



## General Information



### Population

6 623 183 (World Bank 2023)

6 605 168 (STAT RS 2023)



### Immigration

11 306 (STAT RS 2020)



### Emigration

1 003 962 (UN Emigration  
Stock 2020)

26 858 (STAT RS 2020)



### Working-age population

4 193 227 (World Bank 2023)

3 002 700 (STAT RS 2023)



### Unemployment rate

8.3 % (World Bank 2023)

9.7 % (STAT RS 2023)



### GDP

81 342 660 752.4 current  
prices USD (World Bank 2023)

8 817 763 400 000 current  
prices RSD (STAT RS 2023)



### Refugees, Asylum seekers, IDPs

#### Refugees

32 892 (UNHCR 2024)

25 794 (STAT RS 2020)

#### Asylum Seekers

224 (UNHCR 2024)

145 (STAT RS 2002)

#### IDPs

209 784 (UNHCR 2024)

197 035 (STAT RS 2020)

UNHCR data refers to Serbia and  
Kosovo: S/RES/1244 (1999)



### Citizenship

#### By Birth

No (GLOBALCIT 2022)

#### By Descent

Yes (conditional) (GLOBALCIT  
2022)

#### Years of Residency

5 (GLOBALCIT 2022)



### Territory

77 474 km<sup>2</sup> (CIA World  
Factbook)

# Migration Authorities

## Responsible Body

Commissariat for Refugees and Migration

## Line Ministries

Ministry of Interior

Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Justice

## Agencies

Coordination Body for Migration Monitoring and Management

Coordination Body for Monitoring Flows in the Area of Economic Migration

Council for Reintegration of Returnees under the Readmission Agreements

Commission for Monitoring Visa Free Travel Regime with the EU

Commission for Coordination of the Permanent Integration Process of Refugees

Office for Kosovo and Metohija

Office for Cooperation with the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region

EU Support to Migration Management in the Republic of Serbia

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency, Serbia

## Key Policy Documents

1992 Law on Refugees

2004 Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Serbia

2009 Law on the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region

2011 Law on the Permanent and Temporary Residence of Citizens

2012 Law on Migration Management

2014 Law on the Employment of Foreigners

2017 Law on Higher Education (article 97)

2018 Law on Foreigners

2018 Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection

2018 Law on Border Control

2019 Law on Health Protection (article 3)

2009 Migration Management Strategy

2009 Strategy on the Reintegration of Returnees under the Readmission Agreement

2010 Strategy for Sustainable Survival and Return to Kosovo and Metohija

2015 National Strategy for Resolving the Issues of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons for the period 2015-2020

2017 Integrated Border Management Strategy in the Republic of Serbia 2017-2020

2018 Strategy for Combating Irregular Migration in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2018-2020

2020 Economic Migration Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the Period 2021-2027

For the past half a century, Serbia remains primarily a country of emigration and since recently has also become a **country of transit** on the Balkan Route. The population of Serbia, which amounted to **6.871.547 at the end of 2020**, is steadily declining. In the past decade, the country lost 350.000 inhabitants, partly due to emigration.

Given the lack of national statistics on emigration, the estimations of the size of the Serbian diaspora vary. The Government of Serbia places the number of Serbians outside the country, as defined by the **2009 Law on the Diaspora and Serbs in the Region**, at **4.5-5 million** persons. Meanwhile, UN DESA refers to a little over 1 million Serbian emigrants, most of whom live in Austria, Germany, France and Switzerland. In general, Serbians are scattered across a large number of countries, including ones in the Balkans, **the US, the UK, Australia, Canada, EU member states, and more recently, the United Arab Emirates and China**.

The EU is a prominent destination for Serbian migrants. The number of first-time resident permits issued to Serbian nationals in the EU has increased **from 23.770 in 2013 to 62.186 in 2019**. Over time, both the reasons for issuing permits and key destination countries, except for Germany, have changed. In **2013**, 45% of first-time permits were issued for family reasons and 22% for employment. Meanwhile, in **2019**, the proportion stood at 25% and 52% respectively. Looking at the number of valid EU residence permits, the period 2011 to 2019 saw a slight decline from **486.582 to 477.355**, which can be associated with the naturalisation of long-term migrants, the return of some to Serbia and an increase in short-term circular migration. The majority of valid permits at the end of 2019 were issued for other reasons, followed by family and employment purposes (**52%, 32% and 13% respectively**). In terms of destinations, in recent years more first permits were issued by Croatia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic and fewer by Austria and the UK. A similar trend is observed for **all valid permits**, except for Austria and Germany, which continue to host the largest number of Serbian residence permit holders in absolute numbers.

Significant emigration affects the labour supply in Serbia and results in a **brain drain**. Since the early 1990s, most migrants who left Serbia for the USA, Canada and Great Britain were students and highly educated workers. The brain drain causes a lack of skilled labour, especially in the **engineering, ICT and healthcare sectors**, a loss of public funds invested in education (estimated at **30.000 - 35.000 EUR per person**), and a loss of potential GDP and consumption.

Emigration on par with the low natural growth contributes to the ageing of the population of Serbia. According to the 2011 Census, the average age is **42.2 years**. Meanwhile, Serbian emigrants are on average **34.7 years** old. Presumably, an increasing part of the gross national income will be allocated to **the pension system and the social protection system** in the future. However, emigration also has a positive side manifested in remittances, investments, transfer of knowledge, skills, ideas and values, as well as the established transnational connections. Over the past decade, the share of personal remittances reached **8% of the GDP**. High monetary remittances improve the country's balance of payments and act as additional social protection for the population.

According to the Ministry of the Interior, from 2011 to 2019, more than **45.000** Serbian citizens returned to the country under the Readmission Agreement. The majority of them (**82,6%**) **are Roma**. In 2021, Serbia with the EU's financial support launched an initiative to protect this vulnerable group from poverty and social exclusion by adopting a series of measures in terms of social protection and employment support. Both the number of Serbian citizens returning after being ordered to leave and the number of orders to leave issued to Serbian nationals have been declining. The former declined **from 12.795 in 2016 to 5.245 in 2019**. Meanwhile, the latter decreased from **13.480 in 2016 to 8.370 in 2019**. In 2021, Serbia received **1.419** requests for readmission, **52.9%** of which were submitted by Germany.

Internal migration, driven by strong urbanization and industrialization, is also pronounced in Serbia. **In 2001, 56% of the population lived in urban areas and 44% in rural areas of Serbia. In 2020, the proportion stood at 61% and 39% respectively.** Most often people migrate from the south and inhabit the north of Serbia - **the Belgrade region and Vojvodina region**.

Albeit smaller in scale, immigration of foreign nationals to Serbia has been increasing. The number of issued permanent residence permits rose from **7.272 in 2011 to 10.252 in 2021**. While Romanians, Russians and Macedonians held the **majority of permits in 2011**, the national composition changed to Chinese, Russians and Romanians in 2021. The reasons for immigration have also changed from **mostly marriage in 2011**, to 60% marriage and 22.6% employment in 2021. The number of temporary residence permits issued for the first time has equally increased from **6.381 in 2011 to 17.560 in 2021**. The majority of temporary migrants in 2021 comprised nationals of **China and Turkey**, many of whom received permits for work purposes. The **growing global presence of China, the fatigue of the lengthy EU accession process and the turn of Serbia to a multi-vector foreign policy**, lead to the deepening of ties between Serbia and China, manifested through the sharp increase of Chinese direct investment in Serbia from **19 million euros in 2011 to 528,5 million euros in 2020**. Moreover, Chinese companies are present in a large number of economic sectors, ranging from steel and tyre production to energy and renewables.

Beyond regular immigration, Serbia has become a destination and transit country for several waves of forced immigration. In the 1990s, Serbia gave refuge to nearly **618.000** persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and over **350.000** of them received Serbian citizenship, signifying the largest refugee integration in modern Europe. In 2020, **25.794** refugees lived in Serbia, mostly elderly people originating from Croatia (68.5%). The country has also experienced an influx of persons from Kosovo\*, who are considered internally displaced in Serbia. Their number was **187.129** in 2000 and stood at **197.035** in 2020. Over **20 years** since their displacement, the conditions for the sustainable return of internally displaced persons are yet to be met. In 2020, for example, only **247** persons returned to Kosovo\*.

Following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, from **25 February until 20 April**, 5.808 refugees from Ukraine registered their residence in Serbia, mostly in private accommodation, while 57 people were accommodated in an asylum centre. **Ukrainian refugees** can enter Serbia with a passport through any border crossing, and a visa-free stay is allowed for 90 days.

In 2015-2016, Serbia faced a large number of migrants from Asia and Africa transiting via the Balkan route to the EU. Before this

route was formally closed in March 2016, it was used by nearly a **million migrants**, most of whom come from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia and Pakistan. Only a minor share of them remained in Serbia to seek asylum. In 2020, Serbia received **145** asylum applications and issued **29** positive decisions.

Serbia is a member of the IMO, the UNHCR, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the Budapest Process, the Prague Process, the Regional Cooperation Council and the Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative. Serbia also voted for **the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration** and **the Global Compact for Refugees**. The country is harmonizing its national legislation with one of the EU to protect the rights of migrant workers in line with international standards. Serbia has also signed bilateral readmission agreements with each EU member state. At the regional level, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina launched a joint initiative entitled "Regional Housing Programme" to provide housing solutions for refugees of the 1990s conflicts. So far, through this program, about **6.000 families** have been provided with housing in Serbia.

Since 2020, the Coordination Body for Monitoring Flows in the Area of Economic Migration has started activities aimed at finding solutions to reduce economic migration, and even reverse the trend. The Economic Migration Strategy was adopted for the first time and an Action Plan is being drafted.

*latest update: 30 August 2022*

# Relevant Publications

[Changing Demographics in the Countries of the Prague Process: Implications for Migration](#)

[Webinar: From refugee crises to labour migration and back?](#)

[The Western Balkan Migration Route \(2015-2019\)](#)

[Lessons learned from the 2015-2016 migration situation in the Western Balkan region](#)

[The 10th Anniversary of the Prague Process](#)

[Highly-skilled Return Migrants to the Western Balkans](#)

[Serbia Migration Profile 2020](#)

[Statistical Yearbook 2020](#)

[Migration Governance Snapshot: the Republic of Serbia](#)

[The Influence of Demographic and Migration Flows on Serbia](#)

[EMN study 2023: Annual report on migration and asylum EMN Observer Country Statistical annex \(2023\)](#)