



Sector for Immigration

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE

for the year 2012

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

Total length of border: 1,665 km

Total number of border crossing points: 88



Sarajevo, March 2013



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## Summary

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

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

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

The first BiH Migration Profile was adopted at the BiH Council of Ministers session held on 24 September 2009, and its development was preceded by the “Analysis of Measures necessary to set up a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and defining a migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina” that included the legal, institutional and organisational framework for gathering migration statistics in BiH, as well as an overview of European and international standards and practices in the area of migration statistics. For the purpose of setting up and applying a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and an annually updated BiH Migration Profile, instruments for gathering and exchanging statistics were formalised by a BiH Council of Ministers Decision obliging relevant institutions and agencies to submit data through 34 predefined tables in line with their competences and with the parameters necessary to define the Migration Profile and monitor migration flows in BiH. This Decision defined the type and structure of statistical data on migration and international protection and the obligations of BiH institutions to gather statistics on migration and international protection from within their competences, as well as to submit such data to the Ministry of Security by 31 January for the preceding year. The institutions that submitted statistical data in line with the Decision for the purpose of defining the BiH Migration profile for the year 2012 are: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Sector for International-Legal and Consular Affairs, Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees - Diaspora Sector, Ministry of Civil Affairs - Sector for Citizenship and Travel Documents, Labour and Employment Agency of BiH, Ministry of Security - Sector for Immigration, Ministry of Security - Asylum Sector, Ministry of Security - Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, and Ministry of Security - BiH Border Police.

The data submitted by institutions and agencies underwent quantitative and qualitative analysis. Annual reports from individual institutions and agencies were used as additional

sources of qualitative information needed for the purpose of interpreting migration statistics and trends. Quantitative and qualitative data processing was performed for the major migration flows in the past 10-year period, i.e. from 2003 to 2012, and comparative indicators were defined for all migration flows for the period of 2011 and 2012. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2012 was compiled based on the processed and analysed available data.

*The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2012 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossings, temporary and permanent residence of foreign nationals, illegal migration and measures undertaken against foreign nationals, return of irregular migrants, international protection (asylum), work permits issued to foreign nationals, granting of BiH citizenship, emigration from BiH, BiH immigration policy, legal and institutional framework.*

Observed migration flow trends:

## **1. Visas**

### **1.1 Visas issued by BiH DCMs**

In 2012, Diplomatic-Consular Missions of BiH issued 11,482 visas, which is a slight increase of 3.20% compared to 2011, while the annual overview since 2003 shows a constant decrease in the number of issued visas except for the past three years that have marked an increase in comparison to the previous years.

### **1.2. Visas Issued at the Border**

In 2012, 150 visas were issued at the BiH border, which is by almost 40% less than in 2011 and the annual overview since 2004 shows constant decrease in the number of visas issued at the BiH border.

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

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

The number of refusals of entry into BiH by the BiH Border Police in 2012 was 2,998, which is a decrease by 22% compared to 2011.

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

The number of discovered illegal state border crossings in BiH in 2012 was 389, which is an increase by 20% compared to 2011 when 324 illegal border crossings were discovered.

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

### **3.1. Temporary Residence**

Foreign nationals in BiH were granted 8,838 temporary residence permits in 2012, which is by 15% more than in 2011. The annual overview since 2003 shows a constant increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued, with the exception of the year 2011, which marks a slight decrease.

### **3.2. Permanent Residence**

Foreign nationals in BiH were issued 401 permanent residence permits in 2012, which is by 30% more than in 2011. The annual overview of the period of the past 10 years shows that the maximum number of permanent residence permits was issued in 2003 and it amounted to 439.

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

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

The number of revoked non-visa and temporary residence permits in 2012 amounted to 947, which is a significant increase of 160% compared to 2011. As for the revocation of permanent residence permits in 2012, a significant decrease of 72% was noted, with 54 revocations in 2012 compared to 104 revocations in 2011.

#### **4.2. Expulsion Orders**

The number of expulsion orders in 2012 was 562, which represents an increase of 82% in comparison to 2011. Also, in 2012, 182 decisions to revoke non-visa or temporary residence permits were issued with additional measure of deportation.

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

A total of 453 foreign nationals were placed under supervision in Immigration centre in 2012, which represents a significant increase of 108% compared to 2011, when the number of foreign nationals placed under supervision amounted to 218.

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

During 2012, 14 foreign nationals were forcibly removed from BiH, compared to 2011, when that number was 8.

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

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

With the assistance of IOM, 88 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily returned to BiH in 2012, and in total 1,657 of BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH in this way between 2003 and 2012.

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

Due to lack of funds, in 2012 IOM did not organize a single voluntary return of foreign nationals from BiH to the country of origin through AVR program, and a total of 1,728 foreign nationals were returned in this way from BiH to the country of origin from 2003 to 2012.

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

A total of 1,442 BiH nationals were admitted under Readmission Agreements, 319 of which were admitted based on Readmission Application, where identity and BiH citizenship check was conducted by Sector for Immigration of Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, 75 third country nationals were admitted to BiH in 2012, which represents a decrease of 15% compared to 2011.

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

In 2012, 53 persons sought international protection (asylum) in BiH, and in the period from 2003 to 2012, a total of 2,165 persons sought international protection (asylum) in BiH.

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

In 2012, 2,573 work permits were issued to foreign nationals, which is a slight decrease of 1.30% compared to 2011, when the number of such permits amounted to 2,607.

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

In 2012, 817 persons were granted BiH citizenship, which represents an increase of 13.79% compared to 2011, with nationals of Serbia and Croatia being the most numerous among those to be granted BiH citizenship (95.47%).

### **9. Emigration from BiH**

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

## I INTRODUCTION

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

***“Set up and start to apply a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows, defining a regularly updated migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina, with data both on illegal and legal migration, and establishing bodies responsible for collection and analysis of data on migration stocks and flows.”***

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

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

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

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

The Analysis, Strategic Planning, Surveillance and Training Unit of the Sector for Immigration at the Ministry of Security is tasked with producing the Migration Profile, compiling migration statistics, processing data and developing reports for various



purposes. It should be noted that the Unit requires further development in terms of its capacities for monitoring migration flows and producing specialist analyses and reports in the field of immigration, as well as in defining migration policy in line with relevant standards and the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

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

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

For the purposes of data gathering, the Decision defined 34 tables intended for the above institutions and organisations responsible for implementing the Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in BiH. The tables include data on citizenship and country of birth, sex and age structure, as well as other parameters relevant to the procedures and decisions related to the movement and stay of aliens and asylum in BiH in 2012. Also, in order to set up a comprehensive mechanism for monitoring migration flows and defining the BiH Migration Profile, the same methodology was used to create tables on granted BiH citizenships, on the emigration of BiH nationals, voluntary return and work permits issued to foreign nationals in BiH. The tables were designed in line with European and international standards, and especially in line with *Regulation No. 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection* obliging member states to provide harmonised reporting on migration flows and international protection in line with UN and IOM models of migration profiles.

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

The tables filled out and submitted by the relevant institutions, organisations and agencies were used for quantitative and qualitative analysis of the submitted data. Annual reports from individual institutions and organisations were used as additional sources of qualitative information needed for the purpose of interpreting migration statistics and trends. Quantitative and qualitative data processing was performed for the

major migration flows in the past 10-year period, i.e. from 2003 to 2012, and comparative indicators were defined for all migration flows for the period of 2011 and 2012. The BiH Migration Profile for the year 2012 was compiled based on the processed and analysed available data.

The data on the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the total length of the state border and the total number of border crossing points was taken from the Integrated Border Management Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina (June 2011). The source for the information on the total number of border crossings in BiH is the *Decision on the determination of border crossings in BiH* number 52/12, which was passed by the Council of Ministers 03 May 2012 („Official Gazette BiH“ number 39/12)

## **2. Data Availability and Quality**

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

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

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

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

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

Notwithstanding certain shortcomings in terms of the completeness of the submitted

data, the quality of the submitted data is satisfactory. The data submitted through the predefined tables and the data from annual reports on the work of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the BiH Border Police, as well as the analysis of the Diaspora Sector at the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of BiH facilitated an adequate analysis of migration flows for the compiling of the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2012.

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

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

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

### **4. Consultations**

The Draft BiH Migration Profile was sent to all institutions, organisations and agencies that participated in its development by submitting relevant data in order to collect their opinions, remarks and suggestions. After receiving these opinions, remarks and suggestions, the Draft BiH Migration Profile for the year 2012 was reviewed and submitted to the Ministry of Security for approval before being forwarded to the Council of Ministers of BiH for adoption.

## II BiH MIGRATION PROFILE

### 1. Visas

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

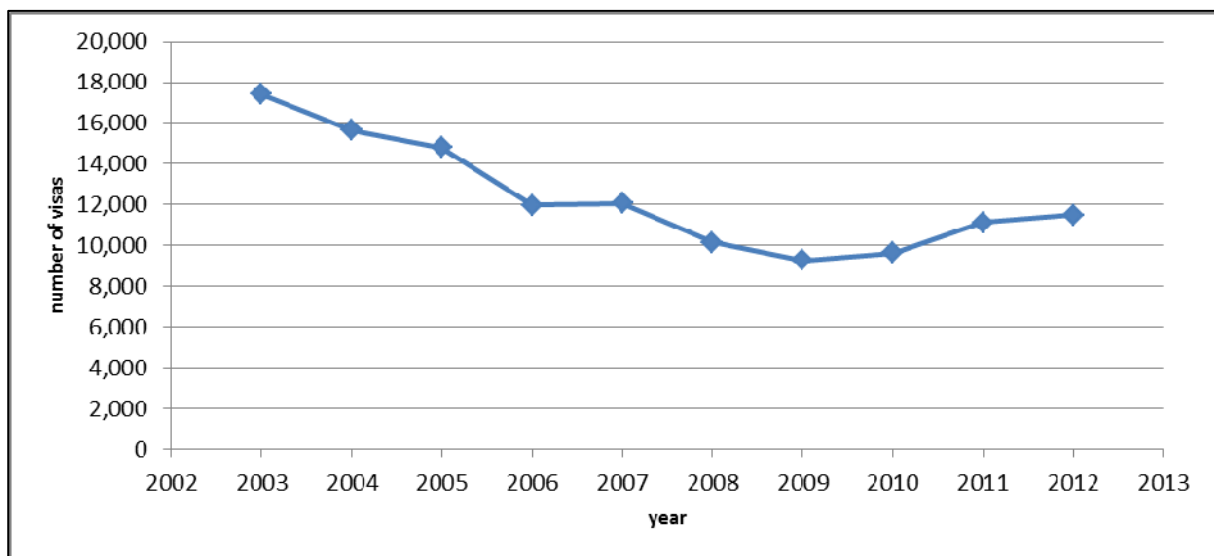
#### 1.1. Visas Issued by BiH DCMs

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

**Table 1. Total number of visas issued from 2003 to 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Visas	17,411	15,638	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482

**Graphic overview of visas issued from 2003 to 2012**



Analysing the data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in the presented period, there is an evident steady decreasing trend since 2003, due to introduction of visa stickers in May 2002. A significant drop is also evident in the period from 2005 to 2006, due to the following countries becoming EU member states: the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (1 May 2004), and the citizens of these countries, with the exception of Slovenia<sup>1</sup> no longer being required to procure a visa for entry into BiH as per the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers<sup>2</sup>, that came into force on 21 July 2005. A considerable drop in the number of visas issued during 2008 when compared to 2007 was due to Romania and Bulgaria entering the European Union (1 July 2007) and their citizens no longer being required to procure visas for entry into BiH as per the Decision of the BiH Council of Ministers<sup>3</sup>, that came into force on 28 June 2007. The steady decrease in the number of visas issued by DCMs continued in 2009 as a result of the Council of Ministers Decision on visas<sup>4</sup> that came into force on 24 December 2008. As for 2011, a significant increase in the number of issued visas (15.62%) was recorded when compared to 2010, the trend to be continued in 2012 as well, only with much lower intensity (3.20%).

In order to define current issues related to visas, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2011 and 2012 for the countries whose nationals were issue the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, along with a brief analysis of observed parameters.

**Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
1	Lebanon	2,684	3,316	23.55%
2	Saudi Arabia	486	872	79.42%
3	Libya	163	704	331.90%
4	Indonesia	699	690	-1.29%
5	India	537	576	7.26%
6	China	651	479	-26.42%
7	Egypt	391	421	7.67%
8	Serbia	124	371	199.19%
9	Jordan	272	335	23.16%
10	Syria	131	312	138.17%
11	Iran	274	254	-7.30%
12	Philippines	179	244	36.31%
13	Thailand	61	218	257.38%
14	UAE	129	187	44.96%
15	Colombia	281	161	-42.70%
16	Other countries	4,064	2,342	-42.37%
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,126</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>3.20%</b>

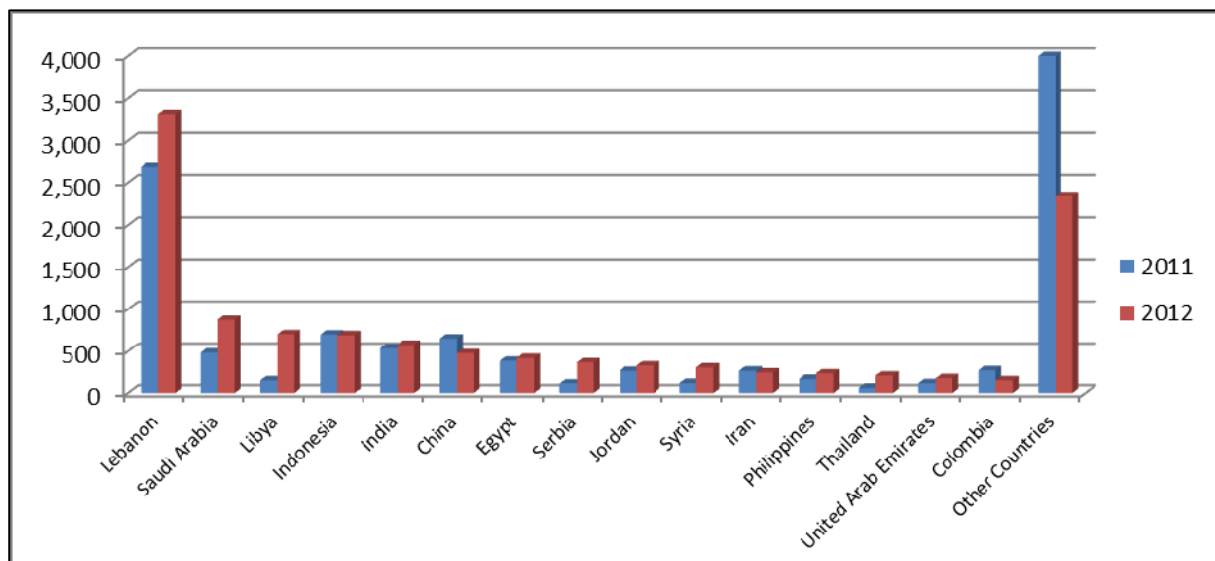
<sup>1</sup> Slovenian citizens were not required a visa for entry into BiH.

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

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

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

**Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**



Analysing the data on the number of visas issued by BiH DCMs in 2012 when compared to 2011 disaggregated by country of origin whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, shows a significant decrease in the number of visas issued to nationals of Ukraine, as a result of Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on terms of mutual trips of citizens that has been into force since 27 November 2011 where visas are not required for short-term trips up to 30 days. As for visas related to Serbia, it is important to mention that all of them are related to persons from Kosovo. Also, there was a significant decrease in the number of visas issued to nationals of Peru, Colombia, Taiwan and Moldova. A significant increase in the number of visas issued to nationals of Libya, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Thailand and holders of UNMIK passport in 2012 occurred when compared to 2011. Constant increase in the number of visas issued to the nationals of Lebanon is due to growing interest of its nationals for religious tourism and visits to Medjugorje. Also, significant was the increased number of visas issued to the nationals of Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and China due to intensified activities on organizing business conferences both in those countries and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Increase in the number of visas issued to the nationals of Syria and Libya is caused by war in these countries. According to the data submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the number of visa applications received in 2012 was 11,683. In the past year 11,482 or 98.28% of applications were approved, 33 or 0.28% of applications were rejected, and 168 or 1.44% of applications were carried over into the next year.

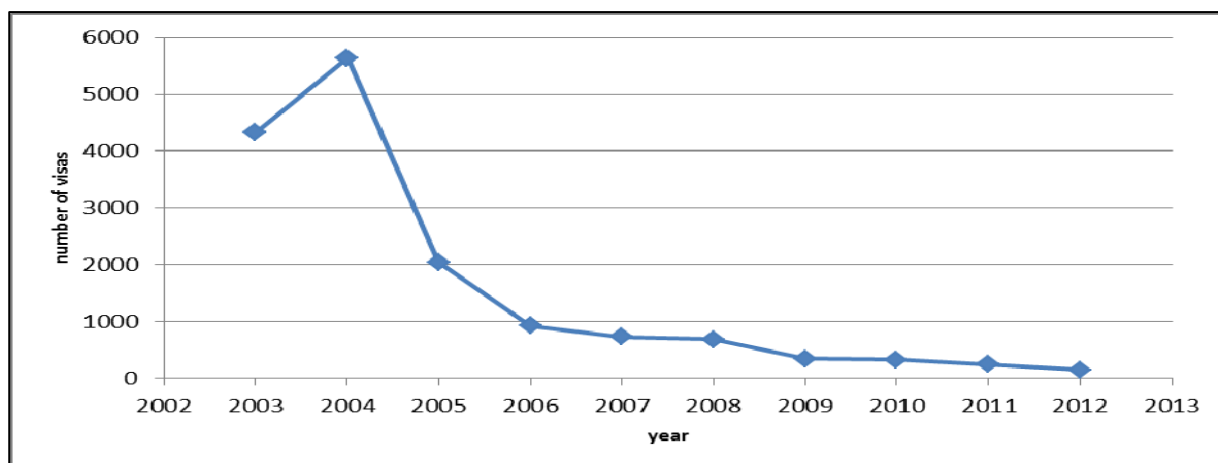
### **1.2. Visas Issued at the Border**

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

**Table 3. Total number of visas issued at the BiH border from 2003 to 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Visas	4,327	5,641	2,049	927	735	684	345	327	248	150

**Graphic overview of visas issued at the BiH border from 2003 to 2012**



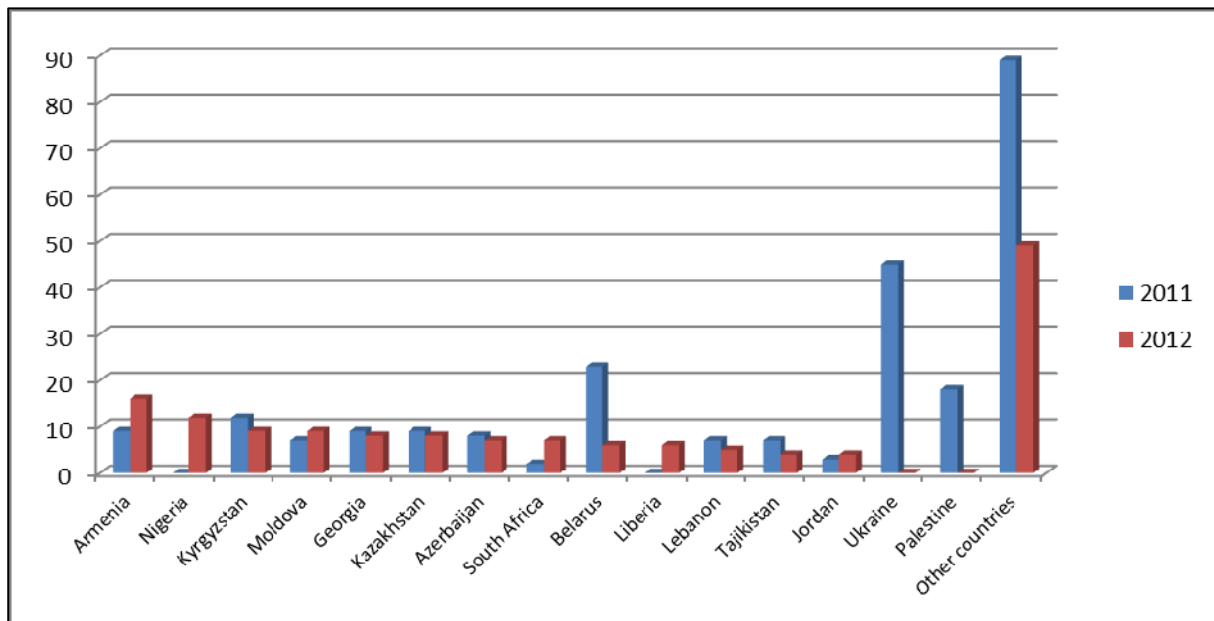
Analysing the data on the number of visas issued at the border in the presented period, since 2004 there has been a pronounced decreasing trend and it can be concluded that the set objective of reducing the number of visas issued at the border was being met, as per one of the EU requirements. The achieved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

In order to define the current situation of visas issued at the border, we present the comparative indicators of the number of visas issued during 2011 and 2012 for countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of visas for entry into BiH, followed by a brief analysis of observed parameters and in view of the changes made to legislation in order to provide a more comprehensive interpretation of the data.

**Table 4. Total number of visas issue at the border in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
1	Armenia	9	16	77.78%
2	Nigeria	-	12	-
3	Kyrgyzstan	12	9	-25.00%
4	Moldova	7	9	28.57%
5	Georgia	9	8	-11.11%
6	Kazakhstan	9	8	-11.11%
7	Azerbaijan	8	7	-12.50%
8	South Africa	2	7	250.00%
9	Belarus	23	6	-73.91%
10	Liberia	-	6	-
11	Lebanon	7	5	-28.57%
12	Tajikistan	7	4	-42.86%
13	Jordan	3	4	33.33%
14	Ukraine	45	-	-100.00%
15	Palestine	18	-	-100.00%
16	Other countries	89	49	-44.94%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-3952%</b>

**Graphic review of visas issued in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**



In 2011, there was a significant decrease in the number of visas issued at the border (24.16%) and it amounted to 248 visas, one of which was a B Visa and 247 were C Visas, whereas in 2012 there was even more significant decrease of 39.52%. The total number of visas issued at the border crossing points in BiH in the previous year was 150, one of which was a B Visa and 149 were C Visas. Given the general requirement and principle of reducing the number of visas issued at border crossing points, BiH can report on constant decrease in the number of visas issued at the border since 2004. According to the Annual Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012<sup>5</sup> the highest number of visas issued at the border as issued at the Sarajevo Airport (118 or 78.67%). Cases of reducing duration of a visa at the BiH border did not occur. Cases of visa cancellation at Sarajevo International Airport were reported in five instances to Vietnam nationals and in one instance to an Iran national due to failure to meet conditions for entry into BiH as set forth in the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum. Principally, the decreasing trend in the number of visas issued at the border is continuing, which is in accordance with recommendations of European Commission.

In terms of the most frequent countries of origin of foreign nationals being issued visas at the BiH border, data for 2012 show that the greatest number of visas was issued to foreign nationals from Armenia, Nigeria, Kyrgyzstan and Moldova. It is interesting to point out that during the previous year there were no cases of issuing visas at the border to foreign nationals from Ukraine (a visa for short-term stay for up to 30 days is no longer necessary) and Palestine, even though they were the most numerous in 2011. As for the gender structure, statistical data for 2012 show that more visas were issued to men (67%) than to woman (33%), and that for both sexes these were mostly persons within the 36 to 59 age group as it can be seen in the graphs below.

<sup>5</sup> BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of BiH Border Police for 2012" Sarajevo, January 2013, p.14.



**Table 5. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and sex disaggregated by nationality for 2011**

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

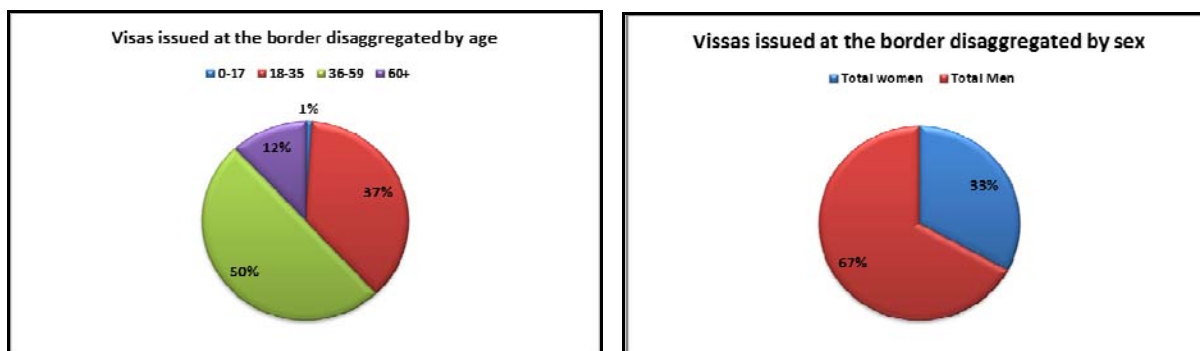
**Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2011 disaggregated by age and sex**



**Table 6. Structure of visas issued at the border by age and sex disaggregated by nationality for 2012**

	Armenia	Nigeria	Kyrgyzstan	Moldova	Georgia	Other countries (out of total of 37)	Total
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
18-35	7	5	0	2	0	7	21
36-59	2	4	1	0	0	14	21
60+	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
<b>Total women</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>50</b>
0-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18-35	2	1	4	5	3	19	34
36-59	5	1	2	2	5	39	54
60+	0	0	2	0	0	10	12
<b>Total men</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total by nationality</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>150</b>

**Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border for 2012 disaggregated by age and sex**



## 2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

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

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

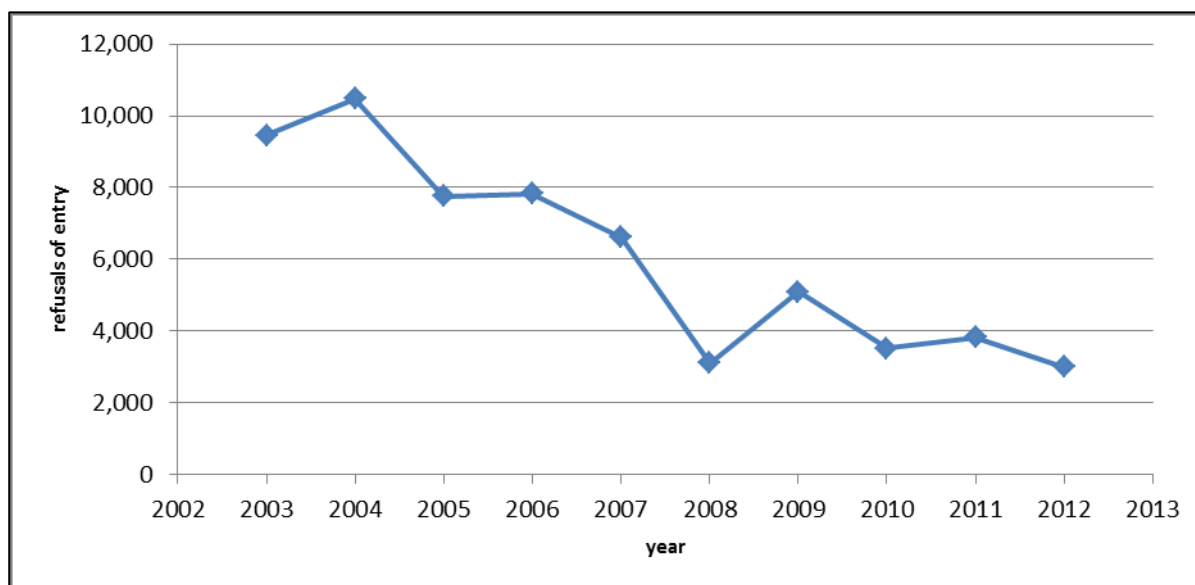
### 2.1. Refusal of Entry into BiH

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

**Table 7. Total number of refusals of entry at the BiH border from 2003 to 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Refusals of entry	9,450	10,469	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998

### Graphic overview of refusals of entry into BiH from 2003 to 2012



Analysing the data on the number of refusals of entry at the border in the presented period, it is evident that since 2004, when a significant increase was recorded, there has been a constant decrease of these parameters. The marked increase in 2004, as well as the decrease in 2005 resulted, among other things, from the fact that on 1 May 2004, the European Union was enlarged to include 10 new countries, but visas for nine of these countries whose nationals required visas for entry into BiH were abolished only in 2005 (21 July 2005). During 2008, the number of refusals of entry into BiH was more than halved in comparison to 2007. In 2012 the number of refusals of entry was decreased 21.72% and it amounted to 2,998 refusals of entry.

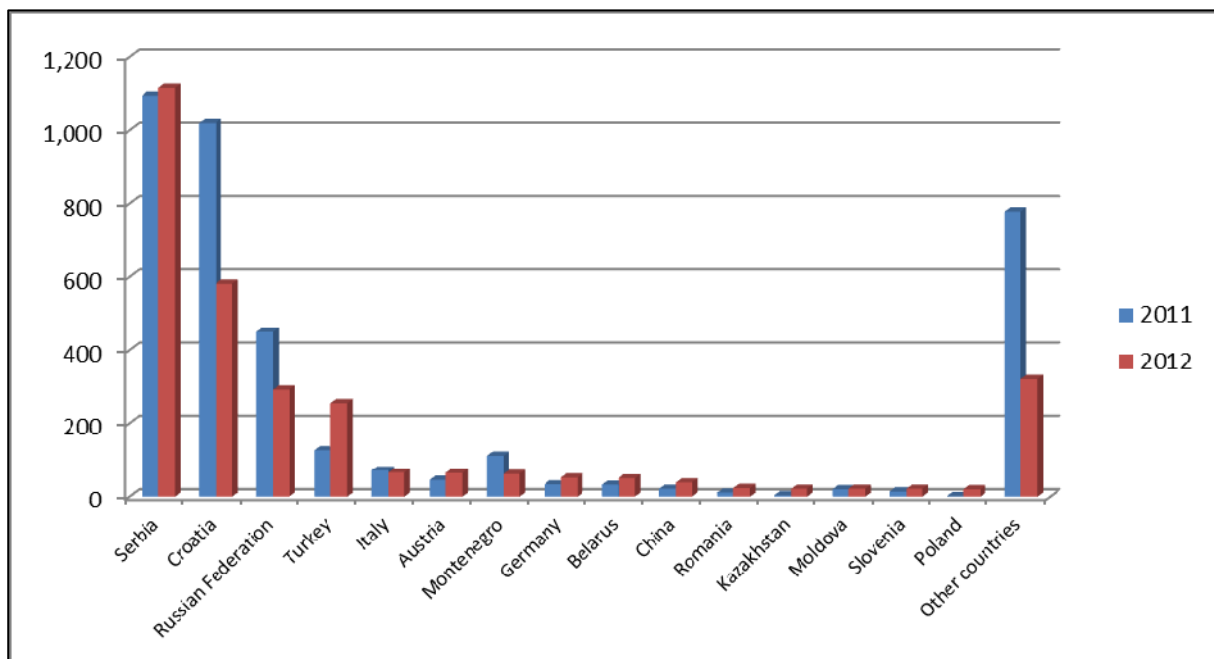
In order to define the current situation in this area, we present comparative indicators on the number of refusals of entry in 2011 and 2012 for 15 countries whose nationals were issued the greatest number of decisions on refusal of entry into BiH, along with a brief analysis of observed parameters.

**Table 8. Total number of refusals of entry at the border in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
1	Serbia	1,094	1,115	1.92%
2	Croatia	1,019	582	-42.88%
3	Russian Federation	449	293	-34.74%
4	Turkey	126	253	100.79%
5	Italy	71	65	-8.45%
6	Austria	45	64	42.22%
7	Montenegro	111	61	-45.04%
8	Germany	33	51	54.54%

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
9	Belarus	32	49	53.12%
10	China	21	38	80.95%
11	Romania	11	23	109.09%
12	Kazakhstan	4	21	425.00%
13	Moldova	20	21	5.00%
14	Slovenia	14	21	50.00%
15	Poland	1	20	1900.00%
16	Other countries	779	321	-58.79%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>-21.72%</b>

Graphic overview of refusals of entry at the BiH border in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country



The greatest number of refusals of entry into BiH pertains to neighbouring countries: Serbia, including persons originating from Kosovo (1,115), Croatia (582), Russian Federation (293) and Turkey (253), which amounts to 74.82% of the total number of refusals of entry into BiH. Of the presented number of refusals of entry into BiH for citizens of Serbia, holders of UNMIK travel documents account for 200 in 2011 and 796 in 2012, this represents almost a fourfold increase. It should be noted that in 2012, there was significant decrease in the number of refusal of entry for nationals of Montenegro (45.04%), Croatia (42.88%) and Russian Federation (34.74%). In the same period, there was a significant increase in the number of refusals of entry for the nationals of Turkey (100.79%) and China (80.95%). During 2012, 2,998 foreign nationals were refused entry into BiH, 2,771 at the BiH land border, 2 at the BiH sea border and 225 at international airports. The reasons for refusal of entry into BiH to foreign nationals were: lack of valid travel document (53%); lack of visa for entry, stay, transit through the territory of BiH or approval of stay as per the Law (23%); inability to prove or provide information on the purpose of intended stay (6%); minors unaccompanied by parent or legal guardian, or lacking signed and certified authorisation document (6%), lack of sufficient means of subsistence, including health insurance (3%); deliberate provision of inaccurate information about the right of entry into BiH (3%); existing measure of deportation, cancellation of stay or prohibition of entry into the BiH territory BiH (2%) and other reasons (4%).<sup>6</sup>

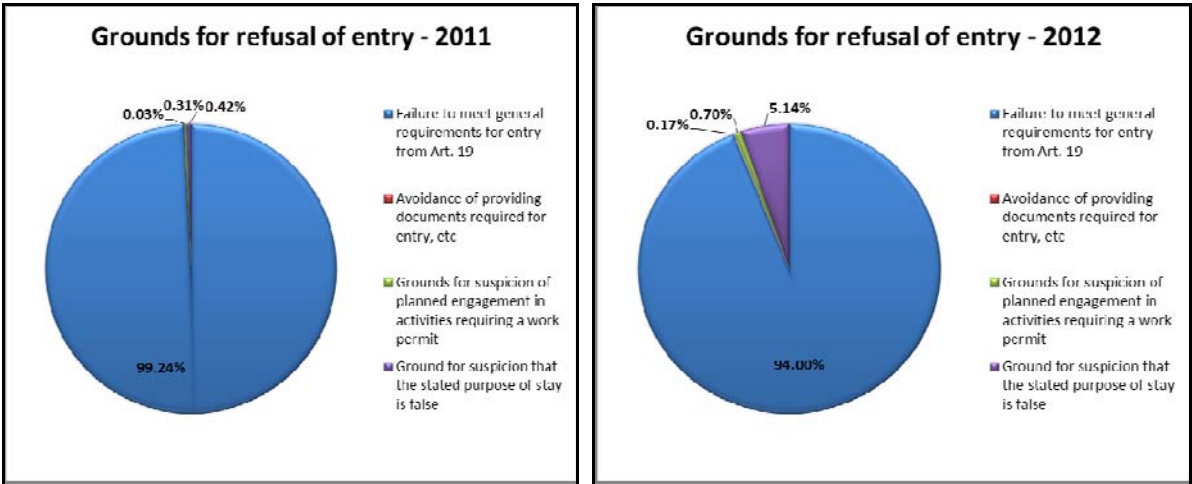
Statistical indicators show that the reason for refusal of entry into BiH vary depending on the part of the border/border crossing point where the refusal of entry was issued. It is evident that: persons originating from Kosovo were refused entry mostly due to lack of valid travel document and lack of visa, nationals of Croatia were refused entry mostly due to lack of valid travel document or in cases of unaccompanied minors, nationals of Montenegro and

<sup>6</sup> BiH Border Police "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012" Sarajevo, January 2013, p.6

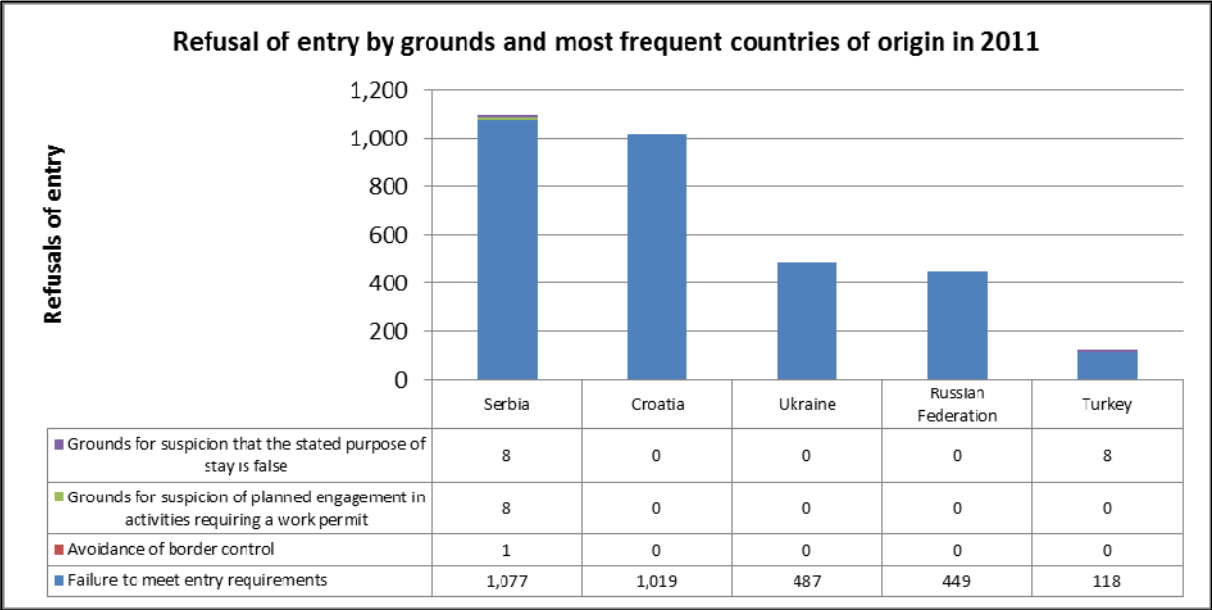
Serbia were refused entry mostly due lack of valid travel document, nationals of Turkey were refused entry mostly due to provision of inaccurate information about the right of entry into BiH, then due to inability to prove or provide information on the purpose of intended stay and lack of sufficient means of subsistence, nationals of Russian Federation were refused entry mostly due to lack of visa and inability to prove or provide information on the purpose of intended stay.<sup>7</sup>

According to the information of the BiH Border Police, “the majority of refusals of entry at the state border at international airports stem from deliberate provision of inaccurate information about the right to entry into BiH, while at other border crossing points, the most frequent reasons are the lack of valid travel document and the lack of visa”<sup>8</sup>

**Graphic overview of refusals of entry by reason for refusal of entry for 2011 and 2012**

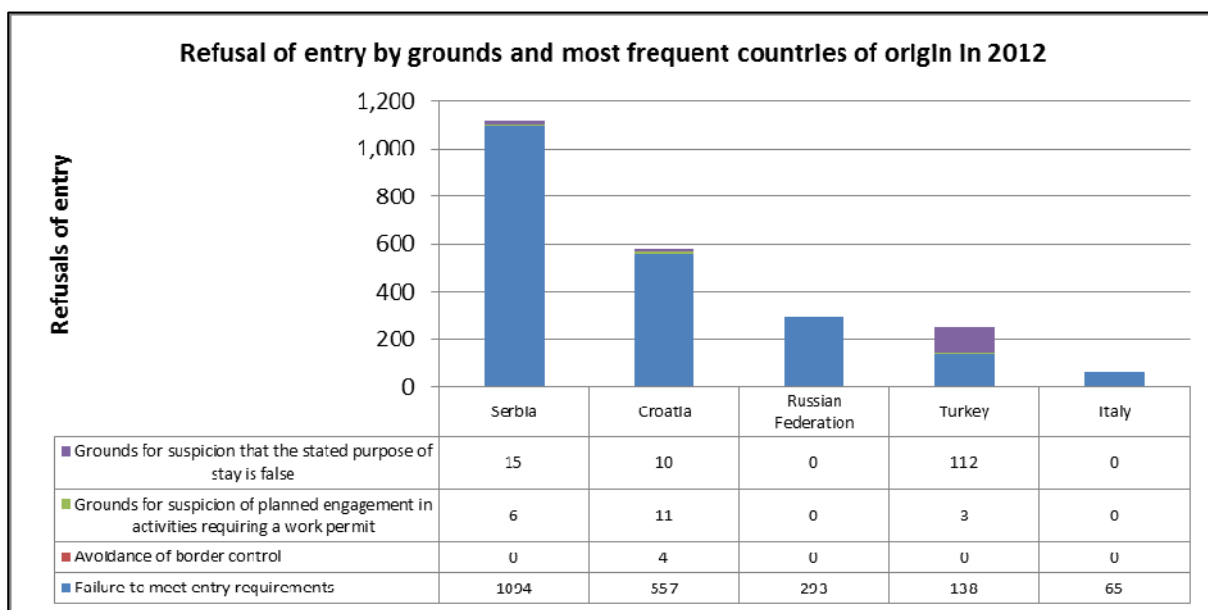


**Graphic overview of the number of refusals of entry by reason and most frequent nationalities for 2011 and 2012**



<sup>7</sup> BiH Border Police “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012” Sarajevo, January 2013, p.8

<sup>8</sup> BiH Border Police “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012” Sarajevo, January 2013, p.8



## 2.2. Discovered Illegal State Border Crossings

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

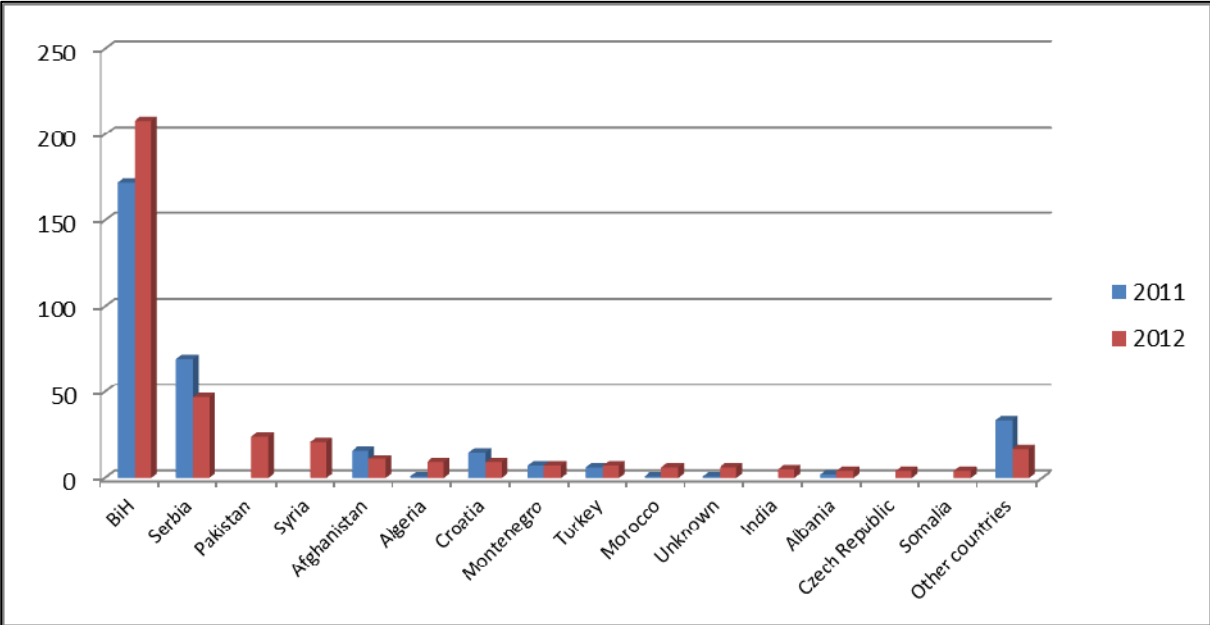
During 2011, a total of 324 persons were discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the BiH border. During 2012, an increase of 20.06% was recorded and it amounted to 389 persons.

**Table 9. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by nationality**

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
1	BiH	172	208	20.93%
2	Serbia	69	47	-31.88%
3	Pakistan	-	24	-
4	Syria	-	21	-
5	Afghanistan	16	11	-31.25%
6	Algeria	1	9	800.00%
7	Croatia	15	9	-40.00%
8	Montenegro	7	7	0.00%

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
9	Turkey	6	7	16.67%
10	Morocco	1	6	500.00%
11	Unknown	1	6	500.00%
12	India	-	5	-
13	Albania	2	4	100.00%
14	Czech Republic	-	4	-
15	Somalia	-	4	-
16	Other countries	34	17	-50.00%
<b>Total</b>		<b>324</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>20.06%</b>

Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country

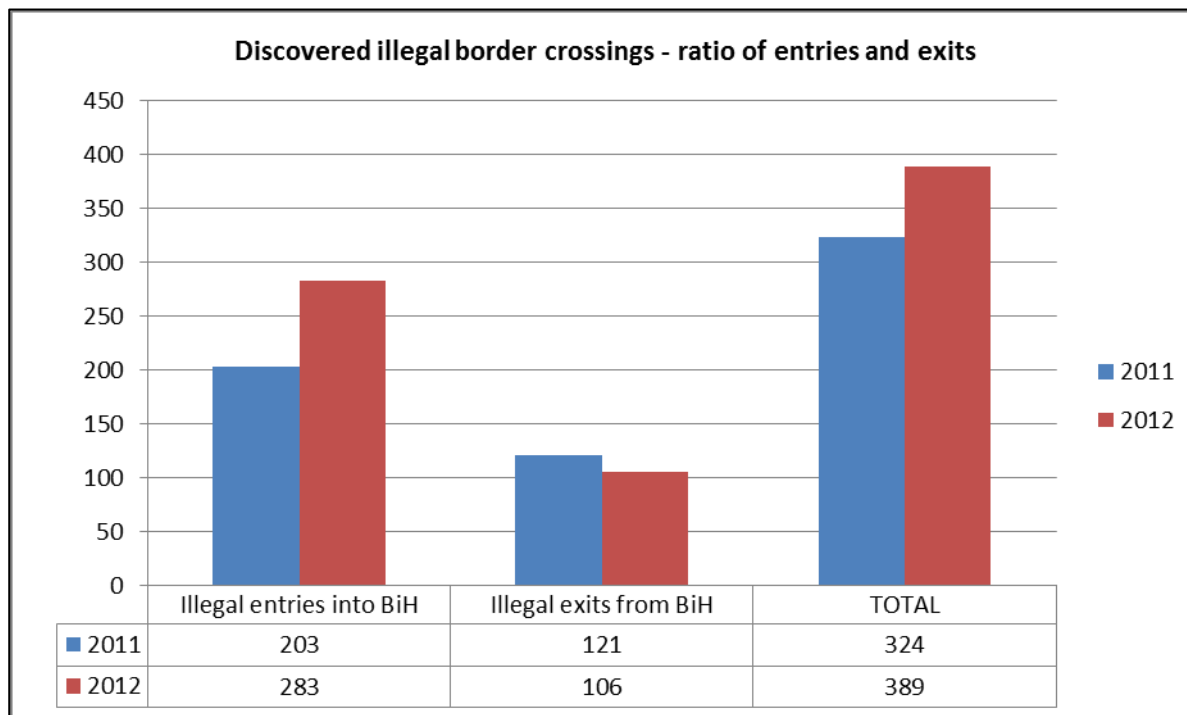


According to available data, most discovered illegal border crossings pertain to nationals of BiH. As for foreign nationals, the greatest number of them is nationals of Serbia, Pakistan and Syria. Out of the presented number of discovered illegal crossings of the state border by nationals of Serbia, holders of UNMIK travel documents account for 18 in 2011 and 12 in 2012. Analysing the available data, it has been noted that 53.47% of the total discovered illegal crossings in 2012 pertains to nationals of BiH, a percentage almost identical when compared to 2011, when it was 53.09%. Also, a significant drop in the number of discovered illegal crossings of the state border by Albanian nationals was observed (94.74%). According to the data from the Report on the Activities of the BiH Border Police , “in 2012 (total incoming and outgoing), at border crossing points, 89 persons (42 incoming + 47 outgoing) were registered as attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, and 300 persons (241 incoming + 59 outgoing) were registered away from a border crossing point (border area)”,<sup>9</sup> while during 2011 “(total incoming and outgoing), at border crossing points, 70 persons (31 incoming + 39 outgoing) were registered as attempting an illegal crossing of the state border, and 254 persons (172 incoming + 82 outgoing) were registered away from a border crossing point (border area)”.<sup>10</sup> The above data indicate a tendency of an increase in the number of illegal crossings of the state border away from border crossing points.

<sup>9</sup> BiH Border Police “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012” Sarajevo, January 2013, p. 10

<sup>10</sup> BiH Border Police “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012” Sarajevo, January 2013, p. 10

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



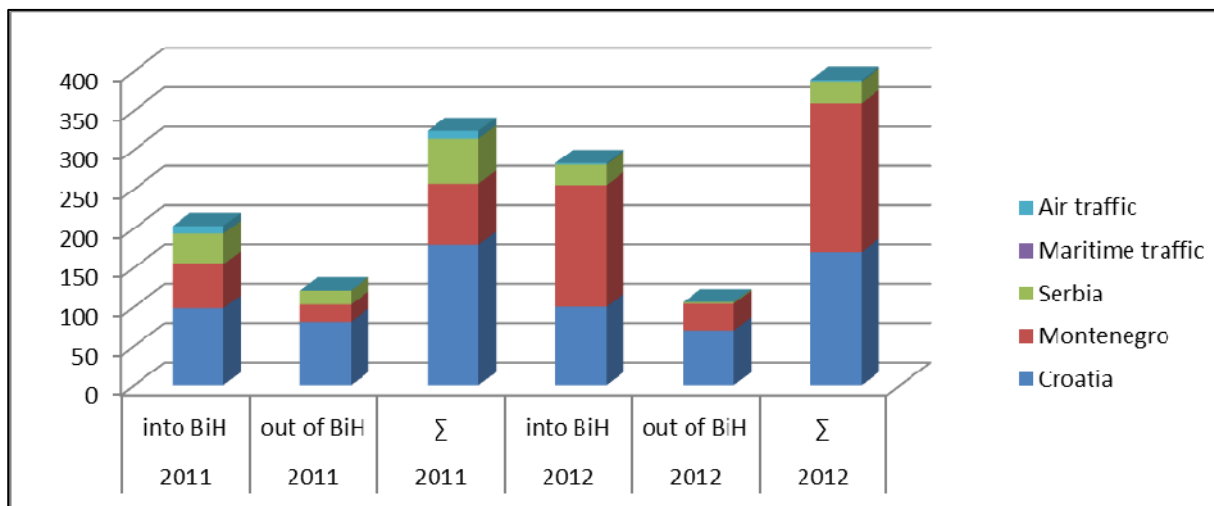
In 2011, illegal exits accounted for 37.35% of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (324), while in 2012 this percentage was 27.25% of the total number of persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border (389). As for the land border, information from the BiH Border police indicate that a greater number of illegal crossings (incoming and outgoing) is registered away from border crossing points.

**Table 10. Discovered illegal border crossings in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by type of border**

Country	2011 into BiH	2011 out of BiH	2011 $\Sigma$	2012 into BiH	2012 out of BiH	2012 $\Sigma$	% into BiH	% out of BiH	%
Croatia	98	81	<b>179</b>	100	70	<b>170</b>	2.04	-13.58	-5.03
Montenegro	56	22	<b>78</b>	155	34	<b>189</b>	176.78	54.54	142.31
Serbia	39	18	<b>57</b>	26	2	<b>28</b>	-33.33	-88.89	-50.88
Maritime traffic	0	0	<b>0</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	-	-	-
Air traffic	10	0	<b>10</b>	2	0	<b>2</b>	-80.00	-	-80.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>39.41</b>	<b>-12.40</b>	<b>20.06</b>



**Graphic overview of discovered illegal border crossings in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by type of border**



Analysing the available data on the number of discovered illegal border crossings in BiH by type of border and neighbouring country, it is evident that in 2012, 387 persons were discovered in attempting to illegally cross the land border, an increase of 23.25% in comparison to 2011 when 314 illegal crossings were discovered along the same border. Also, it was noted that the number of illegal border crossings at international airports was in decrease, so in 2012, 2 persons were discovered in illegal crossing attempt, while the number in 2011 amounted to 10 persons.

Characteristic for the analysis is the state border with Montenegro where a significant increase of 142.31% in attempts to illegally cross the state border was noted. Out of 189 persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border with Montenegro, 82% accounts for illegal entries into BiH and 18% accounts for illegal exits out of BiH. Also, in the past year a decrease of almost 51% in the number of illegal border crossings of the state border with the Republic of Serbia was noted. According to the data from the BiH Border Police, the greatest number of illegal exits was recorded on the border with the Republic of Croatia and accounts for 66.04% of all persons discovered in an attempt to illegally cross the state border out of the country. This indicates that illegal migrants mainly opt for exiting BiH along this portion of the border.

The presented indicators, as well as comparative analysis, indicate the good results in this area in the past two years, therefore, it can be concluded that this situation is the result of activities conducted by the BiH Border Police to counter illegal migration.

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

Applications for residence permits are submitted to a BiH DCM or authorised organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in person or by legal proxy in case of disability, at the latest 15 days prior to the expiration of a long-term residence visa (D Visa), or for non-

visa residence, or for renewals of residence permit in cases of extension of temporary residence on the same grounds or application for permanent residence. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs issues decisions to grant or extend residence for foreign nationals. Residence is granted by affixing a residence permit sticker into the foreign national's valid passport. The residence permit sticker affixed to a valid passport also serves as a permit to cross the BiH state border within the period for which residence was granted.

**3.1. Temporary Residence**

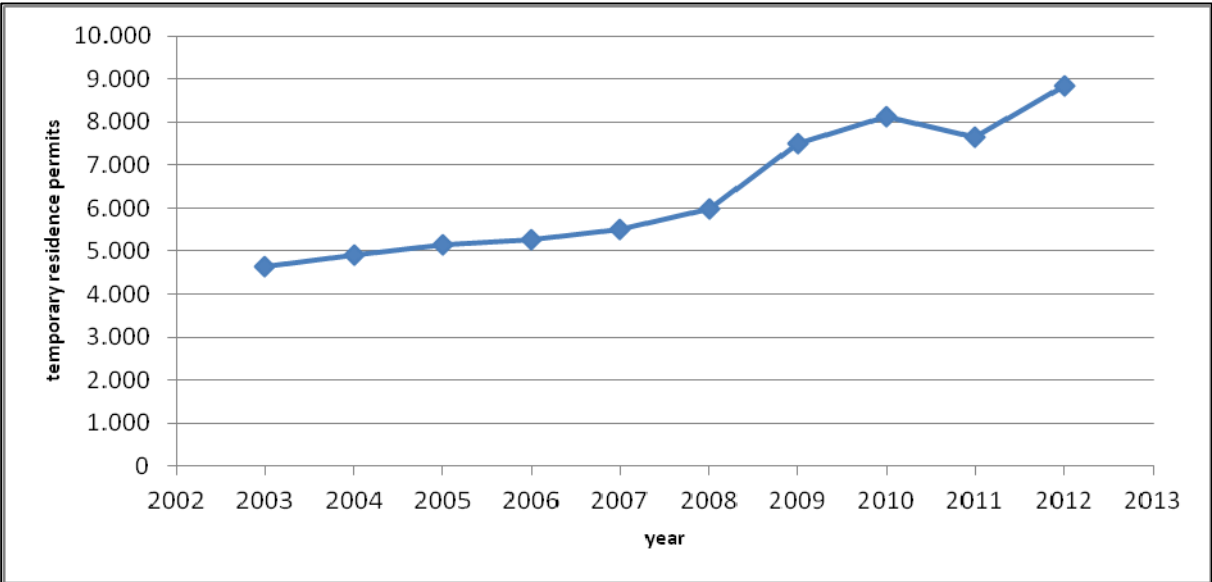
Temporary residence is granted for a period of up to one year, provided that the validity of the foreign national's passports extends for at least three months past the granted term of temporary residence.

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

**Table 11. Total number of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2003 to 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Temporary residence	4,646	4,897	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838

**Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2003 to 2012**



Good quality legal regulations and the already established centralised institutional framework introduced order into the area of movement and stay of foreign nationals in BiH. From 2003 to 2010, there is a continuous increase with uniform intensity, leading to the conclu-

sion that within this period, the area of movement and stay of foreign nationals has been put under the control of authorized bodies. Even though there was a mild decrease of 5.78% in the number of issued temporary residence permits in 2011, if we compare 2012 with 2011, an increase of 15.36% in the number of issued temporary residence permits can be observed.

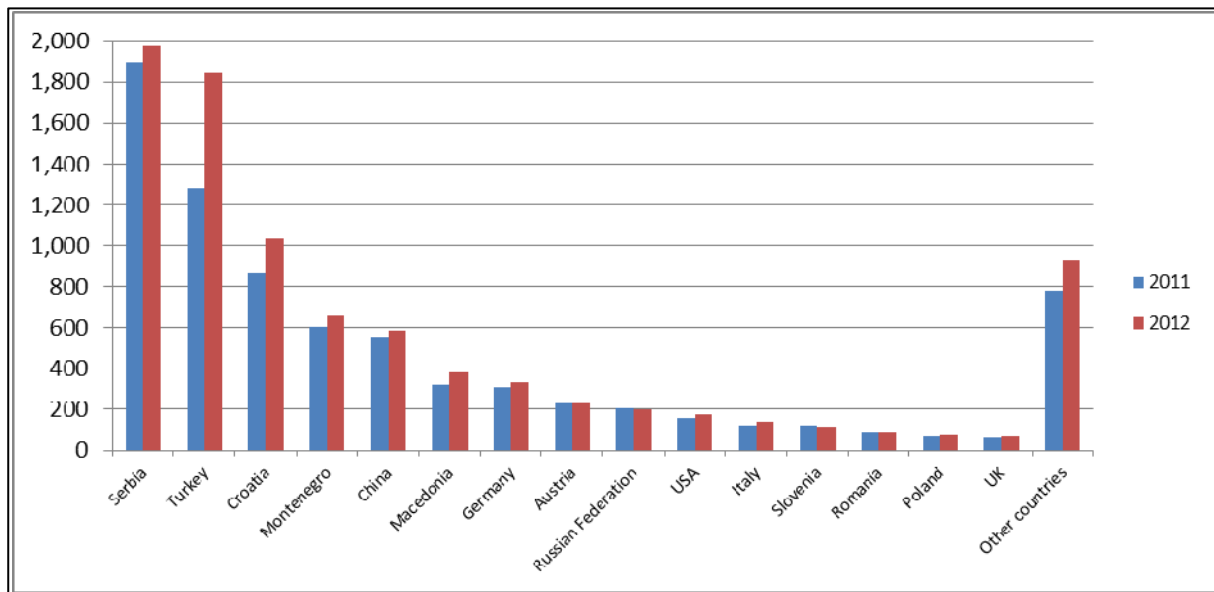
Up until 1 October 2006, matters pertaining to the status of foreign nationals were within the competence of Departments for Foreign Nationals within cantonal ministries of internal affairs, the Republika Srpska Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Brcko District Police, respectively, and these authorities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

In order to define the current situation in terms of issuing temporary residence permits, we present the indicators of the numbers of issued temporary residence permits (initial approval or renewal of residence permit) during 2011 and 2012.

**Table 12. Number of issued temporary residence permits in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
1	Serbia	1,896	1,979	4.38%
2	Turkey	1,281	1,843	43.87%
3	Croatia	866	1,031	19.05%
4	Montenegro	552	662	19.93%
5	China	607	584	-3.79%
6	Macedonia	308	382	24.03%
7	Germany	320	332	3.75%
8	Austria	228	231	1.32%
9	Russian Fed.	207	202	-2.42%
10	USA	155	173	11.61%
11	Italy	120	139	15.83%
12	Slovenia	119	117	-1.68%
13	Romania	91	90	-1.10%
14	Poland	39	72	84.62%
15	UK	69	69	0.00%
16	Other countries	803	932	-4.88%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,661</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>15.36%</b>

**Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**



An analysis of aggregated parameters shows that in 2012, there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits by 15.36% when compared to 2011.

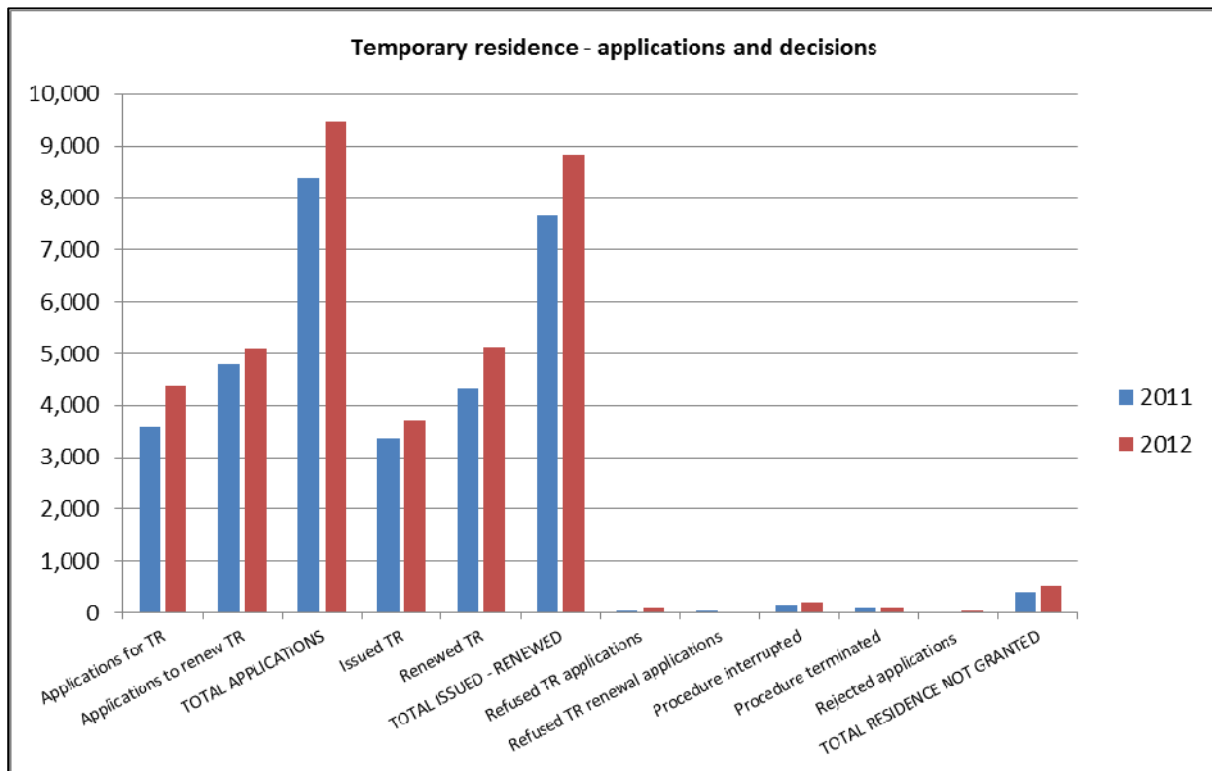
Of the total number of issued temporary residence permits in 2012, the greatest number was issued to nationals of Serbia (1,979), Turkey (1,843), Croatia (1,031), Montenegro (662) and China (584).

A comparative analysis of the presented data shows that in 2012, out of the total number of issued temporary residence permits, the majority were temporary residence permits for nationals of Serbia, Turkey and Croatia (which makes up almost 55% of the total number), and a percentage analysis of comparative parameters shows that there was a mild decrease in the number of temporary residence permits issued to the nationals of China and Russian Federation, and a significant increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued to the nationals of Turkey, Macedonia, Croatia, Montenegro and Poland.

There is continuity in terms of the five most frequent countries of origin whose nationals were granted initial or renewed temporary residence permits. These countries are: Serbia, including Kosovo/UNSCR 1244, Turkey, Croatia, Montenegro and China. These five countries of origin account for 68.50% of all persons issued temporary residence permits in BiH during 2011 and 2012.

In 2012, a total of 4,375 initial application for temporary residence and 5,111 applications to renew temporary residence permits were submitted, which makes up a total of 9,486 applications and marks an increase of 13.23% compared to 2011, when a total of 8,378 applications were submitted, out of which there were 3,573 initial applications for temporary residence and 4,805 applications to renew temporary residence permits.

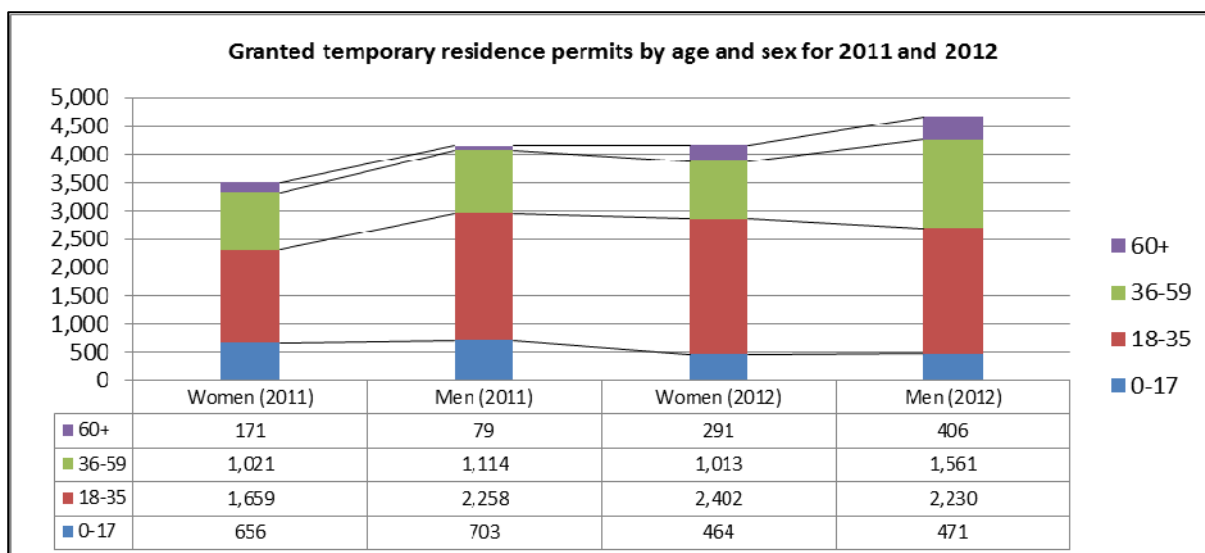
**Graphic overview of applications for and decisions on temporary residence permits in 2011 and 2012 (initial issue and renewal)**



Deciding on applications for granting - renewing temporary residence in 2012, a total of 8,838 temporary residence permits were granted - renewed, of which 3,720 were initial permits and 5,118 were renewed temporary residence permits. This is an increase of 15.36% in comparison to 2011 when a total of 7,661 temporary residence permits were granted - renewed, of which 3,355 were initial permits and 4,306 were renewed temporary residence permits.

According to these indicators, the rate of granting - renewing temporary residence permits compared to the number of submitted applications was 93.17% in 2012.

In order to define the profile of foreign nationals that submitted applications and were granted temporary residence permits in BiH in 2012, we present the sex and age structure that shows that there were more women than men only in the 18 to 35 age group (2,402 women and 2,230 men), while there were more men than women in the 0 to 17 age group (471 men and 464 women), in the 36 to 59 age group (1,561 men and 1,013 women), and in the above 60 age group (406 men and 291 women). In terms of the total number of issue temporary residence permits, 4,668 or 52.82% were issued to men and 4,170 or 47.18% were issued to women.



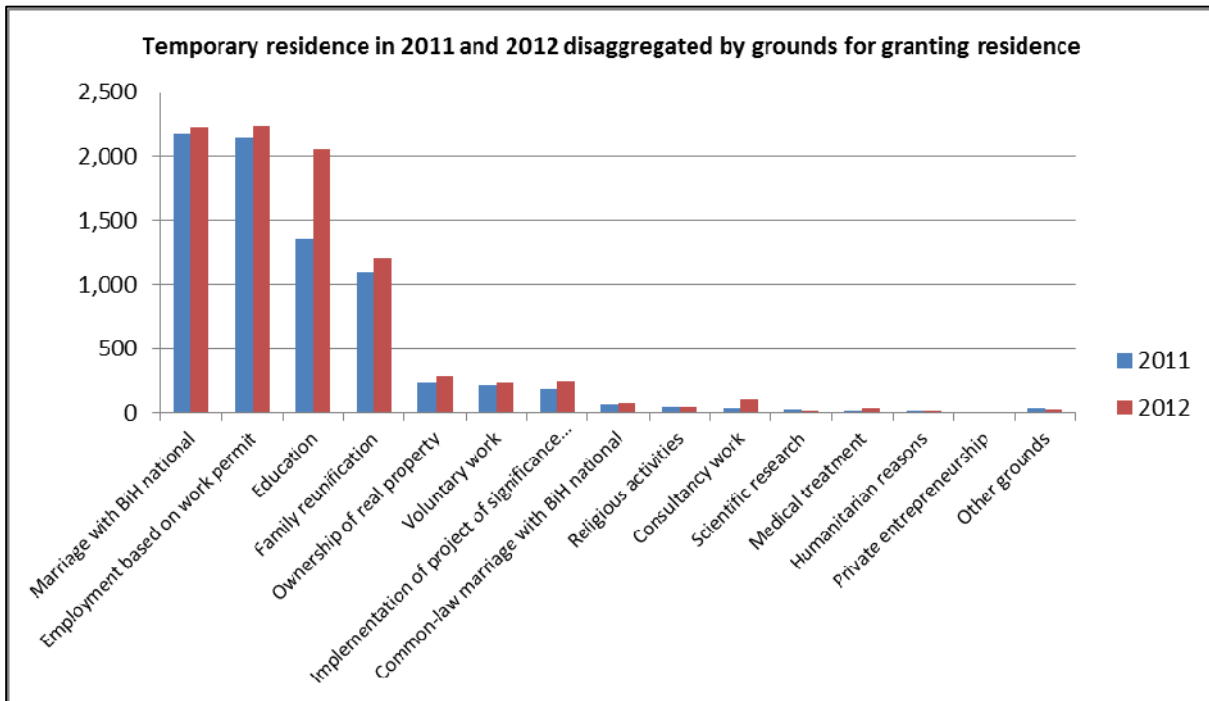
According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in 2012, the majority of temporary residence permits were granted to foreign nationals in BiH on the grounds of: marriage with a BiH national (2,234), issued work permit (2,242), educational (2,055) and family reunification (1,207), accounting for 87,55% of all temporary residence permits. In order to define the current legal migration flows based on temporary residence permits issued to foreign nationals in BiH, we present an overview of temporary residence permits issued in BiH in 2011 and 2012 with a special emphasis on 2012, disaggregated by grounds, as well as the proportion of individual grounds for temporary residence in the total number of temporary residence permits issued in BiH.

**Table 13. Temporary residence in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence**

Grounds for residence	2011	% u Σ2011	2012	% u Σ2012	% 2012/2011
Marriage with BiH national	2,177	28.42%	2,234	25.28%	2.62%
Work based on issued work permit	2,144	27.99%	2,242	25.37%	4.57%
Education	1,351	17.63%	2,055	23.25%	52.11%
Family reunification	1,099	14.35%	1,207	13.66%	9.83%
Ownership of real property	240	3.13%	286	3.24%	19.17%
Voluntary work	218	2.85%	244	2.76%	11.93%
Implementation of projects of significance for BiH	184	2.40%	245	2.77%	33.15%
Common-law marriage with BiH national	67	0.87%	77	0.87%	14.93%
Activities in religious organisations and communities	45	0.59%	50	0.57%	11.11%
Consultancy work	34	0.44%	103	1.17%	202.94%
Scientific research	31	0.40%	18	0.20%	-41.94%
Medical treatment	20	0.26%	32	0.36%	60.00%
Humanitarian reasons	16	0.21%	17	0.19%	6.25%
Private entrepreneurship	2	0.03%	1	0.01%	-50.00%
Other grounds	33	0.43%	27	0.31%	-18.18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,661</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>15.36%</b>

In 2012, the grounds for granting temporary residence to foreign nationals in BiH included: ownership of real property (286), voluntary work (244), implementation of projects of significance for BiH (245), common-law marriage to a BiH national (77), activities in religious organisations and communities (50), consultancy work (103), scientific research (18), medical treatment (32), humanitarian reasons (17), private entrepreneurship (1) and other grounds (27).

**Graphic overview of temporary residence in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by grounds for granting residence**



Given that in the period since 2003 there has been a constant increase in the number of issued temporary residence permits, except in 2011 when a mild decrease was marked, it can be concluded that BiH increasingly becomes a destination country for foreign nationals, and that in 2011 there was a change in this increasing trend and a mild decrease of 5.78% was recorded, we can indicate that such decrease was the result of fewer temporary residence permits issued on the grounds of education, family reunification, marriage with a BiH national, and private entrepreneurship. It is also important to note that in 2012 there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued over almost all grounds except for scientific research. Temporary residence permits granted on the grounds of ownership of real property in 2012, despite accounting for only 3.24% of all temporary residence permits, constitutes an important indicator, especially if we take into account the legal provisions stipulating that these grounds for temporary residence are applicable only when, in addition to fulfilling general requirements for residence, the foreign national also fulfils special requirements including: proof of ownership of real property, proof of an effective connection with BiH, and a proof of appropriate accommodation within the real property. The fact that BiH is increasingly becoming a destination country is supported by data on temporary residence permits issued on the grounds of marriage with a BiH national that account for 25.28% of all tempo-

rary residence permits issued in 2012, as well as those issued on the grounds of family reunification, accounting for 13.66% of the total number of temporary residence permits issued in 2012.

Statistical data from 2012 show that nationals of neighbouring countries are granted temporary residence in BiH mostly on the grounds of employment based on an issued work permit, marriage with a BiH national, education and family reunification.

**Table 14. Grounds for granting temporary residence in 2012 by country**

<b>GROUND FOR RESIDENCE</b>	<b>Serbia</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>Croatia</b>	<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>Other countries</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Work based on issued work permit	605	277	191	83	434	652	<b>2,242</b>
Marriage with a BiH national	499	49	453	335	2	896	<b>2,234</b>
Education	504	1,117	123	130	2	179	<b>2,055</b>
Family reunification	221	259	71	92	146	418	<b>1,207</b>
Ownership of real property	54	-	55	11	-	166	<b>286</b>
Implementation of a project of significance for BiH	10	78	95	-	-	62	<b>245</b>
Voluntary work	3	52	3	1	-	185	<b>244</b>
Consultancy work	25	1	8	-	-	69	<b>103</b>
Common-law marriage with BiH nationals	27	-	13	8	-	29	<b>77</b>
Activities in religious organisations and communities	4	5	10	-	-	31	<b>50</b>
Medical treatment	17	-	5	1	-	9	<b>32</b>
Other grounds	-	5	-	1	-	21	<b>27</b>
Scientific research	7	-	1	-	-	10	<b>18</b>
Humanitarian reasons	3	-	3	-	-	11	<b>17</b>
Private entrepreneurship	-	-	-	-	-	1	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>8,838</b>

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



grounds for temporary residence for nationals of China include work based on issued work permit and family reunification.

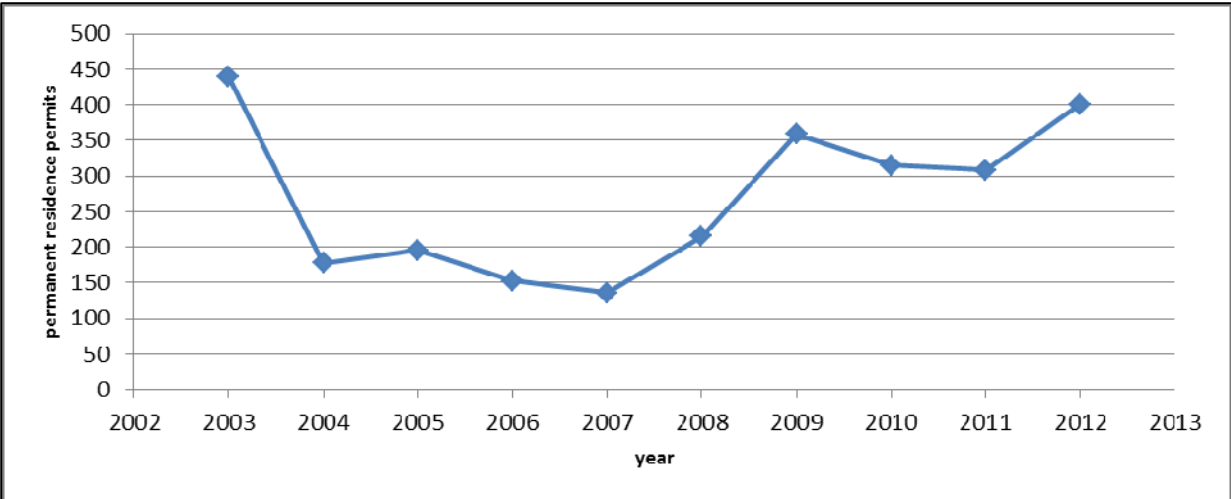
**3.2. Permanent Residence**

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

**Table 15. Total number of issued permanent residence permits by year from 2003 to 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Permanent residence	439	178	196	153	136	215	359	315	308	401

**Graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits by year from 2003 to 2012**



A continuous growth with uniform intensity in the number of issued permanent residence permits is evident for the period from 2003 to 2010. The number of issued permanent residence permits marks a significant decreasing trend for the period from 2003 to 2004. The analysis shows that this decreasing trend results from the adoption of the new legal regulations. The Law on the Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum adopted in 2003 stipulates that, in addition to other requirements, an applicant for permanent residence must have had at least five years of uninterrupted residence in the territory of BiH prior to applying for permanent residence, whereas the previously valid Law on Immigration and Asylum of BiH had stipulated a shorter period of temporary residence in the case of applicants who were members of families of BiH nationals with the restriction of a one-year waiting period for spouses of BiH nationals from the date of marriage. The previous law had also stipulated that permanent residence would be granted to immediate family members of foreign nationals for the same period of residence of the foreign national applying for family reunification. Since 2009, a mild decreasing trend of permanent residence permits issued to foreign

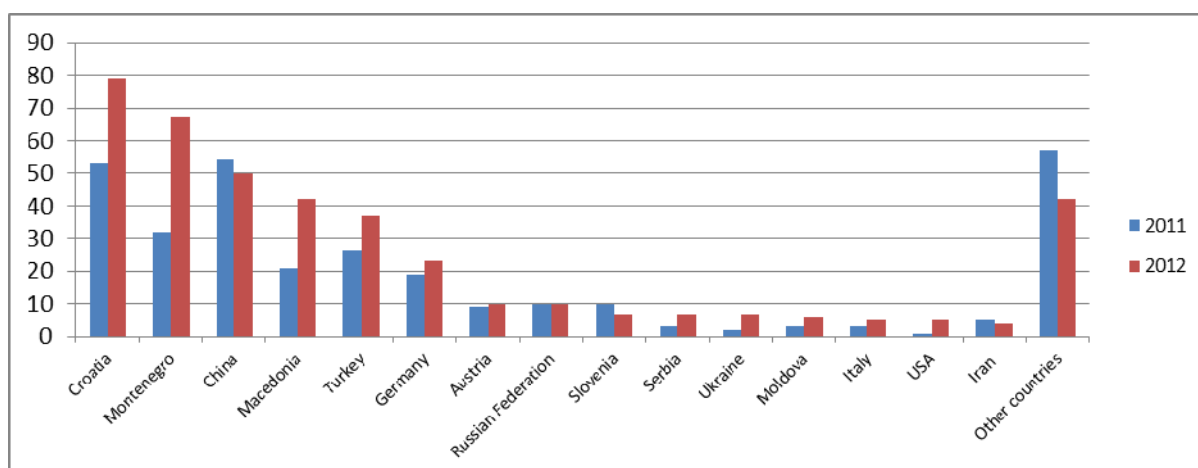
nationals in BiH was recorded and it continued on into 2011. However, in 2012, there was a significant increase in the number of issued permanent residence permits, an increase of 30.19%.

In order to define the current situation in terms of permanent residence permits, we present the indicators of the number of permanent residence permits issued during 2011 and 2012.

**Table 16. Number of permanent residence permits issued in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
1	Croatia	53	79	49.06%
2	Montenegro	32	67	109.38%
3	China	54	50	-7.41%
4	Macedonia	21	42	100.00%
5	Turkey	26	37	42.31%
6	Germany	19	23	21.05%
7	Austria	9	10	11.11%
8	Russian Fed.	10	10	0.00%
9	Slovenia	10	7	-30.00%
10	Serbia	3	7	133.33%
11	Ukraine	2	7	250.00%
12	Moldova	3	6	100.00%
13	Italy	3	5	66.67%
14	USA	1	5	400.00%
15	Iran	5	4	-20.00%
16	Other countries	57	42	-26.32%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>30.19%</b>

**Graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country**



The number of permanent residence permits issued to foreign nationals in BiH in 2012 increased by 30.19% compared to the previous year.

The majority of permanent residence permits in BiH in 2011 and 2012 were issued to nationals of Croatia, Montenegro, China, Macedonia and Turkey.

An analysis of issued permanent residence permits shows that a very small percentage of these permits were issued to nationals of the Republic of Serbia, while they account for the greatest percentage of granted/renewed temporary residence permits. Namely, the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Serbia enables citizens of the Republic of Serbia to fulfil the requirements for BiH citizenship more easily than those for permanent residence, which is why the percentage of permanent residence permits issued to citizens of the Republic of Serbia is exceptionally small.

In order to define the profile of foreign nationals that submitted applications and were granted permanent residence permits in BiH in 2012, we present sex and age structure that shows how there were less women than men in the above 60 age group (25 women and 36 men) as well as in the 0 to 17 age group (12 women and 22 men), while there were less men than women in the 36 to 59 age group (91 woman and 70 men), and in the 18 to 35 age group (104 women and 41 men). Within the total number of permanent residence permits issued in 2012, 232 or 57.86% were issued to women, and 169 or 42.14% were issued to men, which is an almost identical ratio to those in preceding years.



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

According to the 2012 Report of the Service for Foreigner’s Affairs, as part of its duties related to controlling the stay of foreign nationals, this Service inspected natural and legal persons providing accommodation to foreign nationals, tourist agencies, educational institutions, companies and institutions that employ foreign nationals on the basis of work permits, companies founded by foreign nationals, as well as inspecting addresses of residences and changes of address.<sup>11</sup> These inspections are one of the ways to discover illegal immigrants in BiH and lead to measures undertaken against foreign nationals.

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

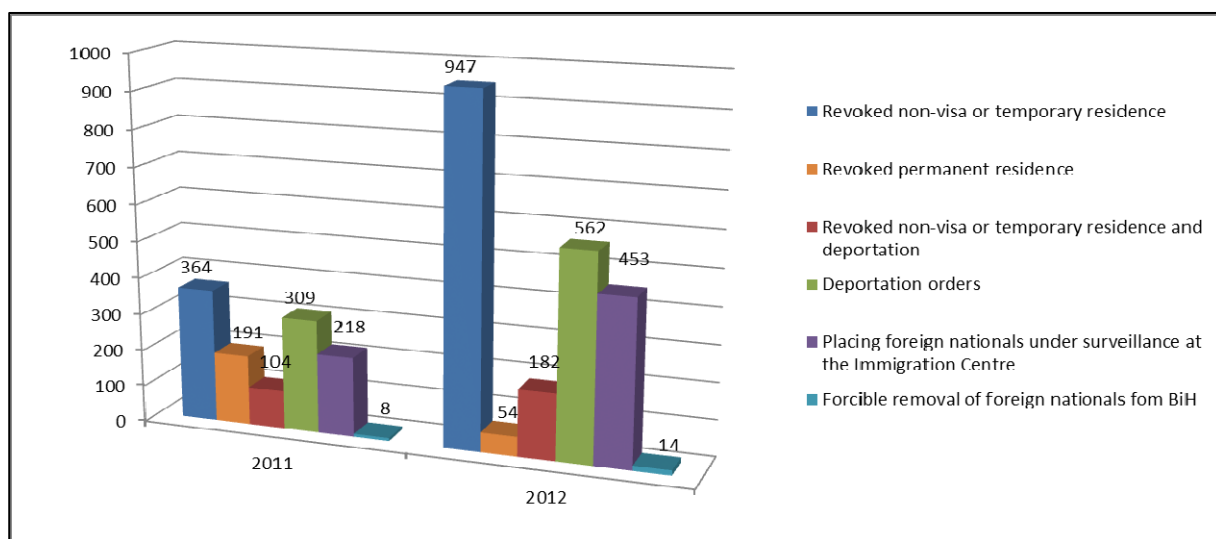
We present the comparative data on measures undertaken against foreign nationals in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by type of measure undertaken against foreign nationals in BiH.

<sup>11</sup> Service for Foreigners’ Affairs of BiH. “Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011” Sarajevo, January 2011, p.21

**Table 17. Number of measures undertaken in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by type of measure**

No.	Type of Measure	2011	2012	% (2012/2011)
1	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence	364	947	160.16
2	Decision to revoke permanent residence	191	54	-71.73
3	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence with orders of deportation	104	182	75.00
4	Expulsion orders	309	562	81.88
5	Decision on placing foreign nationals under supervision in the Immigration Centre	218	453	107.80
6	Forcible removal of foreign nationals from BiH	8	14	75.00

**Graphic overview of measures undertaken in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by type of measure**



The presented data show that the number of measures undertaken against foreign nationals in 2012 is significantly higher than in 2011, amounting to 85.26%. The number of measures undertaken against foreign nationals in the past two years is the result of continued operative activities by inspectors for foreign nationals on gathering intelligence and information on the organisers of illegal transfers and smuggling of person, the routes of illegal migrants, and the timely sharing of information with other law enforcement agencies resulting in criminal prosecution of persons involved in illegal transfer and smuggling of foreign nationals, thus reducing the number of illegal entries into BiH by foreign nationals. Also, increased activities by law enforcement agencies on preventing and combating irregular migration, as well as prosecuting persons involve in such crimes has made the flow and routes of irregular migrations circumnavigate the area of BiH opting instead to go through Serbia towards Hungary and further on to the countries of Western Europe.

Also, according to the 2012 Report on the Activities of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "the Service initiated planned activities of inspection of foreign nationals on the grounds of education throughout BiH, due to the fact that gathered intelligence indicate that a large number of foreign nationals are educated in BiH, predominantly those from the neighbouring countries, without residence status regulated in accordance with the Law. Measures and

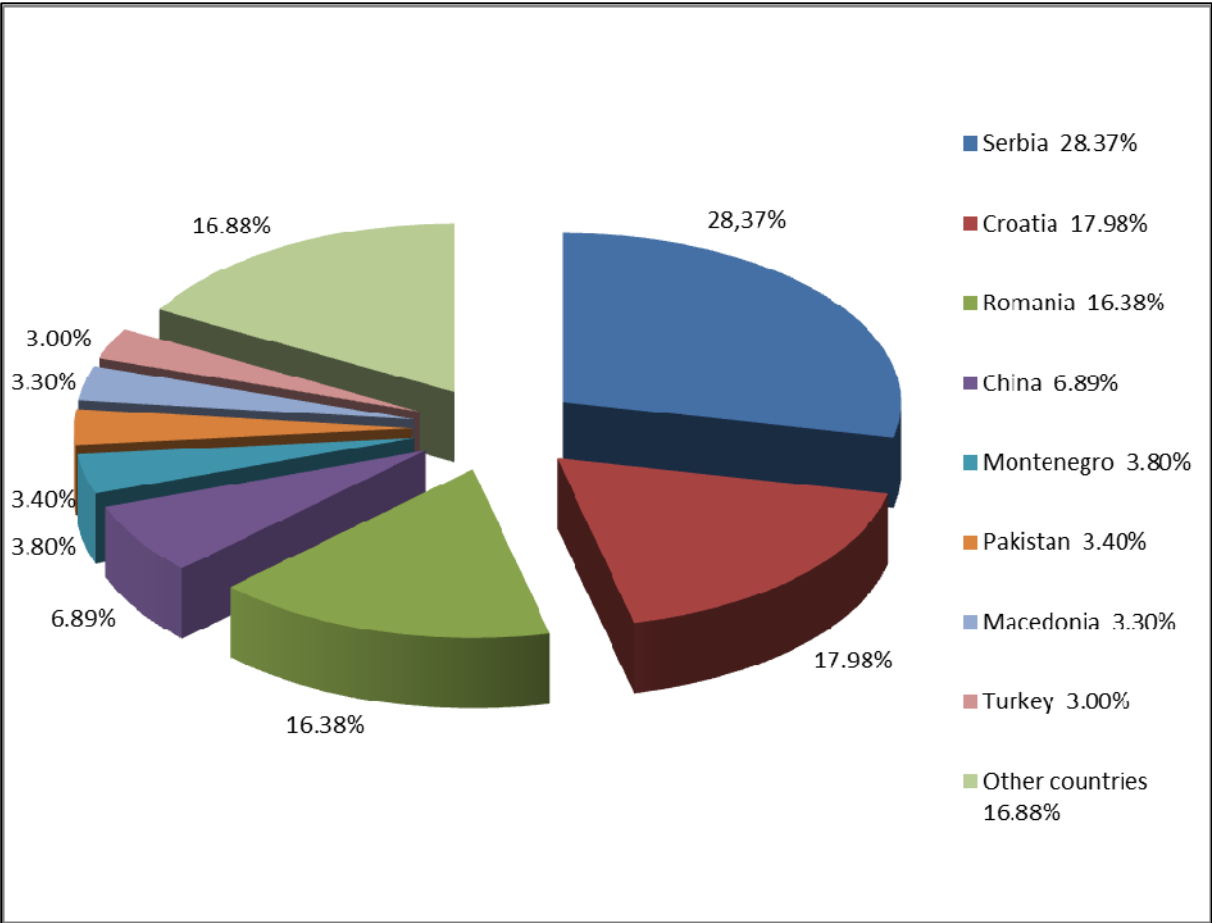
actions undertaken by Field Offices and inspectors for foreign nationals resulted in discovering foreign nationals without regulated residence status, which led to substantial increase of revocation of non-visa residence.”<sup>12</sup>

**4.1. Revocation of Residence**

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

During 2012, a total of 1,001 residence permits were revoked (947 non-visa or temporary residence permits and 54 permanent residence permits).

Below is a graphic overview of decisions to revoke non-visa, temporary and permanent residence permits in 2012 disaggregated by nationality of foreign nationals against whom measures were undertaken.



The greatest number of decisions to revoke residence pertains to nationals of Serbia, Croatia, Romania and China. Generally speaking, the most frequent grounds for decisions to revoke residence are: “the foreign national does not respect the public order of BiH or undertakes activities violating the security of BiH”, followed by “work without a work permit”, and

<sup>12</sup> Service for Foreigners’ Affairs of BiH. “Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 201” Sarajevo, January 2013, p. 24

“changes in circumstances that constituted the grounds for granting residence to such an extent as to exclude the possibility of granting residence”.

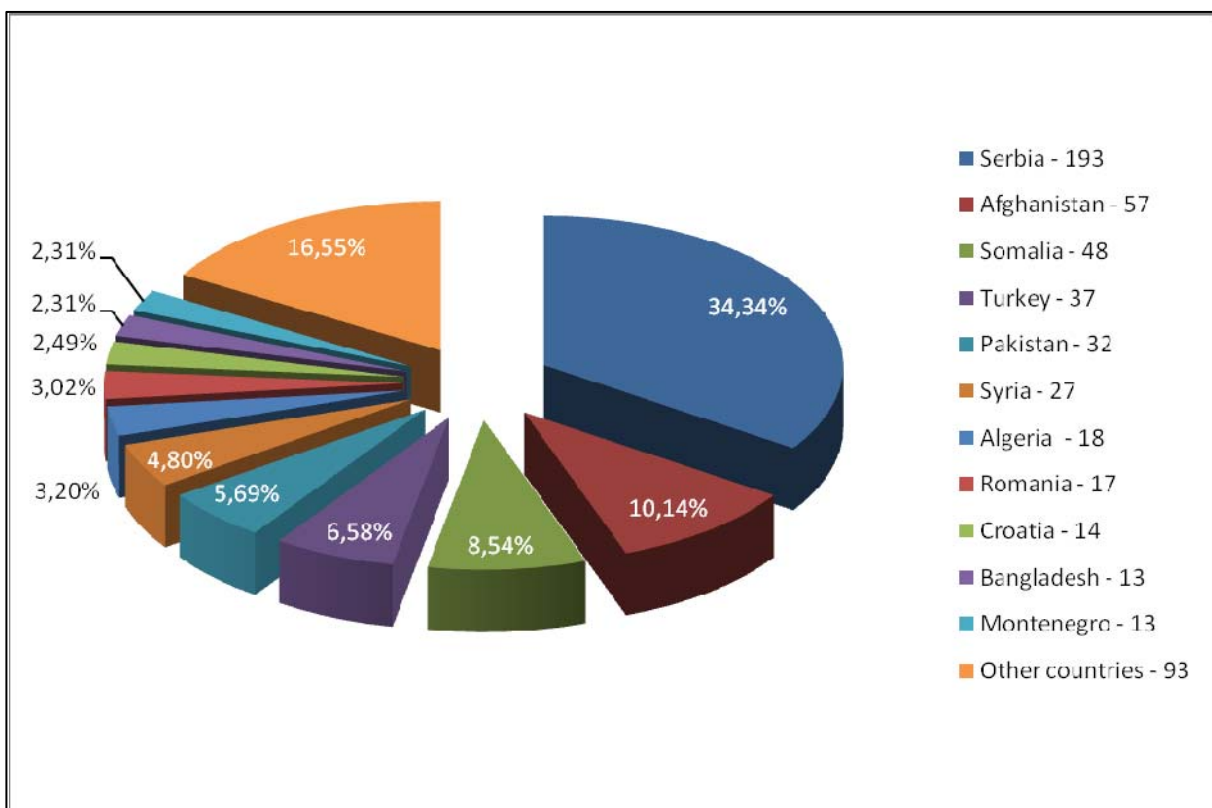
#### 4.2. Expulsion Orders

During 2011, a total of 309 expulsion orders were pronounced, while their number in 2012 amounted to 562, indicating an increase of 81.88%.

Also, in 2012, 182 decisions to revoke non-visa and temporary residence permits were issued with additional measure of expulsion, and in 2011 the number of such measures was 104.

According to the records of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in 2012, expulsion orders were issued against foreign nationals mostly because they had violated regulations on crossing the state border or remained in BiH past expiration of the visa or granted residence, persons admitted based on readmission agreements, persons convicted of crimes, persons whose residence permits had been revoked but who failed to voluntarily leave the country within the prescribed deadline, and for other reasons. The measure of expulsion also prohibits the entry of foreign nationals into Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period of 1 to 5 years.<sup>13</sup>

Below is a graphic overview of expulsion orders issued in 2012 disaggregated by nationality of foreign nationals against whom measures were undertaken.



<sup>13</sup> Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 201" Sarajevo, January 2013, p.26

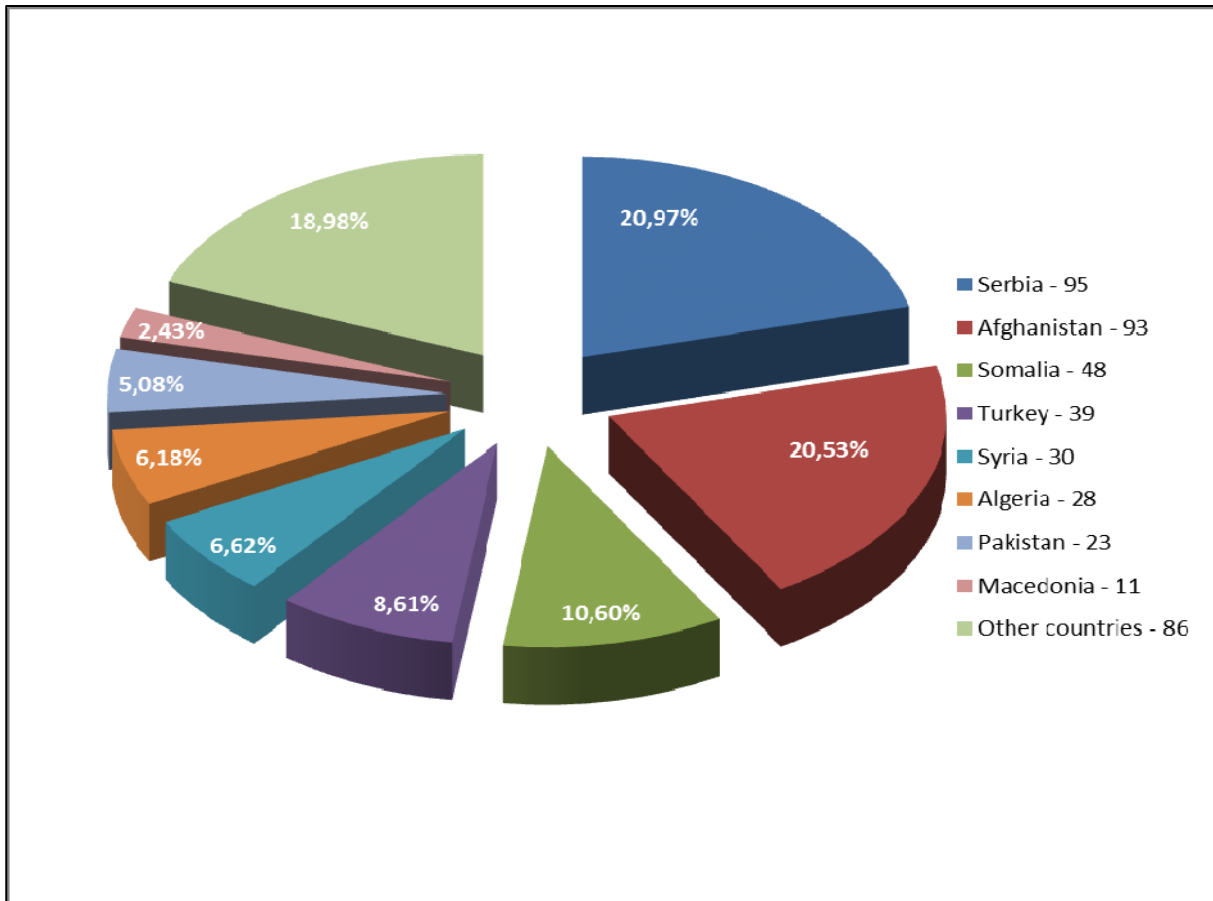
### 4.3. Placing Foreign Nationals under Supervision

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

During 2011, a total of 218 foreign nationals were placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre. The majority of irregular migrants were nationals of: Serbia followed by Turkey, Afghanistan and Palestine. Also, during 2011, 48 persons were placed under supervision in their place of residence.

During 2012, a total of 453 foreign nationals were placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre, which represents a substantial increase of 107.80%. The majority of illegal migrants were nationals of: Serbia followed by Afghanistan, Somalia, Turkey, Syria, Algeria and Pakistan. Also, during 2012, 67 persons were placed under supervision in their place of residence.

Below is a graphic overview of decision to place a foreign national under supervision at the Immigration Centre issued in 2012 disaggregated by the nationality of the foreign nationals against whom the measure was undertaken.



According to the Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs "of the total number of persons placed in the Centre in 2012, 100 persons were placed in the Immigration Centre based on readmission agreement who were admitted under the readmission agreements with the Republic of Croatia and European Union, and additional 15 persons were transferred from correctional facilities to be handed to their countries of origin having undergone appropriate procedures and checks"<sup>14</sup> Also, according to the same Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, "160 persons (12 of that minors accompanied by guardians and one unaccompanied minor) were returned through the AVR programme, then a total of 203 persons (20 of that minors) were handed over based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Serbia on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or residence is illegal, followed by 85 persons (11 of that minors) based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of Montenegro on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or stay is illegal, and 4 persons (one of that minor) based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or stay is illegal."<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012" Sarajevo, January 2013, p.35

<sup>15</sup> Service for Foreigners' Affairs of BiH. "Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012" Sarajevo, January 2013, p. 36



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

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

According to the data from the report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, during 2011, 8 foreign nationals were forcibly removed and in 2012, 14 foreign nationals were adopted a conclusion on execution of expulsion order and were forcibly removed from BiH accordingly. This low number of forcible removals results from decisions by foreign nationals to voluntarily leave BiH of their own accord. Presented indicators show that voluntary return to the country of one's origin is promoted and conducted as a more humane and effective procedure compared to forcible removal. Removal of foreign nationals is easier, quicker and more cost effective if readmission agreements are available, meaning that Bosnia and Herzegovina must have a readmission agreement with the country to which the foreign national is being removed and the agreement must have come into force.

### 5. Return of Irregular Migrants

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

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

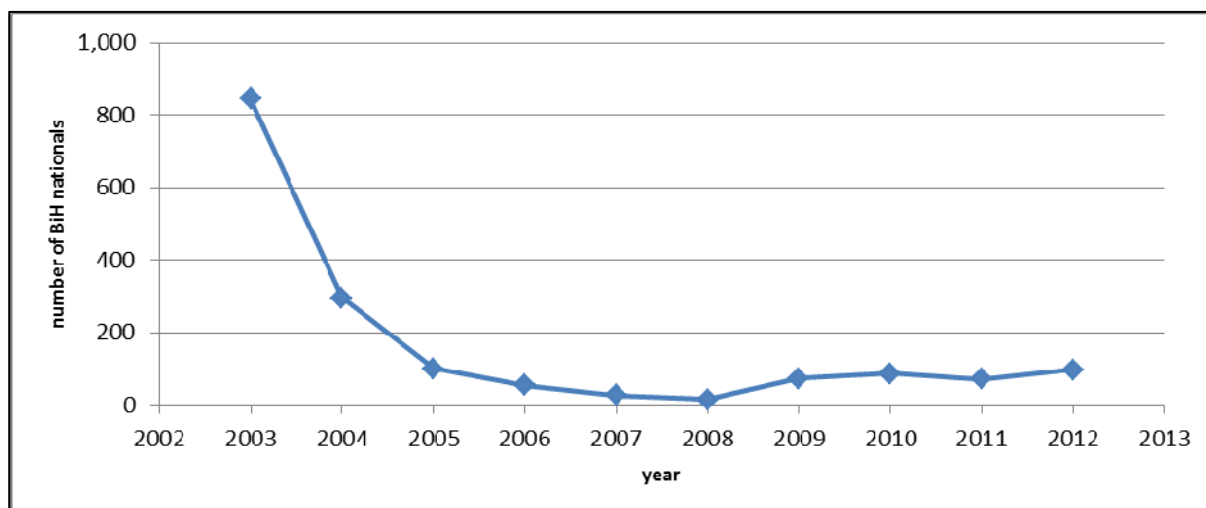
#### 5.1. Voluntary Return of BiH Nationals to BiH with IOM Assistance

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

**Table 18. Total number of BiH nationals returned to BiH with IOM assistance from 2003 to 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Persons	844	295	101	54	28	16	73	87	71	88	<b>1,657</b>

**Graphic overview of the number of returned BiH nationals with IOM assistance from 2003 to 2012**



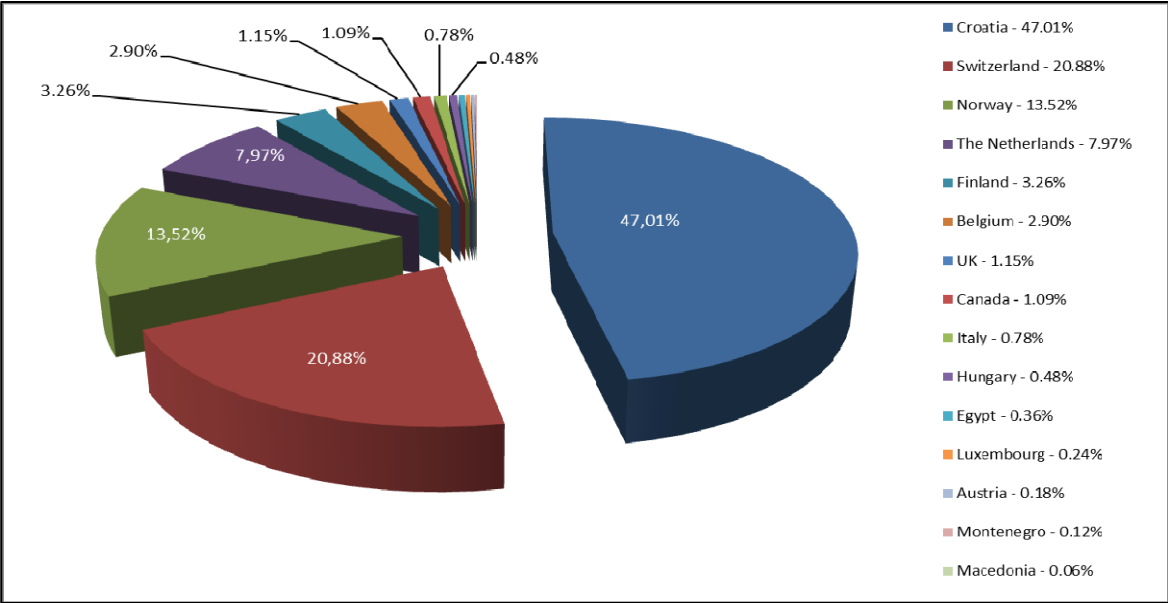
1,657 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of IOM programs from 2003 to 2012, and the presented data for the period from 2003 to 2008 show a steady decline in the number of BiH nationals returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina in this manner. An increase of almost 24% in the number of returned BiH nationals was noted in 2012. In the recent years only a small number of BiH nationals have opted for voluntary return with IOM assistance and this could be a consequence of a lack of funds for such programmes, but it could also be an indicator that BiH nationals have resolved their status in the host countries.

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

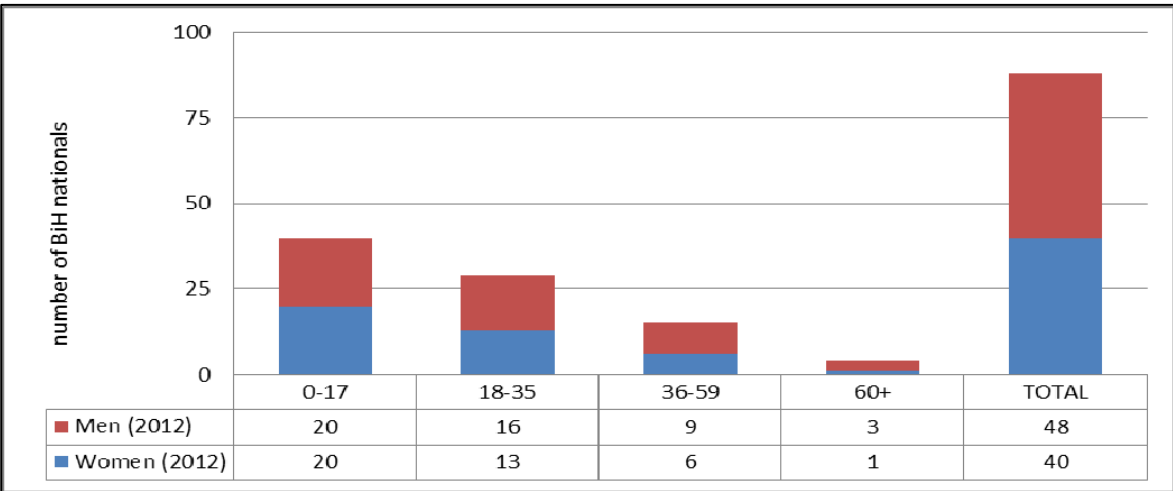
No.	COUNTRY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
1	Croatia	591	185	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	<b>779</b>
2	Switzerland	12	35	57	27	15	7	56	76	33	28	<b>346</b>
3	Norway	139	41	18	1	12	4	1	1	7	-	<b>224</b>
4	The Netherlands	79	25	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	16	<b>132</b>
5	Finland	11	1	4	3	-	-	8	4	4	19	<b>54</b>
6	Belgium	9	4	-	2	1	-	5	2	20	5	<b>48</b>
7	UK	-	3	6	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	<b>19</b>
8	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	<b>18</b>
9	Italy	3	1	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	<b>13</b>
10	Hungary	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	<b>8</b>
11	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	<b>6</b>
12	Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	<b>4</b>
13	Austria	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	<b>3</b>
14	Montenegro	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
15	Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>1,657</b>

An analysis of the above data by country from which BiH nationals have voluntarily returned to BiH with the assistance of IOM from 2003 to 2012 shows that the majority of returns took place from Croatia (47%), Switzerland (21%), Norway (13.5%), The Netherlands (8%), Finland (3%), Belgium (3%), while such returns from all other countries accounted for 4.5%. Most returns of BiH nationals in 2012 were registered from Switzerland.

**Graphic overview of number of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned from 2003 to 2012 disaggregated by country from which they returned**



**Graphic overview of number BiH nationals returning with IOM assistance in 2012 disaggregated by age and sex**



In 2012, 88 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH, 48 of those men and 40 women. The majority of persons under this program were from the below 35 age group.

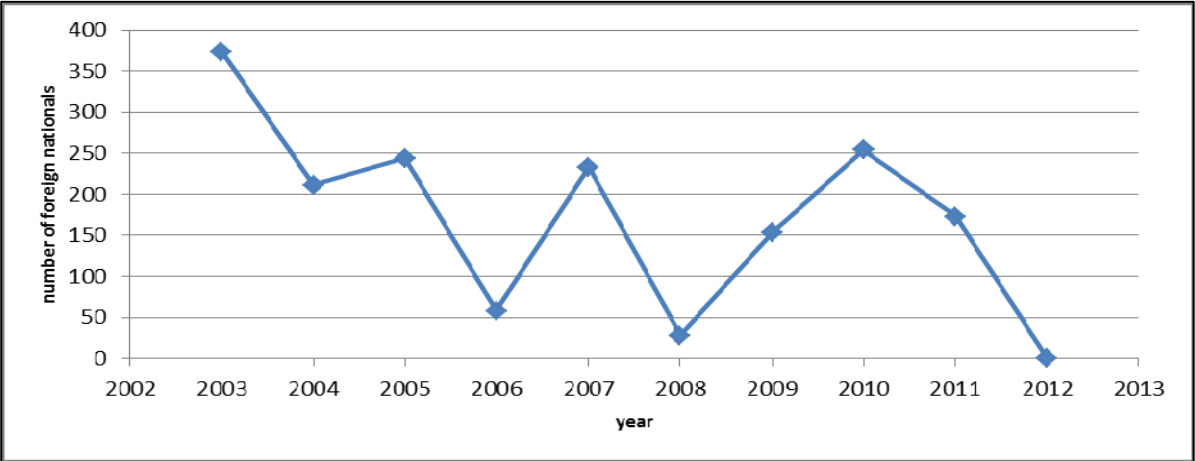
**5.2. Voluntary Return of Foreign Nationals from BiH to Countries of Origin with IOM Assistance**

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

**Table 20. Total number of foreign nationals who returned from BiH with IOM assistance from 2003 to 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Persons	374	211	244	58	233	28	153	254	173	0	<b>1,728</b>

**Graphic overview of number of foreign nationals who returned from BiH with IOM assistance from 2003 to 2012**



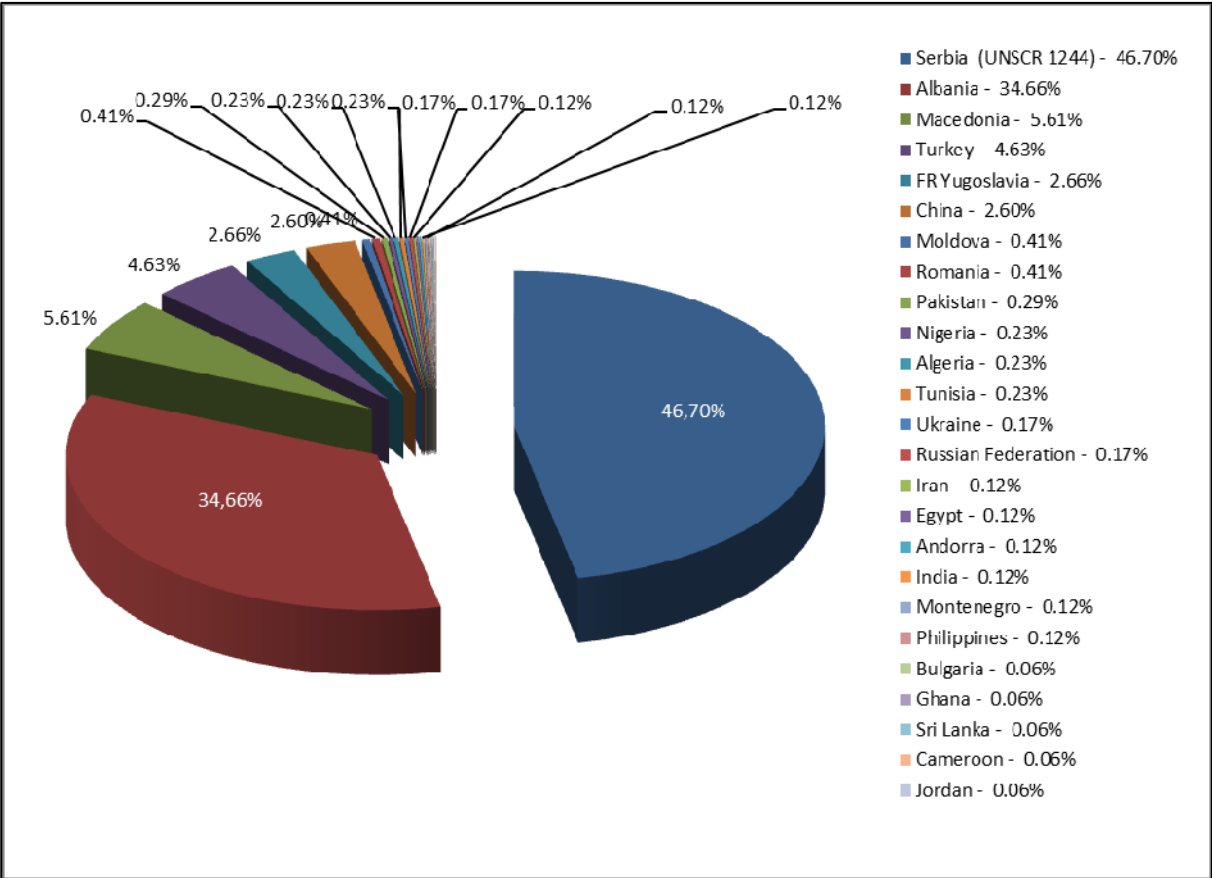
1,728 foreign nationals were returned from BiH to their countries of origin from 2003 to 2012 through IOM programs. The presented data show that this form of return reached its peak in 2003 when 374 foreign nationals were returned from BiH. During this period a significant decline in the number of returns can be noted in 2006 and 2008. The decline in the number of returns in 2006 was a consequence of the lack in funds for the AVR programme and its implementation procedures under which a foreign national could be returned through AVR programme only if there is clear evidence that the foreign national was attempting to migrate towards Western European countries. The decline in 2008 was a result of a lack of funds for the AVR programme. The number of beneficiaries of the AVR programme increased again in 2009 and 2010, but it needs to be stressed that a decline of approximately 32% was noted in 2011. Due to a lack of funds IOM did not organize a single voluntary return through AVR programme in 2012.

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

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

No.	COUNTRY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
1	Serbia (UNSCR 1244)	204	62	91	36	70	9	68	132	135	-	<b>807</b>
2	Albania	59	106	125	15	136	18	52	84	4	-	<b>599</b>
3	Macedonia	23	19	17	3	11	1	12	11	-	-	<b>97</b>
4	Turkey	8	5	5	2	13	-	10	14	23	-	<b>80</b>
5	FR Yugoslavia	31	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>46</b>
6	China	36	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	<b>45</b>
7	Moldova	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	<b>7</b>
8	Romania	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	<b>7</b>
9	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	<b>5</b>
10	Nigeria	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>
11	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	<b>4</b>
12	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	<b>4</b>
13	Ukraine	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	<b>3</b>
14	Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	<b>3</b>
15	Iran	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
16	Egypt	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
17	Andorra	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
18	India	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	<b>2</b>
19	Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	<b>2</b>
20	Philippines	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>2</b>
21	Bulgaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
22	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
23	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
24	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
25	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,728</b>

**Graphic overview of number of returned foreign nationals from BiH from 2003 to 2012 disaggregated by country of return**



**5.3. Admission and Return under Readmission Agreements**

Readmission agreements facilitate and expedite the return of nationals of signatory countries who reside with no residence permit in another state that is a party to the readmission agreement. Readmission agreements also facilitate and expedite the return of third country nationals or stateless persons who illegally left from the territory of one signatory to the territory of another signatory.

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

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

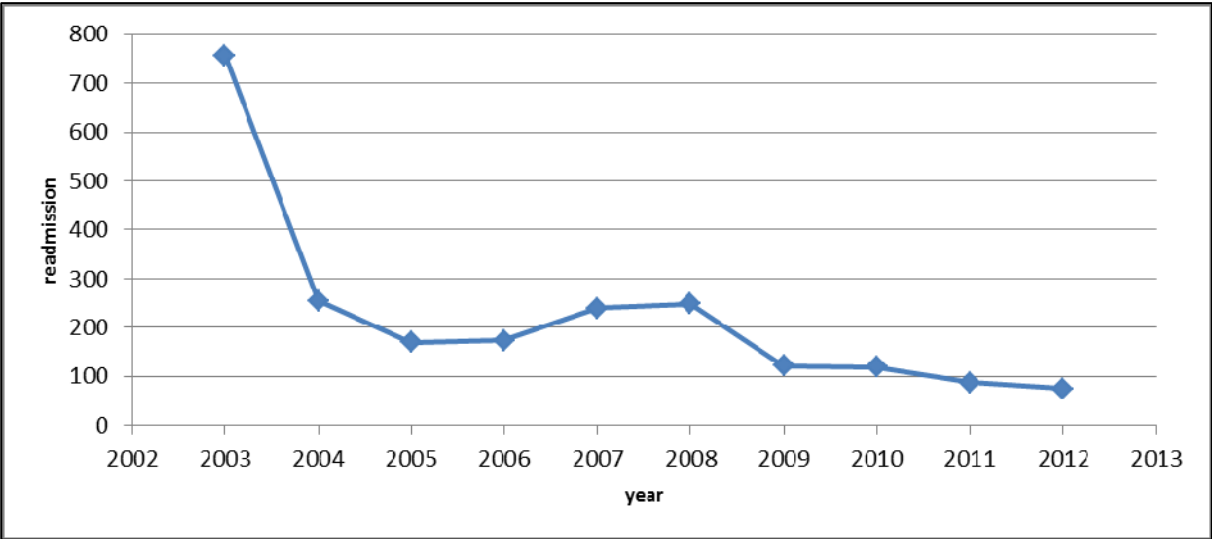
BiH continues to receive most persons under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia, and these persons are either BiH nationals without a residence permit in Croatia or BiH nationals who have been sent back to Croatia “on the same grounds” from other countries, as well as third country nationals or stateless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

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

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

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Admission of persons in BiH	756	255	170	174	240	248	122	119	88	75

**Graphic overview of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia**



An analysis of trends related to the admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia shows a significant drop in 2004 when compared to 2003, which is a consequence of the introduction of visa stickers and residence permits in May 2002. A comparative analysis of a number of indicators in the several previous years clearly shows that competent BiH authorities have placed the field of immigration under significant control and achieved remarkable results.

BiH Border Police reports have been used as a key source for the summary review of the data for 2011 and 2012.

In accordance with the Readmission Agreement with Croatia, the BiH Border Police provides regular reports on the admission of persons with illegal residence or who have illegally entered Croatia via BiH territory.

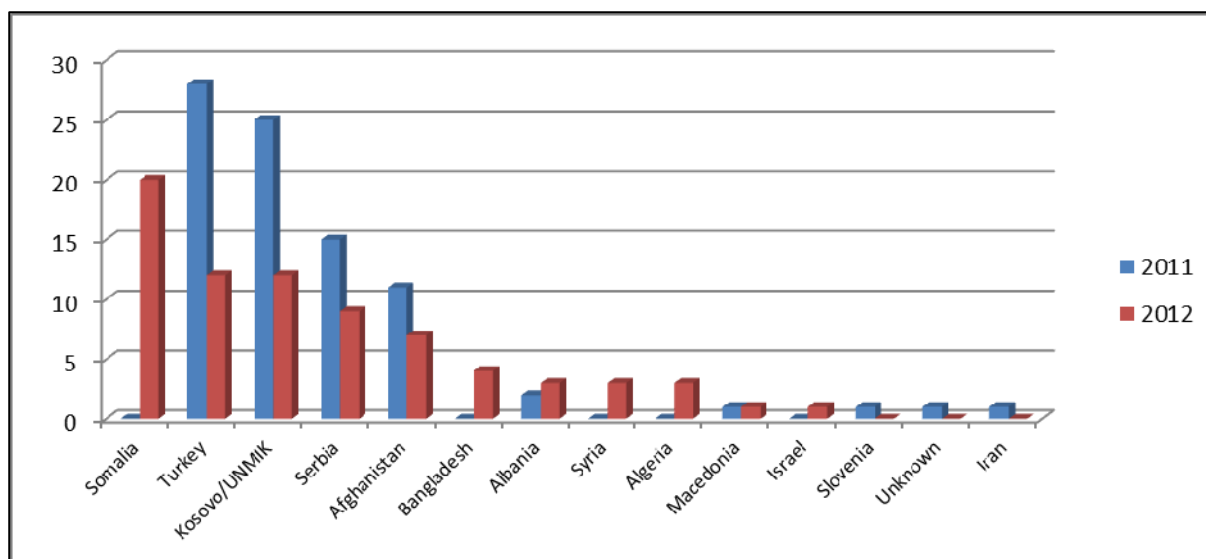
The data for 2011 show that 329 persons were readmitted (88 foreign nationals and 241 BiH nationals) and that BiH handed over 10 persons to Croatia, including 9 Croatian nationals and 1 national of Afghanistan<sup>16</sup>.

The number of readmitted persons in 2012 amounted to 236 (75 foreign nationals and 161 BiH nationals), which represents a decrease of 28.27% compared to the previous year<sup>17</sup>. Also, readmission of 15 foreign nationals from BiH to Croatia was implemented, including 10 nationals of Croatia and 5 nationals of Syria.

**Table 23. Admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia for 2011 and 2012**

No.	Country	2011	2012	%
1	Somalia	-	20	-
2	Turkey	28	12	-57.14%
3	Kosovo/UNMIK	25	12	-52.00%
4	Serbia	15	9	-40.00%
5	Afghanistan	11	7	-36.36%
6	Bangladesh	-	4	-
7	Albania	2	3	50.00%
8	Syria	-	3	-
9	Algeria	-	3	-
10	Macedonia	1	1	0.00%
11	Israel	-	1	-
12	Slovenia	1	-	-100.00%
13	Unknown	1	-	-100.00%
14	Iran	1	-	-100.00%
15	Moldova	1	-	-100.00%
16	Iraq	1	-	-100.00%
17	Croatia	1	-	-100.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-14.77%</b>

**Graphic overview of the admission of third country nationals in BiH under the Agreement with Croatia in 2011 and 2012**



An analysis of the presented data shows a significant increase in the admission of Somalia nationals in BiH under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia in 2012, but also a significant decrease in the admission of nationals of Turkey, Kosovo, Serbia and Afghanistan.

<sup>16</sup> BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2011". Sarajevo, January 2012, p.10

<sup>17</sup> BiH Border Police. "Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012". Sarajevo, January 2013, p. 11



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

The Ministry of Security – Sector for Immigration, which is responsible for the implementation of the admission segment of readmission agreements, carried out the admission of 398 persons in 2012 under all other readmission agreements. Following identity and BiH citizenship checks, admission was approved for 319 BiH nationals, while admission was denied for 79 persons because they were not BiH nationals. Most admissions of BiH nationals in 2011 and 2012 were carried out under the Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Swiss Government (41.77%).

**Table 24. Admission of BiH nationals in 2011 and 2012 under readmission applications**

No.	Country	2011	2012
1	Switzerland	89	104
2	Finland	-	65
3	Germany	18	41
4	Croatia	11	34
5	Belgium	2	24
6	Austria	15	15
7	Sweden	-	14

No.	Country	2011	2012
8	France	-	9
9	Hungary	1	5
10	Spain	-	4
11	The Netherlands	1	2
12	Slovenia	5	1
13	Serbia	-	1
14	Denmark	1	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>319</b>

An analysis of the above data showing that 319 BiH nationals were readmitted under readmission agreements in which identity and BiH citizenship checks were conducted by the Sector for Immigration, coupled with an analysis of data from the Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police in 2012 showing that 1,662 BiH nationals were returned in 2012, of which number 1,432 BiH nationals were admitted under readmission applications<sup>18</sup>, clearly indicates that a significant number of BiH nationals, 1,113 of them, returned to BiH on their own accord, as they were never mentioned under procedures clearly defined by readmission agreements.

Regarding the handover of persons based on readmission agreements, a total of 292 persons were handed over, including 203 persons handed over based on the Agreement between the Council of Minister of BiH and the Serbian Government on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or residence is illegal, 85 persons based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of BiH and the Government of Montenegro on the return and readmission of persons whose entry or residence is illegal and 4 based on the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Council of Ministers of BiH on the return and readmission of persons with illegal residence.<sup>19</sup>

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

We calculate independent voluntary returns of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina based on data recorded by the BiH Border Police under “deportations”, which contain information on all foreign nationals who were ordered by the Service for Foreigner’s Affairs

<sup>18</sup> BiH Border Police. “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012” Sarajevo, January 2013, p. 13

<sup>19</sup> Service for Foreigners’ Affairs of BiH. “Report on Activities for the Period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012” Sarajevo, January 2013, p. 36

to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina and subsequently returned to their countries of origin, as well as data on assisted forcible and voluntary returns.

According to the data of the BiH Border Police, the number of deportations from BiH increased by 351 persons or 63.93% in 2012 as compared to 2011.<sup>20</sup>

**Table 25. Number of deported foreign nationals in 2011 and 2012**

No.	Country	2011	2012
1	Serbia (incl. Kosovo)	309	303
2	Romania	28	107
3	Croatia	13	74
4	Turkey	42	58
5	Afghanistan	30	54
6	Somalia	-	49
7	Pakistan	6	36
8	Montenegro	15	34
9	Macedonia	5	26
10	Algeria	7	15
11	Bangladesh	-	12
12	Germany	1	10
13	Syria	-	10
14	Albania	4	9
15	Iran	4	8
16	India	1	8
17	China	14	7
18	Slovenia	5	7
19	Moldova	4	6
20	USA	1	6
21	Morocco	-	6
22	Italy	2	5
23	Tunisia	8	4
24	Austria	-	4
25	Eritrea	-	4
26	The Netherlands	-	4
27	Sudan	2	3
28	Libya	-	3
29	Egypt	3	2
30	Palestine	3	2
31	Lebanon	1	2
32	Canada	-	2
33	Saudi Arabia	-	2
34	Great Britain	-	2
35	Russian Federation	4	1
36	Ukraine	3	1
37	France	1	1
38	Iraq	1	1
39	Brazil	-	1
40	Bulgaria	-	1
41	Ethiopia	-	1
42	South Africa	-	1
43	Korea, Republic	-	1
44	Macao	-	1
45	Nepal	-	1
46	Norway	-	1
47	Ivory Coast	-	1
48	Switzerland	-	1
49	Taiwan	-	1
50	Uzbekistan	-	1
51	Jordan	8	-
52	Israel	6	-
53	Poland	6	-
54	Nigeria	4	-
55	Cameroon	3	-
56	Dominican Republic	1	-
57	Philippines	1	-
58	Indonesia	1	-
59	Colombia	1	-
60	Uganda	1	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>900</b>

A significant increase in the number of returns of Romanian, Somalia, Pakistani, Croatian, Montenegrin and Afghan nationals is evident.

According to the data from the BiH Border Police, in 2012 there were 900 “deportations” of foreign nationals from BiH. As the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs in the same year forcibly removed 14 persons, handed over 292 foreign nationals under readmission agreements, facilitated voluntary return of 160 foreign nationals, and returned none foreign national un-

<sup>20</sup> BiH Border Police. “Report on Activities of the BiH Border Police for 2012” Sarajevo, January 2013, p. 12

der AVR programme with IOM assistance, 434 voluntary returns of foreign nationals from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina were registered.

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

The presented data show that independent voluntary return to the countries of origin of foreign nationals, who have been issued a decision to leave the territory of BiH by the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, increased for a substantial amount of 140.76 % in 2012 as compared to figures from 2011.

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

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

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

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

- a. The application for international protection (asylum) is approved, and the refugee status of a foreign national is recognised in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- b. The application for international protection (asylum) is approved, refugee status is not recognised, and the right to subsidiary protection is granted;
- c. The application for international protection (asylum) is rejected and the foreign national is given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- d. The procedure for international protection (asylum) is ceased and the foreign national is given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- e. The application for international protection (asylum) is refused and the foreign national is given a deadline by which he/she must leave Bosnia and Herzegovina; or
- f. The application for international protection is refused and it is determined that the foreign national may not be removed from BiH due to provision of Article 91 (“*non-refoulement*” principle) of this Law.

A foreign national who has exhausted all available legal remedies and whose request for international protection/asylum was rejected by a final and binding decision passed in accordance with Article 116 (*Decisions upon the application for international protection*) Items c) and f) terminating the procedure for international protection or rejecting the application for international protection, but who nevertheless cannot be removed from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the reasons prescribed in Article 91 of this Law (*the principle of "non-refoulement"*), shall come under the authority of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. The Service shall issue to the foreigner a temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds pursuant to Article 54 (Temporary Residence on Humanitarian Grounds) paragraph (1) Item d) of this Law. Exceptionally, the Service shall place under surveillance any foreign national who is deemed to pose a threat to the public order, legal order, or peace and security of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with Articles 98 through 104 of the Law. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in cooperation with the Ministry of Security, other ministries and the Council of Ministers, shall undertake all measures necessary under the law and regulations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and international law towards resolving the final status of such foreign nationals.

In order to identify trends in the field of asylum, we present the data on asylum applications, i.e. requests for international protection (asylum) from 2003 to 2012. Applications for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina were submitted to UNHCR from 2003 to 30 June 2004. During this period 942 individuals applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina. UNHCR decided upon all applications for asylum in accordance with UNHCR procedures until 2006. From 2003 to 2006, UNHCR recognised refugee status to 231 persons (2003 - 20 persons, 2004 - 41 persons, 2005 - 163 persons, 2006 - 7 persons)<sup>21</sup>.

From 1 July 2004 to 31 December 2012, the competent authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina received 526 applications for international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Under these 526 applications, 1,223 persons sought asylum in BiH. During this period, competent authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina recognised refugee status to 8 individuals, and for 29 persons subsidiary protection was granted.

In the past several years UNHCR has also implemented projects moving people to third countries and as a result there were 162 persons with recognised refugee status in BiH at the end of 2012.<sup>22</sup>

In 2012, UNHCR assisted 3 persons originating from Kosovo with subsidiary protection to move to Canada, and one person with refugee status to voluntarily return to the country of origin (Tunisia).<sup>23</sup>

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

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

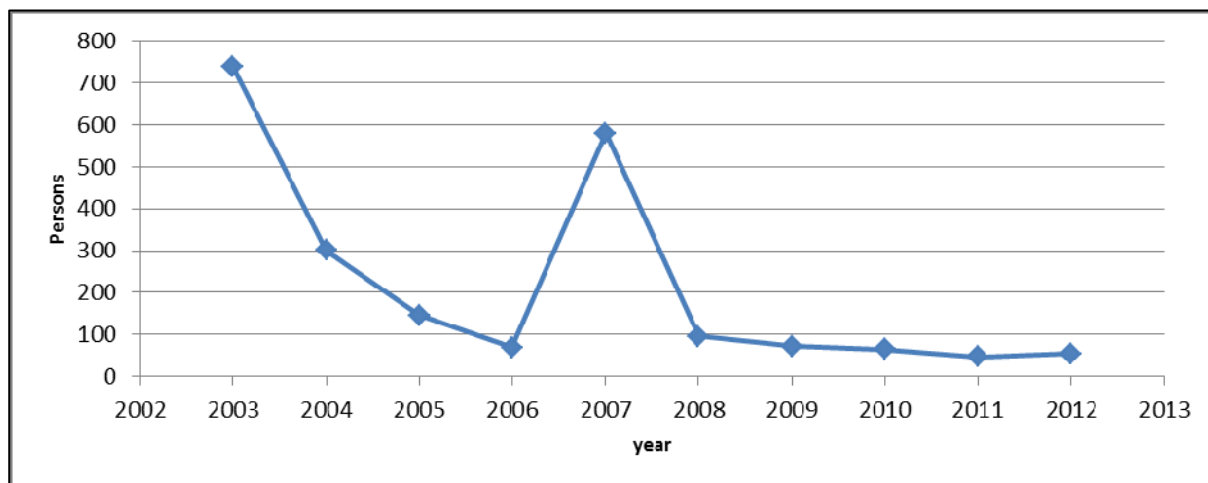
<sup>22</sup> Out of 162 persons with recognised refugee status with residence on the territory of BiH, UNHCR recognized the status for 158, while competent BiH authorities recognized the status for four persons.

<sup>23</sup> UNHCR Annual Report - 2012

**Table 26. Number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in BiH from 2003 to 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Persons	739	301	146	69	581	95	71	64	46	53

**Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2003 to 2012**



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

The trend in submitted applications shows a peak in asylum applications in 2003. This peak is a result of the November 2001 adoption of the *Decision on Partial Cessation of Application of Instructions on Temporary Admission of Refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia and Herzegovina* ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 28/01), which terminated the use of the status of temporary protection for newly arrived persons.

A second peak in asylum applications can be observed in 2007. The 2007 peak is a result of the September 2007 cessation of the temporary admission of Serbian nationals originating from Kosovo.

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

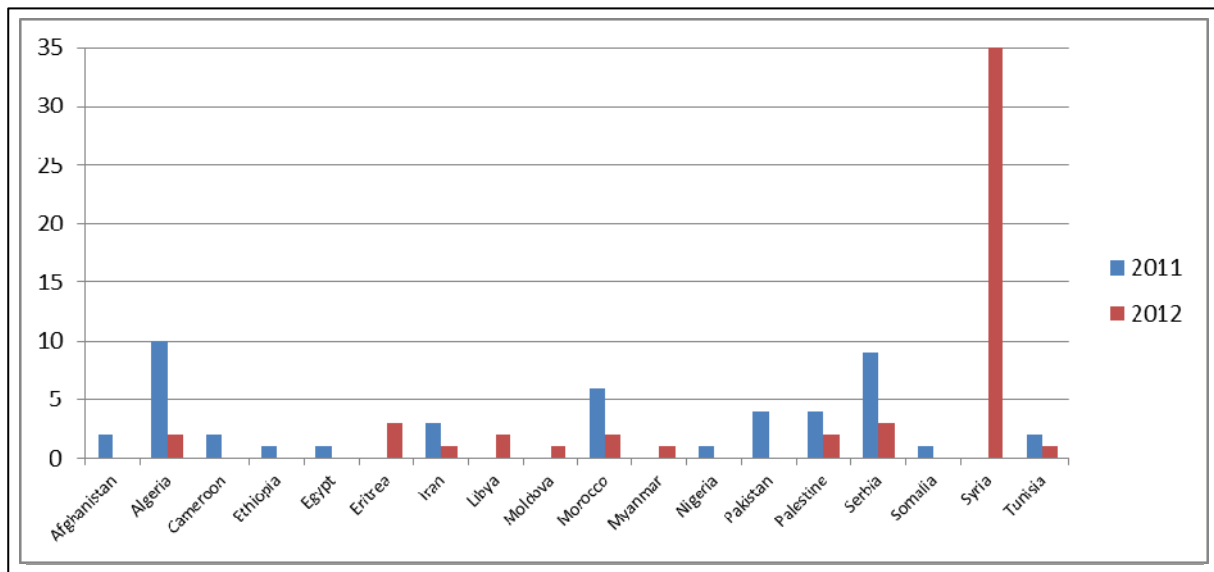
There has been a decrease in the number of applications for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2012 as compared to 2011 (from 41 to 40 applications), whereas the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) decreased by 15.22% amounting to 53 persons compared to 46 persons in 2011.

For the purpose of analysing the current situation in the field of international protection we bring you data concerning submitted applications for international protection and the number of persons included in these applications during 2011 and 2012.

**Table 27. Number of applications (persons) for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2011 and 2012**

ASYLUM		2011		2012		%	
No.	Country	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1	Afghanistan	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
2	Algeria	10	10	2	2	-80.00%	-80.00%
3	Cameroon	1	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
4	Ethiopia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
5	Egypt	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
6	Eritrea	-	-	3	3	-	-
7	Iran	2	3	1	1	-50.00%	-66.67%
8	Libya	-	-	2	2	-	-
9	Moldova	-	-	1	1	-	-
10	Morocco	5	6	2	2	-60.00%	-66.67%
11	Myanmar	-	-	1	1	-	-
12	Nigeria	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
13	Pakistan	4	4	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
14	Palestine	4	4	2	2	-50.00%	-50.00%
15	Serbia	7	9	3	3	-57.14%	-66.67%
16	Somalia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
17	Syria	-	-	22	35	-	-
18	Tunisia	2	2	1	1	-50.00%	-50.00%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-2.44%</b>	<b>15.22%</b>

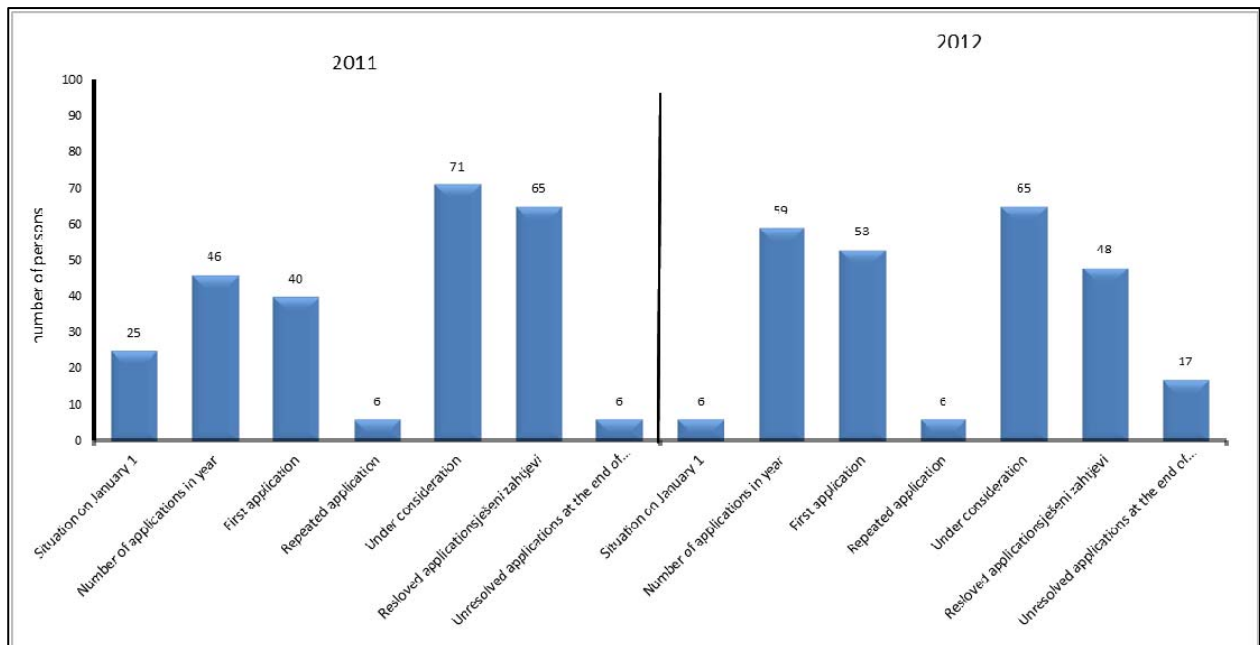
**Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for international protection (asylum) in BiH in 2011 and 2012**



U 2012 the most of international protection (asylum) seekers were the nationals of Syrian Arab Republic (22 applications for 35 persons).

Applications for international protection coming from other countries were individual.

No applications for international protection (asylum) concerning unaccompanied minors were recorded in 2012.



In 2011, out of 65 decisions 5 applications for 8 persons were withdrawn, while in 2012, out of 48 decisions 1 application for two persons was withdrawn.

For the purpose of a precise analysis of the current situation in the area of international protection, we present, along with a brief analysis, comparative data on submitted applications and decisions in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by number of persons.

According to the data from the Ministry of Security – Sector for Asylum, a total of 41 applications for international protection for 46 persons were submitted in BiH in 2011. A total of 63 applications for 71 persons were under consideration (taking into account unresolved cases from the previous years - 25 persons). As to the structure of submitted applications, of the total number of these applications for international protection 40 persons were subject of deciding upon for the first time and 5 applications for 6 persons were repeated. During 2011, 18 applications for 21 persons were refused, while the procedure concerning 35 applications for 39 persons was ceased, 4 applications for 5 persons were rejected, and 6 applications for 6 persons remained unresolved at the end of 2011.

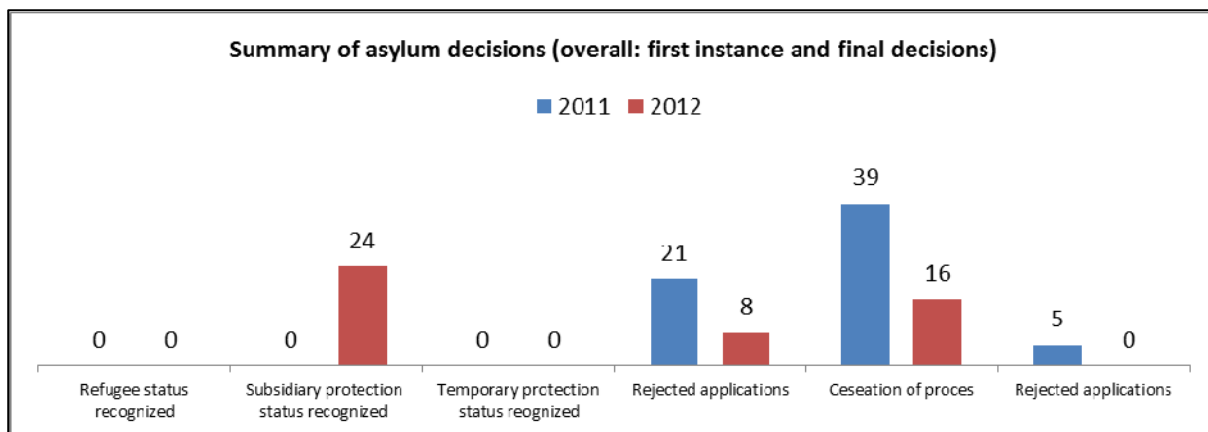
In 2011, the main reason for rejecting applications for international protection (18 applications for 21 persons) was the lack of grounds under Article 110, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, according to which such applications were not founded on reasons providing a basis for recognising the status of international protection. There were 12 such applications (67%) in 2011. The next reason for rejecting applications was the fact that an application was contradictory, improbable or inconsistent. There were 6 such applications (33%).

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

Taking into account unresolved applications from the previous years together with new applications submitted in 2011, which amounts to 63 applications for 71 persons, the majority of applications were by nationals of Afghanistan, Serbia, Algeria, Morocco, Palestine and Pakistan (70%). As to above mention 71 persons, we present the sex and age structure of the persons seeking international protection (asylum). There were 19 women (26.76%) and 52 men (73.24%). Age structure shows that the majority of the persons falls in the 18 to 35 age group (42 persons or 59.15% of the total number of asylum seekers), followed by the 36 to 59 age group (20 persons or 28.17%), and the 0 to 17 age group (9 persons or 12.68%), with the remark that there were no people in the above 60 age group in this category.

According to the data from the Ministry of Security – Sector for Asylum, a total of 40 applications for international protection for 53 persons were submitted in BiH in 2012. A total of 51 applications for 65 persons were under consideration (taking into account unresolved cases from the previous years – 6 applications for 6 persons, as well as 5 repeated applications for 6 persons). During the previous year the status of subsidiary protection was recognized in 15 cases for 24 persons, 8 applications for 8 persons were refused, and procedure was ceased with 15 applications for 16 persons. There were no rejected applications. As a result, 13 applications for 17 persons remained unresolved in the end of 2012.





The main reason for rejecting applications for international protection (8 applications for 8 persons) was the lack of grounds under Article 110, Paragraph 1 of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, according to which such applications were not founded on reasons providing a basis for recognising the status of international protection. There were 7 such applications (87.5%) last year. The next reason for rejecting applications was "an obvious deception or abuse of process" by asylum seekers, of which one case was recorded (12.5%).

In 2012, 15 applications for 16 persons were ceased for the following reasons: left or attempted to leave BiH (14 applications for 14 persons) and reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (1 application for 2 persons).

Taking into account unresolved applications from the previous years, as well as new applications from 2012, which amounts to 51 applications for 65 persons, most applications by far were submitted by the nationals of Syrian Arab Republic (55.38% of the total number), as a result of the war in this country. Here are the figures concerning the sex and age structure for the 65 persons mentioned above. There were 20 women (30.77%) and 45 men (69.23%) are among these applications. The age structure of these individuals shows that in most cases they are from the 18 to 35 age group (29 persons or 44.62% of all asylum seekers), followed by those from the 36 to 59 age group (21 persons or 32.31%), followed by those from the 0 to 17 age group (10 persons or 15.38%) and finally those from the above 60 age group (5 persons or 7.69%).

If we consider applications for international protection received in 2012 (40 applications for 53 persons), it is evident that most of them were submitted the nationals of Syrian Arab Republic (66.04%).

The sex and age structure of the new applications received in 2012 shows that there were 15 women (28.30%) and 38 men (71.70%). The dominant age group was that of 18 to 35 (25 persons or 47.17%) followed by the age group of 36 to 59 (14 persons or 26.42%), followed by the age group of 0 to 17 (9 persons or 16.98%), and finally the above 60 age group (5 persons or 9.43%).

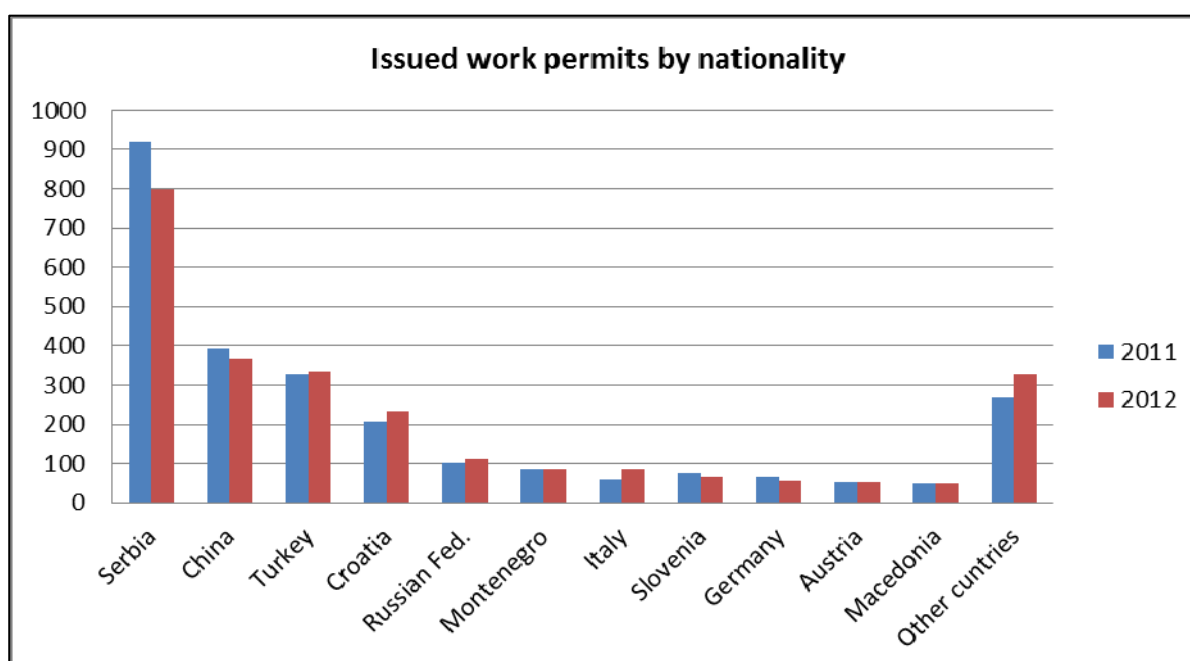
## 7. Work Permits Issued to Foreign Nationals

According to the data obtained from the Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on the basis of data received from the relevant entity employment services and the Employment Service of Brcko District, 2,607 work permits were issued to foreign nationals in 2011 and 2,573 in 2012, representing a decrease of 1.3%. The data on work permits issued to foreign nationals, disaggregated by nationality and qualification structure of foreign nationals is given below.

**Table 28. Work permits issued to foreign nationals in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by nationality**

No.	Nationality	2011	2012	%
1	Serbia	918	800	-12.85%
2	China	392	368	-6.12%
3	Turkey	327	333	1.83%
4	Croatia	208	234	12.50%
5	Russian Fed.	103	113	9.71%
6	Montenegro	87	86	-1.15%
7	Italy	60	85	41.67%
8	Slovenia	76	67	-11.84%
9	Germany	65	57	-12.31%
10	Austria	52	54	3.85%
11	Macedonia	50	48	-4.00%
12	Other countries	269	328	21.93%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,607</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>-1,30%</b>

The majority of foreign nationals with work permits in Bosnia and Herzegovina are nationals of Serbia. They are followed by the nationals of China, Turkey, Croatia, the Russian Federation, Montenegro, Italy, Slovenia, Germany, Austria and Macedonia. A decrease for most of the presented countries related to the issuance of work permits in BiH can be observed in 2012 as compared to 2011. It is also possible to notice an increase in the number of work permits issued to the nationals of Italy, Croatia and Russian Federation.



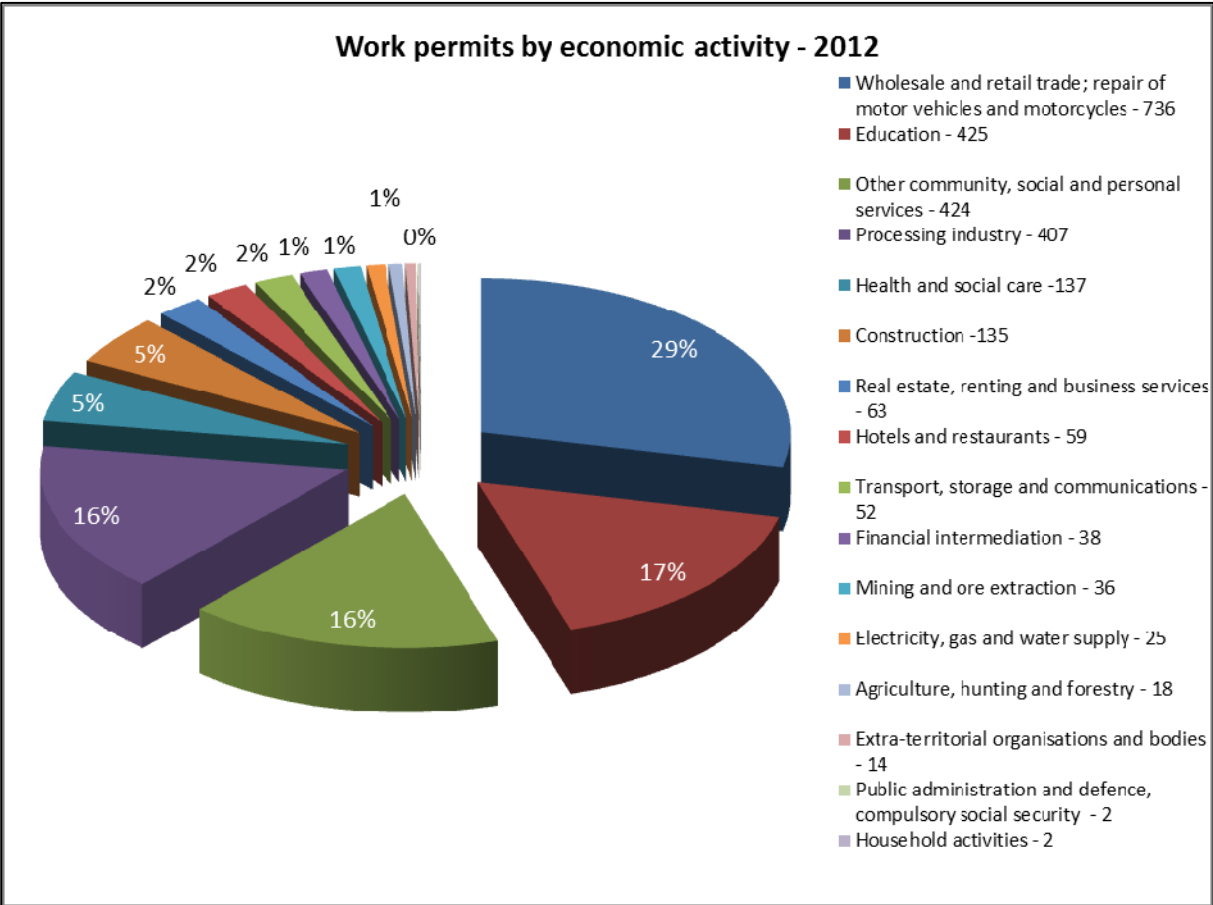
The data regarding the qualification structure of foreign nationals who were issued work permits in 2011 and 2012 show that the majority of them have a university degree (48.07%), followed by those with secondary education (26.51%), and qualified workers (11.14%).



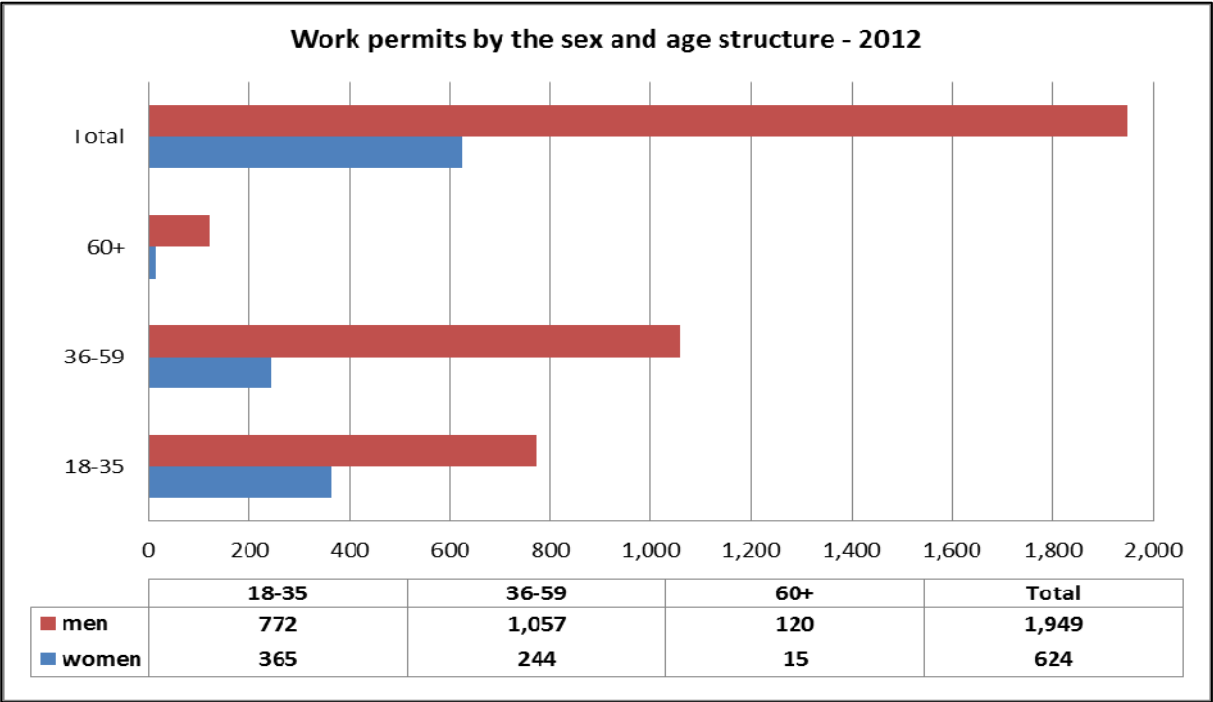
Most work permits were issued for the following fields of work in 2012: trade 736 (29%), education 425 (17%), other community, social and personal service activities 424 (17%) and processing industry 407 (16%).

**Table 29. Structure of work permits in 2012 disaggregated by economic activity**

ACTIVITY	2012
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	736
Education	425
Other community, social and personal services	424
Processing industry	407
Health and social care	137
Construction	135
Real estate, renting and business services	63
Hotels and restaurants	59
Transport, storage and communications	52
Financial intermediation	38
Mining and ore extraction	36
Electricity, gas and water supply	25
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	18
Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	14
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2
Household activities	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.573</b>



Of all work permits issued in 2012, 624 (24.25%) were issued to women and 1,949 (75.75%) to men, which is a ratio approximate to the one in 2011. Most work permits, a total of 1,057 (41.08%), were issued to men from the 36 to 59 age group.



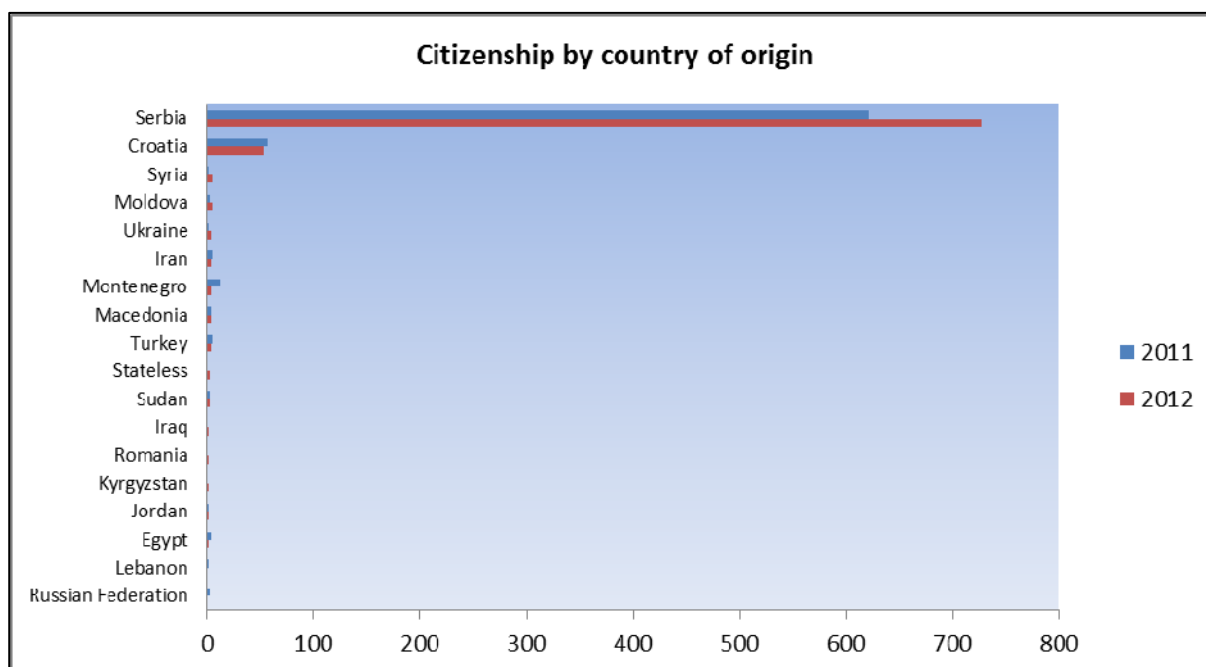
## 8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, which is responsible for providing consent for granting BiH citizenship, requested competent entity level ministries to submit statistics on the number of people who were granted BiH citizenship by way of naturalisation or implementation of international treaties on dual citizenship. The FBiH Ministry of Interior and the RS Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance submitted the requested data, disaggregated by country of origin, sex and age of the people who acquired BiH citizenship in 2011 and 2012. The submitted figures were analysed and disaggregated by year.

**Table 30. Number of persons granted BiH citizenship in 2011 and 2012 disaggregated by country of origin**

No.	Previous citizenship	2011	2012
1	Serbia	621	727
2	Croatia	57	53
3	Moldova	2	5
4	Syria	1	5
5	Montenegro	13	4
6	Iran	5	4
7	Ukraine	1	4
8	Turkey	5	3
9	Macedonia	3	3

No.	Previous citizenship	2011	2012
10	Sudan	2	2
11	Stateless	-	2
12	Egypt	4	1
13	Jordan	1	1
14	Kyrgyzstan	-	1
15	Rumania	-	1
16	Iraq	-	1
17	Russian Fed.	2	-
18	Lebanon	1	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>817</b>

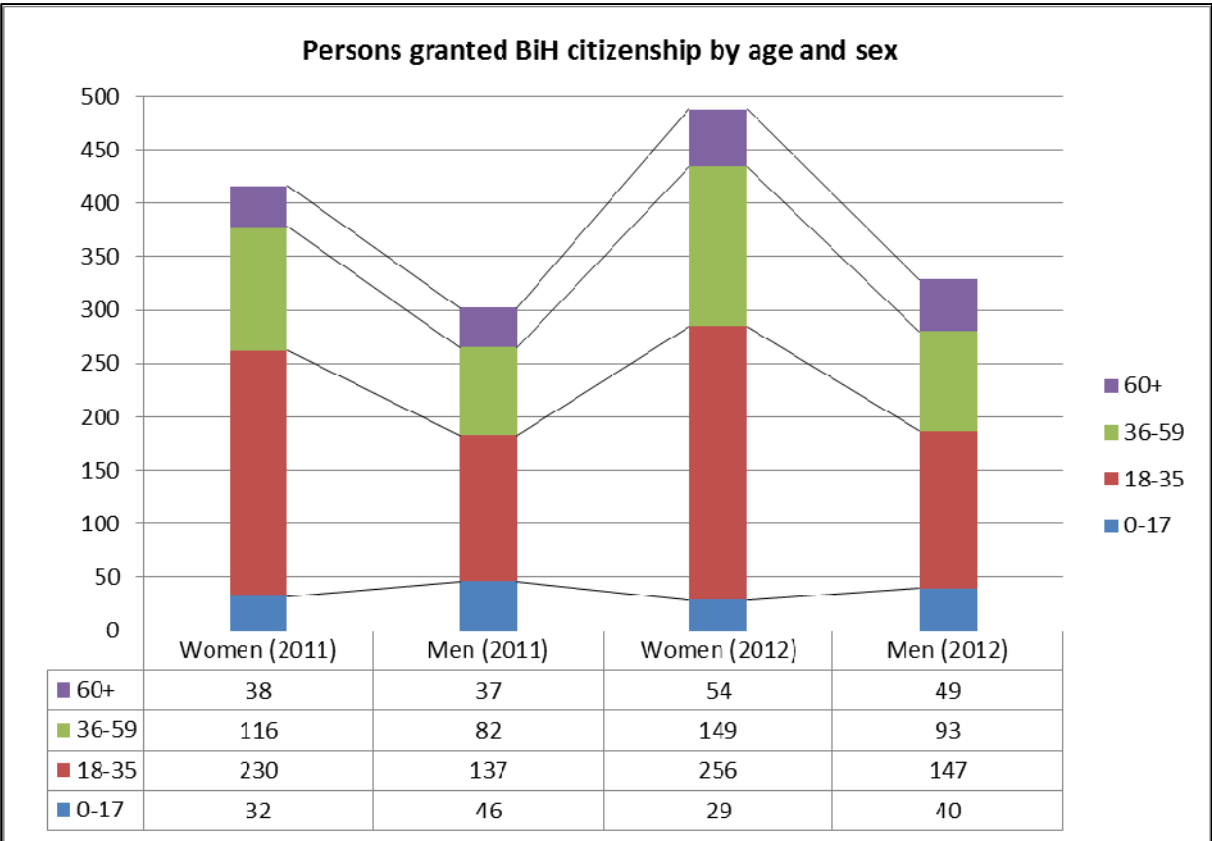


The majority of people who were granted BiH citizenship in the past two years originate from Serbia and Croatia.

In 2011, 718 persons were granted BiH citizenship, 596 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2011, 382 persons acquired BiH citizenship and FBiH citizenship in 2011, 332 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia; while 336 acquired BiH citizenship and RS citizenship in 2011, 264 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Total of 817 foreign nationals were granted BiH citizenship in 2012, which is 13.79% more than in the year before. Of that number, 700 persons were granted BiH citizenship based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. In 2012, 449 persons were granted BiH and FBiH citizenship, 406 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, while 368 persons were granted BiH and RS citizenship in the same year, 294 of them based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, and 31 persons based on the Dual Citizenship Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

As the analysis of the overall data disaggregated by the age and sex shows, almost 50% of people who were granted BiH citizenship are in the 18 to 59 age group, percentage of women (60%) is bigger than men (40%).



## 9. Emigration from BiH

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

### 9.1. General Assessment of Migration Flows

Constant emigration from BiH, whether forced or out of economic reasons, resulted in creating vast BiH diaspora in many countries throughout Europe and overseas.

Geographic position of Bosnia and Herzegovina has a strong effect on complexity of migration flows in this area. Vicinity of EU makes it easy to decide about leaving the country to pursue temporary work or education abroad. Also, a great number of BiH citizens leave for neighbouring countries – Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro.

According to the data from BiH Federal Office of Statistics published in Statistical Report Population Migration<sup>24</sup>, 4,282 persons emigrated from BiH in 2010 and 4,059 emigrated from BiH in 2011. Although these data do not represent the actual number of emigrants, they can provide insight about destination countries of BiH emigrants, as well as about groups of population that most frequently emigrate.

**Table 31. Host countries and number of revoked residence of BiH nationals for 2010 and 2011**

Year	Croatia	Serbia	Germany	Austria	Slovenia	Montenegro	Denmark	Macedonia
2010	1,207	846	778	659	295	181	16	5
2011	1,770	688	708	582	228	179	-	-

The table shows that the most common host countries for BiH emigrants remain the countries of the region and Germany and Austria. About 30% of emigrants are young people 20 to 34 years of age (2010: 30.8%, 2011: 28.48%).

Emigration of young population of working age from BiH indicates a new trend of population migration from BiH – labour and circular migrations, as well as mobility of students. According to UNESCO data, a significant number of young people from BiH pursue their studies abroad. In the school year of 2011/12 that number was 12,452 students, an equivalent of 11.8% of all students enrolled in u BiH.

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

BiH students enrolled abroad in school year of 2011/12 <sup>25</sup>							
Total number of students from BiH enrolled abroad	Leading countries by number of students from BiH						
	Serbia	Austria	Germany	Turkey	Croatia	Italy	USA
12,452	5,446	3,061	1,044	529	435	403	400

Labour migrations are also more frequent form of migration flows in this area due to increasing unemployment rate in BiH. BiH citizens choose to try to find employment abroad, in most cases in Western European countries, which often represent temporary migration followed by return to homeland.

**Table 32. Residence permits issued to BiH citizens based on employment<sup>26</sup>**

HOST COUNTRY	2008	2009	2010	2011
Slovenia	12,023	1,818	1,016	1,639
Italy	3,322	1,783	1,647	840
Germany	328	266	333	451

## 9.2. Number of Emigrants from BiH

Statistical data in host countries on the total number of emigrants from BiH are kept in dependence of the category they include<sup>27</sup>:

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

In addition to these two categories of data recorded by the host countries, estimates of the total number of emigrants and their descendants, including the second and third generation, are also important to BiH.

<sup>25</sup> <http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/Pages/international-student-flow-viz.aspx>

<sup>26</sup> Source: Eurostat

<sup>27</sup> Most host countries keep statistical data on migrants based on their country of birth and citizenship



### 9.2.1. Emigrants Born in BiH

Accurate statistical data on the total number of emigrants born in BiH, regardless of their present citizenship, are available for 14 leading host countries as provided in the table below. According to official data, 1,240,942 emigrants born in BiH are living in these 14 countries.

**Table 33. Number of emigrants born in BiH according to official data by respective bureaus of statistics in 14 leading host countries**

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA
Croatia	262,620	State Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Croatia
Germany	228,000	Federal Statistical Office of Germany
Austria	135,406	Statistical Office of the European Commission Eurostat
Serbia	131,108	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
USA	125,793	US Census Bureau, 2010
Slovenia	102,915	Statistical Office of the European Commission Eurostat
Switzerland	61,196	Federal Statistical Office of Switzerland
Sweden	56,127	Kingdom of Sweden Statistical Office
Australia	25,683	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
Canada	28,960	Statistics Agency of Canada
Italy	29,066	National Institute of Statistics
Denmark	17,911	Statistics Agency of Denmark
Montenegro	20,239	Statistical Office of Montenegro
Norway	15,918	Statistics Agency of Norway
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>1,240,942</b>	

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

### 9.2.2. Emigrants Holding BiH Citizenship

The majority of emigrants from BiH hold BiH citizenship, be it as their only citizenship or as dual citizenship in accordance with dual citizenship agreements, or have kept their citizenship and acquired the citizenship of the host country. The total number of emigrants holding BiH citizenship can be estimated at 1.2 million. This figure includes 474,112 emigrants from BiH holding only BiH citizenship according to statistical data from the below countries:

**Table 34. Number of Emigrants Holding only BiH Citizenship<sup>28</sup>**

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF BIH CITIZENS	REFERENCE YEAR
Germany	153,470	2011
Austria	85,173	2012
USA	59,151	2010
Slovenia	42,239	2010
Switzerland	35,296	2010
Italy	31,341	2010
Australia	20,559	2009
Denmark	11,546	2010
Sweden	8,451	2010
Canada	7,720	2009
France	6,910	2009
Norway	4,359	2010
The Netherlands	2,441	2010
Czech Republic	2,181	2010
Belgium	1,712	2010
Spain	1,563	2010
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>474,112</b>	

It needs to be stressed that figures presented in Table 33 do not include BiH citizens who under dual citizenship agreements hold dual citizenships with Sweden, Croatia and Serbia. 48,595 BiH citizens have also acquired Swedish citizenship, while the number of dual citizenship for Croatia and Serbia is not available, however, according to certain estimates this figure is very high – according to one research from 2010 approximately 15% of all migrants from BiH are in the region of former Yugoslavia.<sup>29</sup>

According to data available from the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, of 1,240,942 emigrants from BiH residing outside the borders of their homeland, 58,453 persons<sup>30</sup> renounced BiH citizenship from 1998 to November 2012, while others hold BiH citizenship as their only citizenship or dual citizenship along with the citizenship of the host country.

### 9.2.3. Emigrants from BiH and Their Descendants

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

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

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

<sup>30</sup> Document of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs No. 06-30-2-3238/12 from 27 November 2012

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

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

### 9.3. Remittances

According to the data from BiH Central Bank, remittances totalled to 2,092.4 million BAM in 2012. However, all transfers from abroad, including foreign pensions, totalled to 3,555.7 million BAM. Remittances amounted to 7.1% of the overall gross domestic product (GDP) in 2012<sup>32</sup>.

**Table 36. Transfers from abroad in 2012**

In million BAM	2012 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	2012 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter	2012 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter	2012 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	2012 total
Remittances by employees (re-mittances via commercial banks, Western Union and estimates of informal transfers)	451,3,2	533.1	558.0	550.0	2,092.4
Other current transfers (primarily pensions)	357.0	371.9	364.4	370.0	1,463.3
<b>Total current transfers (Other sectors)</b>	<b>803.3</b>	<b>905.0</b>	<b>922.4</b>	<b>920.0</b>	<b>3,555.7</b>

Source: CBBiH - BiH Balance of Payments until Q3\_2012 and estimate for Q4\_2012.

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

<sup>32</sup> Estimate of the nominal GDP for 2012 of 29,248 million BAM from the document of the Directorate for Economic Planning: Bosnia and Herzegovina Economic Trends, October 2012

World Bank estimate on remittances in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2012 are 1,398 million Euro, or 2,733 million BAM.

**Table 37. World Bank estimate on remittances by BiH emigrants disaggregated by host countries**

Host country to BiH emigrants	Remittances amount in BiH in million BAM for 2012
Croatia	966
Germany	517
Austria	335
USA	259
Slovenia	158
Sweden	123
Switzerland	112
Australia	80
Italy	70
Canada	68
Norway	38
Other countries	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,733</b>

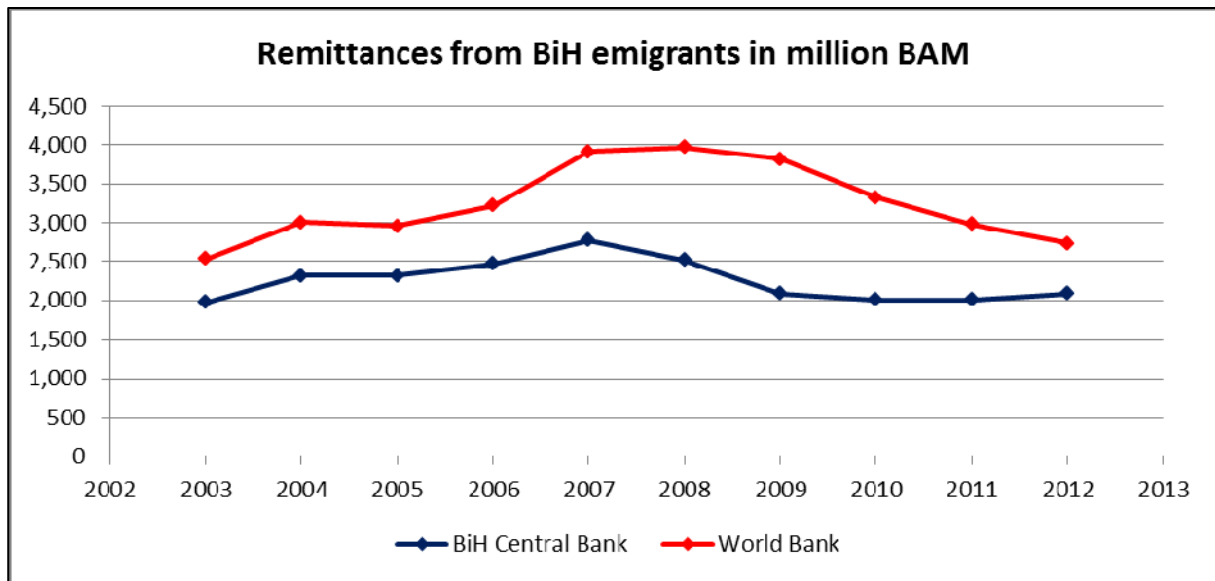
World Bank estimates on remittances in BiH correspond to the number of BiH emigrants in the above countries (remittances from host countries to most BiH emigrants are the highest).<sup>33</sup>

As in the previous years, high unemployment rate in EU countries reflects on the volumes of remittances that migrants send to their countries of origin, and this applies to Bosnia and Herzegovina as well. At the beginning of the economic crisis remittances were on the usual level, however, as the crises continued and deepened, migrants were forced to decrease amount of remittances.

<sup>33</sup> World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks. See Migration and Development Brief 12 for the methodology for the forecasts.

**Table 38. Remittances from emigration from 2003 to 2012**

Emigration re-mittances, employment compensations and transfers by migrants		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 <sup>34</sup> (estimate)
<b>BiH Central Bank</b>	BAM in mil.	1,973	2,317	2,319	2,469	2,771	2,522	2,091	2,010	2,008	2,092
	EURO in mil.	1,009	1,185	1,186	1,262	1,417	1,289	1,069	1,027	1,027	1,069
<b>World Bank</b>	BAM in mil.	2,537	3,004	2,961	3,217	3,914	3,966	3,815	3,320	2,980	2,733
	EURO in mil.	1,297	1,536	1,514	1,645	2,001	2,028	1,950	1,697	1,524	1,398



<sup>34</sup> Source: CBBiH – BiH Balance of Payments until Q3\_2012 and estimate for Q4\_2012

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

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

### 10.1. Immigration Policy

Data from 2000 regarding illegal migration of foreign nationals attempting to enter Western European countries via Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that Bosnia and Herzegovina had become a transit centre for well-organised international crime involved in the smuggling of human beings.

- An overview of the immigration and asylum situation, completed in the first quarter of 2001 identified the types of illegal migration, explained the causes that led to the illegal migration trend, and proposed measures to remedy the situation. The Council of Ministers adopted this overview at its 10 May 2001 session. The adoption of this overview provided a solid foundation for further activities aimed at controlling illegal migration. This overview was also the first document to define the goals and basis for immigration policies in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The second document that defined Bosnia and Herzegovina's policy and developed its immigration and asylum system was the Action Plan in the Field of Immigration and Asylum, as adopted by the Council of Ministers on 6 April 2004. This document identified issues of visas, borders, immigration and asylum and elaborated each of them with clearly set goals, tasks and responsible stakeholders.
- The current policy in the field of immigration and asylum is defined also by the Strategy in the Field of Immigration and Asylum and the 2008-2011 Action Plan, as adopted by the Council of Ministers on 13 November 2008. This document outlines the development of immigration and asylum systems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and defines the goals, activities, deadlines, and parties responsible for activities in the following fields: visas, borders, immigration, asylum and protection of foreign victims of trafficking in human beings. The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its session held on 19 March 2009, adopted the Decision on Appointing the Coordinating Body for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy in the Fields of Immigration and Asylum and the 2008-2011 Action Plan ("BiH Official Gazette" No. 32/09).
- Also, the Council of Ministers adopted new Strategy in the Field of Immigration and Asylum and the 2012-2015 Action Plan at its session held on 12 June 2012. The strategy is the result of the need to continue the already established practice of comprehensive planning activities and creating a document that represents a frame in the context of the positive trend of migration and asylum, and in terms of current efforts towards the rapid integration of our country's membership of the European Union. The Council of Ministers adopted a Decision on the Adopting the Coordinating Body for Migration Issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina at its session held on 23 January 2013 ("Official Gazette" No. 10/13).

## 10.2. Legal Framework

Three laws regulating the field of immigration and asylum were adopted in BiH from 2000 until 2012.

- The first legal act which regulated immigration and asylum at the state-level was the Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which came into force in late 1999 (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 23/99).
- Significant progress, in terms of improving the legal framework regulating issues of movement and stay of foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina, was made with the adoption of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum in late 2003 (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 29/03, 4/04, and 53/07).
- The development of the EU *acquis communautaire* also imposed the need for changes or amendments to be made to a significant number of provisions of the Law adopted in 2003. In an effort to harmonise BiH immigration and asylum legislation with the EU *acquis communautaire* and the Schengen Agreement, and in order to address shortcomings that became evident with the application of the then current law, the new Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum was adopted. This law entered into force in May 2008 (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 36/08). This Law was changed and 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”)

Pursuant to the provisions of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum, the following by-laws were adopted:

- Rulebook on the Entry and Stay of Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 81/08 and 28/10),
- Rulebook on the Supervision and Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 81/08),
- Rulebook on the Protection of Aliens Victims of Trafficking in Humans (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 90/08),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Issues Important for the Work of the Immigration Centre (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 105/08),
- Rulebook on Covering Expenses Incurred by the Return of Aliens and Placement of Aliens Under Supervision (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 2/09),
- Rulebook on Obligations of Carriers, Organisers of Tours and Similar Travels (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 17/09),
- Decision on the Minimum Means of Subsistence During the Intended Stay in BiH (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 04/13),
- Rulebook on the Central Database on Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 30/10),
- Rulebook on International Protection (Asylum) in BiH (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 37/09),
- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Application for Issuance of Travel Document for Refugees, Travel Document for Stateless Persons and Travel Document for Aliens (“BiH Official Gazette” No. 78/09),

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

Drafting of amendments of by-laws in accordance with the Law on Amendments to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum ("Official Gazette" No. 87/12) is in progress.

### **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 for conducting the foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the ratification or suspension of treaties with the consent of the Parliamentary Assembly and representation and attainment of membership within international and European organisations.

##### **A2. Council of Ministers**

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an executive body. It is comprised of the Chairman and nine national ministries and it operates at the state-level as the central government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its duties include the adoption of decisions, conclusions and resolutions, proposals and draft laws, reports, strategic documents, programmes, agreements, protocols and other acts. Each Minister has a Deputy from a different constituent ethnic group. Below is a list of ministries, administrative organisations and other bodies with responsibilities directly related to migration management:



### **A2.1. Ministry of Security**

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

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

- **BiH Border Police**

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

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

- **Service for foreigners' Affairs**

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

Foreigners' Affairs was established 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, with operational independence in its work. SIPA was established to perform police duties. Its responsibilities, as defined by the relevant Law, include preventing, tracing and investigating criminal acts that fall under the competence of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In particular, SIPA deals with acts of organised crime, terrorism, war crimes, trafficking in humans, and other crimes against humanity and values protected by international law. In its present capacity, SIPA began operations in 2004, replacing the 'State Information and Protection Agency.

#### **A.2.2. Intelligence and Security Agency (OSA)**

In terms of immigration, the Intelligence and Security Agency is responsible for security checks of foreign nationals in order to determine potential risks to the security of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### **A2.3. Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees**

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

#### **A2.4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

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

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

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

#### **A2.5. Ministry of Justice**

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

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

#### **A2.6. Ministry of Civil Affairs**

The Ministry of Civil Affairs is responsible for activities related to citizenship, protection of personal data, registration of domicile and residence, identification and travel documents, and other activities prescribed by law.

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

#### **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 Division of the Court. However, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina does not hear appeal requests to re-open 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. Constitutional Court**

The Constitutional Court acts at the state level. It has exclusive jurisdiction to decide any dispute that arises under the Constitution between the Entities, Bosnia and Herzegovina and an Entity or Entities, or between the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Constitutional Court may decide whether a provision of an Entity's constitution or law is consistent with the Constitution. The appellate jurisdiction of the Constitutional Court is established by the Constitutional provision, which states that the Court has appellate jurisdiction over issues under the Constitution arising out of a judgment of a lower court. The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to establish whether a law is compatible with the BiH Constitution, with the European Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols, or with the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It may also decide the existence or scope of a general rule of public international law as it pertains to the Court's decision.

## **B. Entity-level Bodies**

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

### **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 foreign nationals and the forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

#### **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, entity/state personal identity numbers, and other duties pursuant to the laws and regulations of Republika Srpska and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **B2. Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

#### **B2.1. FBiH Ministry of Interior**

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

In terms of its immigration activities, the Ministry provides support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in the forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

### **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 foreign nationals and forcible removal of foreign nationals from Bosnia and Herzegovina on request by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

### **B3. Brcko District**

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

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**SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS**
**ANNEX 1**

INDICATOR/YEAR	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Visas issued by DCMs	17,411	15,638	14,801	11,960	12,071	10,139	9,284	9,623	11,126	11,482
Visas issued at the border	4,327	5,641	2,049	927	735	684	345	327	248	150
Refusals of entry into BiH	9,450	10,469	7,758	7,829	6,618	3,102	5,103	3,514	3,830	2,998
Illegal crossing of the state border					851	543	381	322	324	389
Entries					497	368	188	180	203	283
Exits					354	175	193	142	121	106
Temporary residence permits	4,646	4,897	5,143	5,274	5,513	5,971	7,512	8,131	7,661	8,838
Permanent residence permits	439	178	196	153	136	215	359	315	308	401
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence					229	484	530	397	364	947
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation								73	104	182
Revoked permanent residence					20	32	36	106	191	54
Expulsion orders					822	787	474	410	309	562
Foreign nationals placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre						198	191	354	266	520
Immigration Centre						198	191	312	218	453
Certain area or place								42	48	67
Foreign nationals forcibly removed					75	172	22	19	8	14
Foreign nationals returned from BiH based on readmission agreements							87	101	81	292
Voluntary return with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs assistance										160
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	1,218	506	345	112	261	44	226	341	244	97
BiH nationals	844	295	101	54	28	16	73	87	71	97
Foreign nationals	374	211	244	58	233	28	153	254	173	0
Readmission of foreign nationals based on Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	756	255	170	174	240	248	122	119	88	75
Persons seeking international protection (asylum) in BiH	739	301	146	69	581	95	71	64	46	53
Work permits issued to foreign nationals during the year					2,696	2,993	2,592	2,325	2,607	2,573
Foreign nationals granted BiH citizenship					1,190	1,159	945	827	718	817
Emigrants from BiH (estimate of the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees in BiH)								1,200,000		
BiH Population (estimate of the Agency for Statistics from 30 June 2011)								3,839,737		

## VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2011 AND 2012

## ANNEX 2

No.	Country	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
1	Afghanistan	4	17	325.00%
2	Algeria	31	33	6.45%
3	Angola	6	6	0.00%
4	Antigua and Barbuda		1	-
5	Armenia	34	27	-20.59%
6	Azerbaijan	73	125	71.23%
7	Bahamas		1	-
8	Bahrain	38	49	28.95%
9	Bangladesh	21	33	57.14%
10	Belarus	148	149	0.68%
11	Belize		1	-
12	Benin	13	14	7.69%
13	Bolivia	10	9	-10.00%
14	Botswana		1	-
15	Brazil		1	-
16	Burkina Faso	16	11	-31.25%
17	Burundi	6	8	33.33%
18	Cambodia	3		-100.00%
19	Cameroon	28	20	-28.57%
20	Cape Verde	1	2	100.00%
21	Central African Republic	2	3	50.00%
22	Chad	1	2	100.00%
23	Chile		2	-
24	China	651	479	-26.42%
25	Columbia	281	161	-42.70%
26	Croatia	2		-100.00%
27	Cuba	24	17	-29.17%
28	Democratic Republic of Congo	53	78	47.17%
29	Dominican Republic	16	18	12.50%
30	Ecuador	42	24	-42,86%
31	Egypt	391	421	7.67%
32	El Salvador	4	2	-50.00%
33	Eritrea	9	8	-11.11%
34	Ethiopia	11	17	54.55%
35	Fiji	8		-100.00%
36	Gabon	4	5	25.00%
37	Gambia		3	-
38	Georgia	85	97	14.12%
39	Germany	2	1	-50.00%
40	Ghana	28	7	-75.00%
41	Grenada		1	-



No.	Country	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
42	Guinea	5	4	-20.00%
43	Guinea-Bissau	2	2	0.00%
44	Guyana	1		-100.00%
45	Haiti	7	15	114.29%
46	India	537	576	7.26%
47	Indonesia	699	690	-1.29%
48	Iran	274	254	-7.30%
49	Iraq	66	73	10.61%
50	Ireland		1	-
51	Israel	8	2	-75.00%
52	Italy		1	-
53	Ivory Coast	45	38	-15.56%
54	Jamaica	2	2	0.00%
55	Japan		1	-
56	Jordan	272	335	23.16%
57	Kazakhstan	67	50	-25.37%
58	Kenya	16	19	18.75%
59	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	2	2	0.00%
60	Kuwait	15	3	-80.00%
61	Kyrgyzstan	18	21	16.67%
62	Lebanon	2,684	3,316	23.55%
63	Lesotho		11	-
64	Liberia		4	-
65	Libya	163	704	331.90%
66	Madagascar	4	1	-75.00%
67	Malawi	2	2	0.00%
68	Mali	1	1	0.00%
69	Mauritania		3	-
70	Mauritius	80	61	-23.75%
71	Mexico	1		-100.00%
72	Micronesia		3	-
73	Moldova	238	121	-49.16%
74	Mongolia	1	6	500.00%
75	Morocco	49	43	-12.24%
76	Mozambique	1		-100.00%
77	Myanmar		1	-
78	Namibia	1	1	0.00%
79	Nepal	6	12	100.00%
80	Nigeria	53	76	43.40%
81	Oman	7	9	28.57%
82	Pakistan	133	91	-31.58%
83	Palestine	53	62	16.98%
84	Papua New Guinea	3		-100.00%

No.	Country	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
85	Peru	164	80	-51.22%
86	Philippines	179	244	36.31%
87	Poland	1		-100.00%
88	Qatar	1		-100.00%
89	Republic of the Congo	13	9	-30.77%
90	Russian Federation	149	130	-12.75%
91	Rwanda	4	8	100.00%
92	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	1	0.00%
93	Saint Lucia	4	1	-75.00%
94	Samoa	1		-100.00%
95	Saudi Arabia	486	872	79.42%
96	Senegal	10	3	-70.00%
97	Serbia *	124	371	199.19%
98	Seychelles	1	1	0.00%
99	Sierra Leone	4	2	-50.00%
100	Singapore	1		-100.00%
101	Somalia	1	3	200.00%
102	South Africa	125	88	-29.60%
103	Sudan	27	25	-7.41%
104	Sri Lanka	90	64	-28.89%
105	Syrian Arab Republic	131	312	138.17%
106	Taiwan	192	83	-56.77%
107	Thailand	61	218	257.38%
108	Tajikistan	8	4	-50.00%
109	Tanzania	21	9	-57.14%
110	Togo	12	5	-58.33%
111	Trinidad and Tobago	6	39	550.00%
112	Tunisia	51	57	11.76%
113	Turkmenistan	17	6	-64.71%
114	Uganda	12	26	116.67%
115	Ukraine	1,456	24	-98.35%
116	United Arab Emirates	129	187	44.96%
117	United Kingdom	4		-100.00%
118	Uzbekistan	22	8	-63.64%
119	Vatican	1		-100.00%
120	Vietnam	30	21	-30.00%
121	Yemen	4	16	300.00%
122	Zambia	6	5	-16.67%
123	Zimbabwe	15	10	-33.33%
124	Unknown Citizenship		79	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>11,126</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>3.20%</b>

\* REMARK: All people are from Kosovo.

## VISAS ISSUED AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2011 AND 2012

## ANNEX 3

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
1	Algeria	2	3	50.00%
2	Armenia	9	16	77.78%
3	Azerbaijan	8	7	-12.50%
4	Bangladesh	3	2	-33.33%
5	Belarus	23	6	-73.91%
6	Benin	2		-100.00%
7	Bolivia	2		-100.00%
8	Burkina Faso	2	1	-50.00%
9	Cambodia		2	-
10	Chad	1		-100.00%
11	China	1	1	0.00%
12	Columbia	3	1	-66.67%
13	Cuba	2	1	-50.00%
14	Burundi	2	1	-50.00%
15	Ecuador	1	3	200.00%
16	Egypt	3	1	-66.67%
17	Eritrea	2		-100.00%
18	Ethiopia	1		-100.00%
19	Georgia	9	8	-11.11%
20	Ghana	3	1	-66.67%
21	India	2		-100.00%
22	Iraq		4	-
23	Jordan	3	4	33.33%
24	Kazakhstan	9	8	-11.11%
25	Kenya	2	3	50.00%
26	Kyrgyzstan	12	9	-25.00%
27	Lebanon	7	5	-28.57%
28	Liberia		6	-
29	Libya	2		-100.00%
30	Moldova	7	9	28.57%
31	Mongolia	8		-100.00%
32	Morocco	7	1	-85.71%
33	Nigeria		12	-
34	Palestine	18		-100.00%
35	Peru	9		-100.00%
36	Philippines	0	3	-
37	Russian Federation	1		-100.00%
38	Saudi Arabia	2	2	0.00%
39	Senegal	5	2	-60.00%
40	Sri Lanka		1	-
41	South Africa	2	7	250.00%

<b>No.</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>+/- (%) (2012/2011)</b>
42	Sudan	3	1	-66.67%
43	Syrian Arab Republic	1	2	100.00%
44	Taiwan	5		-100.00%
45	Thailand	5		-100.00%
46	Tajikistan	7	4	-42.86%
47	Tanzania	1		-100.00%
48	Tunisia	4	4	0.00%
49	Turkmenistan		2	-
50	Ukraine	45		-100.00%
51	United Arab Emirates	2	4	100.00%
52	Uzbekistan		3	-
53	Yemen		1	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>248</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-39.52%</b>

## REFUSALS OF ENTRY INTO BiH IN 2011 AND 2012

## ANNEX 4

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
1	Afghanistan	1		-100.00%
2	Albania	23	15	-34.78%
3	Algeria	6	5	-16.67%
4	Armenia	3	1	-66.67%
5	Australia	1	2	100.00%
6	Austria	45	64	42.22%
7	Azerbaijan	1	6	500.00%
8	Bangladesh	5	1	-80.00%
9	Belarus	32	49	53.13%
10	Belgium	7	1	-85.71%
11	Benin	2	1	-50.00%
12	Bolivia	1	4	300.00%
13	Bulgaria	1	1	0.00%
14	Cameroon	4	3	-25.00%
15	Canada	1	2	100.00%
16	China	21	38	80.95%
17	Columbia	11	7	-36.36%
18	Congo	2	3	50.00%
19	Croatia	1,019	582	-42.89%
20	Cuba	3	7	133.33%
21	Czech Republic	4	5	25.00%
22	Denmark	2	3	50.00%
23	Dominican Republic	5	3	-40.00%
24	Ecuador	7	8	14.29%
25	Egypt	1	7	600.00%
26	Eritrea	1		-100.00%
27	Ethiopia	1	2	100.00%
28	France	8	13	62.50%
29	Gambia	1		-100.00%
30	Georgia	9	8	-11.11%
31	Germany	33	51	54.55%
32	Ghana		1	-
33	Great Britain	1	3	200.00%
34	Hungary	3	6	100.00%
35	India	15	15	0.00%
36	Indonesia	1	3	200.00%
37	Iran	6	7	16.67%
38	Iraq	3	6	100.00%
39	Israel		1	-
40	Italy	71	65	-8.45%
41	Ivory Coast	5	1	-80.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
42	Jamaica		1	-
43	Jordan	1	1	0.00%
44	Kazakhstan	4	21	425.00%
45	Kenya	3	2	-33.33%
46	Kyrgyzstan	1		-100.00%
47	Latvia	1		-100.00%
48	Lebanon	8	8	0,00%
49	Libya		2	-
50	Lithuania		1	-
51	Luxembourg	2	1	-50.00%
52	Macedonia	9	15	66.67%
53	Madagascar		1	-
54	Malta	-	1	-
55	Mauritius	4	6	50.00%
56	Moldova	20	21	5.00%
57	Mongolia	3	1	-66.67%
58	Montenegro	111	61	-45.05%
59	Morocco	8	9	12.50%
60	Mozambique	1		-100.00%
61	Myanmar	1		-100.00%
62	Namibia		1	-
63	The Netherlands	1	6	500.00%
64	Nigeria	6	9	50.00%
65	Norway		2	-
66	Oman	6	5	-16.67%
67	Pakistan	2	1	-50.00%
68	Peru	12	17	41.67%
69	Philippines	9	12	33.33%
70	Poland	1	20	1900.00%
71	Romania	11	23	109.09%
72	Russian Federation	449	293	-34.74%
73	Saudi Arabia	6	6	0.00%
74	Serbia*	1,094	1,115	1.92%
75	Slovakia		4	-
76	Slovenia	14	21	50.00%
77	South Africa	12	12	0.00%
78	Spain	1	2	100.00%
79	Sri Lanka	3	2	-33.33%
80	Sweden	4	1	-75.00%
81	Switzerland	6	5	-16.67%
82	Syrian Arab Republic	6	5	-16.67%
83	Taiwan	7	3	-57.14%

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
84	Thailand	4	5	25.00%
85	Togo	1		-100.00%
86	Tunisia	7	4	-42.86%
87	Turkey	126	253	100.79%
88	Turkmenistan		1	-
89	Ukraine	487	1	-99.79%
90	United Arab Emirates	2		-100.00%
91	United States	3	3	0.00%
92	Uzbekistan	1		-100.00%
93	Vanuatu		2	-
94	Vietnam	4	7	75.00%
95	Yemen		2	-
96	Zimbabwe	2		-100.00%
97	Unknown Citizenship		3	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>3,830</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>-21.72%</b>

\* REMARK: Of the total number of persons from Serbia, 200 were from Kosovo in 2011,  
And 796 were from Kosovo in 2012.

**ILLEGAL CROSSINGS OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2011 AND 2012**
**ANNEX 5**

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
1	Albania	2	4	100.00%
2	Afghanistan	16	11	-31.25%
3	Algeria	1	9	800.00%
4	Argentina	1		-100.00%
5	Bangladesh		2	-
6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	172	208	20.93%
7	Colombia	1		-100.00%
8	Croatia	15	9	-40.00%
9	Czech Republic		4	-
10	Germany		1	-
11	India		5	-
12	Iran	5		-100.00%
13	Libya		3	-
14	Macedonia	3		-100.00%
15	Moldova	1		-100.00%
16	Montenegro	7	7	0.00%
17	Morocco	1	6	500.00%
18	Pakistan		24	-
19	Palestine	15	3	-80.00%
20	Philippines	1		-100.00%
21	Romania		1	-
22	Russian Federation		2	-
23	Serbia*	69	47	-31.88%
24	Slovenia	1	1	0.00%
25	Somalia		4	-
26	Sudan	2		-100.00%
27	Syrian Arab Republic		21	-
28	Tunisia		4	-
29	Turkey	6	7	16.67%
30	Ukraine	2		-100.00%
31	United States	2		-100.00%
32	Unknown Citizenship	1	6	500.00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>324</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>20.06%</b>

\* REMARK: Of the total number of persons from Serbia, 18 were from Kosovo in 2011, and 12 were from Kosovo in 2012



TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2011 AND 2012

ANNEX 6

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
1	Afghanistan	1	1	0.00%
2	Albania	17	26	52.94%
3	Algeria	4	4	0.00%
4	Argentina	1	1	0.00%
5	Armenia	1	7	600.00%
6	Australia	15	24	60.00%
7	Austria	228	231	1.32%
8	Azerbaijan	5	7	40.00%
9	Bangladesh		1	-
10	Belarus	8	7	-12.50%
11	Belgium	8	9	12.50%
12	Brazil	8	10	25.00%
13	Bulgaria	12	27	125.00%
14	Canada	8	6	-25.00%
15	Chile	1	1	0.00%
16	China	607	584	-3.79%
17	Columbia	1	1	0.00%
18	Costa Rica	8	5	-37.50%
19	Croatia	866	1,031	19.05%
20	Cyprus	1	1	0.00%
21	Czech Republic	41	30	-26.83%
22	Democratic Republic of Congo		1	-
23	Denmark	1	7	600.00%
24	Dominican Republic	1	1	0.00%
25	Ecuador		1	-
26	Egypt	51	54	5.88%
27	Eritrea	1	1	0.00%
28	Ethiopia	2	2	0.00%
29	Finland	12	9	-25.00%
30	France	31	45	45.16%
31	Georgia	5	3	-40.00%
32	Germany	320	332	3.75%
33	Ghana		1	-
34	Greece	11	14	27.27%
35	Guinea-Bissau	1	1	0.00%
36	Hungary	12	11	-8.33%
37	Iceland		1	-
38	India	30	44	46.67%
39	Indonesia	7	4	-42.86%
40	Iran	42	36	-14.29%
41	Iraq	1	2	100.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
42	Ireland	3	1	-66.67%
43	Israel	1	10	900.00%
44	Italy	120	139	15.83%
45	Japan		1	-
46	Jordan	24	23	-4.17%
47	Kazakhstan	1	1	0.00%
48	Korea, Democratic People's Republic	1		-100.00%
49	Korea, Republic	1	3	200.00%
50	Kuwait	3	6	100.00%
51	Kyrgyzstan	5	3	-40.00%
52	Latvia	3	3	0.00%
53	Lebanon	5	3	-40.00%
54	Libya	20	31	55.00%
55	Lithuania	22	25	13.64%
56	Luxembourg	1	1	0.00%
57	Macedonia	308	382	24.03%
58	Malaysia	18	11	-38.89%
59	Mexico	1	3	200.00%
60	Micronesia	2	1	-50.00%
61	Moldova	34	32	-5.88%
62	Mongolia	3	3	0.00%
63	Montenegro	552	662	19.93%
64	Morocco	6	7	16.67%
65	Mozambique	1	1	0.00%
66	Namibia	1	1	0.00%
67	Nepal	2	1	-50.00%
68	The Netherlands	35	48	37.14%
69	New Zealand	1	1	0.00%
70	Nicaragua	1		-100.00%
71	Nigeria	2	1	-50.00%
72	Norway	3	4	33.33%
73	Pakistan	6	8	33.33%
74	Palestine	13	25	92.31%
75	Peru	4	1	-75.00%
76	Philippines	4	7	75.00%
77	Poland	39	72	84.62%
78	Portugal	1	1	0.00%
79	Republic of Congo		1	-
80	Romania	91	90	-1.10%
81	Russian Federation	207	202	-2.42%
82	San Marino		1	-
83	Saudi Arabia	10	14	40.00%

<b>No.</b>	<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>+/- (%) (2012/2011)</b>
84	Senegal	2	2	0.00%
85	Serbia	1,896	1,979	4.38%
86	Singapore	3	1	-66.67%
87	Slovakia	23	31	34.78%
88	Slovenia	119	117	-1.68%
89	South Africa	8	5	-37.50%
90	Spain	14	18	28.57%
91	Sudan	14	19	35.71%
92	Sweden	12	11	-8.33%
93	Switzerland	27	47	74.07%
94	Syrian Arab Republic	34	33	-2.94%
95	Tajikistan	1	4	300.00%
96	Thailand	4	3	-25.00%
97	Tunisia	4	3	-25.00%
98	Turkey	1,281	1,843	43.87%
99	Ukraine	62	57	-8.06%
100	United Arab Emirates	1	1	0.00%
101	United Kingdom	69	69	0.00%
102	United States	155	173	11.61%
103	Uzbekistan	7	5	-28.57%
104	Vietnam		1	-
105	Yemen		1	-
106	Zambia	1	1	0.00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>7,661</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>15.36%</b>

## PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2011 AND 2012

## ANNEX 7

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
1	Albania	2		-100.00%
2	Algeria		2	-
3	Australia	1		-100.00%
4	Austria	9	10	11.11%
5	Belarus		1	-
6	Brazil	1		-100.00%
7	Bulgaria	3		-100.00%
8	China	54	50	-7.41%
9	Croatia	53	79	49.06%
10	Egypt	6	3	-50.00%
11	Eritrea	1		-100.00%
12	France	2	2	0.00%
13	Georgia	1		-100.00%
14	Germany	19	23	21.05%
15	Hungary	1		-100.00%
16	India	2	2	0.00%
17	Iran	5	4	-20.00%
18	Iraq	1		-100.00%
19	Ireland	1		-100.00%
20	Italy	3	5	66.67%
21	Jordan	2	2	0.00%
22	Korea, Republic	2	1	-50.00%
23	Kyrgyzstan		1	-
24	Lebanon	1		-100.00%
25	Lithuania	1	1	0.00%
26	Macedonia	21	42	100.00%
27	Malaysia		2	-
28	Mexico	1		-100.00%
29	Moldova	3	6	100.00%
30	Montenegro	32	67	109.38%
31	Morocco	1		-100.00%
32	Nepal		1	-
33	The Netherlands	2	1	-50.00%
34	Palestine		1	-
35	Poland	2	2	0.00%
36	Romania	3	4	33.33%
37	Russian Federation	10	10	0.00%
38	Serbia	3	7	133.33%
39	Slovakia		1	-
40	Slovenia	10	7	-30.00%

No.	COUNTRY	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
41	Spain		1	-
42	Sudan	4	4	0.00%
43	Sweden		1	-
44	Switzerland	2	1	-50.00%
45	Syrian Arab Republic	8	4	-50.00%
46	Thailand	1		-100.00%
47	Turkey	26	37	42.31%
48	Ukraine	2	7	250.00%
49	United Arab Emirates	1		-100.00%
50	United Kingdom	4	3	-25.00%
51	United States	1	5	400.00%
52	Uzbekistan		1	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>308</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>30.19%</b>

## MEASURES UNDERTAKEN AGAINST FOREIGN NATIONALS IN 2012

## ANNEX 8

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre
		Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
1	Afghanistan	9			57	93
2	Albania	3			6	1
3	Algeria	4			18	28
4	Austria	12		6	3	1
5	Bangladesh				13	7
6	Brazil	1				
7	Bulgaria				2	
8	Canada				1	1
9	Cayman Islands				1	
10	China	42	27		5	2
11	Comoros				1	2
12	Croatia	178	2	4	14	6
13	Czech Republic		1		4	
14	Egypt				1	
15	Eritrea				4	7
16	Finland	5				
17	France	5				2
18	Germany	17		1	3	1
19	Great Britain	4			1	
20	India	9			7	6
21	Iran				6	5
22	Iraq		2			
23	Italy	15	1		3	1
24	Ivory Coast				1	
25	Japan	1				
26	Jordan		1			
27	Korea, DPR				1	1
28	Latvia	2				
29	Lebanon				2	2
30	Libya	3			3	2
31	Lithuania	1				
32	Macedonia	30	3	1	8	11
33	Moldova		1		1	
34	Montenegro	38		4	13	6
35	Morocco		1		7	7
36	Nepal				1	
37	The Netherlands	4			3	1
38	Norway	3				

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non- visa or tempo- rary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigra- tion Centre
		Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
39	Pakistan	34			32	23
40	Palestine	3			3	3
41	Poland	4	1			1
42	Romania	162	2	92	17	12
43	Russian Federation	10			2	
44	Saudi Arabia				2	
45	Serbia	283	1	71	193	95
46	Slovakia	2				
47	Slovenia	12			3	3
48	Somalia				48	48
49	Sudan		4		4	6
50	Switzerland	2				
51	Syrian Arab Republic	12	3		27	30
52	Trinidad and Tobago		1			
53	Tunisia	4			3	
54	Turkey	28	2	3	37	39
55	Ukraine		1			
56	United States	5			1	
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>947</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>453</b>

**APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM)  
SUBMITTED TO RELEVANT STATE BODIES  
(FROM 1 JULY 2004 TO 31 DECEMBER 2012)**

**ANNEX 9**

No.	COUNTRY	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		TOTAL	
		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			13	13
2	Albania			1	1															1	1
3	Algeria	1	1									1	1	1	1	10	10	2	2	15	15
4	Bangladesh	3	3	8	8			1	1											12	12
5	Brazil							1	1											1	1
6	Cameroon									1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2			4	6
7	China	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3			1	1	1	1					12	12
8	Croatia			2	3	3	3			2	2	1	1							8	9
9	Egypt															1	1			1	1
10	Eritrea																	3	3	3	3
11	Ethiopia			2	2									3	3	1	1			6	6
12	France											1	1							1	1
13	Georgia											1	1							1	1
14	Germany					1	1					1	1	1	1					3	3
15	Haiti													1	1					1	1
16	India									6	6									6	6
17	Iran							2	2					1	3	2	3	1	1	6	9
18	Iraq			7	7	1	1					3	3	2	2					13	13
19	Ivory Coast	1	1																	1	1
20	Jordan					1	1													1	1
21	Kazakhstan													1	1					1	1
22	Libya																	2	2	2	2
23	Lithuania							1	1											1	1
24	Macedonia	4	13	17	20	1	1	1	1	4	7									27	42
25	Moldova	3	3	3	3	2	2											1	1	9	9
26	Montenegro							2	2											2	2
27	Morocco			1	1											5	6	2	2	8	9
28	Myanmar																	1	1	1	1
29	Nigeria											1	1			1	1			2	2



No.	COUNTRY	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		TOTAL	
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
30	Pakistan			5	5			2	2	1	1			1	1	4	4			13	13
31	Palestine			3	4	1	1			1	2					4	4	2	2	11	13
32	Poland					1	2			1	1									2	3
33	Romania	1	1	2	2	2	2							1	1					6	6
34	Russian Federation			1	3							1	1							2	4
35	Saudi Arabia			1	1															1	1
36	Serbia							132	564	28	73	17	55	12	35	7	9	3	3	199	739
37	Serbia and Montenegro	27	70	36	78	21	52													84	200
38	Slovenia					2	2													2	2
39	Somalia															1	1			1	1
40	Sri Lanka							3	3	1	1									4	4
41	Syrian Arab Republic							1	1			1	2	1	1			22	35	25	39
42	Tunisia			2	2							1	1			2	2	1	1	6	6
43	Turkey									1	1	1	1							2	2
44	Ukraine	3	3	3	3															6	6
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>95</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>526</b>	<b>1,223</b>

NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO FOREIGNERS IN BiH IN 2011 AND 2012

ANNEX 10

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
1	Albania	5	6	20.00%
2	Argentina	1		-100.00%
3	Australia	10	4	-60.00%
4	Austria	52	54	3.85%
5	Azerbaijan		1	-
6	Belarus	6	1	-83.33%
7	Belgium	2	3	50.00%
8	Brazil	2	2	0.00%
9	Bulgaria	2	2	0.00%
10	Central African Republic	1		-100.00%
11	China	392	368	-6.12%
12	Croatia	208	234	12.50%
13	Czech Republic	6	9	50.00%
14	Democratic Republic of Congo		1	-
15	Denmark	1	1	0.00%
16	Dominican Republic	2	1	-50.00%
17	Egypt	11	12	9.09%
18	France	11	14	27.27%
19	Georgia	1		-100.00%
20	Germany	65	57	-12.31%
21	Ghana	2		-100.00%
22	Great Britain	7	9	28.57%
23	Greece	3	2	-33.33%
24	India	23	20	-13.04%
25	Indonesia	4		-100.00%
26	Iran	16	16	0.00%
27	Iraq	2	1	-50.00%
28	Ireland	1	1	0.00%
29	Italy	60	85	41.67%
30	Israel	2	1	-50.00%
31	Japan		1	-
32	Jordan	5	6	20.00%
33	Kuwait	6	13	116.67%
34	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0.00%
35	Latvia		2	-
36	Lebanon	1		-100.00%
37	Libya	5	8	60.00%
38	Lithuania	23	15	-34.78%
39	Hungary	3	10	233.33%
40	Macedonia	50	48	-4.00%

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2011	2012	+/- (%) (2012/2011)
41	Malaysia	3	7	133.33%
42	Mongolia	1	1	0.00%
43	Montenegro	87	86	-1.15%
44	Nepal	2	4	100.00%
45	The Netherlands	14	11	-21.43%
46	Nigeria	1		-100.00%
47	Norway	1		-100.00%
48	Pakistan	1	5	400.00%
49	Palestine	1		-100.00%
50	Poland	7	8	14.29%
51	Portugal	1	1	0.00%
52	Republic of Korea	1	3	200.00%
53	Romania	11	47	327.27%
54	Russian Federation	103	113	9.71%
55	Saudi Arabia	9	12	33.33%
56	Senegal	1	3	200.00%
57	Serbia	918	800	-12.85%
58	Singapore	1		-100.00%
59	Slovakia	12	15	25.00%
60	Slovenia	76	67	-11.84%
61	Somalia	2		-100.00%
62	South Africa	2	1	-50.00%
63	Spain	4	6	50.00%
64	Sweden	5	3	-40.00%
65	Switzerland		3	-
66	Syrian Arab Republic	7	11	57.14%
67	Thailand	1	1	0.00%
68	Turkey	327	333	1.83%
69	Ukraine	5	8	60.00%
70	United States	10	14	40.00%
71	Uzbekistan	1	1	0.00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>2,607</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>-1.30%</b>