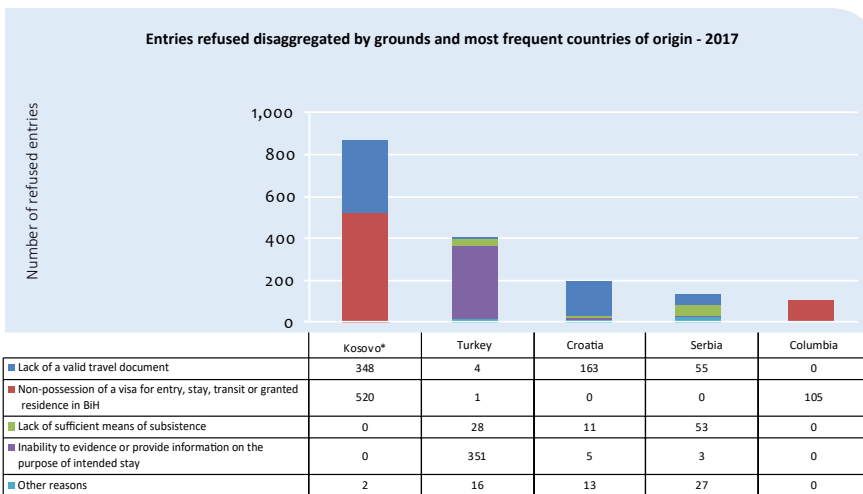
Belarus. In 2018, 1,853 aliens were refused entry into BiH, out of which 1,450 on the BiH land border of and 403 refusals on the international airports. Reasons for refusing entry to foreign nationals in BiH were: non-possession of visas for entry, stay, transit over the territory of BiH or residence permit as stipulated by the Law (35.51%); non-possession of valid travel documents (28.49%); inability to prove or provide information about the purpose of the intended stay (21.86%); lacking sufficient means of subsistence (7.45%); ban on entering BiH territory (2.59%); and other reasons (4.10%).<sup>3</sup>

The majority of denied crossings at the state border at the border crossings is due to the lack of a visa to enter, then due to the lack of a valid travel document, and the impossibility of proving the purpose of the intended stay.

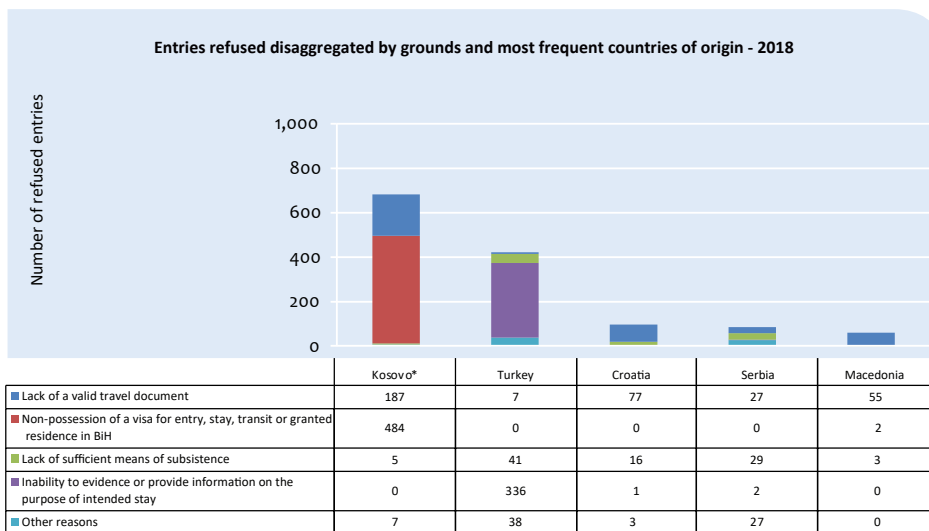
Graphic overview of refusals of entry by reason for refusal of entry for 2017 and 2018



Graphic overview of the number of refusals of entry by reason and most frequent nationalities for 2017 and 2018



3 The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities for 2018", Sarajevo, January 2019, p. 14



## 2.2. Detected Illegal State Border Crossings

Illegal border crossings entail persons detected in 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 2017, a total of 766 persons were detected in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH border. In the course of 2018, there was a dramatic increase of 486% and amounted to 4,489 people, which is a direct consequence of mass migration movements last year across the country. Namely, in 2015 there was a significant increase in migration in Europe and mass mixed migration flows that took place through the so-called West Balkan route, from the second half of 2015 to March 2016<sup>4</sup> which at the time bypassed Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, a large number of migrants who remained in transit countries, primarily Serbia, but also other countries on the Western Balkan route, as well as the continuous arrival of migrants to countries on the outer borders of Europe, have resulted in migrants seeking and changing routes to reach the desired destination countries. As a result of the aforementioned migration movements, Bosnia and Herzegovina was faced with intensified illegal migration movements in the last quarter of 2017 and entire 2018.

It should also be noted that 15,221 persons were registered by the BiH Border Police (it should be observed that in the number of cases there are the same persons who are engaged in multiple attempts to illegally cross the border) prevented in an attempt to illegally cross into the territory of BiH from the territory of neighbouring countries, to which they returned. It is a measure envisaged by Article 37 of the Law on Border Control, which was carried out by direct engagement of police officers of the BiH Border Police at the border line, accordingly preventing foreign nationals from illegally entering the BiH territory.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia and Austria as of March 8, 2016 closed their borders for all migrants without valid travel documents and visas.

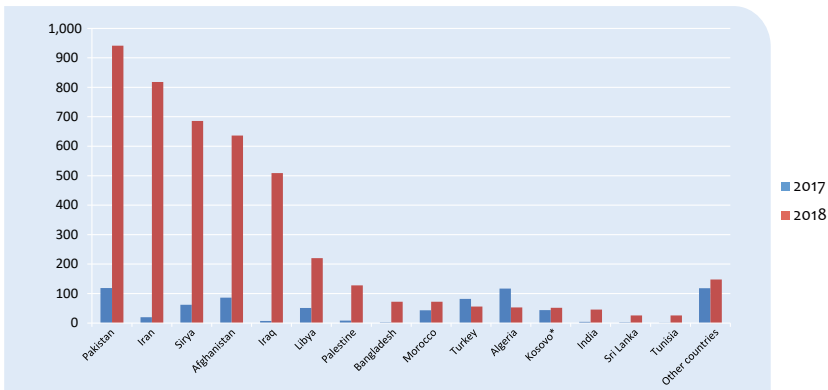
<sup>5</sup> The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities for 2018", Sarajevo, January 2019, p. 6



**Table 9. Detected illegal border crossings in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by nationality**

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
1	Pakistan	119	941	690.76%
2	Iran	20	818	3990.00%
3	Sirya	62	686	1006.45%
4	Afghanistan	86	636	639.53%
5	Iraq	7	509	7171.43%
6	Libya	51	220	331.37%
7	Palestine	8	128	1500.00%
8	Bangladesh	2	72	3500.00%

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
9	Morocco	43	72	67.44%
10	Turkey	82	56	-31.71%
11	Algeria	117	53	-54.70%
12	Kosovo*	44	52	18.18%
13	India	4	46	1050.00%
14	Sri Lanka	2	26	1200.00%
15	Tunisia	1	26	2500.00%
16	Other countries	118	148	25.42%
<b>Total</b>		<b>766</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>486.03%</b>

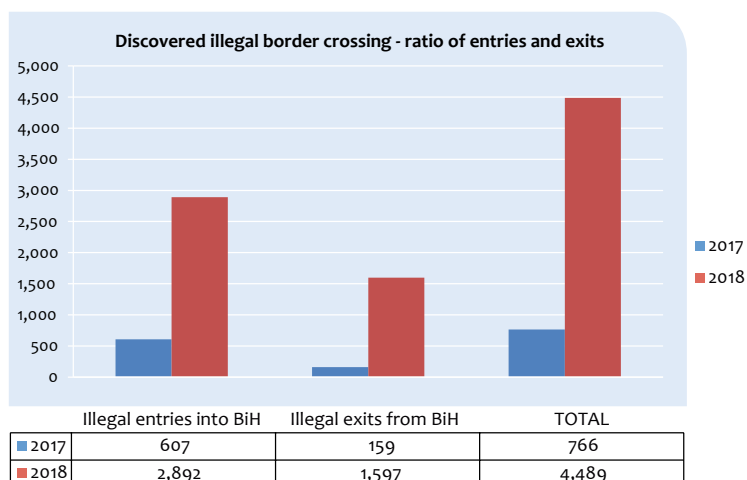
**Graphic overview of detected illegal border crossings in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country**

According to the available data, in 2018, the most detected illegal crossings were related to citizens of Pakistan, Iran, Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Palestine, which represents 88% of the total number of illegal crossings. In addition to these above mentioned nationals, a significant increase in the discovery of illegal crossings of the state border and nationals of Bangladesh, Morocco, India, Sri Lanka and Tunisia was observed. There is also a noticeable decline in the illegal crossings of the state border between Algeria and Turkey. According to the data from the BiH Border Police Report, at the border crossings in 2018 (total entrance and exit) 617 (at the entrance 232 + at the exit 385) were registered persons who illegally crossed the state border, and outside the border crossing (border zone) 3,872 (at the entrance 2,660 + at exit 1,212) persons<sup>6</sup>; while in 2017, at the border crossings (total entrance and exit) 138 (at the entrance 121 + at exit 17) persons illegally crossing the state border, and outside the border crossing (border belt) 628 (at the entrance 486 + at the exit 142) persons.<sup>7</sup> The above data indicate the tendency of a greater number of illegal border crossings outside the border crossing points.

6 The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities for 2018", Sarajevo, January 2019, p. 18

7 The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities for 2017", Sarajevo, January 2018, p. 17

## Graphic overview of detected illegal border crossings in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country

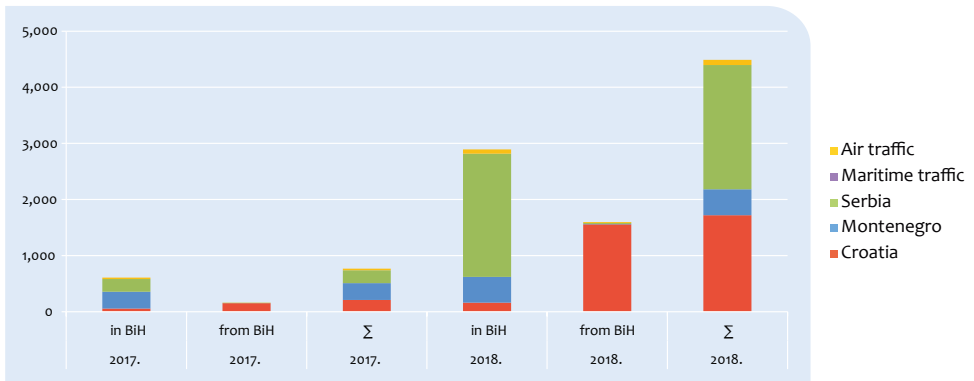


In 2017, illegal exits accounted for 20.76% of the total number of persons detected in the illegal crossing of the state border (766), while this percentage in 2018 was 35.58% of the total number of persons detected in the illegal crossing of the state border (4,489). From these indicators, it is noted that in 2018, the number of illegal entries in BiH (65%) was much higher than the exit (35%). As far as the land border is concerned, the BiH Border Police informs that a greater number of illegal crossings (entries and exits) is registered outside the border crossing check points.

Table 10. Detected illegal border crossings in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by type of border

Country	2017. into BiH	2017. out of BiH	2017. Σ	2018. into BiH	2018. out of BiH	2018. Σ	% into BiH	% out of BiH	%
Croatia	56	153	209	161	1,558	1,719	187.50	918.30	722.49
Montenegro	299	0	299	459	5	464	53.51	-	55.18
Serbia	226	4	230	2,195	19	2,214	871.24	375.00	862.60
Maritime traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	26	2	28	77	15	92	196.15	650.00	228.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>376.44</b>	<b>904.40</b>	<b>486.03</b>

## Graphic overview of detected illegal border crossings in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by type of border



Analysing the available data on the number of detected illegal crossings in BiH according to the type of border and neighbouring countries, it is evident that 4,397 persons were discovered on the land border in 2018, representing a significant increase of 496% compared to 2017 when 738 irregular crossings were detected on the same border. Also, there is an increase in the number of illegal crossings at international airports by 229%, so that in 2018, 92 people were found illegally crossing the border, and in 2017, that number was 28.

In terms of analysis, it is characteristic to note that there has been a significant increase in illegal crossings of the state border with Serbia (863%), Croatia (722%) and Montenegro (55%). Out of 2,214 persons found illegally crossing the state border with Serbia, 99% refers to illegal entry into BiH and only 1% to illegal exit from BiH. Out of 464 persons found in attempt to illegally cross the state border with Montenegro, 99% are related to illegal entry into BiH. 1,719 persons were discovered during the illegal crossing of the state border with Croatia, out of which 9% refers to illegal entry into BiH and 91% to illegal exit from BiH. According to the BiH Border Police data, the majority of illegal exits were recorded at the border with the Republic of Croatia, accounting for 98% of all persons detected during the illegal border crossing, indicating that illegal migrants mainly decide to leave BiH at this section of the border.

### 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.

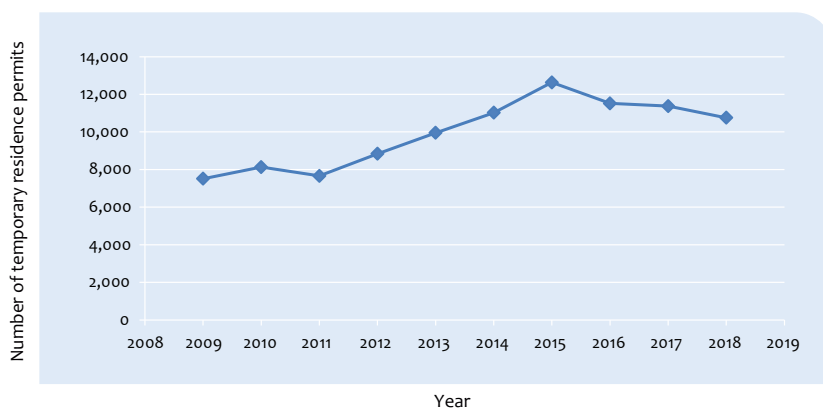
As provided by the Law on Aliens that came into force in November 2015, a temporary residence may be issued to an alien who intends to reside or is residing in BiH on the grounds of: family reunification, education, humanitarian reasons, employment based on a work permit, employment without a work permit, 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 as stipulated by 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 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Temporary residence	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838	9,953	11,022	12,633	11,519	11,372	10,756

**Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2009 to 2018**



Appropriate law regulations and already established centralized institutional framework have contributed to better addressing the issue of movement and stay of aliens in BiH. From 2009 to 2015, there is continuous growth with unvarying intensity, which leads to the conclusion that the area of movement and stay of aliens has been placed under the

control of the competent authorities in this period of time. In 2016, the number of issued temporary residence permits is reduced by 8.82% compared to the previous year, which is “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”<sup>8</sup>. In 2018 there was an additional slight decrease in the number of issued temporary residence permits by 5.42%. The previous table also shows that the number of permits/extension of temporary residence permits is continuously falling in the period from 2015 to 2018, which can be correlated with the decline in the number of issued/extended residence permits to Turkish nationals, who in most of the cases regulated their stay in BiH on the grounds of education.

Until 1 October 2006, the matters pertaining to the status of aliens were within the competence of Units 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 these issues. Following the establishment of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs as an administrative organisation with operational independence within the BiH Ministry of Security, a significant progress was made towards more efficient migration management in Bosnia and Herzegovina by joint efforts of all the Service’s organisational units in treating issues as stipulated by the Law on Aliens, and especially with the use of the operational capacities of the Service in combating illegal migration.

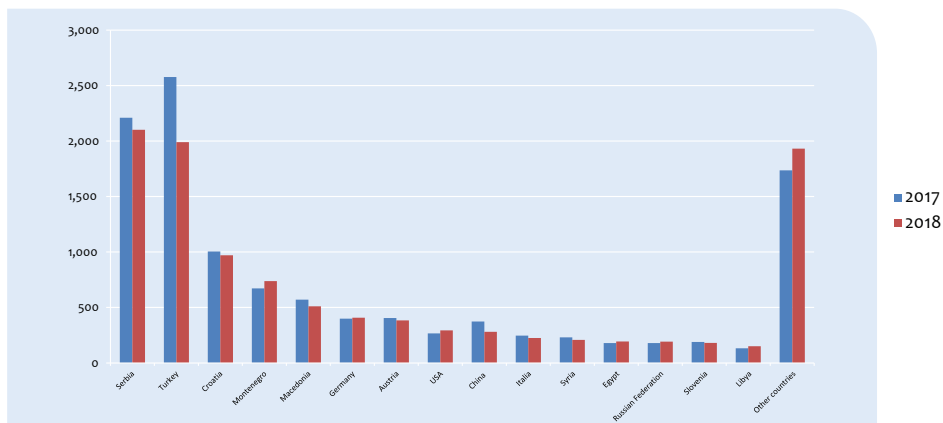
With primary aim to define a current situation regarding the issuance of temporary residence permits, the indicators of the numbers of issued temporary residence permits (initial approval or extension of residence permit) during 2017 and 2018 are presented in the table below.

**Table 12. Number of issued temporary residence permits in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
1	Serbia	2,210	2,101	-4.93%
2	Turkey	2,577	1,990	-22.78%
3	Croatia	1,005	970	-3.48%
4	Montenegro	672	737	9.67%
5	Macedonia	571	511	-10.51%
6	Germany	399	408	2.26%
7	Austria	405	384	-5.19%
8	USA	266	293	10.15%
9	China	373	281	-24.66%
10	Italia	247	225	-8.91%
11	Syria	231	208	-9.96%
12	Egypt	179	193	7.82%
13	Russian Federation	180	192	6.67%
14	Slovenia	190	181	-4.74%
15	Libya	132	151	14.39%
16	Other countries	1,735	1,931	11.30%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,372</b>	<b>10,756</b>	<b>-5.42%</b>

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

### Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country



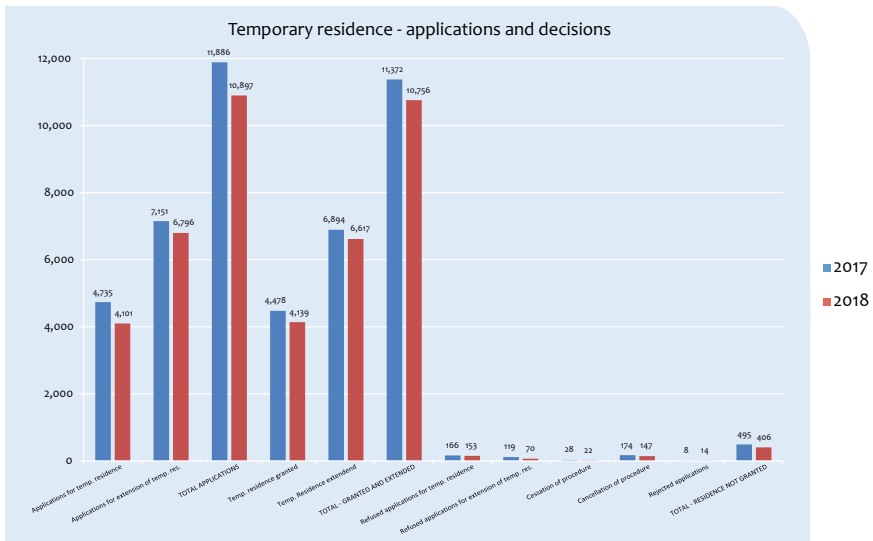
The analysis of comprehensive parameters shows that in 2018 there was a decrease of residence permits for temporary residence by 5.42% as compared to 2017.

Of the total number of issued temporary residence permits in 2018, the largest number refers to Serbian citizens (2,101), Turkey (1,990), Croatia (970), Montenegro (737) and Macedonia (511), which accounts for 59% of the total the number of permits issued. The percentage analysis of comparative parameters indicates that there has been a decrease in the number of temporary residences for citizens of the mentioned countries except Montenegro. There was also a decline in the issuance of temporary residence permits for citizens of China and Syria, and an increase in the number of issued temporary residence permits for citizens of Libya, the United States, Egypt and the Russian Federation was also noted.

Continuity is noted in the five most common countries of origin for aliens who have been granted or extended temporary residence in BiH, and these are: Serbia, Turkey, Croatia, Montenegro and Macedonia. These five countries of origin comprise 60% of all persons who have been granted a residence permit for temporary stay in BiH during 2017 and 2018.

In 2018, a total of 4,101 applications for the approval of a new temporary residence were submitted, and 6,796 requests for extension of temporary residence, which totalled 10,897 requests, which is 8% less than in 2017 when a total of 11,886 applications were submitted, as follows: 4,735 requests for approval of new temporary residence and 7,151 request for extension of temporary residence.

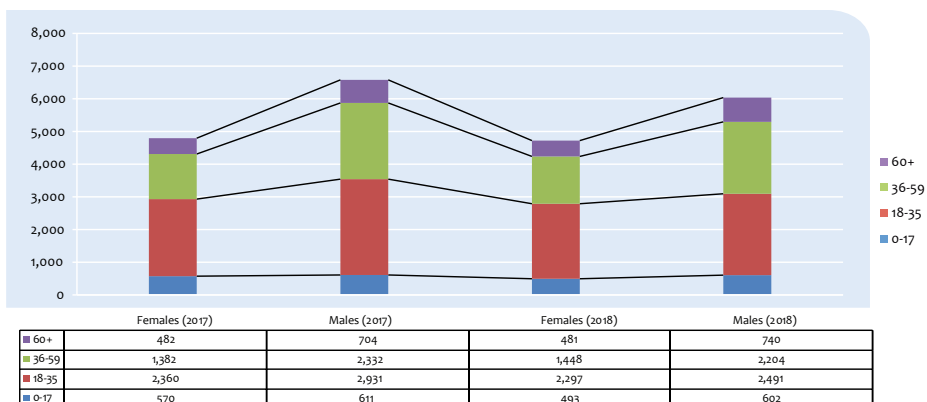
## Graphic overview of applications for and decisions on temporary residence permits in 2017 and 2018 (initial issue and renewal)



Decisions reached upon applications for approval or extension of temporary residence in 2018 resulted with a total of 10,756 granted/extended temporary residences, out of which 4,139 were the initially granted permits and 6,617 were the extended permits for temporary residence. These numbers show a decrease by 5.42% in comparison to 2017 representing a total of 11,372 of granted/extended temporary residences, out of which 4,478 were the initially granted permits and 6,894 were the extended permits for temporary residence.

According to the indicators for 2018, the rate of granted/extended temporary residences amounted to 98.71% of the submitted applications.

With the aim to define the profile of aliens that applied for and were granted temporary residence in BiH in 2018, below is presented 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 (602 men and 493 women); the age group from 18 to 35 (2,491 men and 2,297 women); the age group from 36 to 59 (2,204 men and 1,448 women); and the age group from 60+ (740 men and 481 women). In terms of the total number of issued temporary residences, 6,037 or 56.13% of temporary residences were issued to men, and 4,719 or 43.87% to women.

**Total temporary residence permits disaggregated by age and sex in 2017 and 2018**


According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs for 2018, 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 (4,117), education (2,735), employment grounded on issued work permit (2,569) and employment without a work permit (684) accounting for almost 94% 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 2017 and 2018 with a special emphasis on 2018. The table is disaggregated by the grounds for the temporary residence in the total number of temporary residence permits in BiH.

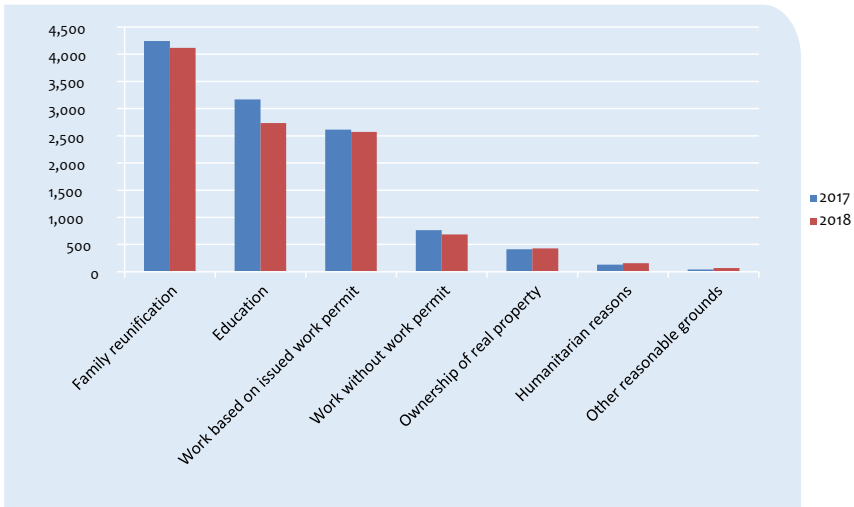
**Table 13. Temporary residence in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence**

Grounds for residence	2017	% u $\Sigma$ 2017	2018	% u $\Sigma$ 2018	% 2018/2017
Family reunification	4,244	37.32%	4,117	38.28%	-2.99%
Education	3,170	27.88%	2,735	25.43%	-13.72%
Work based on issued work permit	2,611	22.96%	2,569	23.88%	-1.61%
Work without work permit	764	6.72%	684	6.36%	-10.47%
Ownership of real property	412	3.62%	427	3.97%	3.64%
Humanitarian reasons	132	1.16%	157	1.46%	18.94%
Other reasonable grounds	39	0.34%	67	0.62%	71.79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,372</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>10,756</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>-5.42%</b>

In 2018, the temporary residence in BiH granted to aliens also rested on following grounds: ownership of immovable property (427), humanitarian reasons that encompass the medical treatment (157), and other justified reasons (67).



## Graphic overview of temporary residences granted in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by grounds for residence



In 2018 there was a decrease in the number of issued temporary residence permits based on the following grounds: family reunification, education, work on the basis of issued work permit as well as work without a work permit. In 2018, there was also an increase in the number of issued temporary residence permits for the following grounds: ownership of immovable property, humanitarian reasons and other justified reasons. Appropriate temporary stay in BiH based on immovable property ownership, although in the total number of temporary residence permits in BH in 2018, only 3.97% is a very significant indicator, especially if legal provisions defining that basis are taken into account temporary residence can be granted when a foreigner, in addition to the fulfilment of the general residence permit conditions, must fulfil special conditions such as proof of ownership of immovable property, evidence of having effective liaison with BiH and proof that adequate housing has been provided for immovable property in the immovable property. If Bosnia and Herzegovina becomes more and more countries of foreign nationals' destinations, they indicate temporary residence permits based on family reunification, which is 38.28% in the total number of temporary residence permits in 2018.

Statistical data from 2018 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 2018 disaggregated by countries**

GROUND FOR RESIDENCE	Serbia	Turkey	Croatia	Montenegro	Macedonia	Other countries	TOTAL
Family reunification	864	355	521	484	282	1,611	<b>4,117</b>
Education	369	1,263	168	158	28	749	<b>2,735</b>
Work based on issued work permit	686	315	167	70	52	1,279	<b>2,569</b>
Work without work permit	101	50	44	0	135	354	<b>684</b>
Ownership of real property	71	3	43	24	8	278	<b>427</b>
Humanitarian reasons	9	0	24	1	2	121	<b>157</b>
Other reasonable grounds	1	4	3	0	4	55	<b>67</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>4,447</b>	<b>10,756</b>

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.

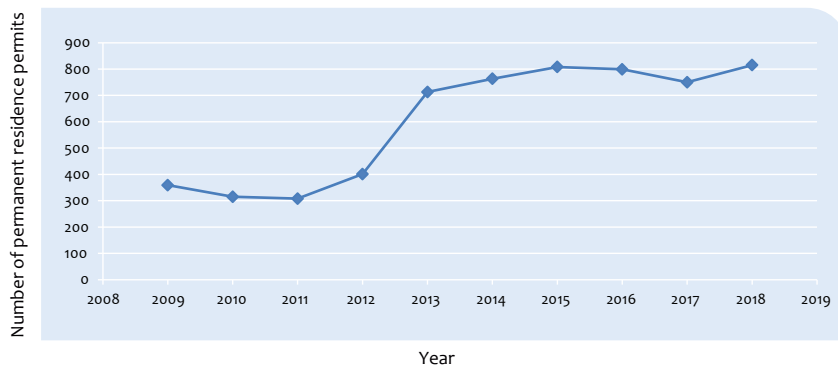
### 3.2. Permanent Residence

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 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Permanent residence	359	315	308	401	713	763	808	799	750	815

## Annual graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits from 2009 to 2018



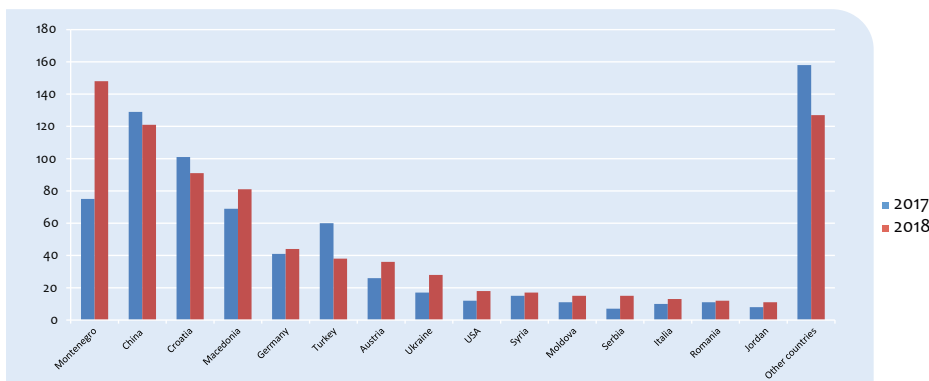
It is evident that the number of permits for permanent residences of aliens in BiH is noticeably increasing from 2011 until 2015. However, from 2015 until 2017, there was a trend of mild drop off, and finally the increasing trend in 2018 by 8.67% as compared to the previous year.

To define current situation of permanent residences, hereby are presented indicators on number of permanent residence permits granted during 2017 and 2018. In 2018, there were 876 submitted applications for permanent residence, out of which the residence was approved for 815 persons.

**Table 16. Number of permanent residence permits issued in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by countries**

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
1	Montenegro	75	148	97.33%
2	China	129	121	-6.20%
3	Croatia	101	91	-9.90%
4	Macedonia	69	81	17.39%
5	Germany	41	44	7.32%
6	Turkey	60	38	-36.67%
7	Austria	26	36	38.46%
8	Ukraine	17	28	64.71%
9	USA	12	18	50.00%
10	Syria	15	17	13.33%
11	Moldova	11	15	36.36%
12	Serbia	7	15	114.29%
13	Italia	10	13	30.00%
14	Romania	11	12	9.09%
15	Jordan	8	11	37.50%
16	Other countries	158	127	-19.62%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>8.67%</b>

**Graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by countries**

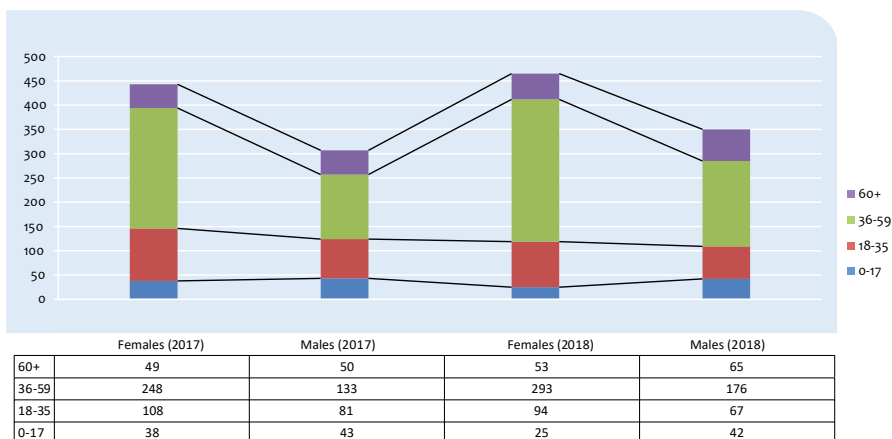


In 2017 and 2018, the majority of permanent residence permits in BiH were granted to the nationals of Montenegro, China, Croatia and Macedonia.

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 nationals 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 2018, 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 (94 women and 67 men), as well as in the age group from 36 to 59 (293 women and 176 men), whereas the age structure was different in the age group from 0 to 17 (25 women and 42 men), as well as in the group 60+ (53 women and 65 men). If considering the total number of permanent residences issued in 2018, 465 permanent residences were issued to women (57%), and 350 to men or 43%.

**Total permanent residence permits disaggregated by age and sex in 2017 and 2018**



## 4. Illegal Migration and Measures Implemented against Aliens

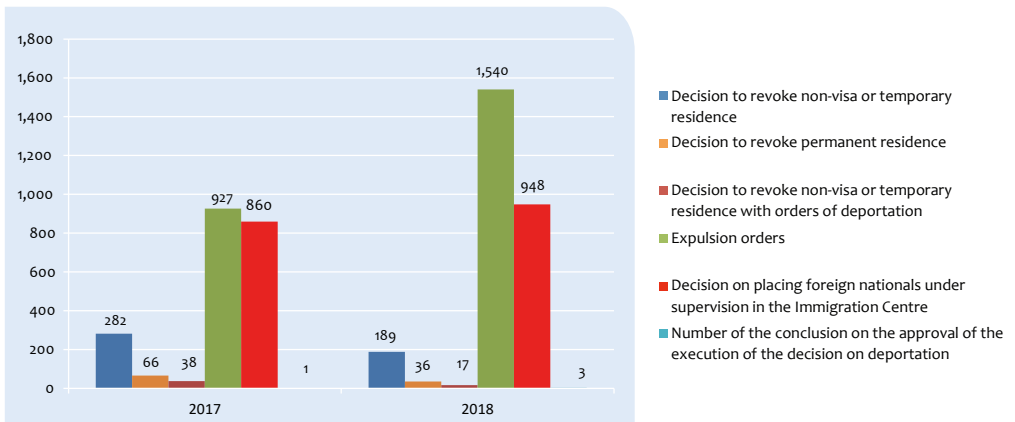
Measures taken against aliens after the detection of illegal residence include: cancellation of a visa or temporary stay, termination of permanent stay, cancellation of a visa or temporary stay with expulsion, expulsion decision, placing aliens under supervision and forcible removal of aliens from BiH by issuing a conclusion on the permit to execute a decision about expulsion.

The comparative data on measures undertaken against aliens in BiH during 2017 and 2018, disaggregated by type of undertaken measure are shown in the table below.

**Table 17. Number of measures undertaken in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by type of measure**

No.	Type of Measure	2017	2018	%(2018/2017)
1	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence	282	189	-32.98%
2	Decision to revoke permanent residence	66	36	-45.45%
3	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence with orders of deportation	38	17	-55.26%
4	Expulsion orders	927	1,540	66.13%
5	Decision on placing aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre	860	948	10.23%
6	Number of Conclusions on approved execution of the Decision on deportation	1	3	200.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,174</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>25.71%</b>

**Graphic overview of measures undertaken in 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by type of measure**



The presented data illustrate that the number of measures undertaken against aliens in 2018 exceeds that of 2017 by 25.71%.

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 2018 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 2018 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, the Republic of 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 2018 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 illegal transfers and smuggling of aliens.

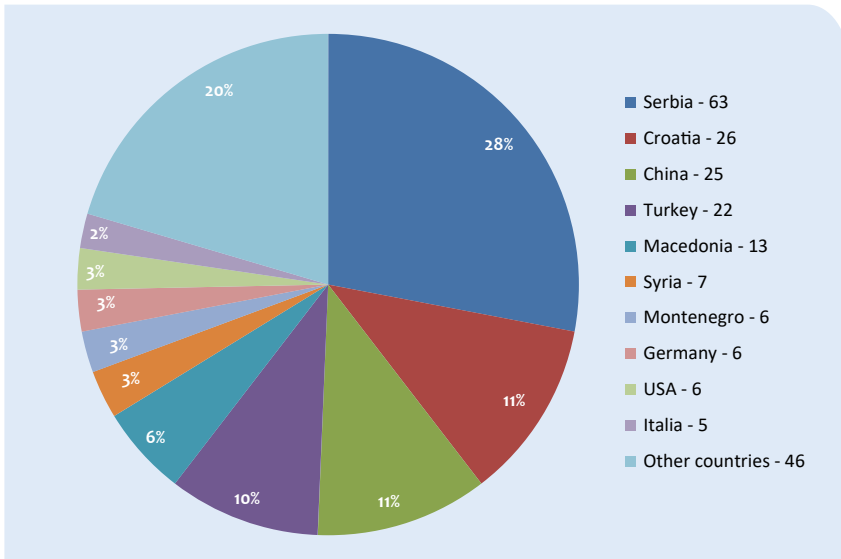
Furthermore, according to the Report on the activities of the Service for Foreigner's Affairs for 2018, it is important to note that Service for Foreigner's Affairs performs on-the-spot operational and inspection checks. A number of coordinated activities for the purpose of controlling the legality of the stay of aliens in BiH was conducted on the basis of the collected information and operational knowledge.

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

During 2017, there was a total of 348 revoked residences (282 non-visa or temporary residences, and 66 permanent residences).

In 2018, there was a total of 225 revoked residences (189 non-visa or temporary residences, and 36 permanent residences), which is a significant decrease (by 35.34%) in comparison to the previous year.

Below is a graph on the number of decisions on revoked non-visa, temporary and permanent residences in 2018 disaggregated by nationality of aliens.



The greatest number of decisions for revocation of residence pertains to nationals of Serbia, Croatia, China, Turkey, and Macedonia, which represent 66.22% 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.<sup>9</sup>

#### 4.2. Expulsion Orders

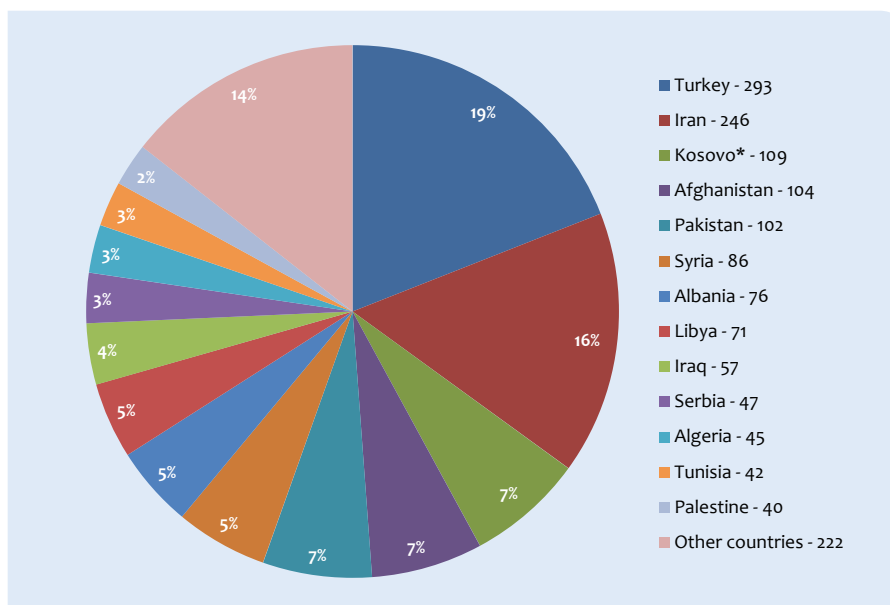
In 2017, a total of 927 of expulsion orders was issued, whereas in 2018 this number amounted to 1,540 orders, which represents a significant increase by 66.13%.

The year of 2018 also registers 17 issued decision to revoke non-visa and temporary residence with measure of expulsion, while the number of such measures in 2017 was 38, which represents a decrease by 55.26%.

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.

<sup>9</sup> The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Report on the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Activities in 2018", Sarajevo, January 2019.

Below is a graph on number of expulsion orders issued in 2018, disaggregated by nationality of aliens being imposed such measures.



### 4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance

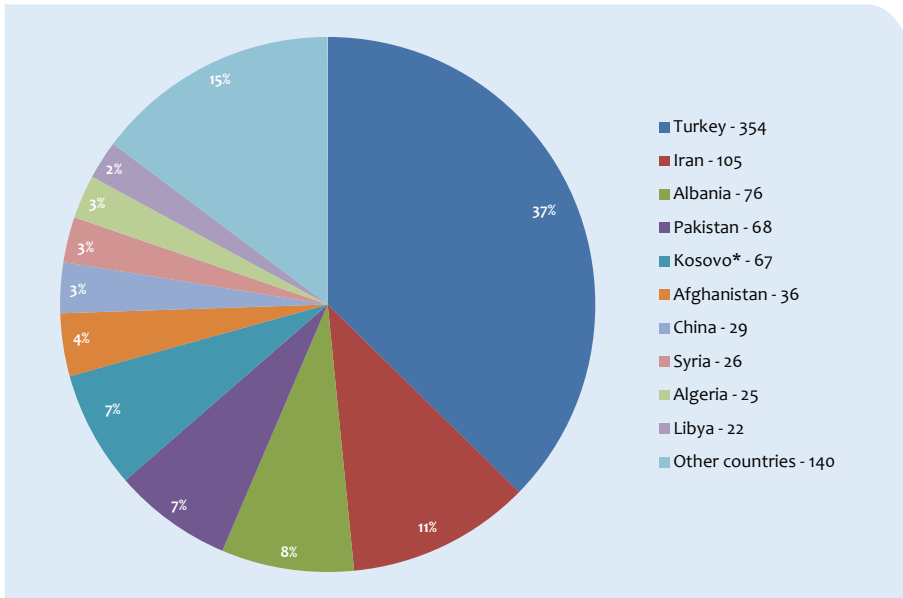
Placing an alien under surveillance is a measure provided by the Law on Aliens through an issued decision to place an alien under surveillance in the Immigration Centre managed by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. The Immigration centre became operational on 30 June 2008 having initial capacity of 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 2017, a total of 860 aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre. The majority of the detained illegal migrants were the nationals of: Turkey, Kosovo\*, Albania, Algeria and Pakistan. Also, in the same year, 37 persons were placed under surveillance in their place of residence or other specialized institutions.



During 2018, a total of 948 aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre, which represents an increase by 10.23%. The majority of the detained irregular migrants were the nationals of: Turkey, Iran, Albania, Pakistan, Kosovo\*, and Afghanistan. Also, in the year of 2018, 22 additional persons were placed under surveillance in their place of residence or other specialised facilities.

Below is a graph on number of decisions issued in 2018 to place aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre disaggregated by respective nationality of the aliens.



#### 4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from BiH

Service for Foreigners' Affairs is responsible for removal of aliens from BiH, as a measure undertaken in case when an alien has been delivered an executive order to leave BiH and he/she failed to abide with this decision within the deadline provided for the voluntary return. This measure involves a forcible removal of such alien from BiH.

Service for Foreigner's Affairs reported the issuance of 3 conclusions on approval of expulsion decision execution in the year 2018, while in 2017 there was 1 reported such case. Such a low number of forcible removals is a consequence of aliens' decision to leave BiH voluntarily and by their own initiative. Presented indicators demonstrate that voluntary return to the country of aliens' origin is promoted and conducted as a more humane and effective procedure in comparison to forcible removal. Removal of aliens is easier and more economically viable if readmission agreements may be used. This implies that BiH has signed a readmission agreement with the country where the alien is being sent and provided that that such agreement came into force.

## 5. Return of Irregular Migrants

This chapter presents the data and analyses the variation of basic parameters in the following areas:

- 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.

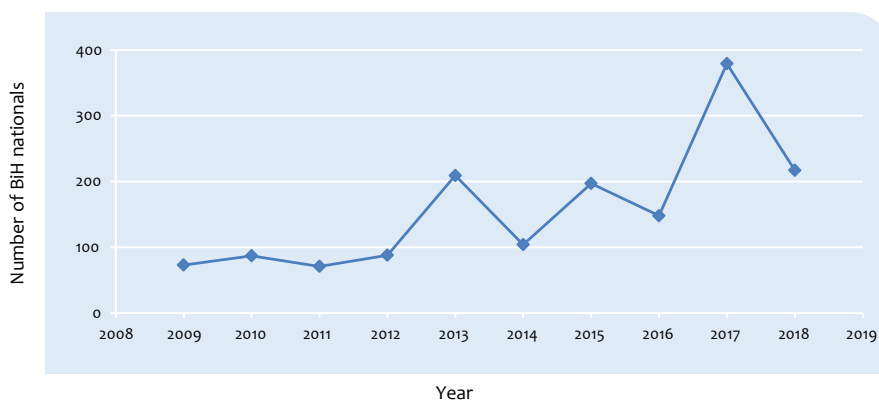
### 5.1. Voluntary Return of BiH Nationals to BiH with IOM Assistance

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 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
Persons	73	87	71	88	209	104	197	148	379	217	1,573

**Graphic overview of the number of returned BiH nationals with IOM assistance from 2009 to 2018**



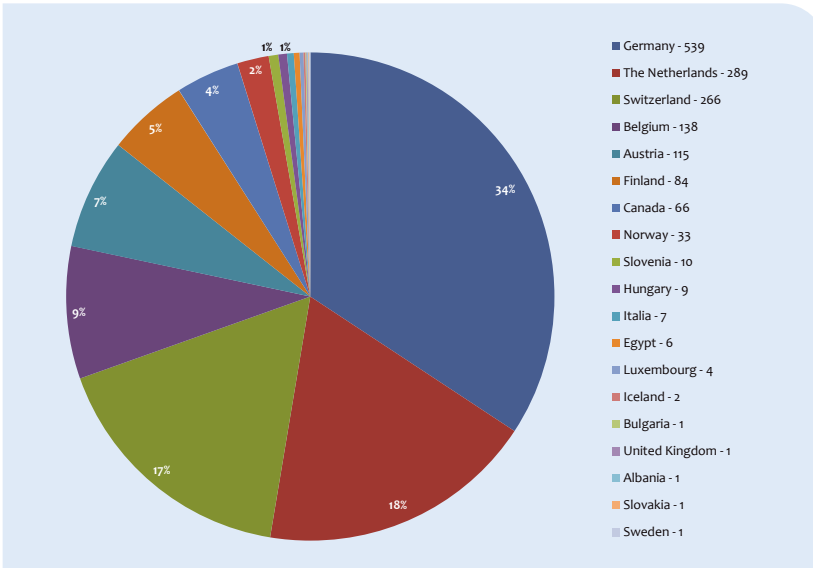
In the period from 2009 to 2018, there had been 1,573 nationals of BiH, who voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of the IOM. According to the data presented in the period from 2009 to 2013, there was a growing trend of BiH nationals returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 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. In 2018, this number declined again by 43%, compared to previous year.

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

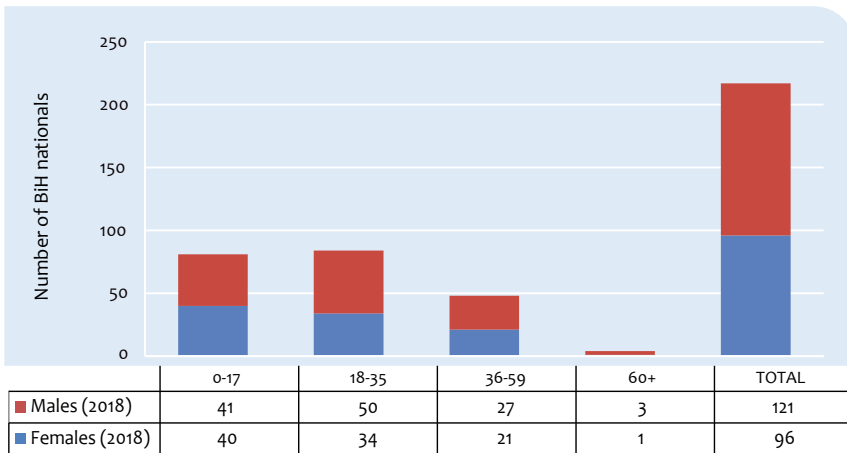
No.	COUNTRY	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	346	193	539
2	The Netherlands	-	-	-	16	61	25	59	114	12	2	289
3	Switzerland	56	76	33	28	34	7	11	10	4	7	266
4	Belgium	5	2	20	5	41	29	13	5	10	8	138
5	Austria	-	-	-	1	13	-	101	-	-	-	115
6	Finland	8	4	4	19	25	5	1	16	2	-	84
7	Canada	-	-	-	18	24	24	-	-	-	-	66
8	Norway	1	1	7	-	7	5	10	1	1	-	33
9	Slovenia	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	2	1	10
10	Hungary	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	9
11	Italia	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	7
12	Egypt	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
13	Luxembourg	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
14	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
15	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
16	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
17	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
18	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
19	Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>1,573</b>

Analysing data by countries from which BiH nationals voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of IOM, in the period from 2009 to 2018, it is noted that the largest number of returns was conducted from Germany (34%), the Netherlands (18%), Switzerland (17%), followed by Belgium (9%), Austria (7%), Finland (5%), Canada (4%), Norway (2%), while the return from all other countries was 4%. In 2018, the largest number of BiH nationals returned from Germany (89%).

**Graphic overview of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned in the period from 2009 to 2018 disaggregated by country of return**



**Graphic overview of BiH nationals returning to BiH with the IOM assistance in 2018 disaggregated by age and gender**



In 2018, 217 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH, out of which 121 were men and 96 women. The majority of persons under this program were under 35 years of age (76%).

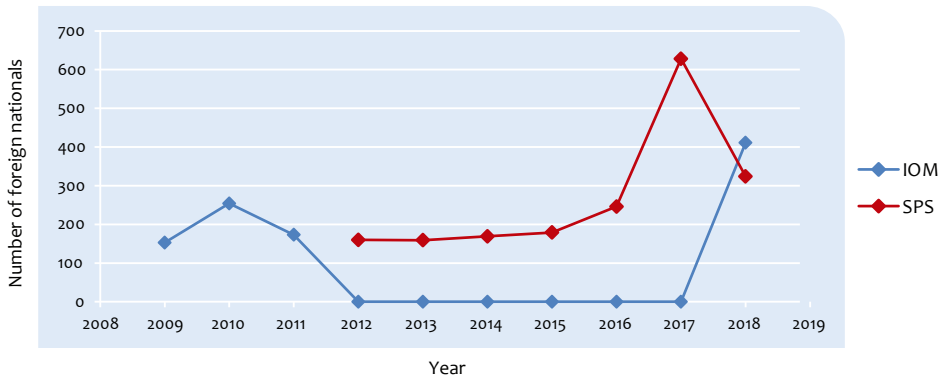
## 5.2. Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH to their Countries of Origin with Assistance of IOM and Service for Foreigner's Affairs (SFA)

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 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
IOM	153	254	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	991
SFA	-	-	-	160	159	169	179	246	628	324	1,865

**Graphic overview of the number of aliens returned from BiH with IOM and SFA assistance from 2009 to 2018**



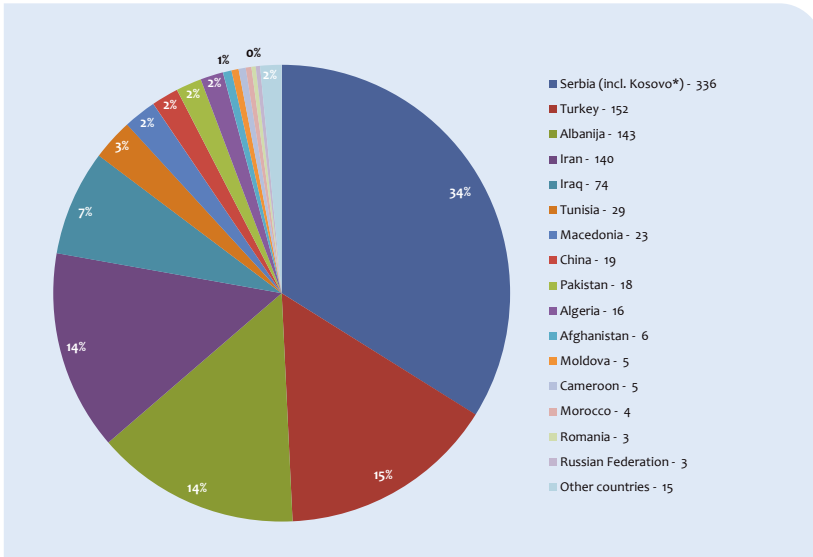
In the period from 2009 to 2018, 991 aliens were voluntarily returned from BiH to their countries of origin with the IOM assistance. According to the presented data, this type of return was on the rise in 2010 when 254 aliens were returned from BiH. In 2011, a decline of some 32% was observed. After that, due to the lack of financial means, IOM has not organized any voluntary return from BiH through the AVR program for the next six years. In 2018, through the AVR program, IOM financed voluntary return from Bosnia and Herzegovina to 411 foreign nationals.

A significant return of the nationals of Iran, Turkey and Iraq has been observed when analysing the returns organized by the IOM in 2018.

**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	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
1	Serbia (including Kosovo*)	68	132	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	336
2	Turkey	10	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	152
3	Albania	52	84	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	143
4	Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	140
5	Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	74
6	Tunisia	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	29
7	Macedonia	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
8	China	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19
9	Pakistan	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	18
10	Algeria	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	16
11	Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
12	Moldova	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
13	Cameroon	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
14	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
15	Romania	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
16	Russian Federation	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
17	India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
18	Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
19	Ukraine	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
20	Montenegro	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
21	Jordan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
22	Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
23	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
24	Philippines	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25	Ghana	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	Sri Lanka	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>991</b>

### Graphic overview of aliens returned from BiH in the period from 2009 to 2018 disaggregated by country of return with the assistance of IOM



Due to the fact that from 2012 to 2017 there has not been organized the AVR program for the return of aliens from BiH by IOM, it is important to emphasize that the Service for Foreigners' Affairs has been in charge of organizing such voluntary returns. From the year 2012 to 2017, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs started to organise and conduct the voluntary returns through project "Prevention of illegal migrations in BiH and 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 2018, a total of 1,865 aliens were returned by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

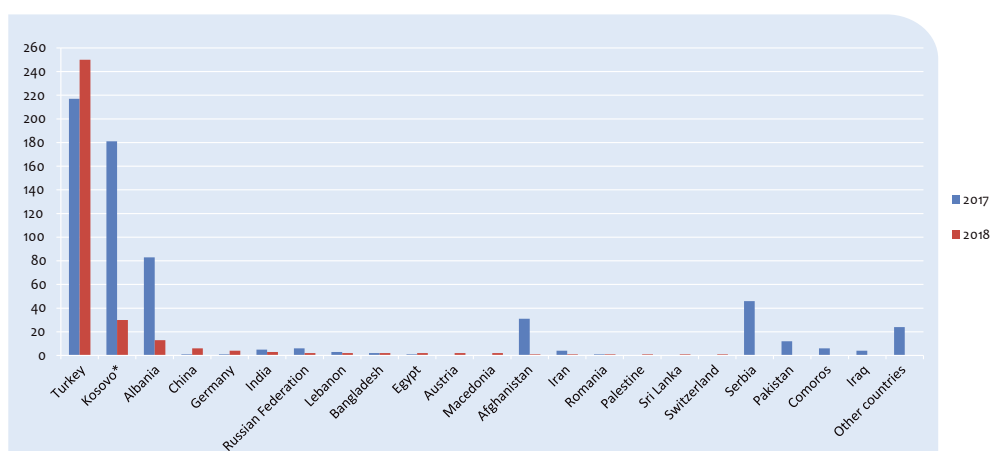
In 2017 the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organized return for a total of 628 aliens, which is 155.28% more than in 2016. Out of these 628 aliens, 361 were returned through the project financed by the Governments of the Swiss Confederation and Liechtenstein, through the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC), while 267 aliens have been returned through the independent assistance of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. The issuance of expulsion decisions accounts for the main reason for aliens to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2018, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organised and conducted independent voluntary return of 324 persons.

**Table 22. Number of voluntary returns from BIH in 2017 and 2018 organised by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs disaggregated by countries of the aliens**

No.	Country	2017	2018
1	Turkey	217	250
2	Kosovo*	181	30
3	Albania	83	13
4	China	1	6
5	Germany	1	4
6	India	5	3
7	Russian Federation	6	2
8	Lebanon	3	2
9	Bangladesh	2	2
10	Egypt	1	2
11	Austria	-	2
12	Macedonia	-	2
13	Afghanistan	31	1
14	Iran	4	1
15	Romania	1	1
16	Palestine	-	1
17	Sri Lanka	-	1
18	Switzerland	-	1
19	Serbia	46	-
20	Pakistan	12	-
21	Comoros	6	-
22	Iraq	4	-
23	Montenegro	3	-
24	Jordan	3	-
25	Slovenia	3	-
26	Syria	3	-
27	Croatia	2	-
28	Tunisia	2	-
29	Azerbaijan	1	-
30	Bulgaria	1	-
31	Czech Republic	1	-
32	Djibouti	1	-
33	Ghana	1	-
34	The Netherlands	1	-
35	Cameroon	1	-
36	Tanzania	1	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>324</b>

**Graphic overview of the number of voluntary returns of aliens from BIH organised in 2017 and 2018 by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs**





### 5.3. 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 Immigration Sector 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 Readmission Agreements

In 2018, the Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector as the authority tasked with implementation of the readmission agreements in the part relating to the BiH nationals, received 774 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 540 persons who were nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus representing a decrease of 45.67% in comparison with the year of 2017 when readmission was approved for 994 persons. Out of a total requests approved for 540 persons, 316 persons relate to the regular request for readmission and 224 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. Furthermore, 234 readmission requests were rejected due to the fact that those persons were not nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The largest number of readmissions of BiH nationals was conducted in 2018, through the Readmission Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of Germany (56.67%).

**Table 23. Admission of BiH nationals in 2017 and 2018 under readmission requests**

No.	Country	2017	2018
1	Germany	740	306
2	France	60	102
3	Austria	44	37
4	Sweden	56	23
5	Switzerland	23	22
6	Belgium	23	12
7	The Netherlands	13	9
8	Montenegro	9	9
9	Croatia	12	4
10	Serbia	3	4

No.	Country	2017	2018
11	Slovenia	6	2
12	Moldova	1	2
13	Turkey		2
14	Italia	1	1
15	Russian Federation	1	1
16	Bulgaria	1	1
17	Hungary	-	1
18	Poland	-	1
19	Luxembourg	-	1
20	United Kingdom	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>994</b>	<b>540</b>

An analysis of presented data indicates that 540 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 Immigration Sector, 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 2018 Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities<sup>10</sup>, there was a total of 1,034 BiH 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 494 persons were directly returned to the BiH Border Police without prior notice to the Immigration Sector of the Ministry of Security of BiH. Annual report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs illustrates that in 2018 a total number of 652 aliens were admitted under the readmission agreements: all 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.<sup>11</sup> Regarding transfer of persons in 2018, a report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs shows that a total of 670 aliens were transferred under the readmission agreements, out of which 450 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 with Illegal Entry and Stay, 193 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 with Illegal Entry or Stay, 26 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 alien on the basis of the Agreement between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorisation.<sup>12</sup>

### 5.3.2. Admission under 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 nationals 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.

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 Foreigners' Affairs are illustrated in the table below.

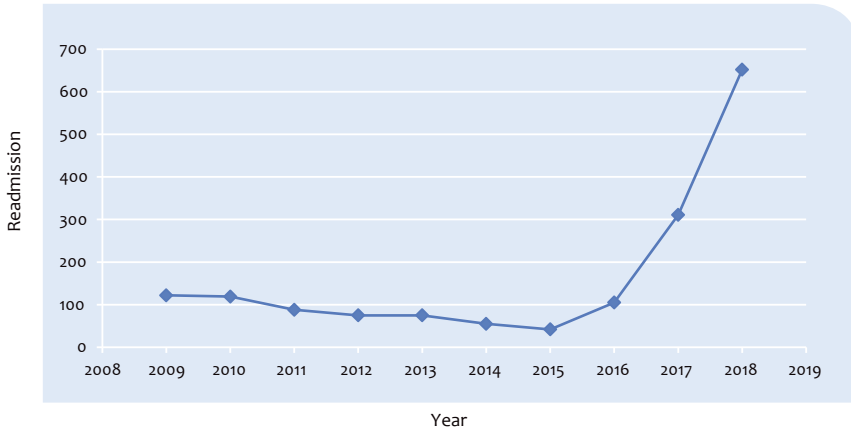
<sup>10</sup> The BiH Border Police, “Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities for 2018”, Sarajevo, January 2019, p. 22

<sup>11</sup> The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. “Report on the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Activities in 2018”, Sarajevo, January 2019

<sup>12</sup> The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. “Report on the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Activities in 2018”, Sarajevo, January 2019

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

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Admission of persons in BiH	122	119	88	75	75	55	42	105	311	652

**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 constant declining trend from 2009 to 2015, followed by a constant growing trend. In 2017 and 2018 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 three years.

According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, 324 aliens were admitted in 2017, namely: 311 aliens under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, 4 aliens under the Readmission Agreement with Montenegro, and 13 aliens under the Agreement between BiH and the European Community on the readmission of persons residing without authorization.<sup>13</sup>

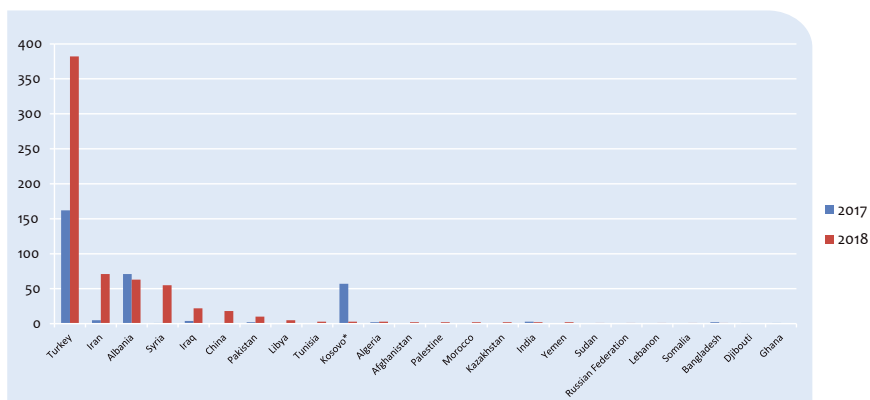
According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs for 2018, 652 aliens were admitted, all of them under the Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Return and Readmission of Persons Whose Entry and Stay are Illegal.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Report on the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Activities in 2017", Sarajevo, January 2018

<sup>14</sup> The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Report on the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Activities in 2018", Sarajevo, January 2019

**Table 25. Admission of third country nationals in 2017 and 2018 under the Readmission Agreement with Republic of Croatia**

No.	Country	2017	2018	%
1	Turkey	162	382	135.80%
2	Iran	5	71	1,320.00%
3	Albania	71	63	-11.27%
4	Syria	1	55	5,400.00%
5	Iraq	4	22	450.00%
6	China	-	18	-
7	Pakistan	2	10	400.00%
8	Libya	-	5	-
9	Tunisia	-	3	-
10	Kosovo*	57	3	-94.74%
11	Algeria	2	3	50.00%
12	Afghanistan	-	2	-
13	Palestine	-	2	-
14	Morocco	-	2	-
15	Kazakhstan	-	2	-
16	India	3	2	-33.33%
17	Yemen	-	2	-
18	Sudan	-	1	-
19	Russian Federation	-	1	-
20	Lebanon	-	1	-
21	Somalia	-	1	-
22	Bangladesh	2	1	-50.00%
23	Djibouti	1	-	-100.00%
24	Ghana	1	-	-100.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>311</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>109.65%</b>

**Graphic overview of admissions of third country nationals in BiH under the Agreement with Croatia in 2017 and 2018**


An analysis of the presented data for 2018 shows a significant increase in the admission of nationals of Turkey, Iran, Syria and Iraq in Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia. The presented statistical data on readmission and transfer of aliens indicate 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 in the past period of time, 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 Foreigner's 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 fixed deadline.

According to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs data, the number of aliens who individually left BiH within the deadline for departure involved 801 persons in 2017, and 1,142 persons in 2018, representing a significant increase of 42.57%.

**Table 26. Number of aliens who individually left BiH within deadline for voluntary departure in 2017 and 2018**

No.	Country	2017	2018
1	Serbia	243	213
2	Iran	1	196
3	Turkey	92	128
4	Croatia	31	58
5	Iraq	7	51
6	Montenegro	47	47
7	Pakistan	8	37
8	Kosovo*	26	36
9	Afghanistan	11	31
10	Tunisia	-	30
11	China	15	27
12	Macedonia	29	26
13	Syria	10	20
14	USA	22	15
15	Germany	14	14
16	Algeria	13	12
17	India	2	12
18	Slovenia	9	12
19	Italia	7	11
20	Jordan	6	11
21	Libya	9	11
22	Saudij Arabia	23	9
23	Morocco	2	7
24	Austria	17	6
25	Russian Federation	2	6
26	Spain	3	6
27	Albania	20	5
28	Egypt	5	5
29	Israel	1	5
30	Kuwait	5	5
31	Malaysia	5	5
32	Romania	20	5
33	Brazil	1	4
34	Philippines	4	4
35	Lebanon	-	4
36	Moldova	1	4
37	Poland	12	4
38	Vietnam	-	4
39	Ghana	-	3
40	Comoros	-	3
41	Palestine	3	3
42	Ukraine	1	3
43	Bahrain	-	2
44	Barbados	-	2
45	Ireland	-	2
46	South Sudan	-	2
47	France	6	2
48	The Netherlands	-	2
49	Indonesia	3	2
50	Cameroon	-	2
51	Canada	-	2
52	Korea, Republic	1	2
53	Cuba	4	2
54	Slovakia	4	2
55	Switzerland	1	2
56	United Kingdom	8	2
57	Australia	-	1
58	Azerbaijan	-	1
59	Belgium	1	1
60	Czech Republic	2	1
61	Ethiopia	2	1
62	Greece	2	1
63	Honduras	1	1
64	South Africa	-	1
65	Cyprus	-	1
66	Uzbekistan	-	1
67	Yemen	-	1
68	Columbia	1	1
69	Hungary	4	1
70	Portugal	-	1
71	United Arab Emirates	3	1
72	Cape Verde	-	1
73	Bangladesh	1	-
74	Bulgaria	4	-
75	Chad	5	-
76	Denmark	1	-
77	Georgia	1	-
78	Qatar	3	-
79	Mexico	2	-
80	Nigeria	1	-
81	Norway	1	-
82	Oman	1	-
83	Panama	1	-
84	Sudan	6	-
85	Swaziland	1	-
86	Sweden	2	-
87	Venezuela	1	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1,142</b>

There has been an evident increase in the number of returns of the nationals of Iran and Turkey and decrease in the number of returns of the nationals of Serbia.

## 6. International Protection (Asylum)

Until 30 June 2004, UNHCR had 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 in accordance with 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 2009 to 2018. Over that period of time, the BiH Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector was responsible for receiving asylum applications in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

From 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2018, the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina received 1,678 asylum applications. These 1,678 applications involved 2,453 persons who applied for asylum in BiH. During this period, the competent authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector) recognised refugee status to 8 individuals, and granted subsidiary protection to 96 person.

**Table 27. Number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH from 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Persons	71	64	46	53	100	45	46	79	381	1,568	2,453

**Table 27a. Number of persons with recognized refugee status from 2009 to 2019**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Persons	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	8

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, Cameroon, Palestine and Myanmar.

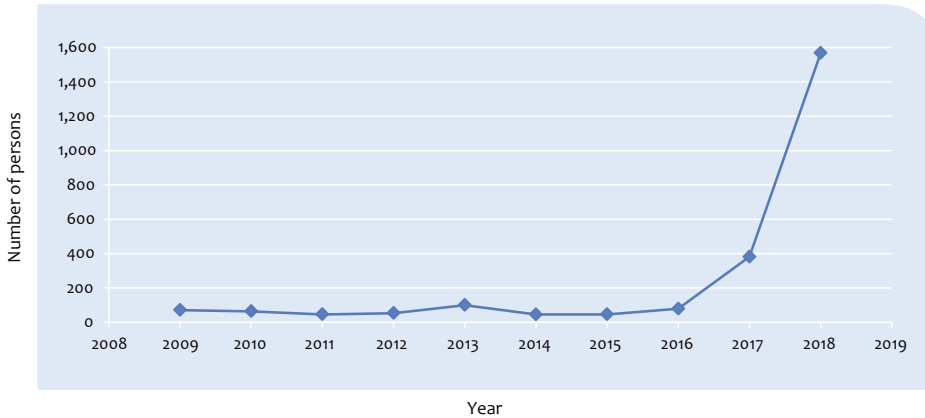
**Table 27b. Number of persons with recognized subsidiary protection in BiH from 2009 to 2018**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Persons	1	4	-	25	28	8	5	6	8	11	96

In the reporting period, out of the total number of persons with recognized subsidiary protection, 67 persons were from the Syrian Arab Republic, 6 from Iraq, 11 from Turkey, 5 from Serbia and 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 2009 to 2018



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 from 2008 to 2012.

Furthermore, an increase in the number of asylum applications was registered in 2013 in comparison to 2012 (amounting from 40 to 73 applications), followed by an increase in number of asylum seekers 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.

Bearing in mind that in 2018 BiH faced a multiple increase in the number of persons expressing their intention to submit an asylum application, there was also a significant increase (311%) in asylum seekers compared to the previous year.

After entering the BiH, across the border with Serbia and Montenegro, the largest number of migrants are directly approaching the Field Offices of the Service for Foreigner's Affairs to express their intention to apply for asylum. Out of a total of 23,902 registered aliens, 22,499 expressed their intention to apply for asylum in BiH in 2018.

A person who has expressed the intention to apply for asylum shall be issued a certificate of intent to apply for asylum with a duration of 14 days as the period provided for in the Law on Asylum applicable in situations of a large number of simultaneously stated intentions. Within that deadline, an alien shall apply for asylum to the BiH Ministry of Security Asylum Sector. Expressing intent to apply for asylum in BiH is an instrument that allows the alien to reside on the territory of BiH within its validity.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Article 32, Law on Aliens ("BiH Official Gazette" no.11/16 and 16/16)

In 2018, 1,568 persons applied for asylum, which encompasses about 7% of the total number of expressed intents for an asylum application. The largest number of asylum applications were filed by Iranian (364), Pakistani (350), Afghanistan (334), Syrian (189) and Iraqi (116) nationals representing 86% of the total number of asylum applications.

The difference between the number of intentions expressed and effectively submitted asylum applications is a direct indicator of abuse of the BiH asylum system. In this manner, the aliens residing illegally in BiH make their stay legal through expressing their intention for asylum for a specified period and then use this status for unlawful departure towards Croatia. In 2018, the largest number of asylum applications has been resolved by the conclusion on suspending the asylum procedure.<sup>16</sup>

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 2017 and 2018.

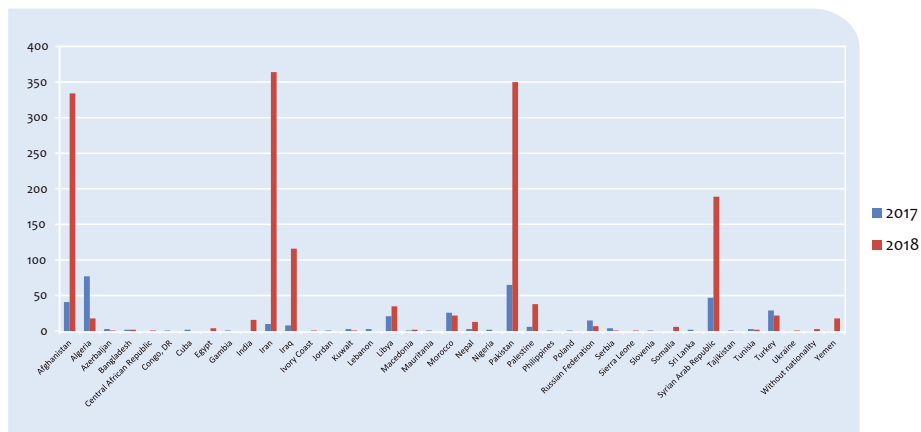
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<sup>16</sup> Article 47, Law on Aliens ("BiH Official Gazette" no.11/16 and 16/16)

Table 28. Number of applications (persons) for asylum in BiH in 2017 and 2018

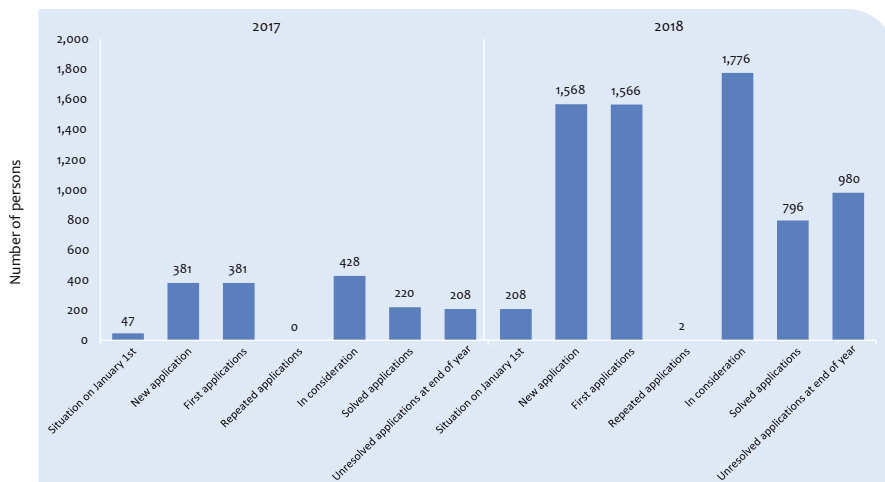
ASYLUM		2017		2018		%	
No.	Country	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan	37	41	128	334	245.94%	802.70%
2	Algeria	77	77	18	18	76.62%	76.62%
3	Azerbaijan	3	3	1	1	-66.67%	-66.67%
4	Bangladesh	2	2	2	2	0.00%	0.00%
5	Central African Republic	-	-	1	1	-	-
6	Congo, DR	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
7	Cuba	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
8	Egypt	-	-	4	4	-	-
9	Gambia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
10	India	-	-	16	16	-	-
11	Iran	9	10	157	364	1,644.44%	3,540.00%
12	Iraq	8	8	39	116	387.50%	1,350.00%
13	Ivory Coast	-	-	1	1	-	-
14	Jordan	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
15	Kuwait	1	3	1	1	0.00%	-66.67%
16	Lebanon	3	3	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
17	Libya	21	21	35	35	66.67%	66.67%
18	Macedonia	1	1	1	2	0.00%	100.00%
19	Mauritania	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
20	Morocco	26	26	22	22	-15.38%	-15.38%
21	Nepal	3	3	11	13	266.67%	333.33%
22	Nigeria	1	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
23	Pakistan	65	65	344	350	429.23%	438.46%
24	Palestine	6	6	31	38	416.67%	533.33%
25	Philippines	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
26	Poland	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
27	Russian Federation	7	15	3	7	-57.14%	-53.33%
28	Serbia	4	4	1	1	-75.00%	-75.00%
29	Sierra Leone	-	-	1	1	-	-
30	Slovenia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
31	Somalia	-	-	6	6	-	-
32	Sri Lanka	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
33	Syrian Arab Republic	31	47	110	189	254.84%	302.13%
34	Tajikistan	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
35	Tunisia	3	3	2	2	-33.33%	-33.33%
36	Turkey	20	29	11	22	-45.00%	-24.14%
37	Ukraine	-	-	1	1	-	-
38	Without nationality	-	-	3	3	-	-
39	Yemen	-	-	11	18	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>182.65%</b>	<b>311.55%</b>

### Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH in 2017 and 2018



In 2018, most of the asylum seekers in BiH were nationals of Iran (157 applications for 364 persons), Pakistan (344 applications for 350 persons), followed by the nationals of Afghanistan (128 applications for 334 persons), the Syrian Arab Republic (110 applications for 189 persons), and Iraq (39 applications for 116 persons).

In the 2015 and 2016, there were no asylum applications submitted by unaccompanied minors, while in 2017 there were 2 asylum applications involving two persons from Afghanistan who were under the category of unaccompanied minors. In 2018, there were 8 asylum applications for 8 persons (two from Afghanistan and two from Turkey, and one from each of the following countries: Algeria, Iran, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic).



In 2017, out of 187 issued decisions – 13 asylum applications covering 13 persons were withdrawn. However, in 2018 out of 622 issued decisions – 18 applications covering 20 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 2017 and 2018, disaggregated by number of persons covered within the applications.

According to the Ministry of Security's Sector for Asylum data for 2017, there was a total of 340 asylum applications covering 381 persons submitted in BiH. Additional number of 378 applications for 428 persons were also considered in the same year as a result of a caseload from previous years (38 applications for 47 persons). During 2017, a subsidiary protection status was recognised to 8 persons (8 applications), 21 applications for 24 persons were refused, and asylum procedure related to 158 applications for 188 persons was suspended. No application was rejected so that 191 applications covering 208 persons remained unresolved at the end of 2017.

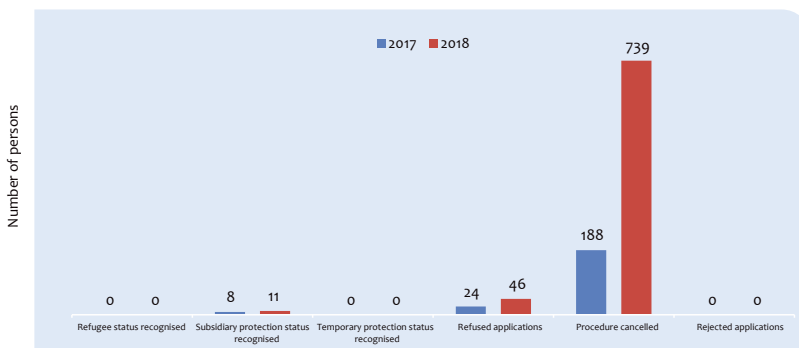
As to the reasons for rejecting the asylum applications (20 applications for 23 persons) in 2017, they were rejected primarily because of the grounds of inadmissibility under Article 44 (1) in conjunction with Articles 19 and 22 of the Law on Asylum, according to which such applications were not founded on reasons providing a basis for recognising the refugee status or the status of subsidiary protection, and the reasons for the exclusion from the refugee status under Articles 21 and 23 of the Law on Asylum (1 application for one person).

In 2017, 158 applications for 188 persons were suspended due to the following reasons: the asylum seeker does not reside on the last registered address (141 applications for 171 persons) and the reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (13 applications for 13 persons), and the asylum seeker does not cooperate in the procedure (2 applications for 2 persons) or he/she has left BiH (2 applications for 2 persons) during the procedure.

Analysis of the overall applications in 2017, 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 Algeria (18% of the total number of asylum seekers), and Pakistan (16% of the total number of asylum seekers). Then follow the nationals of the Syrian Arab Republic (14% of the total number of asylum seekers which is the result of unchanged war circumstances in that country), then 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 is structured as follows: 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 eventually an age group over 60 years (6 persons or 1%).

According to data of the BiH Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector, a total of 961 asylum applications covering 1,568 persons were submitted in 2018. However, it has to be taken into account that there were unresolved cases from the previous years (191 applications for 208 persons), and thus the total number of considered asylum claims in 2018 amounts to 1,152 application for 1,776 persons. During the previous year, Sector for Asylum recognised the status of subsidiary protection in 9 cases for 11 persons, refused 36 applications for 46 persons, while the procedures were suspended for 577 applications covering 739 persons. Since there was no application rejected, 530 applications covering 980 persons remained unresolved at the end of the year 2018.

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



The main reason for the refusal of asylum applications (33 applications for 43 persons) is the lack of grounds under Article 44 (1) in conjunction with Art. 19 and 22 of the Law on Asylum, according to which the application is not based on the reasons which represent the grounds for the recognition of refugee status or the status of subsidiary protection, then delay of expulsion or extradition measure under Article 45 (1) point d) (2 applications covering 2 persons), and if there are reasonable grounds to consider that the asylum-seeker may pose a danger to BiH national security under Article 45 (1) point f) (1 application for 1 person).

In 2018, the procedures including 577 applications for 739 persons were suspended for the following reasons: asylum seeker does not reside at the last registered address (559 applications for 719 persons), and the reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (18 applications for 20 persons).

Taking into account the transferred and unresolved applications from the previous years, as well as the newly filed applications, the total number for consideration in 2018 was 1,152 applications for 1,776 persons. Most applications were submitted by the nationals of Pakistan (21% of the total number of asylum seekers), Iran (21%), Afghanistan (19%), the Syrian Arab Republic (11%), and Iraq (7%).

An overview of the gender and age structure of the total number of persons (1,776 persons) who applied for asylum in BiH in 2018 and the persons whose applications were transferred from the previous year illustrates the following: 449 women (25%) and 1,327 men (75%). The age structure of these individuals shows that the most common age group is 18-35 years old (1,028 persons or 58%), age group 0-17 years (422 persons or 24%), then age group 36-59 years (300 persons or 17%) and finally the age group of over 60 years (26 persons or 1%). Taking into account only asylum applications received in 2018 (961 applications for 1,568 persons), the largest number of asylum seekers were from Iran (364 persons), Pakistan (350), Afghanistan (334 persons), the Syrian Arab Republic (189) and Iraq (116 persons), which represents 86% of the total number of asylum applications.

The gender and age structure of newly-filed applications in the last year shows that there were 426 women (27%) and 1,142 men (73%). The most common age group is 18-35 years old (868 persons or 55%), then age group 0-17 (403 persons or 26%), age group 36-59 (272 persons or 17%), and finally the age group over 60 years (25 persons or 2%).

## 7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

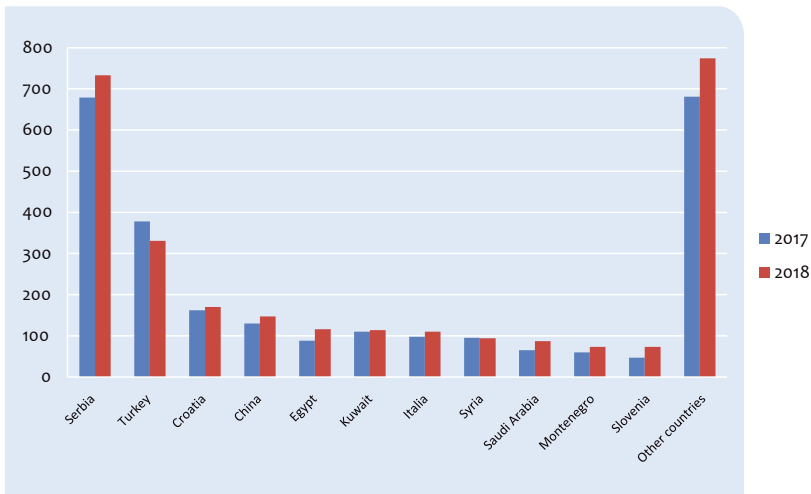
According to data obtained from the Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the basis of data received from the relevant entity employment services and the Employment Service of Brcko District, a total of 2,593 work permits were issued to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2017, while 2,822 such permits were issued in 2018, thus representing an increase of 8.83%. 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 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by nationality**

No.	Nationality	2017	2018	%
1	Serbia	679	733	7.95%
2	Turkey	378	331	-12.43%
3	Croatia	162	170	4.94%
4	China	130	147	13.08%
5	Egypt	88	116	31.82%
6	Kuwait	110	114	3.64%
7	Italia	98	110	12.24%
8	Syria	95	94	-1.05%
9	Saudi Arabia	65	87	33.85%
10	Montenegro	60	73	21.67%
11	Slovenia	47	73	55.32%
12	Other countries	681	774	13.66%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>8.83%</b>

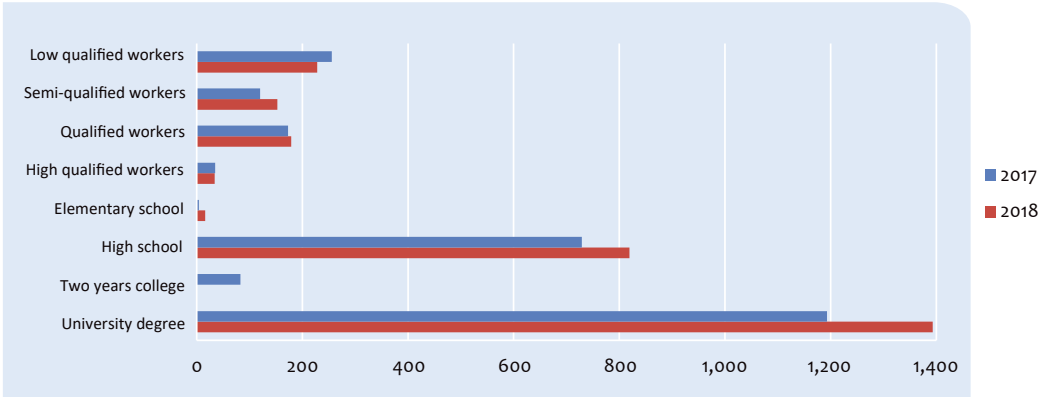
The majority of aliens with work permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina in last year are nationals of Serbia (25.97%). They are followed by the nationals of Turkey (11.73%), Croatia (6.02%) and China (5.21%). In 2018, the increasing trend of issued work permits in BiH is observed for most of the countries represented compared to 2017, with the exception of nationals of Turkey.

**Work permits issued to aliens, disaggregated by nationalities**



The data regarding the qualification structure of aliens who were issued work permits in 2018 indicate that the majority of them have a university degree (49%), followed by those with secondary education (29%), and non-qualified workers (8%), 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



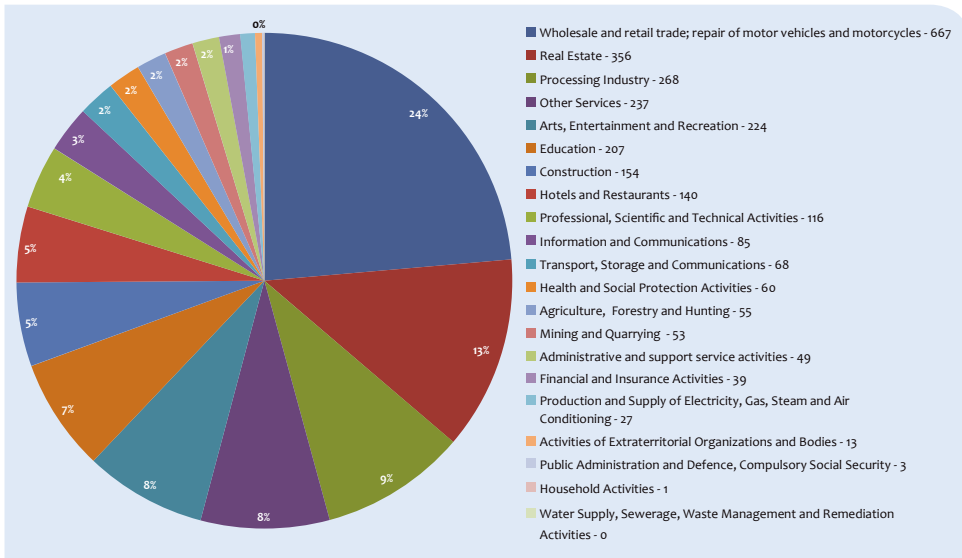
In 2018, the largest number of work permits were issued in the following professional fields: trade 667 (24%), real estate 356 (13%), processing industry 268 (9%), other service activities 237 (8%), arts, entertainment and recreation 224 (8%) and education 207 (7%), which represents 69% of the total number of work permits issued.

**Table 30. Structure of work permits in 2018 disaggregated by economic activity**

ACTIVITY	2018
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	667
Real Estate	356
Processing Industry	268
Other Services	237
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	224
Education	207
Construction	154
Hotels and Restaurants	140
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	116
Information and Communications	85
Transport, Storage and Communications	68
Health and Social Protection Activities	60
Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting	55
Mining and Quarrying	53
Administrative and support service activities	49
Financial and Insurance Activities	39
Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	27
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	13
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security	3
Household Activities	1
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,822</b>

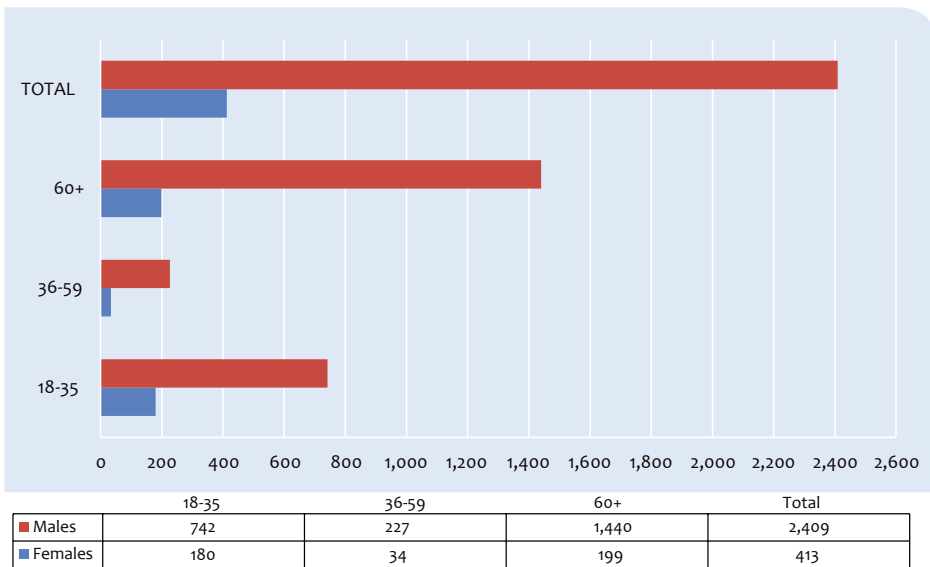


The structure of work permits in 2018 by economic activity



Of all work permits issued in 2018, 413 (15%) were issued to women and 2,409 (85%) to men, which is a ratio approximate to the past two years. The largest number of work permits issued in 2018, a total of 1,440 (51%), were issued to men in the age group 60+. This percentage was the same in 2017.

Work permits in 2018, disaggregated by age and sex



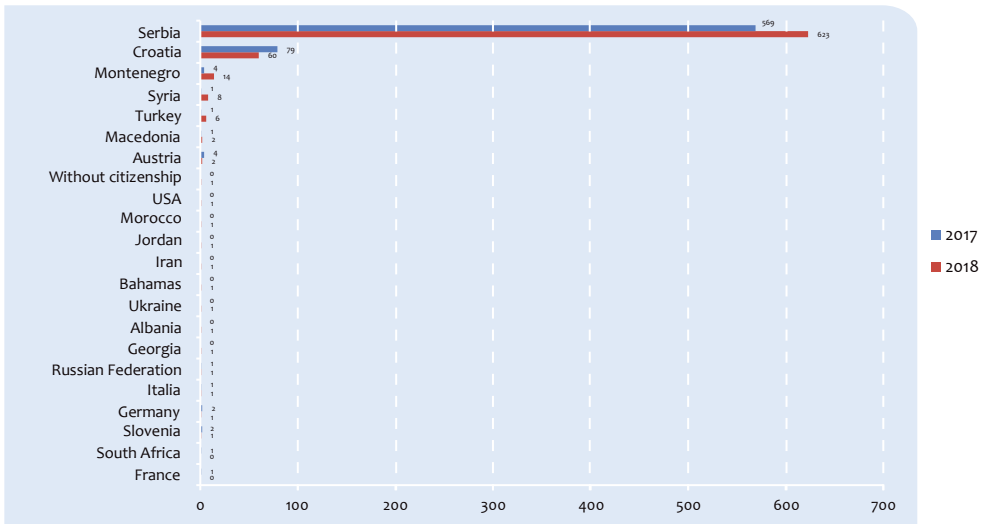
## 8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

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 2017 and 2018. The submitted data were analysed and disaggregated by year. Also, the BiH Council of Ministers is responsible for adoption of 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 2017 and 2018 disaggregated by country of origin**

No.	Previous citizenship	2017	2018
1	Serbia	569	623
2	Croatia	79	60
3	Montenegro	4	14
4	Syria	1	8
5	Turkey	1	6
6	Austria	4	2
7	Macedonia	1	2
8	Slovenia	2	1
9	Germany	2	1
10	Italia	1	1
11	Russian Federation	1	1
12	Georgia	-	1
13	Albania	-	1
14	Ukraine	-	1
15	Bahamas	-	1
16	Iran	-	1
17	Jordan	-	1
18	Morocco	-	1
19	USA	-	1
20	Without citizenship	-	1
21	France	1	-
22	South Africa	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>667</b>	<b>728</b>

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 (95, 41%).

In 2017, the BiH citizenship was granted to 667 persons, of which 580 upon the dual citizenship agreement. In 2017, the BiH and the BiH Federation citizenship was acquired by 324 persons, out of which 9 persons pursuant to the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to BiH. 303 persons acquired the BiH citizenship in accordance with the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Serbia, and 12 persons under article 38 (3) and (4) of the Law on Citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina<sup>17</sup>. In 2017, the BiH and the Republika Srpska citizenship was acquired by 343 persons, out of which 4 persons upon 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 persons through naturalization.

The total number of aliens who acquired BiH citizenship in 2018 amounted to 728 and it was by 9.15% higher than in 2017. Out of that number, 613 persons were granted citizenship based on Agreement on Dual Citizenship. In 2018, 440 persons acquired the BiH and the BiH Federation citizenship, out of which 17 persons upon the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to BiH, and 45 persons through naturalization; 334 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Serbia, and 23 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Croatia, 21 persons pursuant to Article 11(a) and Article 38 of the Law on Citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

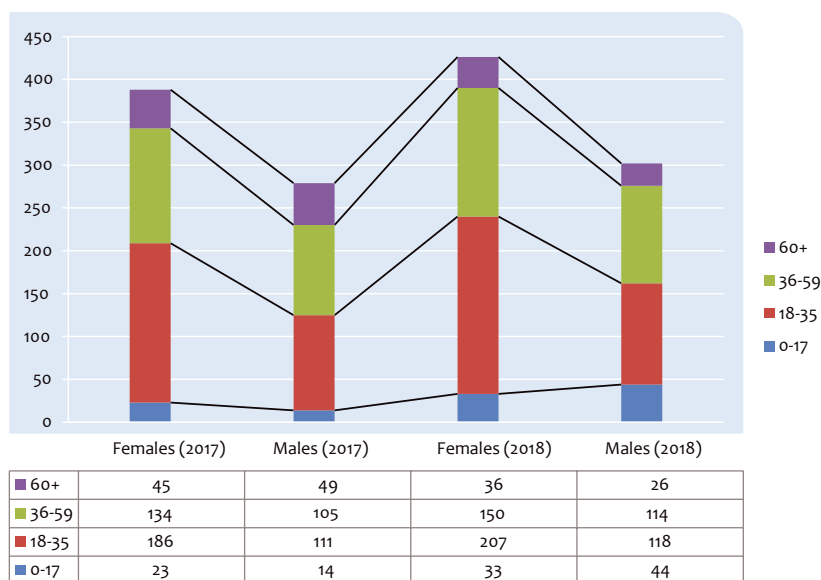
<sup>17</sup> BiH Official Gazette<sup>no.</sup> 4/97, 13/99, 41/02, 6/03, 14/03, 82/05, 43/09, 76/09 and 87/13

In 2018, 288 persons acquired the BiH and the Republika Srpska citizenship, out of which 5 persons upon on the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers on admission to BiH citizenship for persons of particular benefit to BiH; 251 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Serbia; 5 persons upon the Agreement on dual citizenship between BiH and Croatia, and 27 through naturalization.

Zakona o državljanstvu Bosne i Hercegovine 21 osoba, dok je državljanstvo BiH i Republike Srpske u 2018. godini steklo 288 osoba, od čega 5 osoba po osnovu Odluke Vijeća ministara BiH o prijemu u državljanstvo Bosne i Hercegovine za lica od naročite koristi za Bosnu i Hercegovinu, te po osnovu Sporazuma o dvojnog državljanstvu između Bosne i Hercegovine i Srbije 251 osoba, po osnovu Sporazuma o dvojnog državljanstvu između Bosne i Hercegovine i Hrvatske 5 osoba, te po osnovu naturalizacije 27 osoba.

Analysis of the overall data on persons who were granted BiH citizenship in 2018 disaggregated by the age and gender indicates that almost 45% of persons who were granted BiH citizenship are in the 18 to 35 age group, and that more women (59%) than men (41%) were granted citizenship, which is almost the same case as in the past years.

**Persons who were granted BH citizenship disaggregated by age and sex**



## 9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina

While elaborating the BiH Migration Profile, the BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees uses the statistics on the total number of BiH emigrants residing in the host countries for a period exceeding 12 months as presented by the statistical agencies. Furthermore, the BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees has no competencies over the emigration procedure from Bosnia and Herzegovina nor for the annual data collection on the population emigrating from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### 9.1. 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.<sup>18</sup>

According to the World Bank estimates, this percentage is somewhat lower and amounts to 44.5% ranking Bosnia and Herzegovina at the 16th place in the world by the emigration rate pertaining to 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 compared to total population in the country.

As for the number of persons emigrating from BiH on an annual basis, 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 2018, according to these statistics, it was found that **4,113 persons** withdrew permanent residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.<sup>19</sup>

**Table 32. Number of persons who cancelled their residence in BiH in 2018 for eight leading host countries**

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN 2018
Germany	1,381
Austria	773
Croatia	755
Slovenia	650
Serbia	406
Montenegro	57
Norway	25
The Netherlands	23
Other countries	43
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4,113</b>

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

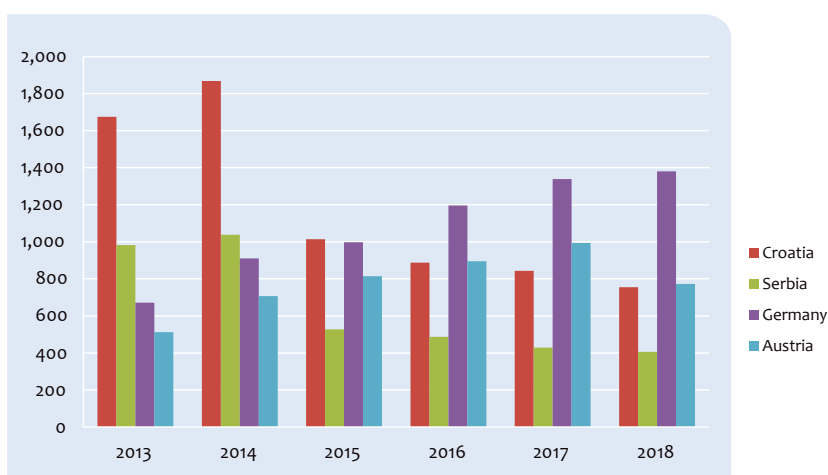
<sup>19</sup> Source: Letter of the Agency for Identification Documents, Records and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina from February 1, 2019

These data cannot be indicators of the emigration trend from Bosnia and Herzegovina because they do not represent overall data on emigration from BiH, but indicate that the most common destination countries of migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina are, for several years now, Germany and Austria, while the number of people emigrating to Croatia and Serbia is constantly declining. Slovenia is becoming the third most common destination country.

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

HOST COUNTRY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Croatia	1,675	1,868	1,014	1,888	843	755
Serbia	982	1,038	527	487	429	406
Germany	672	910	998	1,196	1,339	1,381
Austria	512	707	814	895	994	773
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>3,466</b>	<b>3,605</b>	<b>3,315</b>

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



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 Agency<sup>20</sup> on the number of BiH employed persons in the countries which have signed the Employment Agreement with BiH, 13,198 BiH nationals were employed in the Republic of Slovenia, from January to October 2018, while 1,000 BiH nationals were employed in the Federal Republic of Germany, which amounts to a total of 14,198 persons. In the last three years, there has been a perceptible increase in the number of BiH nationals who are employed through the BiH Labour and Employment Agency. In 2016, 5,857 BiH nationals were employed in this way, while in 2017 a total of 9,930 persons were employed in this way.

20 Letter of the BiH Labour and Employment Agency no.: 03-37-6-2/19 from January 15, 2019

## 9.2. Number of emigrants

BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees Diaspora Sector has collected statistical data on the emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina integrated in the host countries. These data are collected by the Statistical agencies of the immigrants and their descendants host countries.

According to the records and censuses of the host countries, the data pertaining to the Bosnia and Herzegovina Diaspora 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 amounts to 1,692,860 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	No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/ REFERENCE YEAR
1	Croatia	394,146	UN <sup>21</sup> , 2017	27	Finland	850	UN , 2017
2	Serbia	333,687	UN , 2017	28	New Zeland	626	UN , 2017
3	Germany	200,510	UN , 2017	29	Russian Federation	515	UN , 2017
4	Austria	170,864	UN , 2017	30	Slovakia	434	Eurostat , 2017
5	USA	125,442	UN , 2017	31	Greece	432	UN , 2017
6	Slovenia	104,738	Eurostat , 2017	32	Libya	336	UN , 2017
7	Switzerland	59,685	UN , 2017	33	South Africa	334	UN , 2017
8	Sweden	58,372	UN , 2017	34	Liechtenstein	323	UN , 2017
9	Australia	43,456	UN , 2017	35	Hungary	276	UN , 2017
10	Canada	41,722	UN , 2017	36	Malta	204	UN , 2017
11	Montenegro	29,462	UN , 2017	37	Iceland	178	Eurostat , 2017
12	Albania	29,077	UN <sup>22</sup> , 2013	38	Bulgaria	167	UN , 2017
13	Denmark	21,492	UN , 2017	39	Romania	101	Eurostat , 2017
14	Norway	14,370	UN , 2017	40	Brazil	84	UN , 2017
15	France	14,150	UN , 2017	41	Cyprus	72	UN , 2017
16	Italia	12,368	Eurostat <sup>23</sup> , 2017	42	Jordan	60	UN , 2017
17	Macedonia	8,729	UN , 2017	43	Egypt	59	UN , 2017
18	United Kingdom	6,943	UN , 2017	44	Israel	53	UN , 2015
19	Poland	3,642	UN , 2017	45	Portugal	42	UN , 2017
20	Turkey	2,807	UN , 2017	46	Venezuela	24	UN , 2017
21	Czech Republic	2,798	UN , 2017	47	Chile	12	UN , 2017
22	Luxembourg	2,569	UN , 2017	48	Bolivia	10	UN , 2017
23	Spain	2,139	UN , 2017	49	Dominican Republic	5	UN , 2017
24	Belgium	1,929	UN , 2017	50	Estonia	5	Eurostat , 2016
25	Ireland	1,652	Eurostat , 2016	51	Latvia	4	UN , 2017
26	The Netherlands	905	UN , 2017	<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>1,692,860</b>	

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)., accessed on January 30, 2018

22 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database), January 29, 2017

23 Eurostat Database –Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth[migr\_pop3ctb] Last update: 2018



However, it is estimated that at least 2 million people originating from BiH currently reside 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, regardless of their nationality. 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, or permanent or temporary work permits.

For a number of years, in most countries there are no registered persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with refugee status. Most of them have integrated into the host countries. According to latest UNHCR<sup>24</sup> data, at the end of 2017, a total of 17,694 persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with refugee status were registered all over the world. The largest number of registered refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina are currently staying in Serbia, followed by France and Germany.

According to data available to fourteen host countries, a number of BiH nationals, with a permanent or temporary residence, amounts to 446,283 as presented in Table 35. This number represents BiH nationals who hold only 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)**

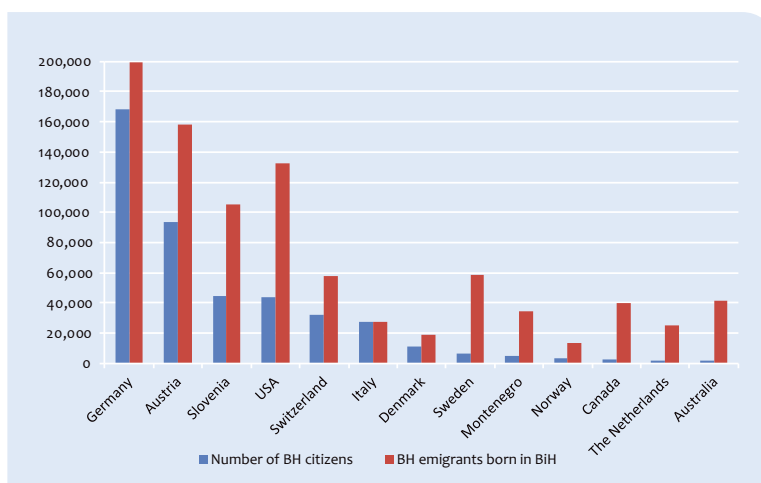
HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF BIH CITIZENS	REFERENCE YEAR
Germany	160,940	2017
Austria	94,611	2017
Slovenia	50,378	2017
USA	43,547	2013
Switzerland	31,339	2017
Italia	27,199	2016
Denmark	10,213	2017
Croatia	6,733	2011
Sweden	6,257	2017
Montenegro	5,209	2011
Norway	3,645	2017
Canada	2,690	2011
The Netherlands	2,122	2017
Australia	1,400	2011
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>446,283</b>	

24 Source: UNHCR, Global Trends, 2017 Global Trends Annex Tables, end of 2017, <http://www.unhcr.org/global-trends-2017.html>

It is important to note that data on the number of BiH nationals who hold a 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 nationals in Croatia and Sweden listed in Table 35 refer only to those BiH nationals 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 emigrants 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 nationals is much smaller than the number of those who were born in BiH. The biggest difference in correlation between these two figures is in Australia, Canada and the Netherlands. In all of three of these countries, over 90% of BiH emigrants are naturalized, i.e. resolved their status through the acquisition of the nationality of the host country.

The largest number of BiH emigrants who have acquired citizenship of the host country still hold the BiH citizenship as a dual citizenship because the host country provides for such possibility or in accordance with the agreement on dual citizenship concluded with Bosnia and Herzegovina. According to data of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs,<sup>25</sup> a total of 4,410 persons renounced the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018. According to data of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs, a majority of BiH nationals renounced the BiH citizenship for acquiring the citizenship in Germany (2,216), Austria (1,072), Slovenia (784) and Croatia (206). It is important to highlight the phenomenon of renouncing BiH citizenship in order to acquire Croatian citizenship (206 in 2018), although Bosnia and Herzegovina has signed a Dual Citizenship Agreement with Croatia.

<sup>25</sup> Letter of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs no. 06-30-1-38/19 from January 16, 2019

It is important to 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 2018 amounts to BAM 2,671 million. However, the estimate of total transfers from abroad including foreign pensions for 2018, amounts to BAM 3,911 million.

Table 36. Transfers from abroad for 2018<sup>26</sup>

In million BAM	2018 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	2018 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	2018 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	2018 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter (estimate)	2018 Total (estimate)
<b>Personnel transfers (Remittances from abroad)</b>	<b>585.8</b>	<b>701.8</b>	<b>732.4</b>	<b>651.5</b>	<b>2,671.5</b>
<b>Other current transfers (primarily pensions)</b>	<b>289.7</b>	<b>341.1</b>	<b>304.2</b>	<b>304.6</b>	<b>1,239.6</b>
<i>Out of which: Social benefits (according to old methodology pensions from abroad)</i>	270.5	311.3	290.2	288.2	1,160.2
<b>Total current transfers (Other sectors)</b>	<b>875.5</b>	<b>1,042.9</b>	<b>1,036.7</b>	<b>956.1</b>	<b>3,911.2</b>

According to the estimates of the World Bank<sup>27</sup>, the remittances from abroad to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018 amounted to BAM 3,855 million.<sup>28</sup>

According to the World Bank data for 2018, the share of remittances in GDP of Bosnia and Herzegovina is 11%.

According to the host country of emigrants, the inflow of remittances in Bosnia and Herzegovina shows that most remittances in 2017 (over 50%), as in previous year, were sent from Croatia, Serbia and Germany<sup>29</sup>.

26 Source: BiH Central Bank, Letter of January 10, 2019 - Transfers\_2007-Q3\_2018 and estimation for Q4 2018 based on the inflow of cash remittances for the previous three years.

27 Migration and Remittances Data, December 2018, World Bank

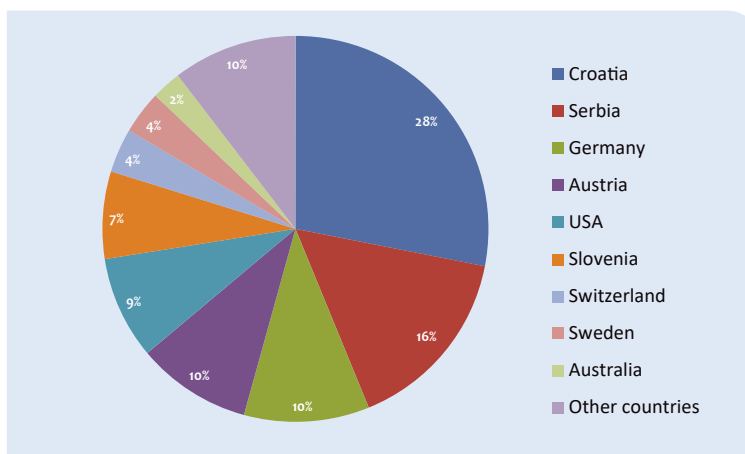
28 2,246 US Million Dollars – converted into BAM according to the exchange rate from February 7, 2019

29 Estimates of remittances by country for 2017, April 2018, World Bank

**Table 37. Assessment of remittances by host countries of BiH Emigrants for the 2017**

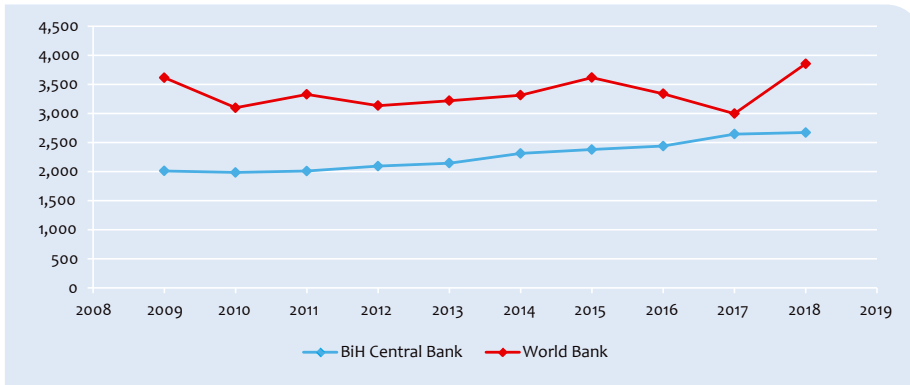
HOST COUNTRY	Amount of remittances sent in millions BAM	Amount of sent remittances %
Croatia	968	28.1%
Serbia	544	15.7%
Germany	362	10.5%
Austria	331	9.6%
USA	297	8.6%
Slovenia	250	7.3%
Switzerland	129	3.7%
Sweden	124	3.6%
Australia	86	2.5%
Other countries	358	10,4%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Assessment of remittances by host countries of BiH emigrants in percentages**



**Table 38. Remittances from emigration from 2009 to 2018<sup>30</sup>**

Emigration remittances		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 <sup>31</sup> (estimate)
<b>BiH Central Bank</b>	KM in mill.	2,010	1,984	2,008	2,093	2,145	2,311	2,378	2,439	2,645	2,671
	EUR in mill.	1,027	1,014	1,026	1,070	1,096	1,181	1,215	1,235	1,352	1,365
<b>World Bank</b>	KM in mill.	3,615	3,097	3,328	3,134	3,218	3,313	3,617	3,338	2,997	3,855
	EUR in mill.	1,848	1,583	1,701	1,843	1,645	1,693	1,849	1,706	1,517	1,971

**Remittances from emigrants from abroad in million BAM**

It should be noted that the continuous trend of increase in remittances since 2012 continued this year, as shown in the Table 38.

The presented data for the period 2009 – 2018 show that remittances represent a stable source of 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 definition, remittances represent the sum of “personal transfers” and “compensation of employees”.

<sup>30</sup> Remittances for 2017 are updated in relation to the estimate in the Migration Profile for 2017, in accordance with the current data on remittances for that period of the BiH Central Bank.

<sup>31</sup> The value of remittances for 2018 is estimated.

## 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 are 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. 5/19),
- 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).
- Rulebook on obligations of transporters carrying the aliens to BiH Border Crossings (“Official Gazette of BiH”, No 23/18).

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 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 presented 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 the 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 Aliens.

- **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."

### **A2.2. 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 fundamental freedoms; creating 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 information 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 nationals who are returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis of the Agreement on readmission for a period of 30 days, creating and implementing the policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina with regard 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.

# ANNEXES

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## ANNEX 1

## SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS

INDICATOR / YEAR	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Visas issued by DCMs	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482	12,107	16,351	16,970	22,862	28,751	31,171	
Visas issued at the border	345	327	248	150	93	58	120	66	57	34	
Refusals of entry into BiH	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998	2,079	1,987	2,432	2,243	2,313	1,853	
Illegal crossing of the state border	381	322	324	389	228	189	179	218	766	4,489	
Entries	188	180	203	283	164	116	133	141	607	2,892	
Exits	193	142	121	106	64	73	46	77	159	1,597	
Temporary residence permits	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838	9,953	11,022	12,633	11,519	11,372	10,756	
Permanent residence permits	359	315	308	401	713	763	808	799	750	815	
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence	530	397	364	947	430	817	670	508	282	189	
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation		73	104	182	123	59	52	31	38	17	
Revoked permanent residence	36	106	191	182	57	83	63	52	66	36	
Expulsion orders	474	410	309	562	279	380	294	418	927	1,540	
Foreign nationals placed under supervision	191	354	266	520	274	251	210	313	897	970	
Immigration Centre	191	312	218	453	236	218	193	311	860	948	
Certain area or place		42	48	67	38	33	17	2	37	22	
Number of the conclusion on the approval of the execution of the decision on deportation	22	19	8	14	1	5	5	18	1	3	
Foreign nationals returned from BiH based on readmission agreements	87	101	81	292	117	57	29	156	358	670	
Voluntary return with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs assistance				160	159	169	179	246	628	324	
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	226	341	244	88	209	104	197	148	379	628	
BiH nationals	73	87	71	88	209	104	197	148	379	217	
Foreign nationals from BiH	153	254	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	
Readmission of foreign nationals based on Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	122	119	88	75	75	55	42	105	311	652	
Persons seeking asylum in BiH	71	64	46	53	100	45	46	79	381	1,568	
Work permits issued to foreign nationals during the year	2,592	2,325	2,607	2,573	2,563	2,197	2,465	2,628	2,593	2,822	
Foreign nationals granted BiH citizenship	945	827	718	817	649	676	641	682	667	728	
“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 Gazzete” No. 60/16)								3,531,159			

## ANNEX 2

## VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2017 AND 2018

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
1	Afghanistan	51	9	-82.35%
2	Algeria	25	31	24.00%
3	Angola	1	1	0.00%
4	Antigua and Barbuda		1	-
5	Armenia	84	55	-34.52%
6	Azerbaijan	6		-100.00%
7	Bangladesh	45	80	77.78%
8	Belarus	47	16	-65.96%
9	Bolivia	3	1	-66.67%
10	Botswana	1	4	300.00%
11	Brazil	8	15	87.50%
12	Cambodia	3		-100.00%
13	Cameroon	15	16	6.67%
14	Cape Verde		1	-
15	Central African Republic	1	1	0.00%
16	Chad	2	5	150.00%
17	Chile		1	-
18	China	572	1,022	78.67%
19	Columbia	985		-100.00%
20	Comoros	254	286	12.60%
21	Congo Democratic Republic	3	18	500.00%
22	Congo Republic	2	1	-50.00%
23	Cuba	7	10	42.86%
24	Djibouti		1	-
25	Dominican Republic	11	7	-36.36%
26	Ecuador	1	5	400.00%
27	Egypt	608	524	-13.82%
28	Equatorial Guinea		1	-
29	Eritrea	4	8	100.00%
30	Ethiopia	86	92	6.98%
31	Gambia	1	2	100.00%
32	Georgia	159		-100.00%
33	Ghana	9	33	266.67%
34	Grenada	1		-100.00%
35	Guinea		1	-
36	Guinea Bissau		1	-
37	Guyana	1		-100.00%
38	Haiti	2	3	50.00%
39	Hong Kong	1		-100.00%
40	India	529	597	12.85%
41	Indonesia	274	192	-29.93%
42	Iran	291	298	2.41%
43	Iraq	130	124	-4.62%

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
44	Israel	1	7	600.00%
45	Ivory Coast	3	9	200.00%
46	Jamaica	1	1	0.00%
47	Jordan	960	1,181	23.02%
48	Kazakhstan	64	91	42.19%
49	Kenya	18	15	-16.67%
50	Korea, DPR	2	1	-50.00%
51	Kosovo*	754	873	15.78%
52	Kuwait		1	-
53	Kyrgyzstan	31	35	12.90%
54	Laos	2	3	50.00%
55	Lebanon	5,090	4,009	-21.24%
56	Lesotho	4		-100.00%
57	Libya	485	684	41.03%
58	Madagascar	1	4	300.00%
59	Malawi	1	4	300.00%
60	Malaysia	6	5	-16.67%
61	Maldives	1		-100.00%
62	Mali	22	5	-77.27%
63	Mauritania	5	16	220.00%
64	Mongolia	32	21	-34.38%
65	Morocco	38	45	18.42%
66	Mozambique	1	1	0.00%
67	Myanmar	6	1	-83.33%
68	Namibia	2	6	200.00%
69	Nepal	32	48	50.00%
70	Niger	2		-100.00%
71	Nigeria	16	7	-56.25%
72	Pakistan	184	255	38.59%
73	Palestine	175	162	-7.43%
74	Peru	122		-100.00%
75	Philippines	536	546	1.87%
76	Qatar		5	-
77	Russian Federation	88	81	-7.95%
78	Rwanda	3	3	0.00%
79	Saint Helena	5	8	60.00%
80	Saint Lucia	2		-100.00%
81	Saint Vincent and Grenadines	1		-100.00%
82	Saudi Arabia	14,573	18,333	25.80%
83	Senegal	7	6	-14.29%
84	Sierra Leone	4	1	-75.00%
85	Somalia	9	13	44.44%
86	South Africa	50	39	-22.00%
87	Sri Lanka	59	82	38.98%
88	Sudan	72	55	-23.61%
89	Syrian Arab Republic	310	287	-7.42%
90	Tajikistan	17	9	-47.06%
91	Tanzania	15	10	-33.33%

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
92	Thailand	28	52	85.71%
93	Togo	1	1	0.00%
94	Tonga	1		-100.00%
95	Trinidad and Tobago	9		-100.00%
96	Tunisia	51	31	-39.22%
97	Turkmenistan	7	41	485.71%
98	Uganda	62	21	-66.13%
99	Ukraina	24	24	0.00%
100	Unknown nationality	151	160	5.96%
101	Uzbekistan	13	17	30.77%
102	Venezuela		1	-
103	Vietnam	149	166	11.41%
104	Yemen	215	222	3.26%
105	Zambia	5	2	-60.00%
106	Zimbabwe		2	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>28,751</b>	<b>31,171</b>	<b>8.42%</b>

\* 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 2017 AND 2018

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
1	Algeria	1		-100.00%
2	Armenia	7		-100.00%
3	Azerbaijan	1		-100.00%
4	Bangladesh	1	2	100.00%
5	Burundi	1		-100.00%
6	Cameroon	1		-100.00%
7	Congo, DR	1		-100.00%
8	Congo, Republic		1	-
9	Egypt	1		-100.00%
10	Ethiopia	1		-100.00%
11	Ghana		1	-
12	Indonesia		5	-
13	Iraq	6	3	-50.00%
14	Kazakhstan	5		-100.00%
15	Kenya	2		-100.00%
16	Kyrgyzstan	2		-100.00%
17	Lebanon		7	-
18	Libya	1	13	1200.00%
19	Mauritania	1		-100.00%
20	Morocco	1	1	0.00%
21	Namibia	2		-100.00%
22	Nigeria	1	1	0.00%
23	Palestine	1		-100.00%
24	Peru	7		-100.00%
25	Philippines	2		-100.00%
26	Rwanda	3		-100.00%
27	South Sudan	1		-100.00%
28	Tajikistan	2		-100.00%
29	Trinidad and Tobago	1		-100.00%
30	Uganda	2		-100.00%
31	Zambia	1		-100.00%
32	Zimbabwe	1		-100.00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-40.35%</b>

## ANNEX 4

## REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2017 AND 2018

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
1	Afghanistan	6	10	66.67%
2	Albania	72	28	-61.11%
3	Algeria	2	3	50.00%
4	Argentina	1		-100.00%
5	Armenia	4	3	-25.00%
6	Australia		1	-
7	Austria	39	37	-5.13%
8	Azerbaijan		5	-
9	Bahamas	2		-100.00%
10	Bahrain	1		-100.00%
11	Bangladesh	30	16	-46.67%
12	Belarus	12	14	16.67%
13	Belgium	7		-100.00%
14	Bolivia		4	-
15	Bulgaria	1	1	0.00%
16	Cameroon	1	1	0.00%
17	Canada	1	1	0.00%
18	Cape Verde	1		-100.00%
19	China	45	41	-8.89%
20	Columbia	105		-100.00%
21	Congo Democratic Republic		3	-
22	Croatia	192	97	-49.48%
23	Cuba	4	2	-50.00%
24	Czech Republic	2	2	0.00%
25	Denmark	2	1	-50.00%
26	Dominican Republic	3		-100.00%
27	East Timor		9	-
28	Ecuador	3	1	-66.67%
29	Egypt	2	3	50.00%
30	Finland	1		-100.00%
31	France	11	9	-18.18%
32	Georgia	12		-100.00%
33	Germany	34	43	26.47%
34	Hungary	8	6	-25.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
35	India	7	39	457.14%
36	Indonesia	2	2	0.00%
37	Iran	4	34	750.00%
38	Iraq		3	-
39	Ireland	1	1	0.00%
40	Israel	1		-100.00%
41	Italia	14	14	0.00%
42	Jamaica	2		-100.00%
43	Jordan	1	4	300.00%
44	Kazakhstan	13	6	-53.85%
45	Kenya		1	-
46	Korea, Republic		1	-
47	Kosovo*	870	683	-21.49%
48	Kuwait	1	1	0.00%
49	Latvia	1		-100.00%
50	Lebanon	3	1	-66.67%
51	Libya	1	6	500.00%
52	Lithuania	1		-100.00%
53	Macedonia	20	60	200.00%
54	Malaysia		3	-
55	Malta		1	-
56	Montenegro	4	13	225.00%
57	Morocco	4		-100.00%
58	Nepal	1		-100.00%
59	Pakistan	3	14	366.67%
60	Palestine		4	-
61	Peru	72		-100.00%
62	Philippines	7	7	0.00%
63	Poland	10	8	-20.00%
64	Portugal		1	-
65	Romania	3	3	0.00%
66	Russian Federation	6	11	83.33%
67	Saint Lucia	1		-100.00%
68	Saudi Arabia	41	13	-68.29%
69	Senegal	1		-100.00%
70	Serbia	138	85	-38.41%
71	Slovakia	1	2	100.00%
72	Slovenia	16	8	-50.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
73	Spain	7	7	0.00%
74	Sudan		1	-
75	Sweden	2	2	0.00%
76	Switzerland	6	5	-16.67%
77	Syrian Arab Republic	4	6	50.00%
78	Tanzania		1	-
79	Thailand	2		-100.00%
80	The Netherlands	5	6	20.00%
81	Trinidad and Tobago	4		-100.00%
82	Tunisia	16	21	31.25%
83	Turkey	400	422	5.50%
84	Turkmenistan		1	
85	Ukraine	3		-100.00%
86	United Arab Emirates		1	-
87	United Kingdom	3	2	-33.33%
88	United States of America	2	1	-50.00%
89	Unknown nationality	1	3	200.00%
90	Uzbekistan	1		-100.00%
91	Vietnam	1	4	300.00%
92	Yemen	1		-100.00%
93	Zimbabwe	1		-100.00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>2,313</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>-19.89%</b>

\* 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 2017 AND 2018

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
1	Afghanistan	86	636	639.53%
2	Albania	13	8	-38.46%
3	Algeria	117	53	-54.70%
4	Armenia	3		-100.00%
5	Bangladesh	2	72	3500.00%
6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	23	-41.03%
7	Cameroon		1	-
8	Central African Republic		1	-
9	China		20	-
10	Comoros	6	1	-83.33%
11	Congo, DR	1		-100.00%
12	Croatia	3	16	433.33%
13	Cuba	9	5	-44.44%
14	Czech Republic	6		-100.00%
15	Denmark		1	-
16	East Timor		9	-
17	Egypt		1	-
18	France	1		-100.00%
19	Germany		1	-
20	Indiaa	4	46	1050.00%
21	Iran	20	818	3990.00%
22	Iraq	7	509	7171.43%
23	Italia	1	5	400.00%
24	Jordan		1	-
25	Kosovo*	44	52	18.18%
26	Kuwait	3	2	-33.33%
27	Lebanon		4	-
28	Libya	51	220	331.37%
29	Macedonia	1		-100.00%
30	Malaysia		1	-
31	Montenegro	1	6	500.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
32	Morocco	43	72	67.44%
33	Myanmar		1	-
34	Nepal	5	2	-60.00%
35	Nigeria		2	-
36	North Sahara		1	-
37	Pakistan	119	941	690.76%
38	Palestine	8	128	1500.00%
39	Poland	1		-100.00%
40	Russian Federation	1	1	0.00%
41	Serbia	20	10	-50.00%
42	Slovenia	2		-100.00%
43	Somalia		5	-
44	Sri Lanka	2	26	1200.00%
45	Sweden	1		-100.00%
46	Syrian Arab Republic	62	686	1006.45%
47	The Netherlands		1	-
48	Tunisia	1	26	2500.00%
49	Turkey	82	56	-31.71%
50	United Arab Emirates		1	-
51	Unknown nationality	1		-100.00%
52	Vietnam		8	-
53	Yemen		10	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>766</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>486.03%</b>

\* 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 2017 AND 2018

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
1	Afghanistan	2	2	0.00%
2	Albania	40	40	0.00%
3	Algeria	15	12	-20.00%
4	Argentina	4	6	50.00%
5	Armenia	7	6	-14.29%
6	Australia	20	20	0.00%
7	Austria	405	384	-5.19%
8	Azerbaijan	7	3	-57.14%
9	Bahrain	12	23	91.67%
10	Bangladesh	5	10	100.00%
11	Belarus	9	14	55.56%
12	Belgium	10	9	-10.00%
13	Bolivia	1	2	100.00%
14	Brazil	21	24	14.29%
15	Bulgaria	25	29	16.00%
16	Canada	25	35	40.00%
17	Central African Republic	1	1	0.00%
18	Chad	2	2	0.00%
19	Chile	3	3	0.00%
20	China	373	281	-24.66%
21	Columbia	7	7	0.00%
22	Comoros		1	-
23	Congo Democratic Republic	2	5	150.00%
24	Croatia	1,005	970	-3.48%
25	Cuba		2	-
26	Cyprus	1	2	100.00%
27	Czech Republic	38	21	-44.74%
28	Denmark	10	17	70.00%
29	Dominican Republic	1	1	0.00%
30	Ecuador	1	1	0.00%
31	Egypt	179	193	7.82%
32	Equatorial Guinea		1	-
33	Estonia	1	3	200.00%
34	Ethiopia	6	4	-33.33%

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
35	Finland	15	13	-13.33%
36	France	52	65	25.00%
37	Gambia	1		-100.00%
38	Georgia	1	5	400.00%
39	Germany	399	408	2.26%
40	Ghana	7	9	28.57%
41	Greece	39	33	-15.38%
42	Guatemala	2	1	-50.00%
43	Haiti		2	-
44	Honduras	2	1	-50.00%
45	Hungary	15	9	-40.00%
46	Iceland	1	1	0.00%
47	India	33	32	-3.03%
48	Indonesia	14	18	28.57%
49	Iran	40	36	-10.00%
50	Iraq	15	20	33.33%
51	Ireland	5	7	40.00%
52	Israel	10	17	70.00%
53	Italia	247	225	-8.91%
54	Japan	5	10	100.00%
55	Jordan	80	101	26.25%
56	Kazakhstan	1	1	0.00%
57	Kenya	12	5	-58.33%
58	Korea Democratic Republic	1	1	0.00%
59	Korea, Republic	7	7	0.00%
60	Kuwait	132	130	-1.52%
61	Kyrgyzstan	4	1	-75.00%
62	Latvia	1	5	400.00%
63	Lebanon	20	21	5.00%
64	Liberia		2	-
65	Libya	132	151	14.39%
66	Lithuania	3	8	166.67%
67	Luxembourg	2	2	0.00%
68	Macau		1	-
69	Macedonia	571	511	-10.51%
70	Madagascar	1	1	0.00%
71	Malaysia	12	12	0.00%
72	Mali	9	10	11.11%
73	Malta	1		-100.00%
74	Mauritania	2	4	100.00%
75	Mauritius		1	-
76	Mexico	6	12	100.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
77	Micronesia	1	2	100.00%
78	Moldova	21	25	19.05%
79	Montenegro	672	737	9.67%
80	Morocco	17	22	29.41%
81	Mozambique	1		-100.00%
82	Myanmar	1	1	0.00%
83	Namibia	1	1	0.00%
84	Nepal	5	5	0.00%
85	New Zealand	2	4	100.00%
86	Nicaragua	1	1	0.00%
87	Niger	1	1	0.00%
88	Nigeria	3	2	-33.33%
89	Norway	13	15	15.38%
90	Oman	11	16	45.45%
91	Pakistan	27	29	7.41%
92	Palestine	26	32	23.08%
93	Panama	2		-100.00%
94	Paraguay		1	-
95	Peru	2	5	150.00%
96	Philippines	16	21	31.25%
97	Poland	47	57	21.28%
98	Portugal	7	11	57.14%
99	Qatar	37	43	16.22%
100	Romania	42	62	47.62%
101	Russian Federation	180	192	6.67%
102	Rwanda	1	1	0.00%
103	Saudi Arabia	74	86	16.22%
104	Serbia	2,210	2,101	-4.93%
105	Sierra Leone		1	-
106	Slovakia	36	33	-8.33%
107	Slovenia	190	181	-4.74%
108	Somalia	2	4	100.00%
109	South Africa	10	10	0.00%
110	Spain	43	49	13.95%
111	Sri Lanka	2	4	100.00%
112	Sudan	21	19	-9.52%
113	Swaziland	1	2	100.00%
114	Sweden	25	29	16.00%
115	Switzerland	53	54	1.89%
116	Syrian Arab Republic	231	208	-9.96%
117	Tailand	1	1	0.00%
118	Tajikistan	5	4	-20.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
119	Tanzania	3	4	33.33%
120	The Netherlands	56	64	14.29%
121	Togo		1	-
122	Tunisia	13	14	7.69%
123	Turkey	2,577	1,990	-22.78%
124	Uganda	2	4	100.00%
125	Ukraine	71	65	-8.45%
126	United Arab Emirates	69	64	-7.25%
127	United Kingdom	103	104	0.97%
128	United States of America	266	293	10.15%
129	Unknown nationality	5	2	-60.00%
130	Uzbekistan	4	3	-25.00%
131	Venezuela	2	4	100.00%
132	Virgin Islands		1	-
133	Yemen	21	36	71.43%
134	Zambia	1	2	100.00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>11,372</b>	<b>10,756</b>	<b>-5.42%</b>

## ANNEX 7

## PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2017 AND 2018

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
1	Albania		2	-
2	Algeria	1		-100.00%
3	Argentina		1	-
4	Armenia	1		-100.00%
5	Australia		3	-
6	Austria	26	36	38.46%
7	Belarus	4	3	-25.00%
8	Belgium		1	-
9	Brazil	2		-100.00%
10	Bulgaria	3	3	0.00%
11	China	129	121	-6.20%
12	Congo, DR	1		-100.00%
13	Croatia	101	91	-9.90%
14	Czech Republic		3	-
15	Denmark	1	2	100.00%
16	Egypt	14	6	-57.14%
17	Ethiopia		1	-
18	Finland	1		-100.00%
19	France		2	-
20	Georgia	1	1	0.00%
21	Germany	41	44	7.32%
22	Greece	3	1	-66.67%
23	Hungary		2	-
24	India	13	4	-69.23%
25	Indonesia	1		-100.00%
26	Iran	12	6	-50.00%
27	Ireland	1	1	0.00%
28	Italia	10	13	30.00%
29	Jordan	8	11	37.50%
30	Korea, Republic	1	1	0.00%
31	Kuwait	1		-100.00%
32	Kyrgyzstan	3		-100.00%
33	Latvia		1	-
34	Lebanon		1	-

No.	COUNTRY	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
35	Libya	2	5	150.00%
36	Macedonia	69	81	17.39%
37	Malaysia	2	1	-50.00%
38	Mexico		1	-
39	Moldova	11	15	36.36%
40	Montenegro	75	148	97.33%
41	Morocco	1	1	0.00%
42	Nepal		1	-
43	Pakistan	2	3	50.00%
44	Palestine	3	5	66.67%
45	Philippines	1	3	200.00%
46	Poland	8	5	-37.50%
47	Romania	11	12	9.09%
48	Russian Federation	32	9	-71.88%
49	Saudi Arabia	1		-100.00%
50	Serbia	7	15	114.29%
51	Slovakia	7	3	-57.14%
52	Slovenia	17	10	-41.18%
53	South Africa		1	-
54	Spain	2		-100.00%
55	Sudan	2	6	200.00%
56	Sweden	1	2	100.00%
57	Switzerland	1	9	800.00%
58	Syrian Arab Republic	15	17	13.33%
59	Tajikistan		1	-
60	Thailand	1	1	0.00%
61	The Netherlands	3	2	-33.33%
62	Tunisia	1	2	100.00%
63	Turkey	60	38	-36.67%
64	Ukrajine	17	28	64.71%
65	United Kingdom	6	8	33.33%
66	United States of America	12	18	50.00%
67	Uzbekistan	1	1	0.00%
68	Yemen		2	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>750</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>8.67%</b>



## ANNEX 8

## PRONOUNCED MEASURES TOWARDS ALIENS IN 2018

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				104	36
2	Albania	2			76	76
3	Algeria				45	25
4	Austria	2			1	2
5	Azerbaijan				4	
6	Bahrain				1	
7	Bangladesh				16	9
8	Brazil	2			1	
9	Cameroon				5	3
10	Cape Verde				1	
11	Cayman Islands				1	
12	Central African Republic				1	1
13	Chile				1	
14	China	8	17		31	29
15	Comoros				1	
16	Croatia	23	3	2	13	2
17	Czech Republic	1				
18	Ecuador				3	3
19	Egypt	2			5	5
20	Ethiopia				1	1
21	France	1			1	
22	Germany	4	2		3	1
23	Ghana	2				
24	Hong Kong				1	
25	Hungary			1		
26	India	1	1		22	14
27	Indonesia				2	
28	Iran				246	105
29	Iraq				57	15
30	Ireland	2				
31	Italia	3	2			

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	Japan	1				
33	Jordan	1			5	1
34	Kazakhstan				1	2
35	Korea, Republic	1				
36	Kosovo*				109	67
37	Kuwait				1	
38	Kyrgyzstan				1	
39	Lebanon	1			4	3
40	Liberia				1	
41	Libya				71	22
42	Macedonia	10	3		5	4
43	Moldova	1				
44	Montenegro	6		1	15	3
45	Morocco				19	16
46	Nigeria				3	
47	Pakistan				102	68
48	Palestine				40	12
49	Philippines				3	
50	Poland	1			2	
51	Portugal	1				
52	Romania	3		3		1
53	Russian Federation	4		1	6	5
54	Saudi Arabia				7	
55	Serbia	63		6	47	10
56	Slovakia	3	1			
57	Slovenia	1				
58	Somalia				4	4
59	South Africa				1	
60	Spain	4			1	
61	Sri Lanka				3	1
62	Sweden	1				
63	Switzerland	1	1		1	
64	Syrian Arab Republic	6	1		86	26
65	Thailand	1			9	
66	Tunisia				42	18

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	Perma-nent residence			
67	Turkey	19	3	3	293	354
68	Ukraine		1			
69	United Kingdom	2				
70	United States of America	5	1		3	
71	Unknown nationality				3	
72	Uzbekistan				1	
73	Vietnam				4	
74	Yemen				4	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>189</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>948</b>

\* 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 2009 TO 2018

No.	COUNTRY	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		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	128	334	203	413	
2	Algeria	1	1	1	1	10	10	2	2	8	8	3	3					77	77	18	18	120	120	
3	Armenia									1	1	3	3	2	5							6	9	
4	Azerbaijan																	3	3	1	1	4	4	
5	Bangladesh									6	6	2	2	1	1			2	2	2	2	13	13	
6	Cameroon	1	1	1	2	1	2					1	1	4	4	2	2					10	12	
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	1	1											1	1	1	1					3	3	
12	Cuba													1	1			2	2			3	3	
13	Egypt					1	1					1	1			1	1			4	4	7	7	
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																				16	16	16	16
23	Iran			1	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	1					9	10	157	364	173	384	
24	Iraq	3	3	2	2					1	1	4	4	4	4	4	6	8	8	39	116	65	144	
25	Ivory Coast																			1	1	1	1	
26	Jordan															2	3	1	1			3	4	
27	Kazakhstan			1	1																	1	1	
28	Kenya															2	2					2	2	
29	Kuwait																	1	3	1	1	2	4	
30	Lebanon																	3	3			3	3	
31	Libya							2	2									21	21	35	35	58	58	

No.	COUNTRY	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		TOTAL	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
32	Macedonia																	1	1	1	2	2	3
33	Mali												1	1								1	1
34	Mauritania																	1	1			1	1
35	Moldova							1	1													1	1
36	Montenegro												1	1						1	1	2	2
37	Morocco					5	6	2	2			2	2			2	2	26	26	22	22	59	60
38	Myanmar							1	1													1	1
39	Nepal																	3	3	11	13	14	16
40	Nigeria	1	1			1	1			1	1							1	2			4	5
41	Pakistan			1	1	4	4			2	2					11	12	65	65	344	350	427	434
42	Palestine					4	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	6	31	38	49	56
43	Philippines															1	1	1	1			2	2
44	Poland																	1	1			1	1
45	Romania			1	1																	1	1
46	Russian Federation	1	1															7	15	3	7	11	23
47	Serbia	17	55	12	35	7	9	3	3	4	8	1	1	3	3	6	8	4	4	1	1	58	127
48	Sierra Leone													5	5					1	1	6	6
49	Slovenia																	1	1			1	1
50	Somalia					1	1			1	1	2	2							6	6	10	10
51	Sri Lanka									1	1	1	1					2	2			4	4
52	Sudan											4	4									4	4
53	Syrian Arab Republic	1	2	1	1			22	35	36	59	4	4	5	5	17	18	31	47	110	189	227	360
54	Tajikistan																	1	1			1	1
55	Tunisia	1	1			2	2	1	1									3	3	2	2	9	9
56	Turkey	1	1							1	1			2	3	13	19	20	29	11	22	48	75
57	Ukraine											1	1	1	1					1	1	3	3
58	USA											1	1									1	1
59	Without nationality									1	1									3	3	4	4
60	Yemen																			11	18	11	18
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>2,453</b>

# ANNEX 10

## NUMBER OF WORK PERMITS ISSUED TO ALIENS IN BiH IN 2017 AND 2018

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
1	Albania	7	9	28.57%
2	Algeria	1	1	0.00%
3	Antigua and Barbuda		2	-
4	Argentina		3	-
5	Australia	4	2	-50.00%
6	Austria	40	44	10.00%
7	Azerbaijan	1	1	0.00%
8	Bahrain	11	16	45.45%
9	Bangladesh	2	1	-50.00%
10	Belarus	3	2	-33.33%
11	Belgium	4	2	-50.00%
12	Bolivia	1	1	0.00%
13	Brazil	7	12	71.43%
14	Bulgaria	6	6	0.00%
15	Cameroon	1		-100.00%
16	Canada	6	8	33.33%
17	China	130	147	13.08%
18	Comoros	1	2	100.00%
19	Croatia	162	170	4.94%
20	Cuba		1	-
21	Cyprus		3	-
22	Czech Republic	11	11	0.00%
23	Denmark	1	3	200.00%
24	Egypt	88	116	31.82%
25	Estonia	1		-100.00%
26	Ethiopia	3	2	-33.33%
27	France	6	8	33.33%
28	Germany	51	54	5.88%
29	Ghana	1	4	300.00%
30	Greece	5	7	40.00%
31	Guinea		1	-
32	Haiti		1	-
33	Hungary	2	6	200.00%
34	India	12	15	25.00%

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
35	Iran	15	10	-33.33%
36	Iraq	15	16	6.67%
37	Ireland	1		-100.00%
38	Israel	2	6	200.00%
39	Italia	98	110	12.24%
40	Japan	2	2	0.00%
41	Jordan	24	32	33.33%
42	Kazakhstan		1	-
43	Kenya	1	1	0.00%
44	Korea, Democratic Republic	1		-100.00%
45	Korea, Republic	2	3	50.00%
46	Kuwait	110	114	3.64%
47	Latvia		1	-
48	Lebanon	11	8	-27.27%
49	Libya	24	30	25.00%
50	Macedonia	54	58	7.41%
51	Malaysia	5	2	-60.00%
52	Mali	3	2	-33.33%
53	Moldova		1	-
54	Montenegro	60	73	21.67%
55	Morocco	1	2	100.00%
56	Nepal	1	2	100.00%
57	Nigeria	2	1	-50.00%
58	Norway		1	-
59	Oman	7	12	71.43%
60	Pakistan	7	19	171.43%
61	Palestine	3	6	100.00%
62	Peru	1		-100.00%
63	Philippines		1	-
64	Poland	8	6	-25.00%
65	Portugal		1	-
66	Qatar	35	38	8.57%
67	Romania	9	14	55.56%
68	Russian Federation	46	45	-2.17%
69	Saudi Arabia	65	87	33.85%
70	Serbia	679	733	7.95%
71	Sierra Leone	1		-100.00%

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2017	2018	+/- (%) (2018/2017)
72	Slovakia	14	11	-21.43%
73	Slovenia	47	73	55.32%
74	South Africa	2	4	100.00%
75	Spain	8	8	0.00%
76	Sudan	2	3	50.00%
77	Sweden	4	7	75.00%
78	Switzerland	7	6	-14.29%
79	Syrian Arab Republic	95	94	-1.05%
80	Tajikistan	1	1	0.00%
81	Tanzania		1	-
82	The Netherlands	19	18	-5.26%
83	Tunisia		1	-
84	Turkey	378	331	-12.43%
85	Turkmenistan		1	-
86	Uganda		1	-
87	Ukraine	15	11	-26.67%
88	United Arab Emirates	68	66	-2.94%
89	United Kingdom	13	19	46.15%
90	United States of America	39	42	7.69%
91	Uzbekistan		1	-
92	Yemen	20	24	20.00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>8.83%</b>



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