



Sector for Immigration

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE for the year 2022

Territory: 51,209 km²

Total length of border: 1,604 km

Total number of border crossings: 83



Sarajevo, March 2023

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Summary

The Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: the Migration Profile of BiH) was created as a result of the need to establish a mechanism for collecting statistical data on migration and international protection, a system for processing migration statistics and a system of timely and quality reporting on migration flows in BiH. This document aims to provide the BiH Council of Ministers with insight into key trends in the field of migration, and the Ministry of Security the opportunity to develop quality policies and adopt quality regulations. This act provides international organizations responsible for migration with a more complete insight into migration trends in BiH.

Creation of annually updated Migration Profile stems from the European Commission's requirement contained in ***the Roadmap for Visa Liberalisation***. In the part pertaining to "Migration Management", this document, presented to the BiH authorities in June 2008, envisaged *"a setup and application of a mechanism for monitoring of migration flows; definition of a regularly updated migration profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina, with the data on both illegal and legal migration; as well as establishment of a body responsible for monitoring and provision of data analysis on the migration stocks and flows"*.

Comprehensive achievement of *the Roadmap* requirements, including the BiH Migration Profile, resulted with the visa-free regime for **nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina** as of **15th December 2010**.

The first BiH Migration Profile was adopted at the BiH Council of Ministers' session held on 24th September 2009. Its development was preceded by "The Analysis of Measures Necessary to Set a Mechanism for Monitoring of Migration Flows and Defining of a Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina", which encompassed legal, institutional and organisational framework for gathering migration statistics in BiH, as well as an overview of European and international standards and practices pertaining to migration statistics. Aiming to set a mechanism for monitoring of migration flows and annually update the BiH Migration Profile, the instruments for gathering and exchanging of the statistics were formalised through the BiH Council of Ministers' Decision, which obliged relevant institutions and agencies to provide the data within their competence through 34 predefined tables containing parameters necessary for the Migration Profile and monitoring of migration flows in BiH. The Decision defined the type and structure of required statistical data on migration and international protection, as well as set 31st January as a deadline for the BiH institutions to provide the BiH Ministry of Security with statistics on migration and international protection for preceding year. In accordance with the Decision, the 2022 Migration Profile embodies a compilation of statistical data submitted by: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Sector for International, Legal and Consular Affairs), the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees (Sector for Diaspora), the Ministry of Civil Affairs (Sector for Citizenship and Travel Documents), the BiH Labour and Employment Agency, the BiH Ministry of Security (Sector for Immigration), the BiH Ministry of Security (Sector for Asylum), the BiH Ministry of Security (Service for Aliens' Affairs), and the BiH Ministry of Security (BiH Border Police).

After the submitted data from institutions and agencies, quantitative and qualitative analysis of the same was started. The annual reports of individual institutions and agencies served as

an additional source of qualitative information needed to interpret migration statistics and trends. Data processing was performed quantitatively and qualitatively for the main migration flows in the last 10 years, i.e. from 2013 to 2022, and comparative indicators were made for all migration trends for the period 2021 and 2022. After processing and analyzing all available data, the Migration Profile of BiH for 2022 was created.

BiH Migration Profile for 2022 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossing, temporary and permanent residence of Aliens, illegal migration and measures taken against Aliens, return of irregular migrants, international protection (asylum), issued work permits to Aliens, acquisition BiH citizenship, emigration from BiH, migration and refugee crisis in BiH, and BiH immigration policy, legal and institutional framework.

Observed trends of migration flows:

1. Visas

1.1. Visas issued by the BiH DCMs

BiH diplomatic and consular missions issued 22,765 visas in 2022, which is a significant increase compared to 2021 when 18,427 visas were issued, and observed by years since 2012, there is a steady growth trend in the number of visas issued to reach its culmination in 2019. In 2020, there was a drastic drop in the number of visas issued due to the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic and the fact that in 2020, due to the new situation caused by the pandemic, the legal basis for fulfilling the conditions for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina changed several times. In this regard, in the period March-September 2020, the Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on the temporary suspension of visas in the DCMs of BiH was in force. In 2021, the number of visas issued will increase again compared to the previous year, as a result of the easing of measures related to the Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic. Also, the growth trend of issued visas continues in 2022, and there is an evident increase of issued visas compared to the previous year by 23.54%.

1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

27 visas were issued at the BiH border in 2022, which is 285.71% more than in 2021, when 7 visas were issued at the border. Observed by years, there has been a steady downward trend in the number of visas issued at the BiH border since 2013, with the exception in 2015, 2021 and 2022.

2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

2.1. Refusal of Entry to BiH

The number of refused entries in BiH by the BiH Border Police in 2022 amounted to 2,549 which represented decrease by 49.40% compared to 2021 when 5,038 entries were refused

2.2. Discovered Illegal Crossings of State Border

The number of detected illegal border crossings in BiH in 2022 amounted to 14,309 (7,427 illegal entries and 6,882 illegal exits from BiH) and thus increased by 61.98% compared to 2021 when it amounted to 8,834 detected illegal border crossings.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

3.1. Temporary Residence

Aliens in BiH were granted 11,188 temporary stays in 2022, which is 13.85% more than in 2021, when 9,827 temporary stays were granted. Observed by years from 2013, there is a steady growth trend in the number of approved temporary stays in BiH until 2015, after which there is a declining trend until 2020, while in 2021 and 2022 there is a resurgence of approved temporary stays.

3.2. Permanent Residence

Aliens in BiH were granted 390 permanent residences in 2022, representing decrease of 6.47% compared to 2021, when 417 permanent residences were approved.

4. Illegal Migrations and Measures Imposed on Aliens

4.1. Revocation of Residence

The number of revoked visa-free or temporary stays in 2022 was 514, which is an increase of 15.77% compared to 2021, when 444 visa-free or temporary stays were revoked. Regarding the revocation of permanent residences in 2022, there was decrease of 19.35% where 50 permanent residences were revoked, in comparison to 2021 when that number was 62.

4.2. Expulsion Decisions

The number of expulsion decisions in 2022 was 1,638, which was an increase of 23.16% compared to 2021, when a total of 1,330 expulsion decisions were issued. In 2022, the number of revoked visa-free or temporary stays with the measure of expulsion was 15, which is a decrease of 34.78% compared to 2021, when that number was 23.

4.3. Aliens under Surveillance in the Immigration Centre

A total of 714 aliens were placed under surveillance at the Immigration Center in 2022, which is an increase of 16.67% compared to 2021, when that number was 612, and 465 aliens were placed under a mild form of surveillance at restricted area or place.

4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from BiH

During the year 2022, 7 conclusions were made on the permission to execute the decision on expulsion, while in 2021, a single conclusion was made on the permission to execute the decision on expulsion.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

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

In 2022, IOM provided assistance to 275 BiH nationals in their voluntary return to Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this manner, a total of 1,819 BiH nationals were returned in this way from 2013 to 2022.

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

Due to the lack of financial resources, IOM in the period from 2013 to 2017 did not organize any voluntary return of aliens from BiH through the AVR program to the countries of origin. In 2022, IOM organized the return of 128 aliens, and a total of 1,411 aliens from BiH have been returned in this way since 2013.

In 2022, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs dealt with voluntary return from BiH for a total of 561 aliens, while in 2021 the number was 459. From 2013 to 2022, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs provided return for a total of 3,387 aliens from BiH.

5.3. Admission under Readmission Agreements

In 2022, a total of 628 BiH nationals were admitted under readmission agreements. Out of this number, admission of 578 BiH nationals was approved under the readmission agreements regulating that identity checks and confirmation of BiH nationality are to be conducted by the BiH Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector, or under procedure regulated by Article 6 of the Agreement between BiH and the European Community on Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorisation. A comparative analysis of the data shows that 50 persons were directly returned to the BiH Border Police without prior notice to the Immigration Sector of the BiH Ministry of Security.

According to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, 836 citizens of third countries were accepted in 2022, which is an increase of 46.67% compared to the previous year when that number was 570 aliens.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

In 2022, 149 people applied for asylum in BiH, while in 2021 the number was 167 people. A total of 3,563 people applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2013 to 2022.

7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

3,780 work permits for aliens were issued in 2022, which represents an increase of 36.22% compared to 2021, when the number was 2,775 work permits.

8. Acquisition of the BiH Citizenship

562 people obtained BiH citizenship in 2022, which represents an increase of 0.90% compared to 2021. The majority of BiH citizenships in the last two years were acquired by citizens of Serbia (82%).

9. Migration and refugee crisis in BiH in the period 2018-2022

In 2022, a total of 27,429 irregular migrants were reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, which represents an increase compared to 2021 of 73.47%. Out of a total of 27,429 reported irregular migrants, 25,709 people expressed their intention to seek asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022. Asylum applications were filed by 149 people, or 0.58% of the total number of asylum seekers who had expressed intentions to apply for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022.

I INTRODUCTION

The creation of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile (hereafter: the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile) is defined in the section of the Visa Liberalization Roadmap which refers to "Migration Management" as one of the necessary conditions for the abolition of the visa regime for citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main objective of creating the Migration Profile is to collect the relevant statistical data and information necessary for a given country to develop and implement its migration policy.

The creation of the Migration Profile is the task of the Division for Analytics, Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Training of the Immigration Sector of the Ministry of Security, which consolidates migration statistics, processes data and creates reports to various purposes. It should be borne in mind that, in this sense, the Division must be further developed in the direction of monitoring migratory flows, and the creation of specialized analyses and reports in the field of immigration, and the definition of migration policy in accordance with the standards in this area and the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Expressions which, for the sake of transparency, are given in a grammatical gender without discrimination refer to both men and women.

1. Sources and Methodology for Gathering, Classifying and Processing the Data

Sources and methodology for gathering the data are set by the Decision on Obligatory Submission of Statistical Data on Migration and International Protection to the BiH Ministry of Security ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 83/09).

Under the Decision, the data is sourced from following relevant institutions, organisations and agencies: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – data on visas issued by the BiH DCMs; the BiH Border Police – data on refusals of entry to BiH, illegal border crossings and visas issued at the border; the Service for Foreigners' Affairs – data on residence permits of aliens in BiH, measures imposed on aliens in BiH, and readmission of aliens and stateless persons; the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector – data on international protection; the Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector – data on readmission of BiH nationals and IOM-assisted voluntary returns; the Ministry of Civil Affairs – data on acquired citizenships of BiH; the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees' Diaspora Sector – data on emigration of BiH nationals and the diaspora; and the BiH Labour and Employment Agency – data on work permits issued to aliens in BiH.

As a data collection methodology, a total of 34 tables were defined in the aforementioned Decision for the institutions and organizations responsible for implementation of the BiH Law on Aliens and the BiH Law on Asylum. The tables encompass the data on persons' citizenship, birth, gender and age, as well as the other parameters relevant for procedures and decisions relating to the movement and stay of Aliens and asylum in BiH during 2022.

Upon receipt of tables filled in by relevant institutions/organisations/agencies, a quantitative and qualitative analysis of submitted data was conducted. Annual reports of other institutions and organisations were also consulted as additional source of qualitative information, which was needed for interpretation of migration statistics and trends.

The data on the size of Bosnia and Herzegovina and total length of the state border was sourced from “The 2015-2018 Integrated Border Management Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina”. Total number of BiH border crossing points was sourced from both “The Decision on Determination of the Border Crossings in BiH” No. 52/12 that the BiH Council of Ministers reached on 3 May 2012 („The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 39/12), and the Agreement between the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina on border crossings concluded during the accession of the Republic of Croatia to the European Union.

2. Availability and Quality of Data

By analysing the submitted data, several conclusions were reached regarding the availability and quality of the data. Most institutions, organizations and agencies submitted basic data by assigned deadline.

The data submitted to the Immigration Sector by the BiH Border Police, the Service for Aliens’ Affairs, the Asylum Sector, and the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs were accorded to the Decision on Obligatory Submission of Statistical Data on Migration and International Protection to the BiH Ministry of Security (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 83/09).

The Ministry of Civil Affairs transmitted the data on the acquisition of citizenship, which were submitted by the competent institutions, the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Government of the Republika Srpska in accordance with the aforementioned Decision.

Notwithstanding specific gaps in terms of completeness of submitted data, their quality was on satisfactory level. The data gathered through predefined tables, Annual Reports on the Work of the Service for Aliens’ Affairs and the BiH Border Police enabled an adequate analysis of migration flows and drafting of the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2022. **This Migration Profile is the fifteenth annual Migration Profile of Bosnia and Herzegovina produced until today.**

3. Conducted Consultations

Once finished, the Draft of the BiH Migration Profile was disseminated to all institutions, organisations and agencies that took part in its creation for their additional opinions, remarks and suggestions. Upon receipt of a feedback, the draft of BiH Migration Profile for the year 2021 was reviewed, submitted to the Security Minister for his approval and, subsequently, referred to the BiH Council of Ministers for adoption.

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, at its 16 session held on 26,06,2023, adopted the BiH Migration Profile for the year 2022.

II THE BiH MIGRATION PROFILE

1. Visas

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

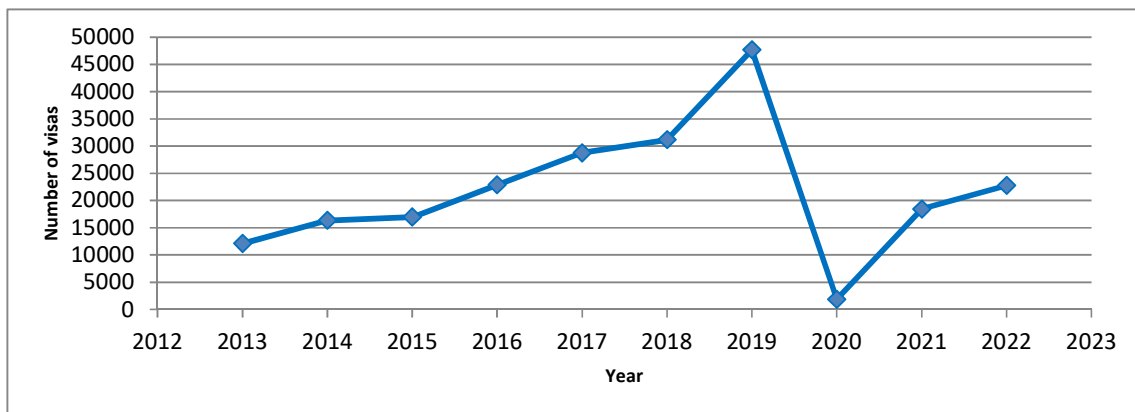
1.1. Visas Issued by the BiH DCMs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided us with the data on annual issuance of visas, which are presented in the table and accompanying graph below, together with a brief analysis of observed trends.

Table 1. Total number of visas issued from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Visas	12,107	16,351	16,970	22,862	28,751	31,171	47,694	1,857	18,427	22,765

Graphic overview of visas issued from 2013 to 2022



Analyzing the data on the number of issued visas in the presented period in the DCMs of BiH, a continuous growing trend is evident from 2013 until 2019, when a significant increase in the number of issued visas (53%) compared to 2018 was observed. In 2020, there was a drastic drop in the number of visas issued due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the fact that in 2020

due to the new situation caused by the pandemic on several occasions by decisions of the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, changed the legal basis for entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this regard, in the period March-September 2020, the Decision of the Council of Ministers of BiH on the temporary suspension of visas in the DCMs of BiH was in force. In 2021, the number of visas issued will increase again compared to the previous year, as a result of the easing of measures caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. The growth trend of issued visas continues in 2022, and there is an evident increase in issued visas compared to the previous year by 23.54%.

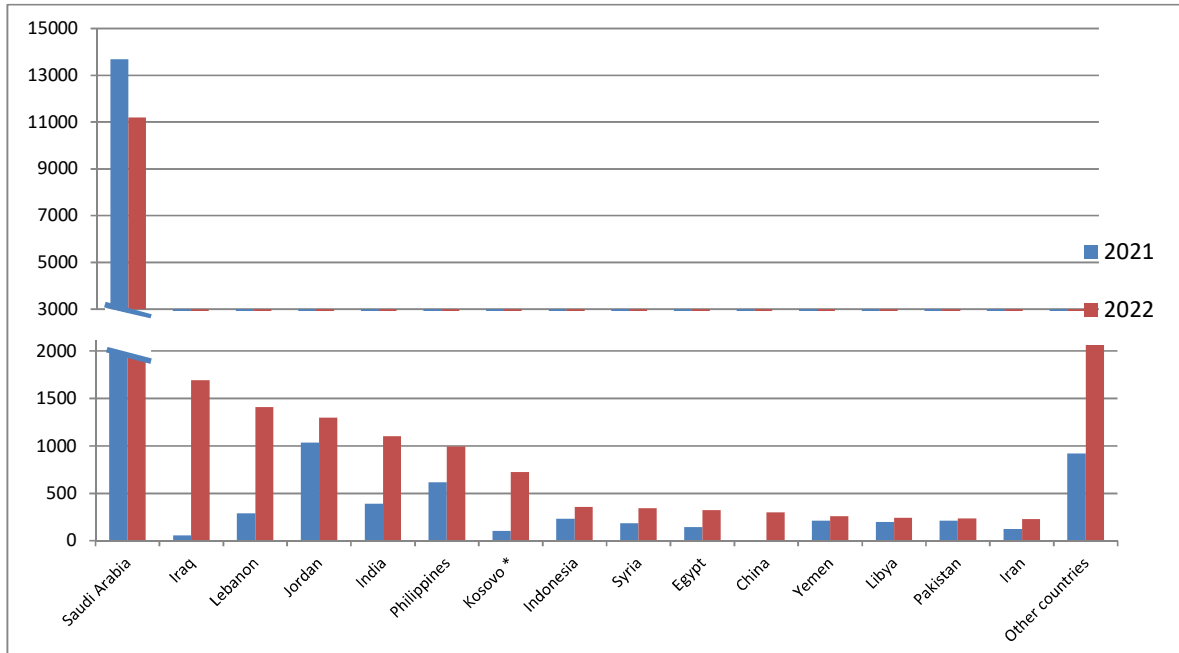
In order to define the current issue in the field of visas, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2021 and 2022 for the countries whose citizens were issued the most visas to enter BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries

No.	Country	2021	2022	%
1.	Saudi Arabia	13,694	11,200	-18.21%
2.	Iraq	59	1,695	2,772.88%
3.	Lebanon	289	1,408	387.20%
4.	Jordan	1,033	1,297	25.56%
5.	India	391	1,100	181.33%
6.	Philippines	615	994	61.63%
7.	Kosovo* ¹	107	723	575.70%
8.	Indonesia	231	355	53.68%
9.	Syria	185	344	85.95%
10.	Egypt	144	323	124.31%
11.	China	8	298	3,625.00%
12.	Yemen	212	257	21.23%
13.	Libya	199	242	21.61%
14.	Pakistan	213	235	10.33%
15.	Iran	126	230	82.54%
16.	Other countries	921	2,064	124.10%
Total		18,427	22,765	23.54%

Graphic overview of visas issued in 2021 and 2022 disaggregated by countries

¹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.



Analyzing the data on the number of visas issued in the BiH DKPs in 2022 compared to 2021, classified by the countries whose citizens were issued the most visas for entering BiH, an increase in the number of visas issued for almost all citizens can be observed. The largest number of visas in 2022 were issued to citizens of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, India and the Philippines, which represents 77% of the total number of issued visas.

According to information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the significant increase in the number of visas issued to citizens of the Republic of Iraq is due to the adoption of the new Regulations on the procedure for issuing short-term visas ("C" visa) and airport transit visas ("A" visa) in the diplomatic consular representations of BiH ("Official Gazette of BiH", no. 12/22), on the basis of which a mediation contract agreement was concluded with an Iraqi tourist and airline companies, in the process of issuing visas for the purpose of tourist visits. Of the total number of visas issued to Iraqi citizens, approximately 15% were issued for other reasons, such as invitations to sports competitions, visits by delegations in business cooperation or with invitation letters certified by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

According to data provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the number of requests received in 2022 was 23,670, of which 22,765 requests or 95% were resolved positively.

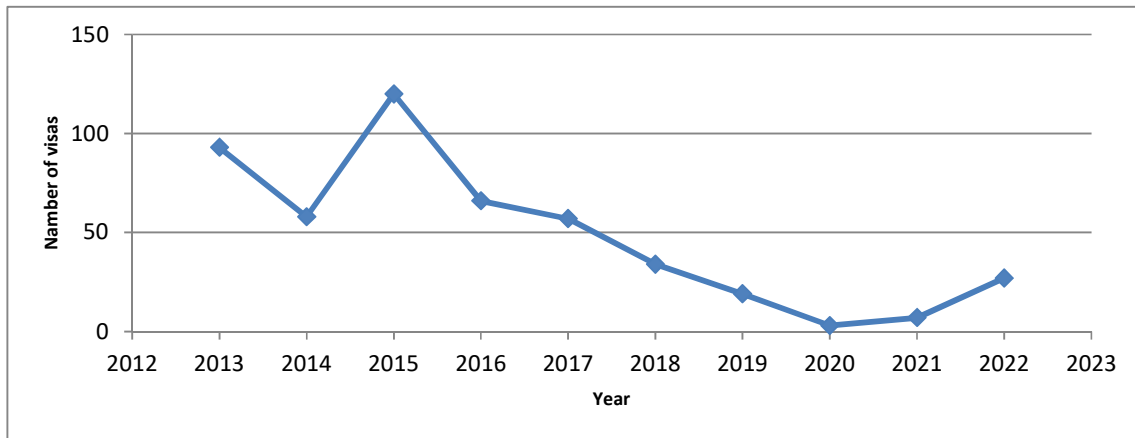
1.2. Visas Issued at the Border

The BiH Law on Aliens provides the BiH Border Police with possibility to issue visas at the border due to the BiH security, humanitarian, serious professional or personal reasons. Thus, the BiH Border Police may issue either a short-term stay visa (Visa C) for a single entry and stay not exceeding 15 days, or an airport transit visa (Visa A).

Table 3. Total number of visas issued at the BiH border from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Visas	93	58	120	66	57	34	19	3	7	27

Graphic overview of visas issued at the BiH border from 2013 to 2022



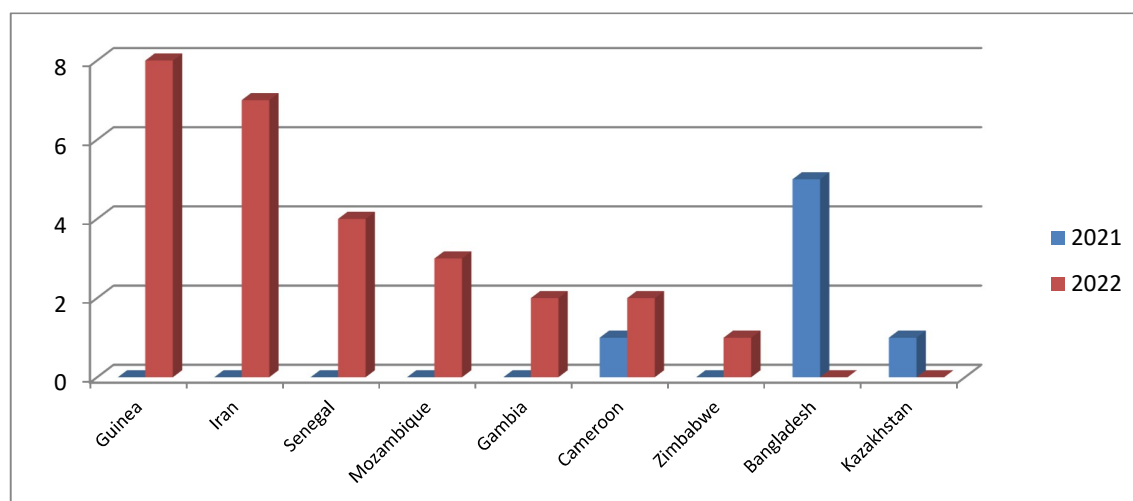
Analysis of the number of visas issued at the border over the reporting period revealed a trend of significant decline as of 2013. It, therefore, can be concluded that the goal to fulfil one of the EU requirements and reduce the number of visas issued at the border was achieved. These indicators result from developments in the DCM network, our legal framework stipulating that the issuance of visas at the border is allowed only in exceptional cases defined by the Law, as well as consistent application of the legislation by the BiH Border Police.

To define current state of affairs pertaining to the visa-issuance at the border, hereby are presented comparative indicators on the number of visas issued during 2021 and 2022 for the countries whose nationals were granted the largest number of entry visas to BiH. For the purpose of better interpretation of the data, the figures are accompanied with a brief analysis of the observed parameters and notes on amendments to the legislation.

Table 4. Total number of visas issue at the border in 2021 and 2022 disaggregated by countries

No.	Country	2021	2022	%
1.	Guinea	-	8	-
2.	Iran	-	7	-
3.	Senegal	-	4	-
4.	Mozambique	-	3	-
5.	Gambia	-	2	-
6.	Cameroon	1	2	100%
7.	Zimbabwe	-	1	-
8.	Bangladesh	5	-	-100%
9.	Kazakhstan	1	-	-100%
	Total	7	27	285.71%

Graphic overview of visas issued in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries



Observing the general trend of the last 10 years, it can be said that there has been a downward trend in the issuance of visas at the border. The year 2015 stands out, when there was an increase of 107% compared to 2014. After 2015, there is a continuous trend of a decrease in the issuance of visas at the border, so that in 2020, compared to 2019, there was a significant decrease of 84.21% and this number amounted to 3 visas. In 2021 and 2022, we have an increased number of visas issued at the border. In 2022, compared to 2021, there is a 285.71% increase in visas issued at the border, while 27 visas were issued, which still represents a small number of visas issued. According to the Annual Report on the Work of the BiH Border Police for 2022², 27 visas were issued at Sarajevo International Airport to 8 citizens of Guinea, 7 citizens of Iran, 4 citizens of Senegal, 3 citizens of Mozambique, 2 citizens each of Gambia and Cameroon and 1 citizen of Zimbabwe. In 2022, there were no cases of cancellation or revocation of visas, while in 2021, one visa of a Bangladeshi citizen was revoked.

² The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities in 2022", Sarajevo, January 2023, p. 20

Regarding the gender structure, the statistics for 2022 show that more visas were issued to men (74.1%) than to women (25.9%), and that in the case of both sexes it is mostly people aged 36 to 59 years (44.4%), as seen in the following tables and graphs.

Table 5. Structure of visas issued at the border in 2021, disaggregated by age, gender and nationality

No.	Country	Total woman				Total men				Total by nationality
		0-17	18-35	36-59	60+	0-17	18-35	36-59	60+	
1.	Bangladesh	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	5
2.	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
3.	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total		0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	7

Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border in 2021, disaggregated by age and gender

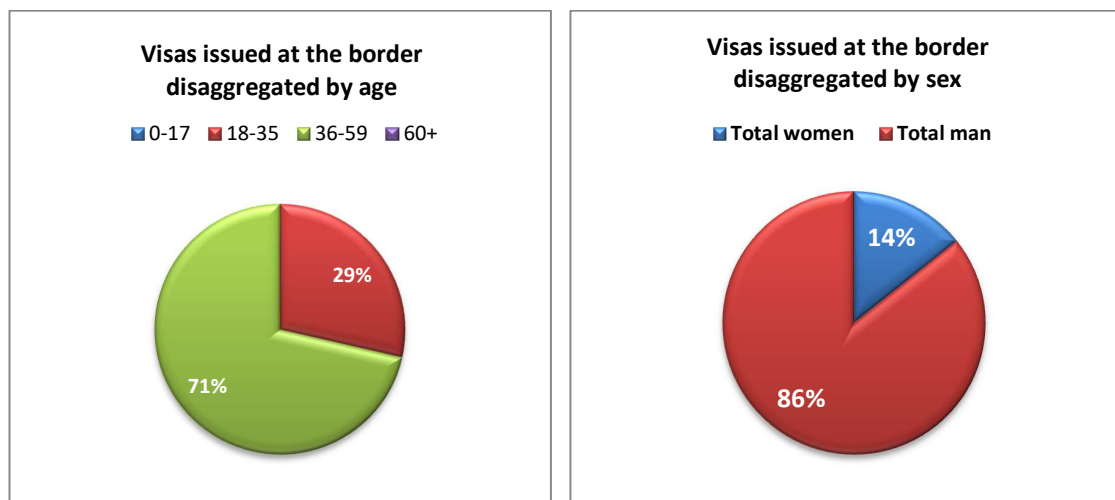
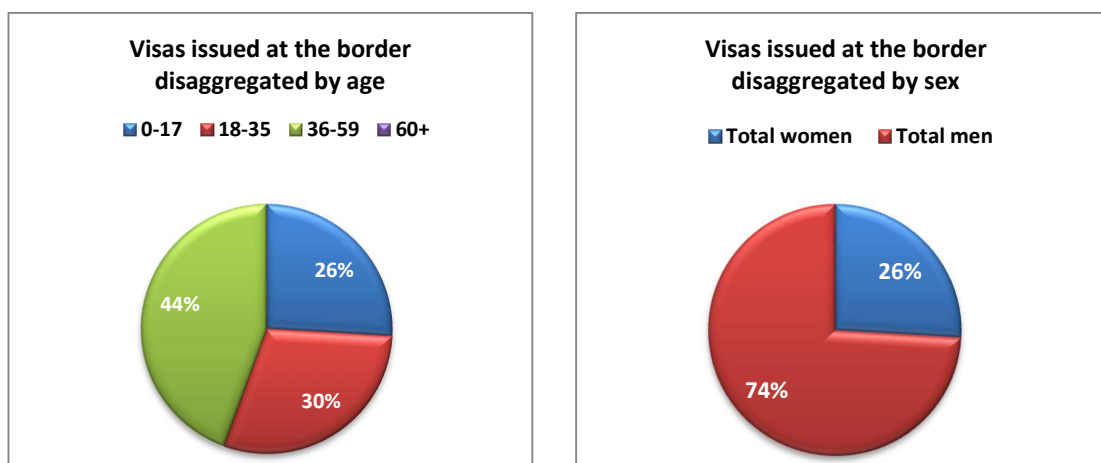


Table 6. Structure of visas issued at the border in 2022, disaggregated by age, gender and nationality

No.	Country	Total woman				Total men				Total by nationality
		0-17	18-35	36-59	60+	0-17	18-35	36-59	60+	
1.	Guinea	-	1	-	-	3	3	1	-	8
2.	Iran	-	1	2	-	-	3	1	-	7
3.	Senegal	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	4
4.	Mozambique	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
5.	Gambia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
6.	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
7.	Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total		1	2	4	0	6	6	8	0	27

Graphic overview of the total number of visas issued at the border in 2022, disaggregated by age and gender



2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossings

Refusal of entry is a measure implemented by the BiH Border Police in accordance with the law only against aliens and stateless persons who try to legally cross the state border of BiH and enter BiH, without fulfilling the requirements for entry prescribed by law. In the mentioned cases, the BiH Border Police refuses entry to these persons, and in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the Law, issues a decision on refusal of entry. An alien or a stateless person can appeal the above decision to the Ministry of Security, but filing an appeal does not allow entry into BiH.

Illegal border crossing refers to persons detected in an attempt to illegally cross the state border of Bosnia and Herzegovina when entering or leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina. The mentioned persons can be citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, aliens or stateless persons.

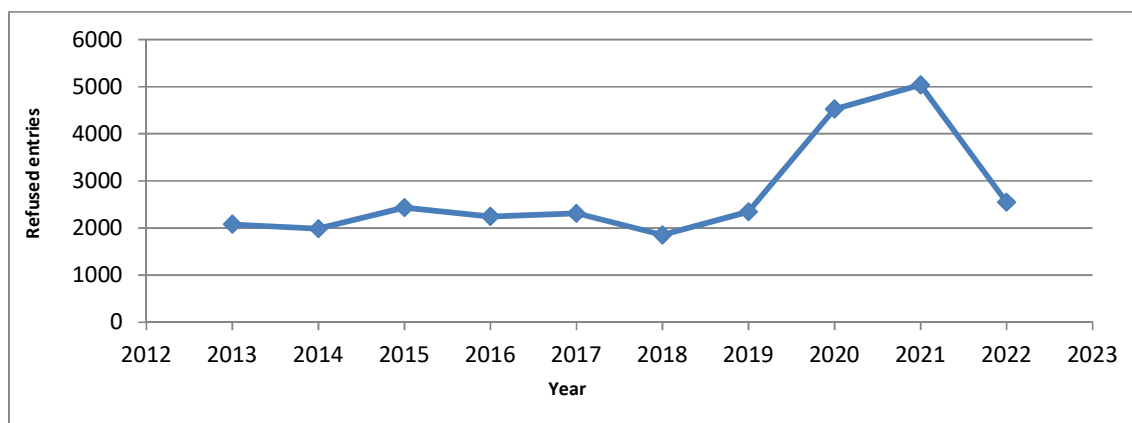
2.1. Refusal of Entry to BiH

An alien who does not meet the general entry requirements for Bosnia and Herzegovina as stipulated by Articles 19 and 20 of the Law on Aliens, and no international agreement or decision on entry under special conditions applies to him, may be refused entry to BiH.

Table 7. Total number of refused entries at the BiH border from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Refusals of entry	2,079	1,987	2,432	2,243	2,313	1,853	2,342	4,525	5,038	2,549

Graphic overview of refused entries to BiH from 2013 to 2022



By analyzing the data on the number of entries refused at the border during the period presented, it can be seen that during the period from 2013 to 2019, there was a fairly uniform number of entries refused. In 2020 and 2021, the number of refused entries increases significantly compared to 2019. In 2022, 2,549 aliens who were not allowed to enter BiH were registered. Compared to 2021 (5,038), the number of aliens who are not allowed to enter BiH has decreased by 49.40%.

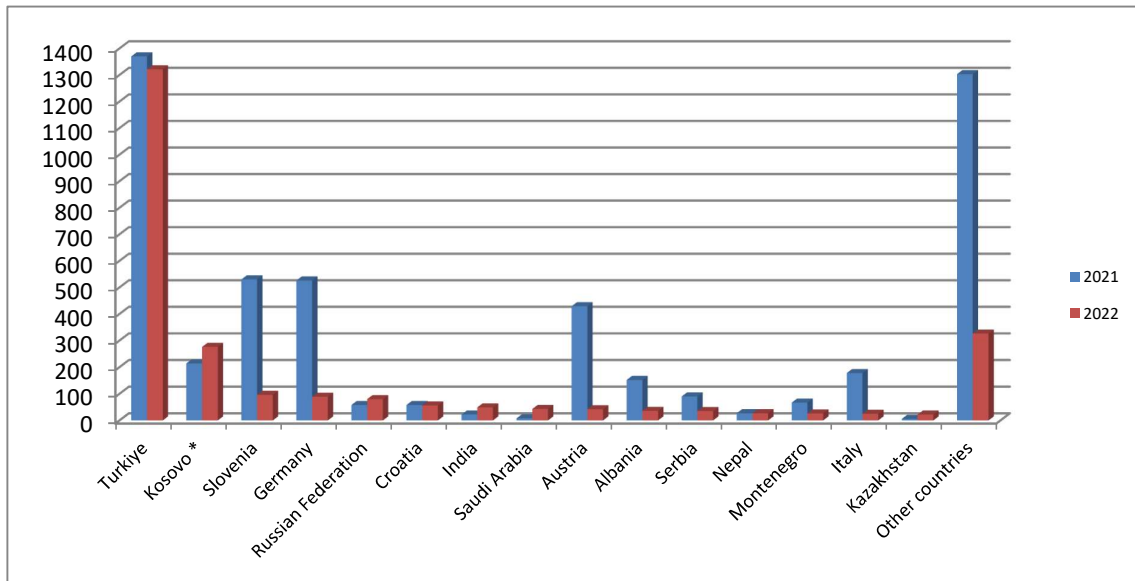
In order to define the current situation in this area, we present comparative indicators on the number of rejected entries during 2021 and 2022 for 15 countries whose citizens were issued the most decisions on the refusal of entry into BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

Table 8. Total number of refused entries at the border in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries

No.	Country	2021	2022	%
1.	Turkiye	1,370	1,321	-3.58%
2.	Kosovo *	214	276	28.97%
3.	Slovenia	530	96	-81.89%
4.	Germany	526	89	-83.08%
5.	Russian Federation	58	80	37.93%
6.	Croatia	58	56	-3.45%
7.	India	22	49	122.73%
8.	Saudi Arabia	8	43	437.50%

No.	Country	2021	2022	%
9.	Austria	429	42	-90.21%
10.	Albania	152	36	-76.32%
11.	Serbia	90	35	-61.11%
12.	Nepal	27	27	0.00%
13.	Montenegro	67	26	-61.19%
14.	Italy	178	25	-85.96%
15.	Kazakhstan	6	22	266.67%
16.	Other countries	1,303	326	-74.98%
	Total	5,038	2,549	-49.40%

Graphic overview of refused entries at the BiH border in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries



The largest number of refused entries in BiH in 2022 refers to Turkiye (1,321), Kosovo* (276), Slovenia (96) and Germany (89), which is 70% of the total number of refused entries into BiH.

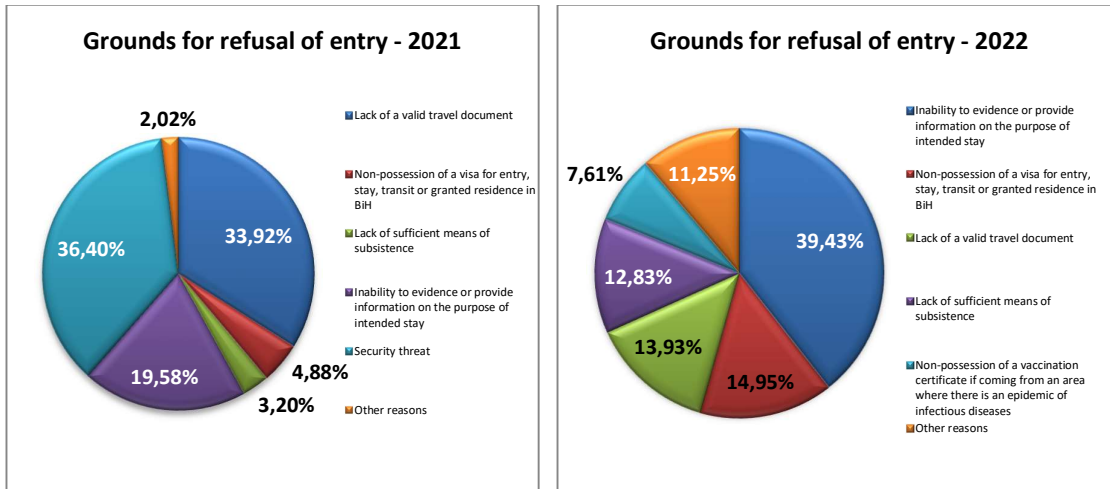
In 2022, the largest drop in entry refusals concerns Austrian citizens (90%), Italians (85%), Germans (83%), Slovenians (82%) and Albanians (76%).

In 2022, 2,549 aliens were refused entry to BiH, of which 1,514 were refused entry at the BiH land border and 1,035 at international airports. The reasons for refusing entry to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina were: inability to prove the purpose of the intended stay (39.43%); no possession of a valid visa to enter, stay, cross the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina or obtain a residence permit prescribed by law (14.95%); not having a valid travel document (13.93%); not having sufficient means of support during their stay (12.83%); failure to present a vaccination certificate if they comes from an area where there is an epidemic of an infectious disease (7.61%); and other reasons (11.25%).³

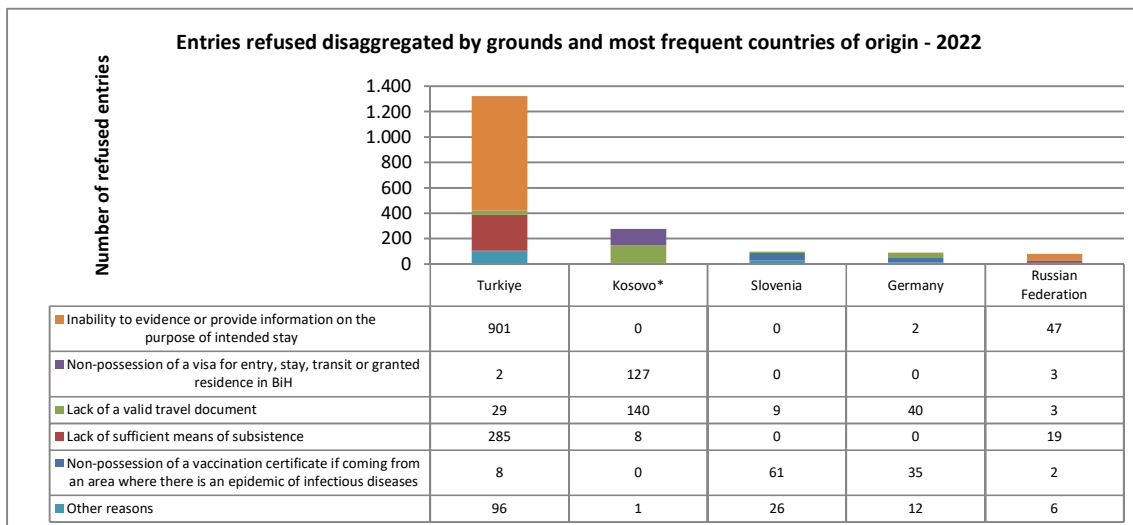
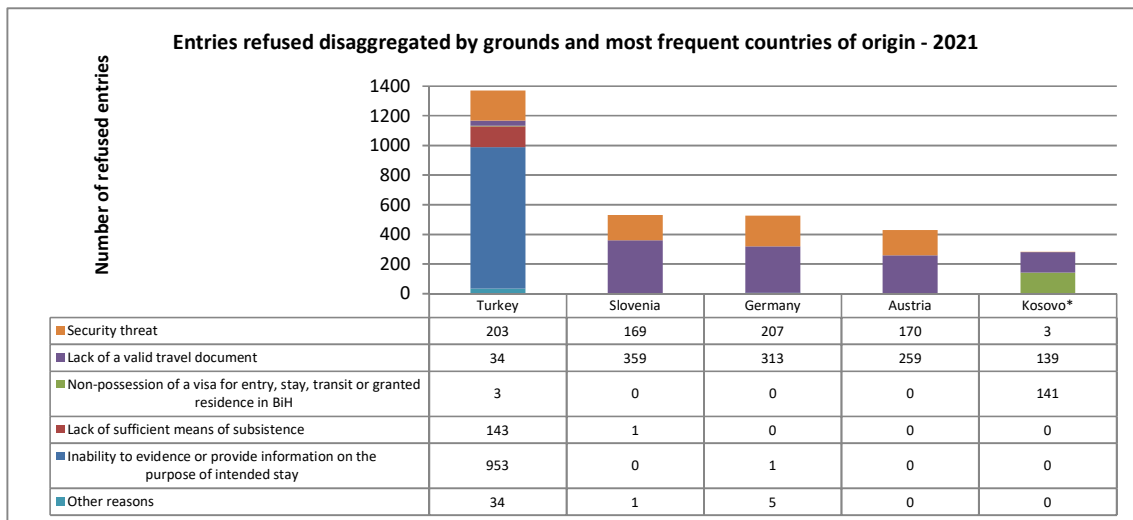
The majority of refused state border crossings at border crossings are due to the impossibility of proving the purpose of the intended stay, not having a visa for entering, staying, crossing the territory of BiH or a residence permit prescribed by law, not having a valid travel document, and not having enough means for support, which represents 82% from the total number of refused entries.

³ The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities in 2022", Sarajevo, January 2023, p. 11

Graphic overview of refused entries in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by reason of refusal



Graphic overview of the number of refused entries in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by reason and most frequent nationalities



2.2. Detected Illegal State Border Crossings

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

During 2021, a total of 8,834 persons were detected attempting to illegally cross the BiH border. In the course of 2022, an increase of 61.98% was recorded, amounting to 14,309 persons detected illegally crossing the state border, which is the result of taking intensified measures directly at the border line, in areas where the greatest migrant pressure is observed.

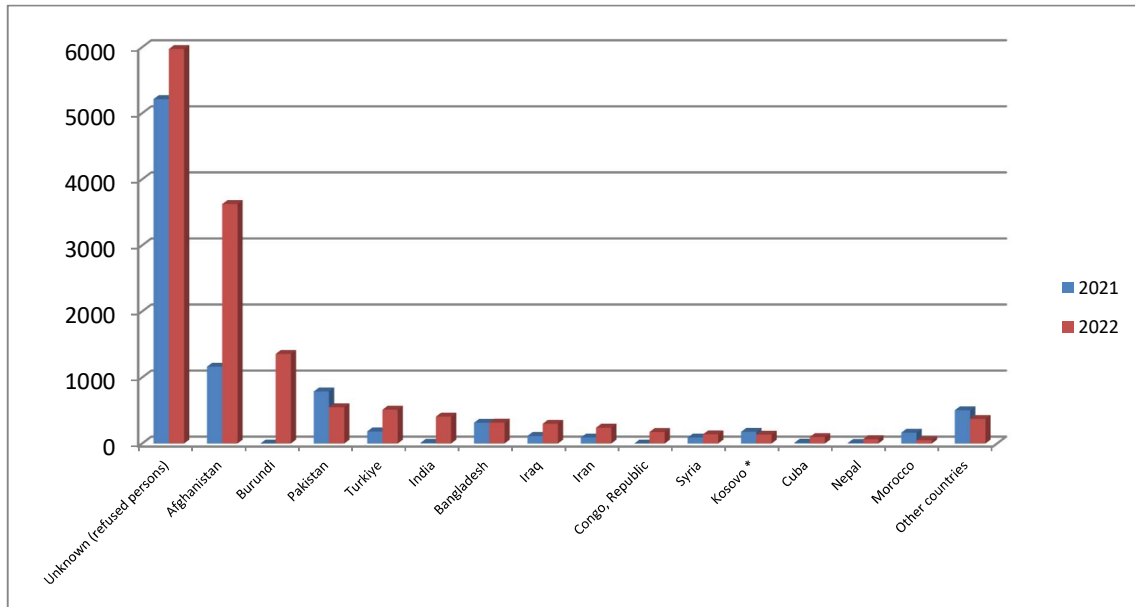
We also note that in 2022, following the taking of increased measures directly on the border, in the areas where the greatest migratory pressure is observed, in accordance with Article 37 of the Law on Border Control, following attempted illegal entry into BiH from the territory of the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro, 5,972 people were deterred (this is the estimated number of people and in a number of cases the same people who make multiple attempts to illegally cross the border).⁴

Table 9. Detected illegal border crossings in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by nationalities

No.	Country	2021	2022	%
1.	Unknown (refused persons)	5,214	5,972	14.54%
2.	Afghanistan	1,163	3,625	211.69%
3.	Burundi	-	1,356	-
4.	Pakistan	788	549	-30.33%
5.	Turkiye	183	512	179.78%
6.	India	11	407	3,600.00%
7.	Bangladesh	314	316	0.64%
8.	Iraq	115	299	160.00%
9.	Iran	90	240	166.67%
10.	Congo, Republic	-	174	-
11.	Syria	90	138	53.33%
12.	Kosovo *	177	135	-23.73%
13.	Cuba	12	97	708.33%
14.	Nepal	9	66	633.33%
15.	Morocco	164	51	-68.90%
16.	Other countries	504	372	-26.19%
Total		8,834	14,309	61.98%

⁴ The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities in 2022", Sarajevo, January 2023, p. 14

Graphic overview of detected illegal border crossings in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries



According to the available data, in 2022 there were the most persons with unknown citizenship (5,972), who were prevented from attempting to cross the state border illegally. In the last two years, the most detected illegal crossings concerned citizens of Afghanistan, Burundi, Pakistan and Turkiye, 58% of the total number of illegal crossings. Also, in addition to the aforementioned citizens, an increase in detected illegal crossings of the state border and citizens of India, Cuba, Nepal and Congo was also observed.

According to data from the report on the work of the BiH Border Police at border crossings in 2022 (total entry and exit), 820 persons were registered illegally crossing the state border, and 13,489 persons outside the border crossing (border zone). Of the number of persons detected during illegal entry into BiH (7,427), 7,332 were detected outside the border crossing and 95 at the border crossing, while of the number of persons detected during illegal exit from BiH (6,882), 6,157 were detected outside the border crossing and 725 at the border crossing.⁵

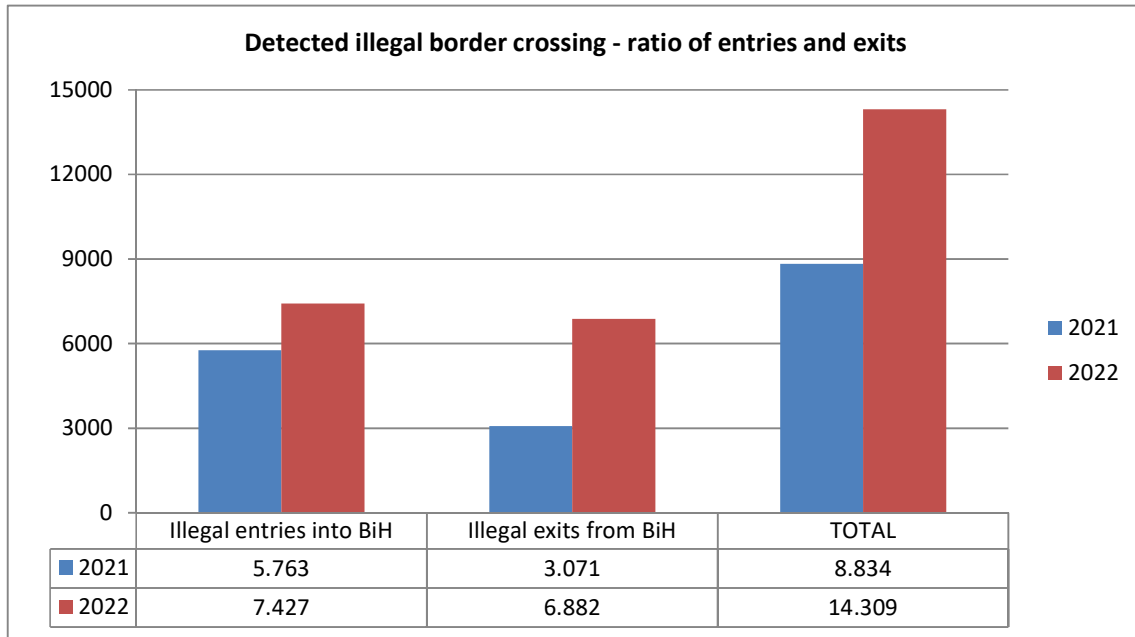
During 2021, of the number of persons detected during illegal entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina (5,763), 5,518 were detected outside the border crossing and 245 at the border crossing, while of the number of persons detected during illegal exit from Bosnia and Herzegovina (3,071), 2,173 persons were discovered outside the border crossing and 898 persons at border crossings⁶.

The above data indicate a tendency for a higher number of illegal crossings of the state border outside border crossings (13,489) than is the case with illegal crossings of the state border at border crossings (820).

⁵ The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities in 2022", Sarajevo, January 2023, p. 14

⁶ The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities in 2021", Sarajevo, January 2022, p. 15

Graphic overview of illegal state border crossings aimed at entry to and exit from the country

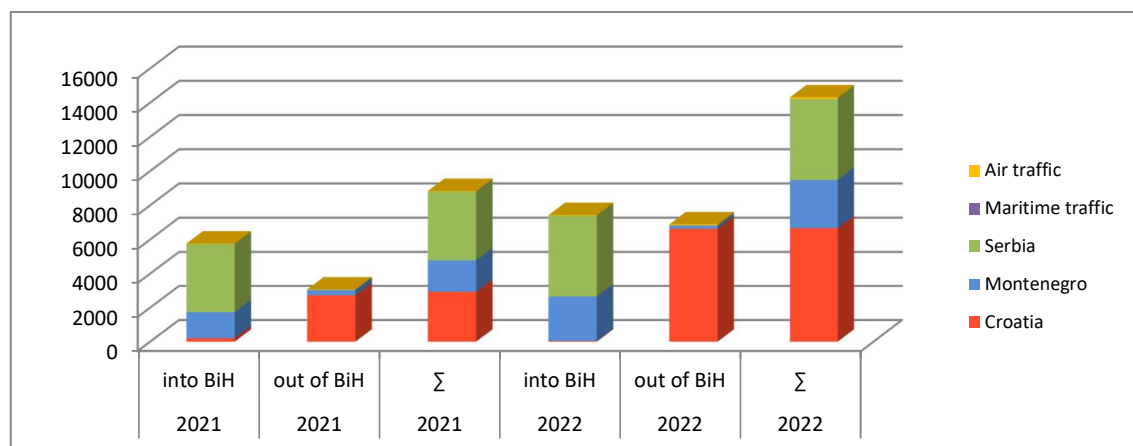


In 2021, illegal exits accounted for 35% of the total number of persons detected in the illegal crossing of the state border (8,834), while this percentage in 2022 was 48% (14,309 persons). From the above indicators, it can be seen that in 2022 there was a higher number of illegal entries into BiH (52%) than exits (48%), and in 2021 there was a higher number of illegal entries from BiH (65%) than exits (35%). As for the land border, the data of the BiH Border Police show that a greater number of illegal crossings (entries and exits) are registered outside the border crossings themselves.

Table 10. Detected illegal border crossings in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by type of border

Country	2021. into BiH	2021. out of BiH	2021. Σ	2022. into BiH	2022. out of BiH	2022. Σ	% into BiH	% out of BiH	%
Croatia	209	2,723	2,932	41	6,625	6,666	-80.38	143.30	127.35
Montenegro	1,528	317	1,845	2,619	200	2,819	71.40	-36.91	52.79
Serbia	4,010	10	4,020	4,735	4	4,739	18.08	-60.00	17.89
Maritime traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	16	21	37	32	53	85	100.00	152.38	129.73
Total	5,763	3,071	8,834	7,427	6,822	14,309	28.87	124.10	61.98

Graphic overview of detected illegal border crossings in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by type of border



Analysing the available data on the number of detected illegal crossings in BiH according to the type of border and neighbouring countries, it is evident that 14,224 people were detected at the land border in 2022, which is an increase of 62% compared to 2021, when 8,797 illegal crossings were detected at the same border. Also, there is a 130% increase in the number of illegal crossings at international airports, so that in 2022, 85 people were detected illegally crossing the border, and in 2021, that number was 37 people.

It is characteristic of the analysis to state that in 2022, a significant increase in illegal crossings of state borders with Croatia (127%) and Montenegro (53%) was recorded, while the increase in illegal crossings with Serbia increased to a lesser extent (18%). Of the 4,739 persons detected when illegally crossing the state border with Serbia, 99.9% refer to illegal entries into BiH, and only 0.1% to illegal exits from BiH. Of the 2,819 persons detected when illegally crossing the state border with Montenegro, 92.9% refer to illegal entries into BiH, and 7.1% to illegal exits from BiH. Of the 6,666 persons detected when illegally crossing the state border with Croatia, 99.4% refer to illegal exits from BiH and 0.6% to illegal entries into BiH. Most of the illegal exits were recorded at the border with the Republic of Croatia and amounted to about 96.3% of all persons detected during illegal exits across the state border, which indicates that illegal migrants mostly decide to exit BiH on this part of the border.

3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens

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

If an application is approved, the foreign national is notified on the subject and granted temporary residence permit. In case of a temporary residence resting on employment with a work permit or a Blue Card, the foreigner is provided with a Decision on Approved Temporary Residence and his/her temporary residence permit.

3.1. Temporary Residence

Temporary residence is a permit granted for a period not exceeding one year, provided that the validity of the alien's passport extends for at least three months past the granted term of temporary residence.

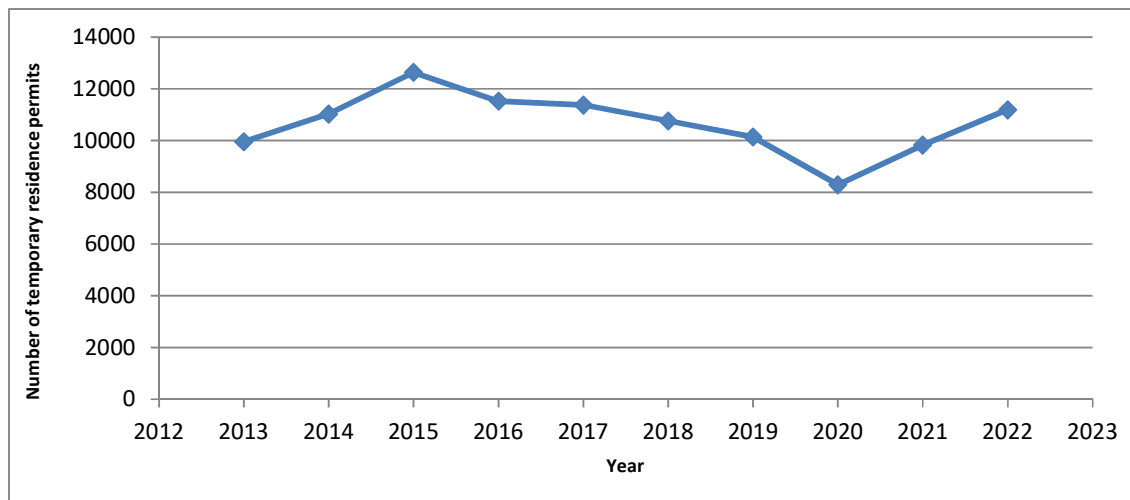
As provided by the Law on Aliens that came into force in November 2015, temporary residence may be granted to an alien who intends to reside or is residing in BiH on the grounds of: family reunification, education, humanitarian reasons, employment based on a work permit, employment without a work permit,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

Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds for cases stipulated under Article 58 paragraph (2) Indent a) of the Law on Aliens (Temporary residence on humanitarian grounds) is granted for a period not exceeding six months.

Table 11. Total number of temporary residence permits issued from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Temporary residence	9,953	11,022	12,633	11,519	11,372	10,756	10,133	8,293	9,827	11,188

Graphic overview of issued temporary residence permits by year from 2013 to 2022



High-quality legal regulation and the already established centralized institutional framework have led to regulation of the situation in the field of movement and residence of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 2013 to 2015, continuous growth with uniform intensity is observed, which leads to the conclusion that the area of movement and residence of aliens was placed under the control of the competent authorities in this period. The previous graph also shows a continuous decline in the number of approvals/extensions of temporary stays in the period from 2015 to 2020. In 2021, there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued by 18.50% compared to the previous year. The growth trend continues in 2022, when there was an increase of 13.85% compared to the previous year.

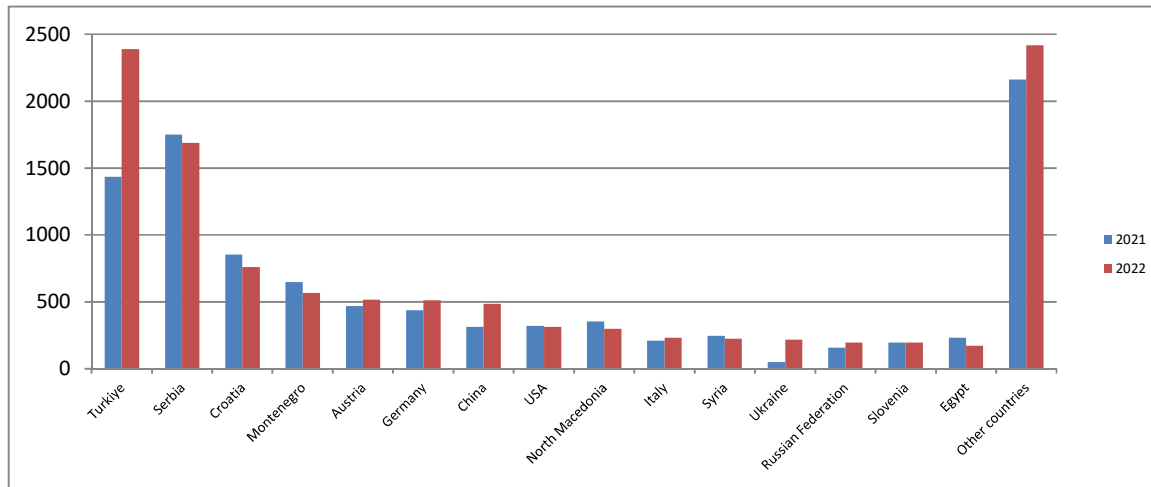
Resolving status issues of foreign citizens by October 1, 2006 was under the jurisdiction of the Department for Aliens at the Cantonal Ministry of the Interior, the Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior and the Brčko District Police, where a different approach to resolving this issue was evident. By starting the work of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, as an administrative organization within the Ministry of Security of BiH, with operational independence, a significant step forward was made towards more efficient migration management in Bosnia and Herzegovina, through unified actions of all organizational units especially by using the operational capacities of the Service to combat illegal migration.

To define current state of affairs pertaining to issuance of temporary residence permits during 2021 and 2022, hereby are presented the indicators on number of residence permits (initial approval or extension of residence permit).

Table 12. Number of issued temporary residence permits in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries

No.	Country	2021	2022	%
1.	Turkiye	1,434	2,391	66.74%
2.	Serbia	1,751	1,688	-3.60%
3.	Croatia	855	760	-11.11%
4.	Montenegro	647	568	-12.21%
5.	Austria	468	517	10.47%
6.	Germany	436	510	16.97%
7.	China	314	485	54.46%
8.	USA	319	313	-1.88%
9.	North Macedonia	353	299	-15.30%
10.	Italy	210	233	10.95%
11.	Syria	246	225	-8.54%
12.	Ukraine	50	219	338.00%
13.	Russian Federation	158	196	24.05%
14.	Slovenia	195	196	0.51%
15.	Egypt	231	172	-25.54%
16.	Other countries	2,160	2,416	11.85%
	Total	9,827	11,188	13.85%

Graphic overview of temporary residence permits issued in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries

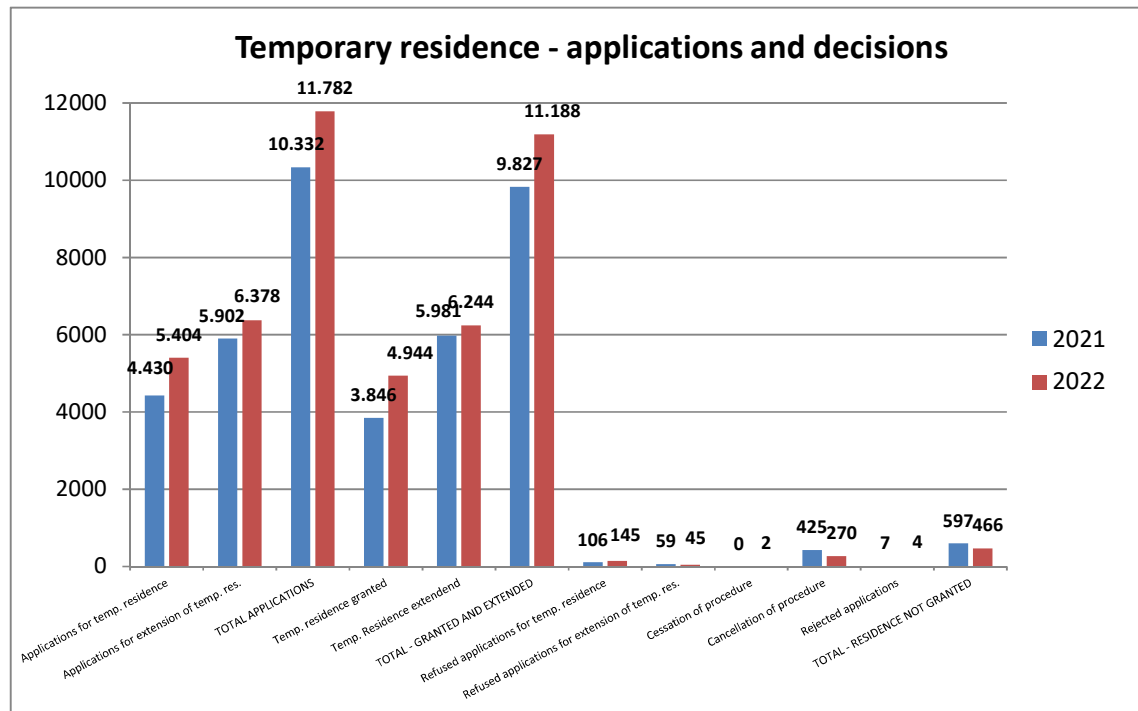


Of the total number of temporary residence permits issued in 2022, the largest number refers to citizens of Turkiye (2,391), Serbia (1,688), Croatia (760), Montenegro (568), Austria (517), Germany (510) and China (485), which is 61.84% of the total number of issued permits. The percentage analysis of comparative parameters indicates that there was an increase in the number of temporary stays for citizens of Ukraine (338.00%), Turkey (66.74%), China (54.46%), the Russian Federation (24.05%), Germany (16.97%), Italy (10.94%), Austria (10.47%) and Slovenia (0.51%), and that there was a decrease in the number of temporary stays for citizens of Egypt (25.54%), North Macedonia (15.30%), Montenegro (12.21%), Croatia (11.11%), Syria (8.54%), Serbia (3.60%) and the United States of America (1.88%).

Continuity can be observed in the five most common countries of origin for aliens who have been granted or extended temporary residence in BiH, namely: Turkiye, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro and Austria. These five countries of origin include 52.95% of all persons who were issued a residence permit for temporary residence in BiH in 2022.

In 2022, a total of 5,404 applications for the approval of a new temporary residence and 6,378 applications for the extension of temporary residence were submitted, which amounts to a total of 11,782 applications, which is 14.03% more than in 2021, when a total of 10,332 applications were submitted and: 4,430 requests for approval of new temporary residence and 5,902 requests for extension of temporary residence.

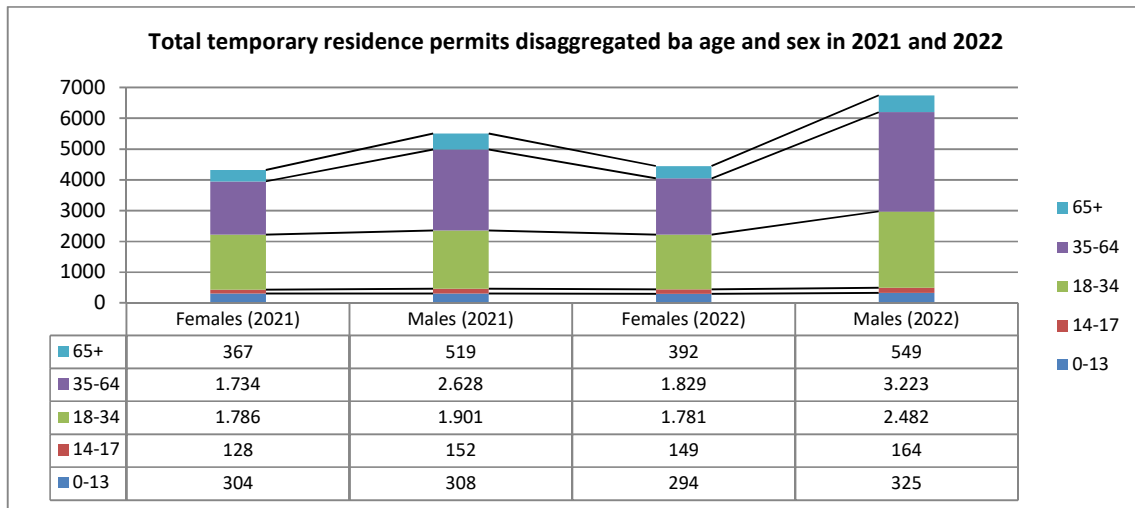
Graphic overview of applications and positive decisions on temporary residence permits in 2021 and 2022 (initial issuance and extensions)



Resolving requests for the approval/extension of temporary residence in 2022, a total of 11,188 temporary residences were approved/extended, of which new temporary residences were approved for 4,944 aliens and temporary residences were extended for 6,244 aliens, which is an increase of 13.85% in compared to 2021, when a total of 9,827 temporary stays were approved-extended, of which new temporary stays were approved for 3,846 aliens and temporary stays were extended for 5,981 aliens.

According to these indicators, the rate of approval-extension of temporary stays, compared to submitted applications, is 94.14% in 2022.

With a purpose to define the profile of aliens who applied for and received a residence permit for temporary residence in BiH in 2022, we present the gender and age structure, from which it can be seen that in all categories there were more men than women, namely: at the age of 0 up to 13 years (women 294, and men 325), at the age of 14 to 17 (women 149, and men 164), then at the age of 18 to 34 (women 1,781, and men 2,482), at the age from 35 to 64 years (women 1,829, and men 3,223), and in the age group over 65 (women 392, men 549). Observed in the total number of issued temporary residence permits, 6,743 or 60% are temporary residence permits issued to men, and 4,445 or 40% are temporary residence permits issued to women.



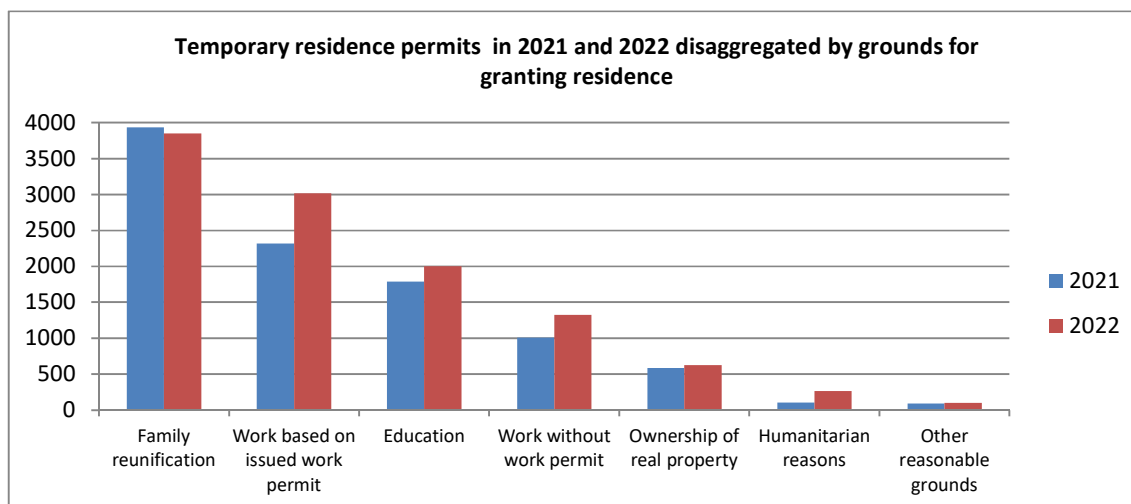
According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2022, the most aliens in BiH have been granted temporary residence on the basis of: family reunification, which category includes marriage with a BiH citizen as well as cohabitation of an alien with a BiH citizen (3,850), work based on the issued work permits (3,018), education (1,999), on the basis of work without a work permit (1,328), which in total represents 91% of all temporary stays. In order to define the current trends in legal immigration based on the approval of temporary stays for aliens in BiH, we provide an overview of approved temporary stays in BiH for the years 2021 and 2022, with a special emphasis on the year 2022, classified by grounds, as well as the participation of individual grounds for temporary residence in to the total number of approved temporary stays in BiH.

Table 13. Temporary residence in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by grounds for granted residence

Grounds for residence	2021	% u Σ 2021	2022	% u Σ 2022	% 2022/2021
Family reunification	3,933	40.02%	3,850	34.41%	-2.11%
Work based on issued work permit	2,319	23.60%	3,018	26.98%	30.14%
Education	1,787	18.18%	1,999	17.87%	11.86%
Work without work permit	1,009	10.27%	1,328	11.87%	31.62%
Ownership of real property	583	5.93%	628	5.61%	7.72%
Humanitarian reasons	105	1.07%	265	2.37%	152.38%
Other reasonable grounds	91	0.93%	100	0.89%	9.89%
Total	9,827	100.00%	11,188	100.00%	13.85%

When considering other grounds for temporary residence in 2022, the stay of aliens in BiH was also settled on basis of: ownership of immovable property (628); humanitarian reasons, including the medical treatment (265); and other justified reasons (100).

Graphic overview of temporary residences granted in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by grounds for residence



In 2022, there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued on all grounds, except for family reunification. That Bosnia and Herzegovina is becoming more and more a destination country for foreign citizens is also indicated by approved temporary residence permits based on family reunification, which in the total number of approved temporary stays in 2022 is 34%. Statistical data for 2022 show that nationals of neighbouring countries mainly opt to settle their temporary residence in BiH on grounds of: family reunification, issued work permits, and education.

Table 14. Grounds for temporary residence in 2022 disaggregated by countries

GROUND FOR RESIDENCE	Turkiye	Serbia	Croatia	Montenegro	Austria	Other countries	Total
Family reunification	267	657	444	348	212	1,922	3,850
Work based on issued work permit	667	602	150	87	31	1,481	3,018
Education	742	252	81	104	21	799	1,999
Work without work permit	689	79	18	2	6	534	1,328
Ownership of real property	4	77	42	25	243	237	628
Humanitarian reasons	2	11	24	1	3	224	265
Other reasonable grounds	20	10	1	1	1	67	100
Total	2,391	1,688	760	568	517	5,264	11,188

For Turkish nationals, education in BiH is the most frequent ground for residence, though a considerable number of residences also rest on employment without a work permit and family reunification. Family reunification is the most frequent ground for issuance of temporary residence permits to the nationals of Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro.

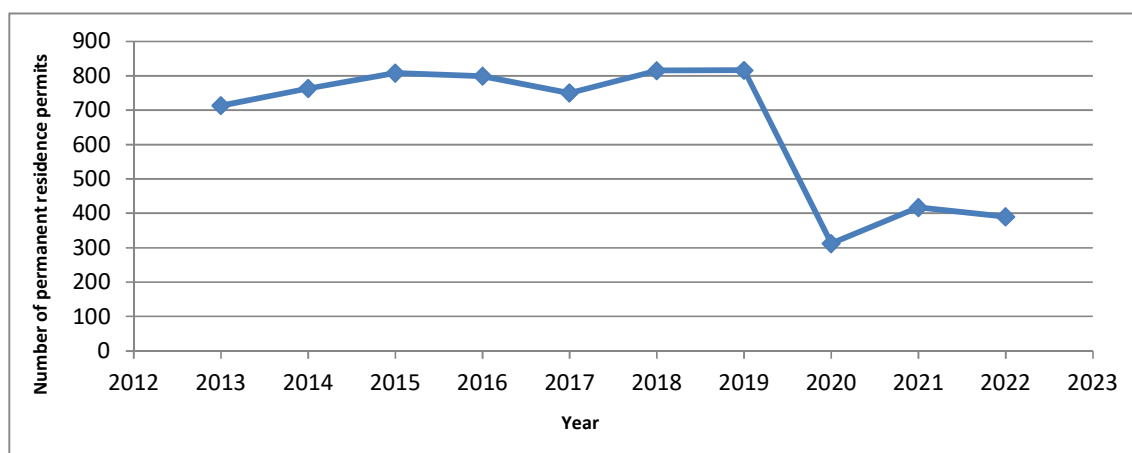
3.2. Permanent Residence

Permanent residence may be granted to a foreigner under following conditions: uninterrupted temporary residence on territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for a period not lesser than five years prior to submitting an application for permanent residence, sufficient and regular means of subsistence, secured adequate accommodation, and settled health insurance.

Table 15. Number of permanent residence permits issued from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Permanent residence	713	763	808	799	750	815	816	312	417	390

Annual graphic overview of issued permanent residence permits from 2013 to 2022



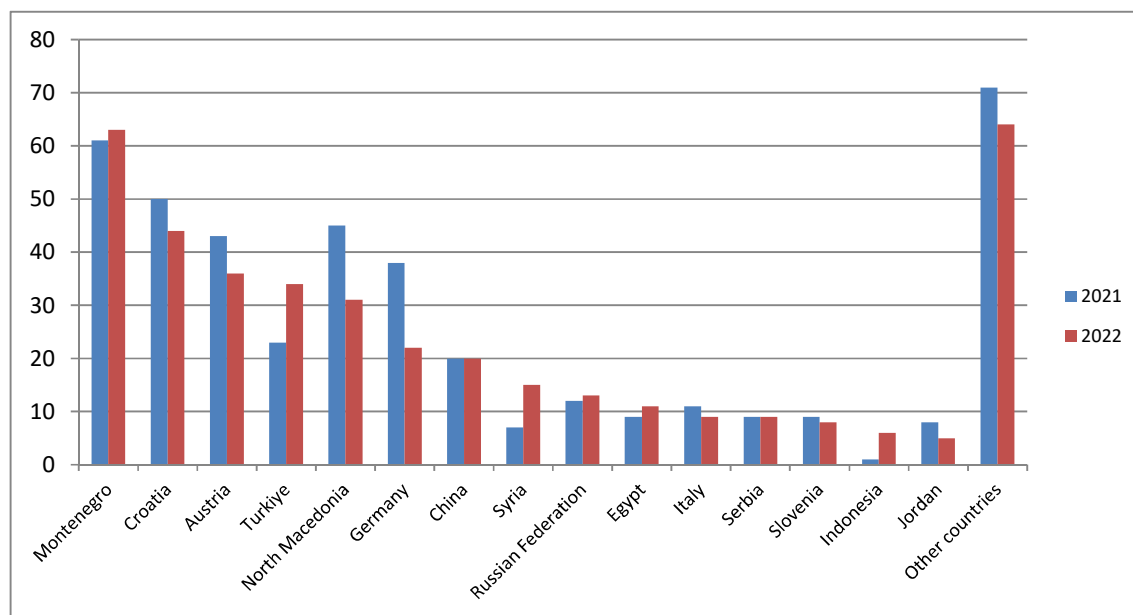
It is visible that the number of permanent residence permits for aliens in BiH noticeably increased from 2013 to 2015, there was a trend of mild drop in figures from 2015 until 2017 to increase by 8.67% again in the year 2018 as compared to previous year. In 2019, the number of issued permanent residence permits almost equalled to preceding year. The year of 2020, however, marks a considerable drop in figures on temporary residences, which were lesser by 62% and accounted for 312 permits, while in 2021 there will be a renewal increase of 33.65%. In 2022, there is a decrease of 6.47% in issued permits for permanent residence compared to the previous year.

To define current situation pertaining to permanent residences, hereby are presented indicators on number of permanent residence permits granted during 2021 and 2022. In 2022, 458 applications for approval of permanent residence were submitted, and the same was approved for 390 people.

Table 16. Number of permanent residence permits issued in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries

No.	Country	2021	2022	%
1.	Montenegro	61	63	3.28%
2.	Croatia	50	44	-12.00%
3.	Austria	43	36	-16.28%
4.	Turkiye	23	34	47.83%
5.	North Macedonia	45	31	-31.11%
6.	Germany	38	22	-42.11%
7.	China	20	20	0.00%
8.	Syria	7	15	114.29%
9.	Russian Federation	12	13	8.33%
10.	Egypt	9	11	22.22%
11.	Italy	11	9	-18.18%
12.	Serbia	9	9	0.00%
13.	Slovenia	9	8	-11.11%
14.	Indonesia	1	6	500.00%
15.	Jordan	8	5	-37.50%
16.	Other countries	71	64	-9.86%
Total		417	390	-6.47%

Graphic overview of permanent residence permits issued in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by countries

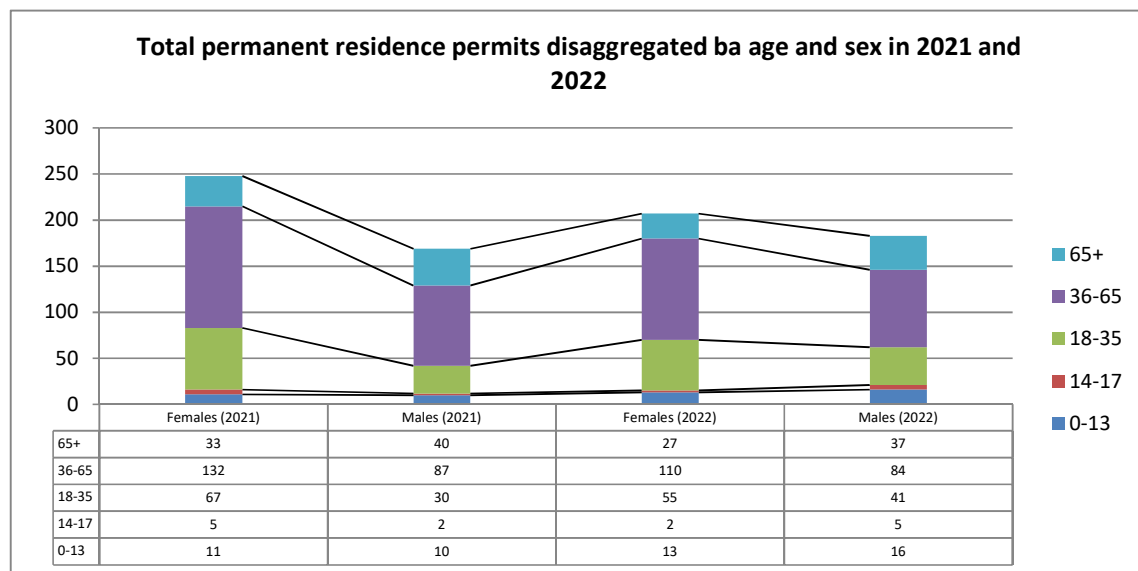


In 2021 and 2022, majority of issued permanent residence permits in BiH pertained to nationals of Montenegro, Croatia, Austria, Turkiye, North Macedonia, and Germany.

Analysis of issued permanent residences revealed that a very small percentage of permits were granted to nationals of the Republic of Serbia, while they account for the second percentage of granted/extended temporary residence permits following Turkiye. This fact,

however, is due to the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Serbia which makes it easier for the nationals of the Republic of Serbia to fulfil the requirements for the BiH citizenship rather than requirements for permanent residence, thus resulting with exceptionally small percentage of permanent residences issued to nationals of the Republic of Serbia.

To define the profile of aliens in BiH who had applied and were granted permanent residence in 2022, hereby is illustrated the gender and age structure showing that there was a prevalent number of men in the in the age group from 0 to 13 (13 women and 16 men), the age group from 14 to 17 also prevalent number of men (2 women and 5 men), while in the category of 18 to 34 years there were more women than men (55 women and 41 men); then in the age group from 35 to 64 there were also more women than men (110 women and 84 men), and in the age group over 65 there were more men than women (27 women and 37 men). Observed in the total number of permanent residence permits issued in 2022, 207 or 53% are permanent residence permits issued to women, and 183 or 47% are permanent residence permits issued to men.



4. Illegal Migration and Measures Imposed on Aliens

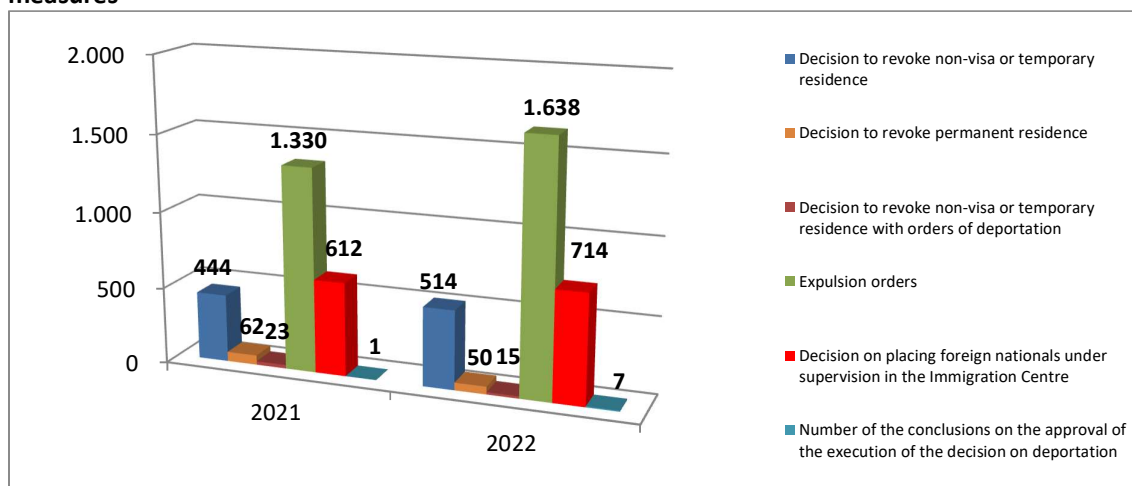
Measures imposed on aliens following a discovery of their illegal stay may include: cancellation of a non-visa or temporary residence, termination of permanent residence, cancellation of a non-visa or temporary residence with expulsion, issuance of the Expulsion Decision, placing aliens under supervision and forcible removal from BiH on grounds of issued conclusions on the permission to execute the decision on expulsion.

Hereby are presented the comparative data on measures imposed on aliens in BiH during 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by type of imposed measure.

Table 17. Number of measures undertaken in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by type of imposed measure

No.	Type of Measure	2021	2022	% (2022/2021)
1.	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence	444	514	15.77%
2.	Decision to revoke permanent residence	62	50	-19.35%
3.	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence with orders of deportation	23	15	-34.78%
4.	Expulsion orders	1,330	1,638	23.16%
5.	Decision on placing aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre	612	714	16.67%
6.	Number of Conclusions on approved execution of the Decision on deportation	1	7	600.00%
Total:		2,472	2,938	18.85%

Graphic overview of measures undertaken in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated by type of imposed measures



Presented data illustrate that the number of measures imposed on aliens in 2022 was larger by 18.85% than in 2021.

The number of revoked residences (non-visa, temporary and permanent) with or without an expulsion results from well-planned and intensified operational checks and inspection controls, as well as from planned field activities within competence of inspectors for aliens. The Service for Foreigner's Affairs recognized these activities as an important segment of monitoring and fighting illegal migrations on territory of BiH.

In 2022, compared to the previous year, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was an increase in measures of cancellation of visa-free or temporary stay, decisions on expulsion, placement under the supervision of foreign nationals in the Immigration Center and expulsions, which is linked to the increased number of illegal migrants who came illegally to BiH from the territory of the Republic of Serbia as well as from the territory of the Republic of Montenegro.

Also in 2022, several joint operational actions of inspectors of the Service for Affairs with Foreigners and members of other law enforcement agencies in BiH were carried out.

In the coming period, it is realistic to still expect a larger number of illegal migrants from countries with a high migration risk, who are continuously trying to use the territory of BiH in groups, according to their statements, as a transit area on the way to EU countries.

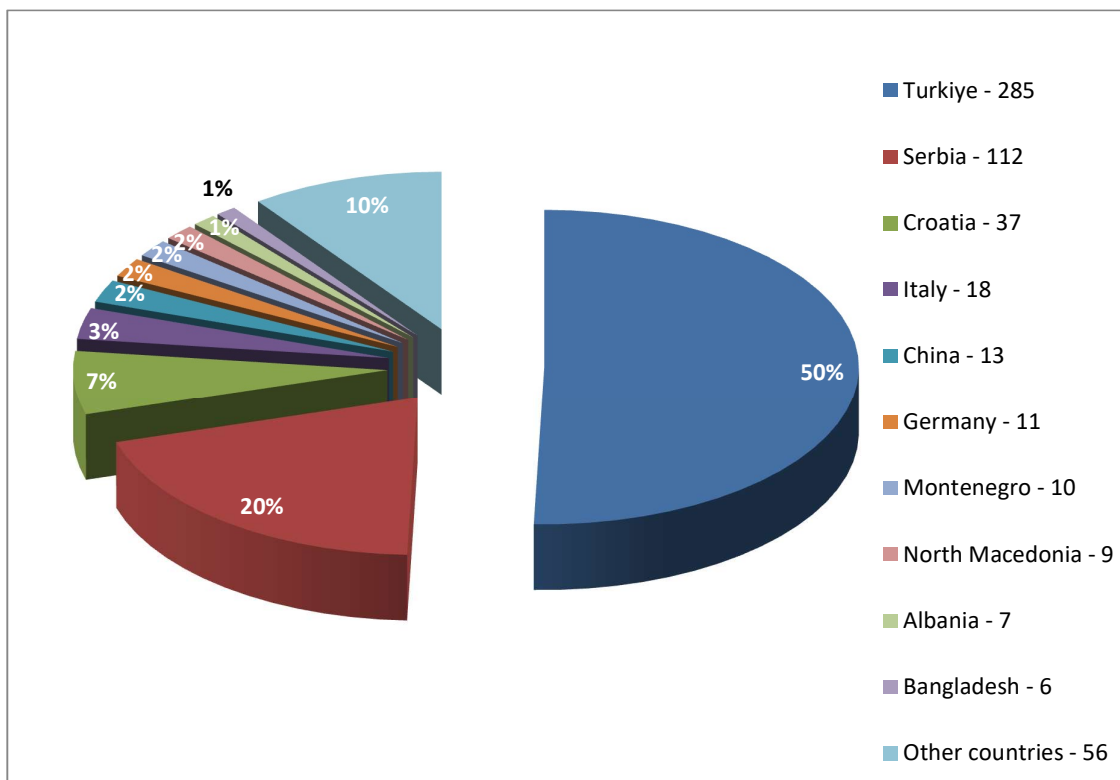
In 2022, the Service for Foreigner’s Affairs carried out several joint operational actions of the Service's inspectors and members of other law enforcement agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which resulted in a number of pronounced measures against foreign citizens. In addition, according to the report on the work of the Service for Foreigner’s Affairs for 2022, the Service carries out daily operational and inspection checks in the field, where, on the basis of the information collected and the operational knowledge gathered through field observation, a series of coordinated checks activities were implemented with the aim of controlling the legality of stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4.1. Revocation of Residence

In 2021, there was a total of 506 revoked residences (444 non-visa or temporary residences, and 62 permanent residences).

The year of 2022 marks 564 revoked residences (514 non-visa or temporary residences, and 50 permanent residences), which is an increase by 11.46% in comparison to previous year.

We present a graphic representation of the decisions adopted on the cancellation of visa-free, temporary and permanent stay for the year 2022, classified according to the nationalities of the aliens to whom the measure was imposed.



Majority of decisions on revocation of residence pertained to nationals of Turkiye, Serbia and Croatia, thus covering 76.95% of the total number of revoked residences. Generally, the most frequent grounds for revocation of non-visa residence or temporary residences pertained to the changed circumstances that constituted the grounds for granting residence, due to the performance of activities for which a work permit is required, and the alien does not possess the same. Permanent residence permits are most often revoked due to an alien's stay outside Bosnia and Herzegovina for more than a year. In addition, a frequent reason for cancellation of temporary stay is that some aliens have acquired BiH citizenship.

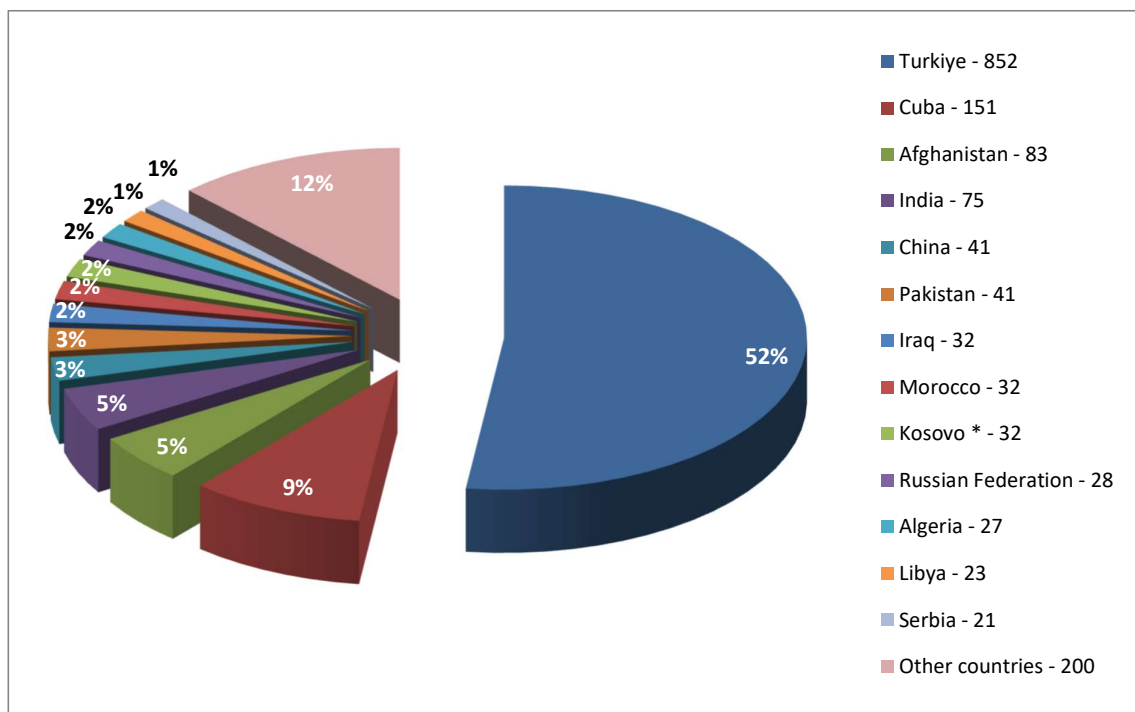
4.2. Expulsion Decisions

In 2021, a total of 1,353 decisions on expulsion were issued, whereas the year of 2022 marks a 21.06% increase with 1,638 such decisions.

The year of 2022 also registers 15 decisions on revocation of non-visa and temporary residence with a measure of expulsion, while in 2021, 23 decisions were made on the revocation of visa-free or temporary residence with the measure of expulsion.

The expulsion measures were mostly imposed on those aliens who illegally entered BiH, as well as on the persons admitted under international readmission agreements on illegal stay without being approved a stay in BiH, aliens whose identity and legality of stay in BiH could not be determined in case he/she tried to breach or has breached legal requirement for crossing state borders, as well as on those residing in BiH after expiry of visa, residence or non-visa residence permit. A measure of expulsion also includes the aliens's prohibition to enter Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period between 1 and 5 years.

Below is a graph on number of expulsion decisions issued in 2022, disaggregated by nationality of aliens to whom the measure was imposed.



4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance

Placing an alien under surveillance is a measure provided by the Law on Aliens through an issued Decision to place an alien under surveillance in the Immigration Centre. Under auspices of the Service for Aliens' Affairs, the Immigration centre became operational on 30 June 2008 and initially availed with 40 beds for implementation of the surveillance measures. As of 23 November 2009, the Immigration Centre was replaced with a newly built facility having capacity of 80 beds. Opening of this solid facility also meant that the accommodation capacity of the Immigration Centre was additionally extended to 120 beds.

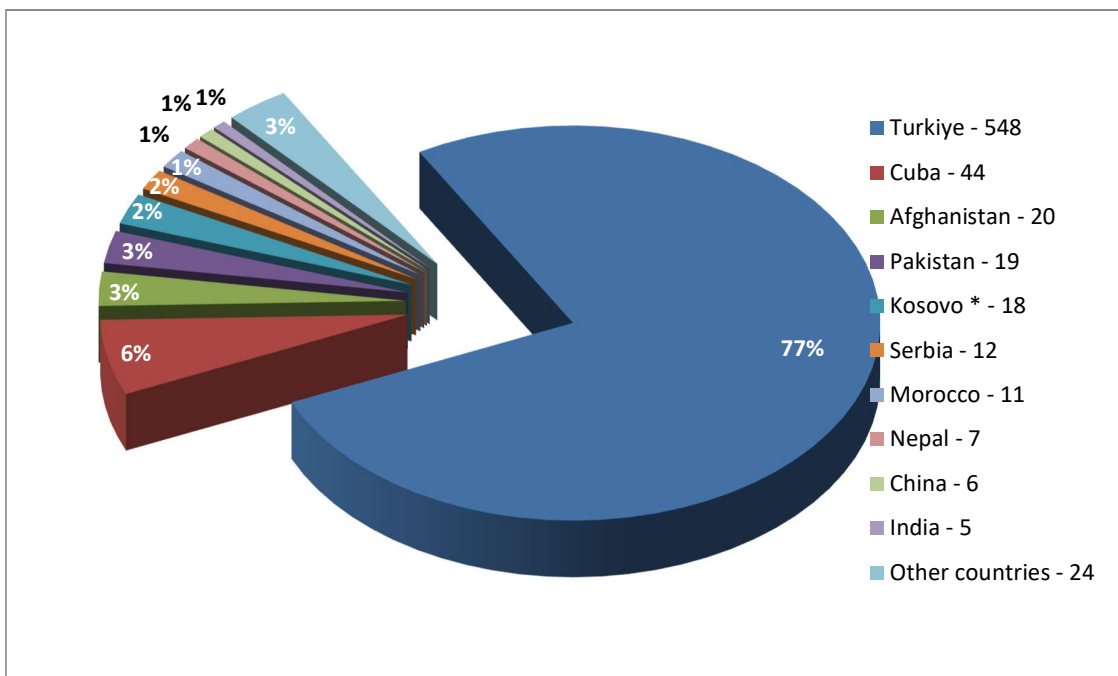
However, since the beginning of the migrant crisis, it has suffered significant material damage from the users of the immigration center, as a result of which its accommodation and capacities are currently limited.

Its operation created important preconditions for a secure system of deporting Aliens from the country as the Service for Aliens' Affairs was now provided with a Centre for surveillance of every foreign national with illegal residence in BiH until his/her expulsion from the country if the person: apparently would not leave the country voluntarily; or was admitted under a readmission agreement; or poses a threat to the public order or national security in BiH.

In 2021, a total of 612 aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre. Majority of illegal migrants concerned nationals of Turkiye, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Serbia and Bangladesh. The year of 2021 also registers an additional number of 299 persons placed under a milder measure of surveillance.

In 2022, a total of 714 aliens were placed under surveillance in the Immigration Centre, which marks a 16.67% increase. Majority of illegal migrants concerned nationals of Turkiye, Cuba, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Kosovo*. The year of 2022 also registered 465 persons placed under a milder measure of surveillance.

Below is a graph on number of decisions to place aliens under surveillance in the Immigration Centre issued in 2022, disaggregated by respective nationalities.



4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from BiH

Removal of aliens from BiH is a measure implemented by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs if an alien being imposed an executive order to leave BiH fails to abide to the decision within the deadline for voluntary return specified by the order. This measure encompasses a forcible removal of the alien from BiH.

In 2022, the Service for Foreigner's Affairs reported on issuance of 7 conclusions on the permission to execute the decision on expulsion, whereas only a single such conclusion was imposed during 2021. Such a low number of forcible removals stems from aliens' decision to leave BiH on voluntary and own initiative. Presented indicators demonstrate promotion of voluntary return to the country of origin, it being a more humane and effective procedure than it is the case with forcible return. Removal of Aliens is easier and more economically viable where readmission agreements are applicable, which is conditioned by existence of a readmission agreement between BiH and the particular country to which the foreigner is sent, as well as the entry into force of the agreement itself.

5. Return of Irregular Migrants

This chapter presents the data and examines variations of basic parameters in field of:

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

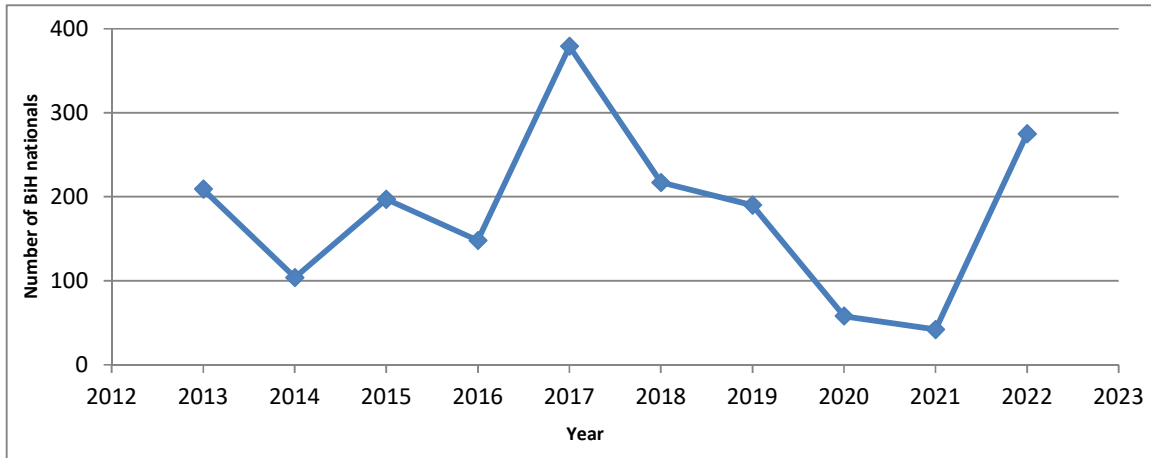
5.1. Voluntary Return of BiH Nationals to BiH with the IOM Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina took part in programs of voluntary return of the BiH nationals from other countries. The programs of voluntary return were primarily implemented through International Organisation for Migration, thus the relevant data were sourced from the IOM.

Table 18. Total number of BiH nationals returned to BiH from 2013 to 2022 with the IOM assistance

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
Persons	209	104	197	148	379	217	190	58	42	275	1,819

Graphic overview of the number of returned BiH nationals from 2013 to 2022 with the IOM assistance



In the period from 2013 to 2022, 1,819 BiH nationals returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily within the IOM assistance programs. As per presented data, period from 2013 to 2014 was marked by a declining trend of BiH nationals returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina in the aforementioned way, yet the figure for 2015 was increased by 89%. Moreover, in 2016 the trend decreased by 25%, and in 2017 there was another significant rise of 156%. After 2017, there is a continuous downward trend, so that in 2021, this decrease would amount to 28% compared to the previous year. In 2022, there will be another significant increase from the previous year of 555%, and this number was 275 BiH nationals.

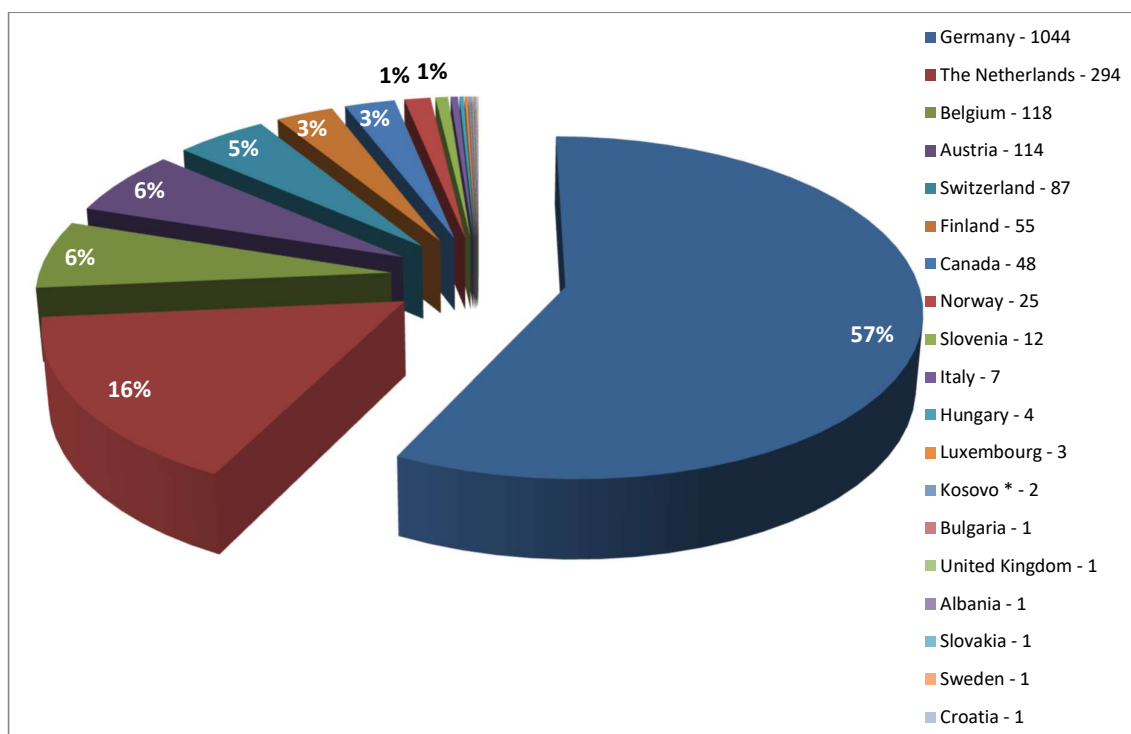
Table 19. Number of the BiH nationals who voluntarily returned with assistance of IOM

No.	Country	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
1.	Germany	-	-	-	-	346	193	166	43	34	262	1,044
2.	The Netherlands	61	25	59	114	12	2	14	5	1	1	294
3.	Belgium	41	29	13	5	10	8	2	5	5	-	118
4.	Austria	13	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
5.	Switzerland	34	7	11	10	4	7	4	5	1	4	84
6.	Finland	25	5	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	6	55
7.	Canada	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
8.	Norway	7	5	10	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	25
9.	Slovenia	1	5	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	12
10.	Italy	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	7
11.	Hungary	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	4
12.	Luxembourg	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
13.	Kosovo *	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
14.	Bulgaria	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

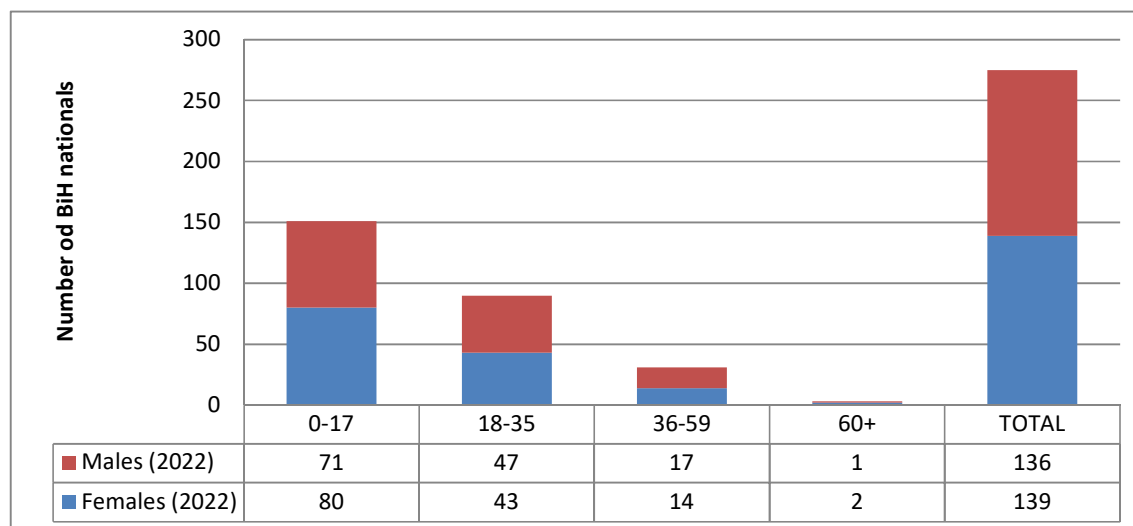
15.	United Kingdom	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
17.	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
18.	Sweden	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19.	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total		209	104	197	148	379	217	190	58	42	275	1,819

Analysis of the data on countries from which the BiH nationals voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the IOM assistance showed that the largest number of returns in the period from 2013 to 2022 was conducted from Germany (57%), the Netherlands (16%), and Belgium (6%) to be followed by Austria (6%) and Switzerland (5%), whereas the return from all other countries accounted for 10%. In 2022, the largest number of BiH nationals returned from Germany, and concerned 262 persons (95%).

Graphic overview of BiH nationals who voluntarily returned in the period from 2013 to 2022, disaggregated by country of return



Graphic overview of BiH nationals returning to BiH with the IOM assistance in 2022 disaggregated by age and gender



In 2022, 275 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily returned to BiH (136 men and 139 women). Majority of persons returned under this program concerned the population under 35 years of age (88%).

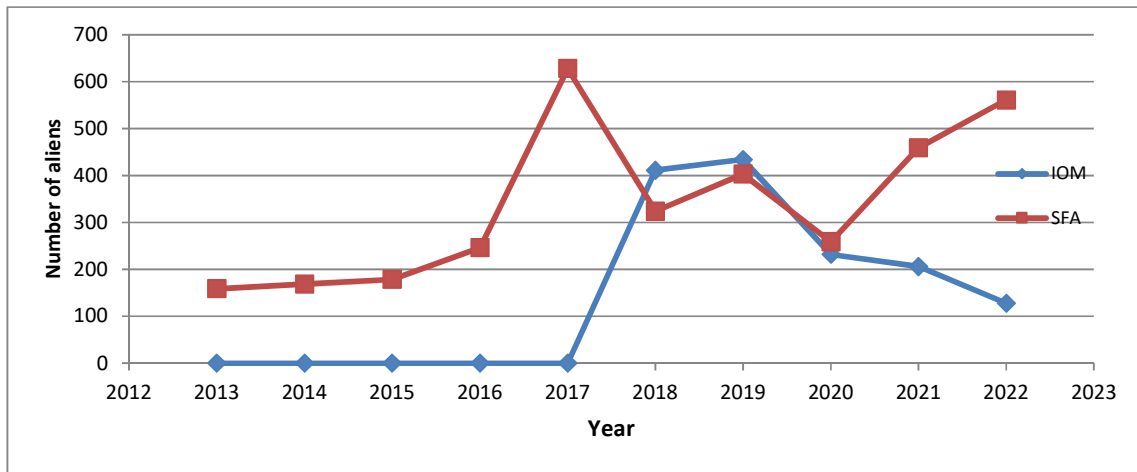
5.2. Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH to their Countries of Origin with Assistance of the IOM and the Service for Foreigner’s Affairs (SFA)

In case an alien is supposed to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina, the BiH legislation on immigration and asylum provides a deadline for voluntary execution of the decision, it being set for all administrative procedures relating to status of Aliens in BiH. If a foreigner wants to voluntarily leave BiH, yet lacks the means to do so, he/she may use the IOM assistance for the return under IOM implemented Programme “Assisted Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants” (hereinafter: AVR).

Table 20. Total number of Aliens returned from BiH with the IOM and SFA assistance from 2013 to 2022

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
IOM	-	-	-	-	-	411	434	232	206	128	1,411
SFA	159	169	179	246	628	324	403	259	459	561	3,387

Graphic overview of the number of Alines returned from BiH with the IOM and SFA assistance from 2013 to 2022



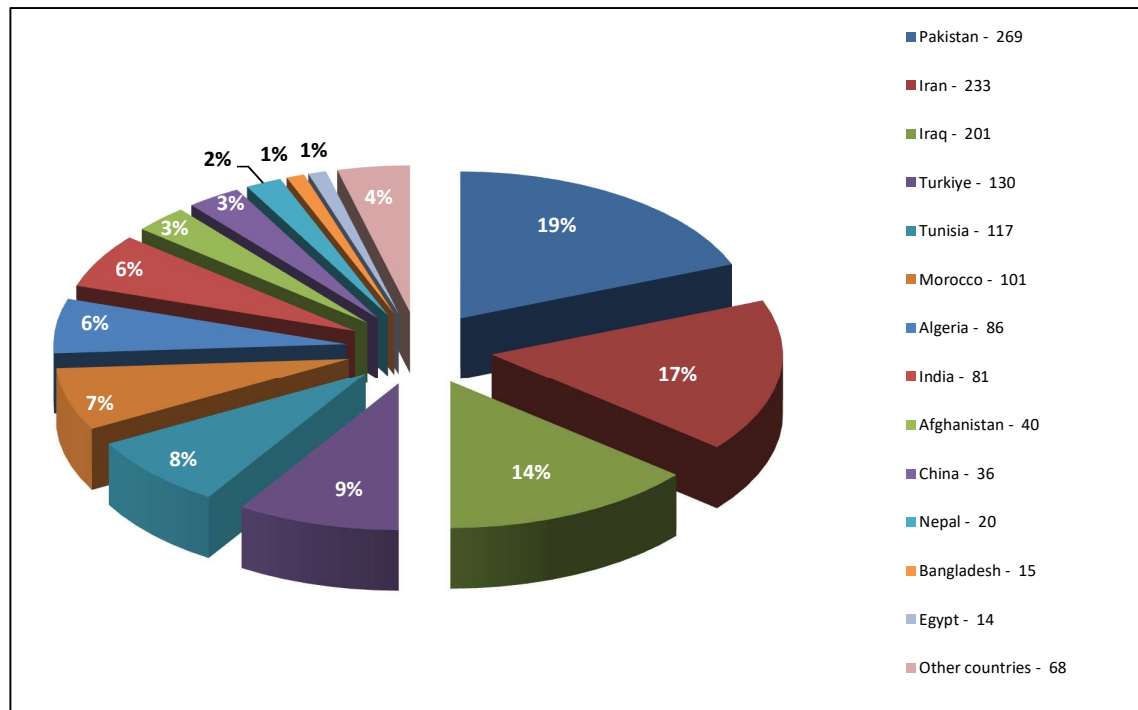
According to IOM programs, 1,411 aliens from BiH were voluntarily returned to their countries of origin in the period from 2013 to 2022. In the period from 2012 to 2017, due to lack of financial resources, IOM did not organize any voluntary return from BiH through the AVR program. In 2018, through the AVR program, IOM financed the voluntary return from BiH for 411 aliens, in 2019 for 434 aliens, in 2020 for 232 aliens, in 2021 for 206 aliens, and in 2022 for 128 aliens.

When analyzing the return in 2022 organized by the IOM, a significant return of citizens of India, Pakistan, Cuba, Morocco, Turkiye, Algeria and Jordan is observed.

Table 21. Return of Aliens from BiH through the IOM AVR programme, disaggregated by years and country of return

No.	COUNTRY	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
1.	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	13	52	102	81	21	269
2.	Iran	-	-	-	-	-	140	77	4	9	3	233
3.	Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	74	82	23	19	3	201
4.	Turkiye	-	-	-	-	-	105	10	1	6	8	130
5.	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	25	73	15	3	1	117
6.	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	36	29	10	101
7.	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	12	56	10	1	7	86
8.	India	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	4	17	43	81
9.	Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	17	11	-	40
10.	China	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	-	-	-	36
11.	Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	8	1	20
12.	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	2	15
13.	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	3	-	14
14.	Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	12
15.	Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	5	9
16.	Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	6
17.	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
18.	Albania	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
19.	Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
20.	Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
21.	Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
22.	Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
23.	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
24.	Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
25.	Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
26.	Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
27.	Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
28.	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
29.	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
30.	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
31.	Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
32.	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
33.	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
34.	Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
35.	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
36.	Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
37.	Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
38.	North Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	411	434	232	206	128	1,411

Graphic overview of aliens returned from BiH with the IOM assistance in the period from 2013 to 2022, disaggregated by country of return



As no returns of aliens through AVR program were organised by IOM in the period from 2012 to 2017, it should be noted that the Service for Foreigners' Affairs has been in charge for organizing voluntary returns from BiH. From the year 2012 to 2017, the Service for Aliens' Affairs started to organise and conduct the voluntary returns through project "Prevention of illegal migrations in BiH and region, and voluntary return of illegal migrants", financed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of Liechtenstein through the Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency (SDC).

A total of 3,387 aliens were returned from 2013 to 2022 in the organization of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

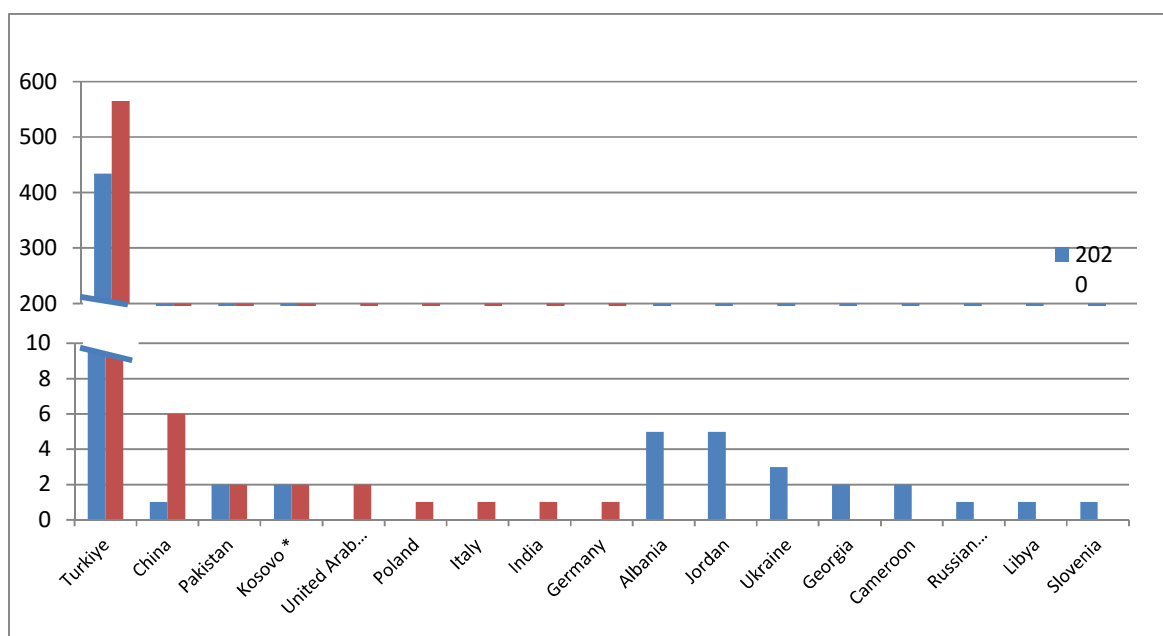
In 2017, the Service for Aliens' Affairs organized return of 628 foreign nationals, which is 155.28% more than in 2016. Out of these 628 Aliens, 361 were returned through the project financed by the Governments of the Swiss Confederation and Liechtenstein and implemented by the Swiss Development and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

In 2021, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs with organized and carried out an independent voluntary return for 459 persons, and in 2022, that number would increase by 22.22% to 561 persons.

Table 22. Number of voluntary returns from BiH in 2021 and 2022 organised by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, disaggregated by countries

No.	Country	2021	2022
1.	Turkiye	434	545
2.	China	1	6
3.	Pakistan	2	2
4.	Kosovo *	2	2
5.	United Arab Emirates	-	2
6.	Poland	-	1
7.	Italy	-	1
8.	India	-	1
9.	Germany	-	1
10.	Albania	5	-
11.	Jordan	5	-
12.	Ukraine	3	-
13.	Georgia	2	-
14.	Cameroon	2	-
15.	Russian Federation	1	-
16.	Libya	1	-
17.	Slovenia	1	-
	Total	459	561

Graphic overview of the number of voluntary returns of foreigners from BiH organised in 2021 and 2022 by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs



5.3. Return under Readmission Agreements

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

The BiH Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector is responsible for admission of BiH nationals under readmission agreements in the segment of verification of their identity and citizenship, whereas the Service for Foreigners' Affairs is tasked for admission of the third country nationals/stateless persons and their return from BiH.

5.3.1. Admission and Return under Readmission Agreements

The BiH Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector, being the authority for implementation of readmission agreements in the part pertaining to the BiH nationals, covered readmission of 748 people during 2022. Following either the procedure of verification of identity and nationality or the procedures under Article 6 of the Agreement between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization, the readmission was allowed for 578 persons who proved to be the nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, representing an increase of 40.29% compared to 2021, when 412 people were returned. Of the approved requests for 748 people, 515 people refer to regular requests for readmission and 233 people refer to readmission in accordance with article 6 of the Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Community on the readmission of persons illegally residing. In addition, 170 people were refused admission because they were not found to be registered citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The highest number of returns of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022 was made by the FR of Germany (62.03%).

Table 23. Admission of BiH nationals in 2021 and 2022 under readmission requests

No.	Country	2021	2022
1.	Germany	257	439
2.	France	59	58
3.	Austria	19	20
4.	Switzerland	16	16
5.	Italy	9	14
6.	Belgium	13	11
7.	Sweden	20	5
8.	The Netherlands	9	3
9.	Serbia	-	3
10.	Spain	-	3
11.	Luxembourg	2	2
12.	Montenegro	4	1
13.	Croatia	1	1
14.	Slovenia	-	1
15.	Finland	-	1
16.	Bulgaria	1	-
17.	Norway	1	-
18.	Turkiye	1	-
Total		412	578

Analysis of presented data indicates that 578 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina were admitted under readmission agreements, which followed either verification of their identity and BiH citizenship by the BiH Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector, or the procedures of Article 6 of the Agreement between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization. According to data from the 2022 Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities⁷, a total of 628 BiH nationals were returned to BiH from those countries which have signed the Readmission Agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina. Comparative analysis of data from available sources also showed that 50 persons were returned directly to the BiH Border Police, without a prior notification of the Immigration Sector of the BiH Ministry of Security.

According to the annual report of the Service for Affairs with Foreigners, a total of 838 aliens were accepted based on readmission agreements in 2022, namely 836 aliens based on the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government

⁷ The BiH Border Police, "Analysis of the BiH Border Police Activities in 2022", Sarajevo, January 2023, p. 18

of the Republic of Croatia on the return and acceptance of persons whose entry and stay illegal, and 2 aliens based on the Readmission Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro on the return and acceptance of persons whose entry and stay are illegal. ⁸

As for further transfers of aliens conducted in 2022, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs data show a total of 103 aliens were transferred under the readmission agreements, out of which 77 aliens were transferred under the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Serbia on the Return and Readmission of Persons with Illegal Entry and Stay, 26 aliens under the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Montenegro on the Return and Readmission of Persons with Illegal Entry or Stay.⁹

5.3.2. Admission under Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia

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

The readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia was one of the parameters used to monitor illegal migration, primarily in the area of admission of third-country nationals who illegally reached the Republic of Croatia and countries of Western Europe through the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, regardless if they had come to BiH legally or illegally. The abovementioned parameters and the data on the admission of third country nationals to BiH under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia.

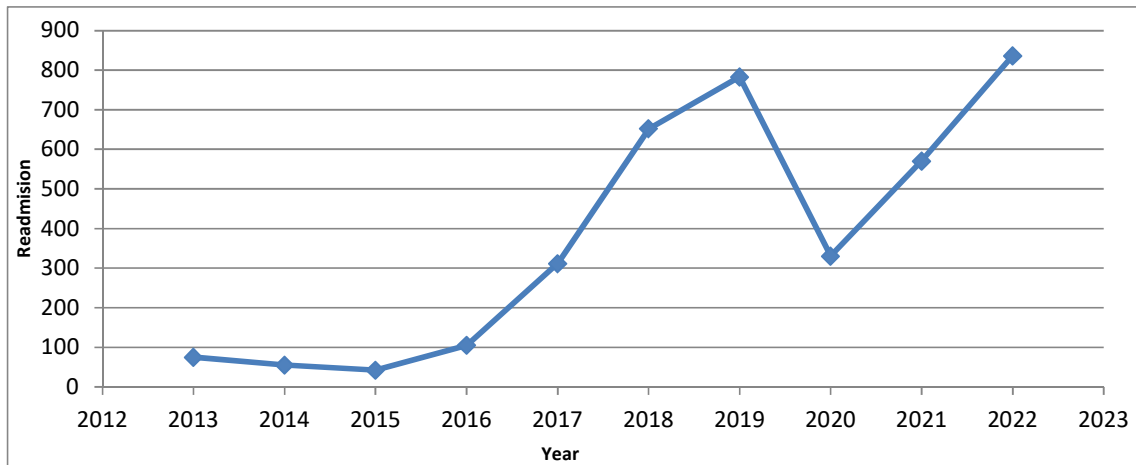
Table 24. Admission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Republic of Croatia

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Admission of persons in BiH	75	55	42	105	311	652	783	330	570	836

⁸ The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. “Report on the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Activities in 2022”, Sarajevo, January 2023

⁹ The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. “Report on the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Activities in 2022”, Sarajevo, January 2023

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



Analysis of trend in admitting the third countries nationals under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia illustrates a constant declining trend from 2013 to 2015, followed by a constant growing trend. In the period from 2016 to 2019, this number increased significantly as a result of migrant movements in the region, and in 2020 there was a change in the situation with a significant decline of 58%. In 2021, there will be another increase in the trend by 72.73% compared to the previous year, and in 2022 there will be an increase of 47.66% compared to the previous year.

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

According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, 570 aliens were admitted in 2021, all of them under the Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Return and Readmission of Persons Whose Entry and Stay are Illegal.¹⁰

According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs for 2022, 838 aliens were admitted, out of which 836 aliens were admitted under the Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Return and Readmission of Persons Whose Entry and Stay are Illegal, and 2 aliens under Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of Montenegro on the Return and Readmission of Persons Whose Entry and Stay are Illegal.¹¹

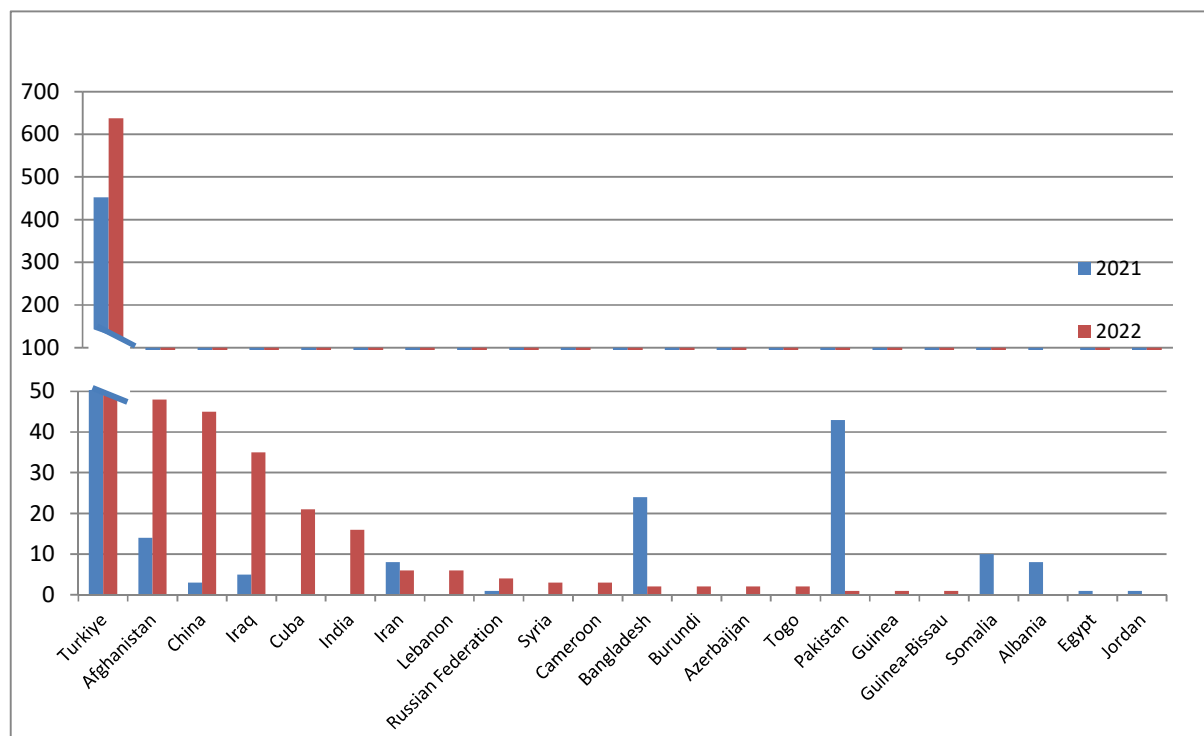
¹⁰ The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Activity Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2021", Sarajevo, February 2022

¹¹ The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs. "Activity Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs Activities in 2022", Sarajevo, January 2023

Table 25. Admission of third country nationals in 2021 and 2022 under the Readmission Agreement with Republic of Croatia

No.	Country	2021	2022	%
1.	Turkiye	452	638	41.15%
2.	Afghanistan	14	48	242.86%
3.	China	3	45	1,400.00%
4.	Iraq	5	35	600.00%
5.	Cuba	-	21	-
6.	India	-	16	-
7.	Iran	8	6	-25.00%
8.	Lebanon	-	6	-
9.	Russian Federation	1	4	300.00%
10.	Syria	-	3	-
11.	Cameroon	-	3	-
12.	Bangladesh	24	2	-91.67%
13.	Burundi	-	2	-
14.	Azerbaijan	-	2	-
15.	Togo	-	2	-
16.	Pakistan	43	1	-97.67%
17.	Guinea	-	1	-
18.	Guinea-Bissau	-	1	-
19.	Somalia	10	-	-100.00%
20.	Albania	8	-	-100.00%
21.	Egypt	1	-	-100.00%
22.	Jordan	1	-	-100.00%
Total		570	836	46.67%

Graphic overview of admissions of third country nationals in BiH under the Agreement with Republic of Croatia in 2021 and 2022



Data analysis shows a significant increase in the number of citizens of Turkiye, Afghanistan, China, Iraq, Cuba and India returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina under the readmission agreement with the Republic of Croatia in 2022, and a decrease in the number of citizens of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Somalia and Albania. The presented statistical data on the acceptance and surrender of foreign citizens indicate that BiH is still a transit area from the territory of Serbia and Montenegro to the Republic of Croatia.

5.4. Independent Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH

Independent voluntary returns of aliens from BiH are presented by the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (the SFA) kept under category of “the aliens who individually left BiH within the deadline for voluntary return”. The data cover all the aliens ordered to leave the BiH territory under the SFA’s issued decision and/or given deadline for voluntary departure from the territory of BiH that actually returned to the country of origin within provided timeframe.

According to the SFA data on aliens who independently left BiH within the deadline for departure, there was 1,212 such persons in 2021, and 1,752 persons in 2022, it being an increase of 44.55%.

Table 26. The 2021 and 2022 figures on aliens, who independently departed from BiH within the deadline for voluntary return

No.	Country	2021	2022
1.	Turkiye	322	568
2.	Serbia	209	216
3.	Cuba	4	103
4.	China	25	97
5.	Montenegro	39	77
6.	India	15	64
7.	Croatia	47	61
8.	Germany	33	44
9.	North Macedonia	23	37
10.	Morocco	31	29
11.	Russian Federation	11	29
12.	Pakistan	66	28
13.	Italy	15	26
14.	Austria	21	24
15.	Kosovo *	16	20
16.	Libya	6	18
17.	Algeria	24	17
18.	Slovenia	16	17
19.	Nepal	12	16
20.	Bolivia	10	16
21.	Afghanistan	22	15
22.	Jordan	12	14
23.	USA	19	13
24.	Syria	5	12
25.	Philippines	4	12
26.	Lebanon	2	12
27.	Egypt	12	10
28.	Saudi Arabia	9	9
29.	Kuwait	13	8
30.	The Netherlands	10	8
31.	Iraq	16	7
32.	Bangladesh	16	7
33.	Norway	-	6
34.	Switzerland	6	6
35.	Iran	1	6
36.	Sweden	-	5
37.	Mauritius	-	5
51.	Slovakia	-	2
52.	Azerbaijan	-	2
53.	Burundi	-	2
54.	Ivory Coast	-	2
55.	Malaysia	10	2
56.	Palestine	6	2
57.	Romania	6	2
58.	Tunisia	4	2
59.	Bahrain	4	2
60.	Sudan	1	2
61.	Hungary	-	1
62.	Brazil	-	1
63.	Nigeria	-	1
64.	Eritrea	-	1
65.	Korea, Republic	-	1
66.	Guinea-Bissau	-	1
67.	Kazakhstan	-	1
68.	Colombia	-	1
69.	Lithuania	-	1
70.	Mongolia	-	1
71.	Peru	-	1
72.	Sri Lanka	-	1
73.	Czech Republic	7	1
74.	Qatar	4	1
75.	Belgium	2	1
76.	Denmark	2	1
77.	Yemen	1	1
78.	Bulgaria	1	1
79.	Israel	1	1
80.	Belarus	1	1
81.	South Africa	1	1
82.	Latvia	1	1
83.	Uganda	1	1
84.	Ethiopia	3	-
85.	Venezuela	3	-
86.	Greece	3	-
87.	Indonesia	2	-

38.	United Arab Emirates	6	5	88.	Georgia	2	-
39.	United Kingdom	5	5	89.	Oman	2	-
40.	Ukraine	5	5	90.	Togo	2	-
41.	Spain	-	4	91.	Central African Republic	1	-
42.	Poland	6	4	92.	Finland	1	-
43.	Mexico	-	3	93.	Ireland	1	-
44.	Albania	7	3	94.	Maldives	1	-
45.	France	4	3	95.	Mauritania	1	-
46.	Canada	3	3	96.	Mozambique	1	-
47.	Argentina	2	3	97.	Portugal	1	-
48.	Moldova	1	3	98.	Thailand	1	-
49.	Australia	1	3	99.	Uruguay	1	-
50.	Gambia	1	3		Total	1,212	1,752

An increase in number of returns of citizens of Turkiye, Cuba, China, India, Montenegro and Croatia was evident, as well as a decrease in number of returns of citizens of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Algeria, the Czech Republic, and the United States of America.

6. International Protection (Asylum)

Until 30th June 2004, the asylum claims in Bosnia and Herzegovina were filed to and settled by the UNHCR as per its mandate and procedures. As of 1st July 2004, the BiH institutions took over the procedure upon claims for international protection (asylum) in accordance with the legislation and procedures of BiH.

As per applicable Law on Asylum ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 11/16 and 16/16), the BiH Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector is the first instance authority responsible for deciding upon asylum claims. The body to settle the lawsuits filed against the first-instance decisions reached in this procedure is the Court of BiH. Under the Law on Asylum, it is the principle of "**non-refoulement**", which protects an alien against a return to the country posing him/her a genuine risk of being subjected to the death penalty or execution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In the asylum procedure, the asylum claims are primarily examined to determine if there are grounded reasons for granting **a refugee status** in BiH to an applicant for whom there are serious reasons to believe that he/she would face a real risk of the death penalty or execution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment upon return to the country of origin or habitual residence on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership to a particular social group. Furthermore, the asylum procedure pays a special attention to the principle of "**non-refoulement**" in the context of supplementary type of protection, **the subsidiary protection**. Once determined in the asylum procedure that an alien does not meet the requirements for refugee status, the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector considers the conditions for providing the alien with the status of subsidiary protection. In this regard, subsidiary protection is granted to an alien who does not qualify for refugee status, yet there are serious grounds for believing that the return to the country of origin or habitual residence will pose a real risk of serious violation of his/her human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In case that an alien is not granted status of a refugee or subsidiary protection due to the exclusion clauses, yet it was determined in the asylum procedure that there is a serious risk that he/she will be subjected to death or execution, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment if returned or forcibly removed to another country, the alien is allowed to stay in BiH under the Law on Foreigners, which regulates the field of movement and stay of aliens.

Decisions upon the asylum claims reached by the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector, as the first instance authority, may be as follows:

- a) The claim is approved, and the refugee status is granted;
- b) The claim is approved, and the subsidiary protection status is granted;
- c) The claim is rejected, and a deadline for voluntary departure from BiH is determined;
- d) The claim is rejected, yet the applicant cannot be removed from BiH due to the *non-refoulement* principle under Article 6 (2) of the Law on Asylum;
- e) The asylum procedure is suspended, and a deadline for voluntary departure from BiH is determined; or
- f) The asylum claim is rejected, and a deadline for voluntary departure from BiH is determined.

Aiming to define the asylum trends, hereby are presented the data on asylum claims filed in the period from 2013 to 2022. In the observed period, the asylum claims in BiH were submitted to the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector.

In the period from 1st January 2013 to 31st December 2022, competent authorities of BiH received 2,149 asylum claims. These 2,149 claims for asylum in BiH covered 3,563 persons. In this period, the BiH Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector granted refugee status to 16 persons, and subsidiary protection status to 211 persons.

Table 27. Number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Persons	100	45	46	79	381	1.568	784	244	167	149	3,563

Table 27a. Number of persons granted refugee status in BiH from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Persons	2	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	16

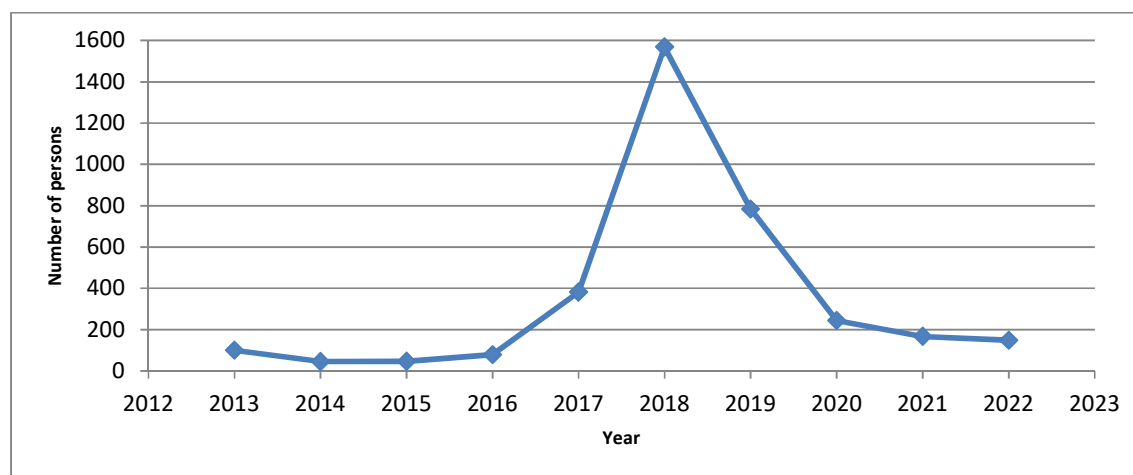
Out of the total number of recognized refugees in the observed period, 6 persons were from Iran, 4 from the Syrian Arab Republic, 3 persons from Pakistan and one person each from Cameroon, Montenegro and Myanmar.

Table 27b. Number of persons granted subsidiary protection in BiH from 2013 to 2022

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Persons	28	8	5	6	8	11	41	30	28	46	211

Out of the total number of persons granted subsidiary protection in the observed period, 98 persons were from Turkiye, 70 from the Syrian Arab Republic, 14 from Ukraine, 7 from Yemen, 5 each from Afghanistan and Iraq, 4 from Azerbaijan, 2 from Sri Lanka, and one each from Egypt, India, Pakistan, Iran, Palestine, and Somalia.

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH from 2013 to 2022



Analysis of the chart covering the 2013 - 2016 period showed a uniform number of persons who sought asylum in BiH.

As Bosnia and Herzegovina had faced a multiple increase in the number of persons who expressed their intention to apply for asylum in 2018, the number of asylum seekers significantly increased in comparison to its preceding year (by 311%). In 2020, the number of asylum seekers decreased by 69% compared to 2019, as it concerned 244 persons. In 2021, the number of asylum seekers kept decreasing in comparison to 2020 (by 32%), and concerned 167 persons. The trend of decreasing numbers of asylum seekers preserved in 2022 and was lesser by 12% than 2021, as the number concerned 149 persons.

Following an entry to BiH across the border with Serbia and/or Montenegro, the largest number of migrants went directly to the field offices of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs to express their intention to seek asylum in BiH. Out of the total number of 27,429 registered aliens in 2022, an intention to apply for asylum in BiH was expressed by 25,709 persons.

A person expressing an intention to seek asylum is issued an attestation on expressed intention to apply for asylum valid for 14 days, it being the deadline set by the Law on Asylum and applied in situations of large number of simultaneously expressed intentions. Within the specified period, the alien is to submit an asylum claim to the Asylum Sector of the BiH Ministry of Security. Expressed intention to apply for asylum in BiH is an instrument to enable the right of legal stay on the territory of BiH during its validity.¹²

In 2022, 149 persons applied for asylum in BiH, it being 0.58% of the total number of expressed intentions to seek asylum. The largest number of asylum claims was submitted by nationals of

¹² Article 32 of the Law on Asylum ("The BiH Official Gazette", No.11/16 and 16/16)

Turkiye (29), Ukraine (29), Cuba (19), Burundi (16), Russia (15), Afghanistan (9), and Syria (8), it being 86.89% of the total number of asylum claims. The difference between the number of expressed intentions to seek asylum and actually submitted asylum claims is a direct indicator of abuse of the asylum system of BiH in a manner that illegal stay in BiH is legalised for a certain period of time through expressed intent to seek asylum, yet is then used for illegal departure towards the EU countries. In 2022, as well as in the year preceding it, the largest number of asylum claims was closed by issued conclusion on suspension of the procedure.¹³

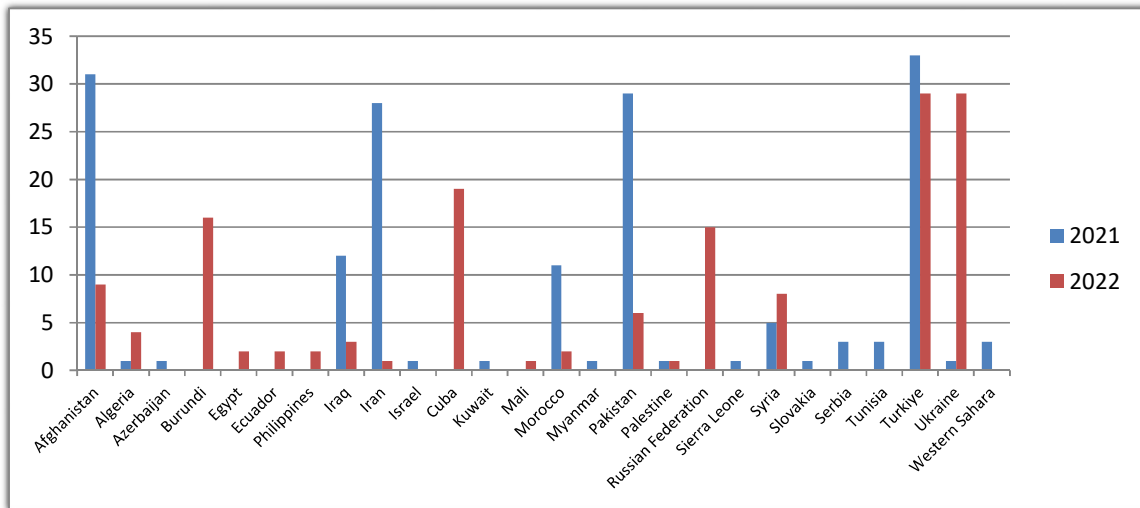
Aiming to analyse current situation in the field of asylum, hereby are presented the data on asylum claims submitted in 2021 and 2022, with the number of persons covered by the claims.

Table 28. Number of applications (persons) for asylum in BiH in 2021 and 2022

ASYLUM		2021		2022		%	
No.	Country	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons
1.	Afghanistan	24	31	9	9	-62.50%	-70.97%
2.	Algeria	1	1	4	4	300.00%	300.00%
3.	Azerbaijan	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
4.	Burundi	-	-	6	16	-	-
5.	Egypt	-	-	2	2	-	-
6.	Ecuador	-	-	1	2	-	-
7.	Philippines	-	-	2	2	-	-
8.	Iraq	6	12	2	3	-66.67%	-75.00%
9.	Iran	17	28	1	1	-94.12%	-96.43%
10.	Israel	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
11.	Cuba	-	-	15	19	-	-
12.	Kuwait	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
13.	Mali	-	-	1	1	-	-
14.	Morocco	11	11	2	2	-81.82%	-81.82%
15.	Myanmar	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
16.	Pakistan	21	29	6	6	-71.43%	-79.31%
17.	Palestine	1	1	1	1	0.00%	0.00%
18.	Russian Federation	-	-	9	15	-	-
19.	Sierra Leone	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
20.	Syria	5	5	4	8	-20.00%	60.00%
21.	Slovakia	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
22.	Serbia	3	3	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
23.	Tunisia	1	3	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
24.	Turkiye	22	33	25	29	13.64%	-12.12%
25.	Ukraine	1	1	21	29	2,000.00%	2,800.00%
26.	Western Sahara	1	3	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
Total		120	167	111	149	-7.50%	-10.78%

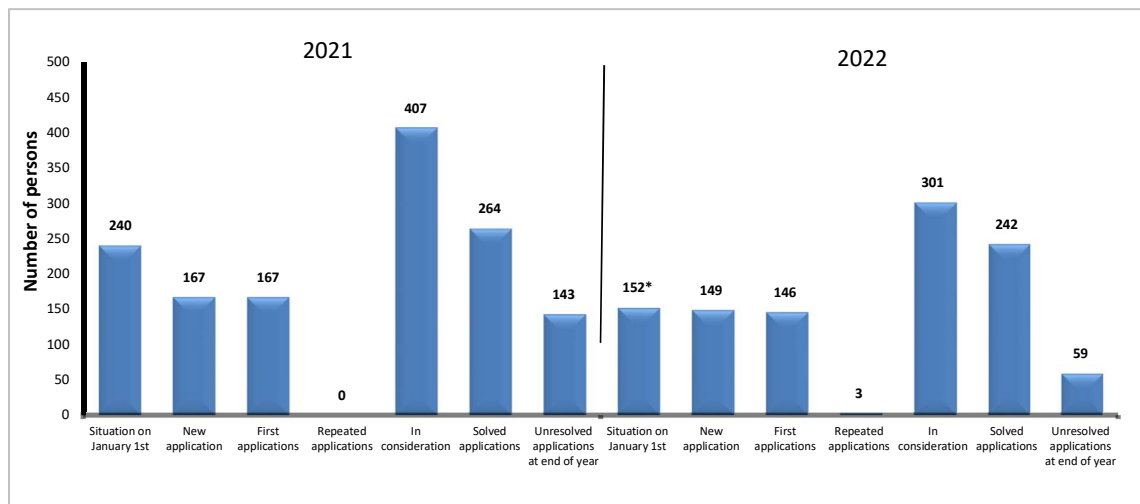
¹³ Article 47 of the Law on Asylum ("The BiH Official Gazette", No.11/16 and 16/16)

Graphic overview of the number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH in 2021 and 2022



In 2022, the largest number of asylum seekers in BiH concerned the nationals of Turkiye (25 claims for 29 persons), Ukraine (21 claim for 29 persons), Cuba (15 claims for 19 persons), Burundi (6 claims for 16 persons), and Russian Federation (9 claims for 15 persons).

During 2015 and 2016, there was no registered cases of unaccompanied minors filing the asylum claims. In 2017, however, 2 asylum claims relating to the category of unaccompanied minors were filed on behalf of 2 persons from Afghanistan, and in 2018, 8 such asylum claims were filed for 8 persons (two from Afghanistan and two from Turkiye, and one each from Algeria, Iran, Libya and the Syrian Arab Republic). In 2019, 21 claim was filed for 21 person (8 from Pakistan, 7 from Afghanistan, 2 from the Syrian Arab Republic, and one each from Algeria, Iraq, Iran and Libya), while in 2020, 19 claims were filed for 19 persons (12 from Afghanistan, 4 from Pakistan, 2 from Iran and one from Morocco). In 2021, 16 claims were filed for 16 persons (9 from Afghanistan, 4 from Pakistan, 2 from Turkiye, and one from Myanmar). In 2022, 4 claims were filed for 4 unaccompanied minors (2 from Afghanistan and 2 from Algeria).



* The Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina sent back 7 requests for 9 persons for retrial, and there is a visible difference in the transferred requests and persons from 2021 to 2022

During 2021, a total of 170 decisions was reached, out of which 12 asylum claims covering 34 persons were withdrawn. In 2022, however, out of 181 reached decisions, 28 claims for 37 persons were withdrawn (withdrawal by the applicants themselves).

As per the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector data for 2021, a total of 120 asylum claims covering 167 persons was submitted in BiH. However, due to case backlogs from earlier years (154 claims for 240 persons), the total number of claims that the Asylum Sector considered during 2021 was 274 claims for 407 persons. During 2021, the Asylum Sector positively decided upon 19 claims covering 33 persons (3 claims for 5 persons by granting the refugee status, and 16 claims for 28 persons by granting the status of subsidiary protection), refused 41 claim for 51 person, suspended the procedure in 109 claims for 179 persons, and rejected one claim for one person. Thus, the year of 2021 ended with 104 pending claims for 143 persons.

The main ground for rejection of the asylum claims (40 claims for 50 persons) pertained to the unfoundedness according to Article 44 (1) relating to Art. 19 and 22 of the Law on Asylum, under which the claim does not constitute the grounds for recognition of refugee or subsidiary protection status. The ground to follow was marked as "exclusion" in accordance with Article 21 and 23 of the Law on Asylum (1 claim for 1 person).

In 2021, the proceedings upon 109 claims for 179 persons were suspended due to: uncooperative applicant during the procedure (64 claims for 98 persons); address which differed from the one last reported (12 claims for 20 persons); reasons provided by the Law on Administrative Procedure (12 claims for 34 persons); non-response to the summons for hearing (15 claims for 20 persons); and the applicant left BiH during the proceedings (6 claims for 7 persons).

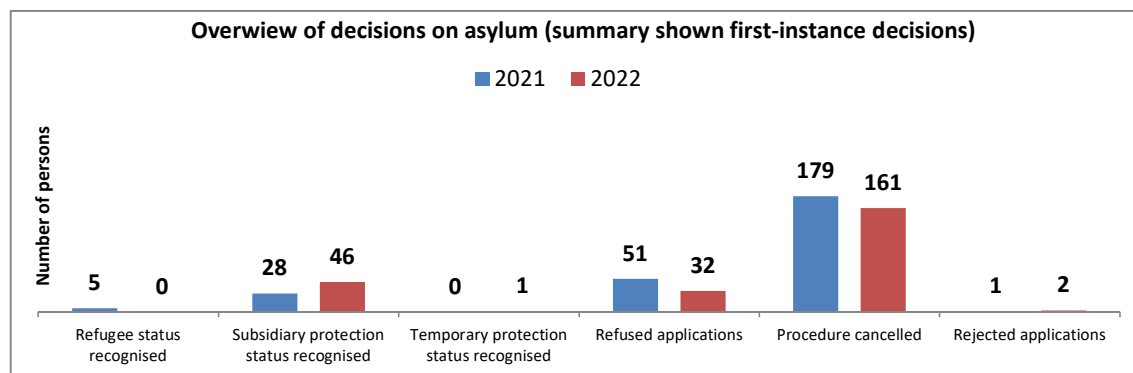
When taking into account the backlogs from previous years as well as the newly received claims, the total of 274 claims for 407 persons was considered in 2021. Majority of the claims were submitted by nationals of Pakistan (18% of the total number of asylum seekers), Afghanistan (16%), Turkiye (16%), Iran (12%), and Morocco (10%).

The gender and age structure of the total number of persons (407 persons) who applied for asylum in BiH during 2021 and of persons whose claims were pending from previous year was as follows: 117 women (29%) and 290 men (71%). The age structure of these persons shows that the most represented age group is that of 18 to 34 years (184 persons or 45%), then the age group of 35 to 64 years (121 persons or 30%), then the age group of 0 to 13 years (75 persons or 18%), then the age group of 14 to 17 years (26 persons or 6%), and finally the age group of those over 65 years of age (1 person or 1%).

If considering solely the asylum claims filed in 2021 (120 claims for 167 persons), the majority of asylum seekers stem from Turkiye (33 persons), Afghanistan (31 persons), Pakistan (29 persons), Iran (28 persons), Iraq (12 persons), and Morocco (11 persons), it being 86% of the total number of asylum claims.

The gender and age structure of newly received claims in 2021 indicated 46 women (28%) and 121 men (72%). The most represented age group is that of 18 to 34 years (76 persons or 46%), then the age group of 35 to 64 years (49 persons or 29%), then the age group of 0 to 13 years (28 persons or 17%), then the age group of 14 to 17 years (13 persons or 8%), whereas the age group of persons over 65 years was not represented at all.

As per the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector data for 2022, a total of 111 asylum claims covering 149 persons were submitted in BiH. However, due to backlog cases from earlier years (111 requests for 152 persons), the Asylum Sector had in fact for consideration a total of 220¹⁴ claims for 301 persons in 2022. During the last year, the Asylum Sector positively resolved 35 claims for 46 persons by granting the status of subsidiary protection, rejected 25 claims for 33 persons (one of whom involving "the non-refulement principle"), whereas the procedure was suspended in 119 claims for 161 persons. Two claims for two persons were rejected, so that the year of 2022 ended with 41 pending claims for 59 persons.



The main reason for rejecting the asylum claims (25 claims for 33 persons) concerned the unfoundedness under Article 44 (1) relating to Art. 19 and 22 of the Law on Asylum, under which the claim does not rest on reasons constituting the grounds for recognition of refugee or subsidiary protection status (24 claims for 32 persons), to be followed by reasons marked as "the exclusion" under Art. 21 and 23 of the Law on Asylum (1 claim for 1 person).

In 2022, the proceedings upon 119 claims for 161 persons were suspended due to: the uncooperative applicant during the procedure (56 claims for 72 persons); reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (29 claims for 37 persons); failure to respond to the summons for hearing (17 claims for 19 persons); the applicant does not reside at the last registered address (12 claims for 25 persons); and the applicant left BiH during the proceedings (5 claims for 8 persons).

When taking into account the case backlogs previous years, as well as the newly received claims, the total of 222 claims covering 301 persons was considered in 2022. Majority of the claims were submitted by nationals of Turkiye (20.7% of the total number of asylum seekers), Afghanistan (14.0%), Iran (10.4%), Pakistan (9.9%), and Ukraine (9.9%).

The gender and age structure of the total number of persons (301 person) who applied for asylum in BiH in 2022 and of persons whose claims were pending from previous year was as follows: 108 women (36%) and 193 men (64%). The age structure of these persons shows that the most represented age group is that of 18 to 34 years (131 persons or 43.5%), then the age group of 35 to 64 years (103 persons or 34.2%), then the age group of 0 to 13 years (41 person or 13.6%), then the age group of 14 to 17 years (15 persons or 5.0%), and finally the age group of those over 65 years of age (11 persons or 3.7%).

If considering solely the asylum claims received in 2022 (111 claims for 149 persons), it is notable that majority of asylum seekers stem from Turkiye (29 persons), Ukraine (29 persons),

¹⁴ Three claims of asylum seekers were adjoined into a single claim, which resulted with one decision.

Cuba (19 persons), Burundi (16 persons), Russian Federation (15), Afghanistan (9 persons) and Syria (8 persons), it being 84% of the total number of asylum claims.

The gender and age structure of newly received claims during the last year shows that there were 66 women (44%) and 83 men (56%). The most represented age group is of 18 to 34 years (63 persons or 42.3%), then the age group of 35 to 64 years (50 persons or 33.6%), then the age group of 0 to 13 years (18 persons or 12.1%), then the age group of 14 to 17 years, and the age group over 65 (each represented by 9 persons or 6.0%).

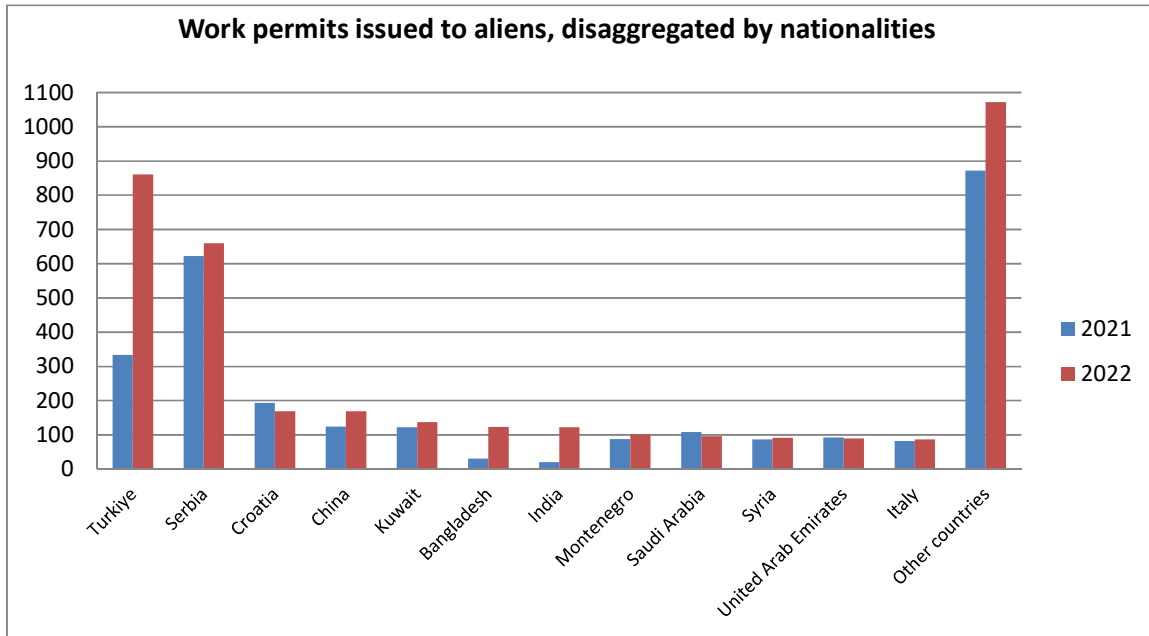
7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

As per the data of the BiH Labour and Employment Agency, resting on information provided by the entity-level employment bureaus and the Employment Bureau of the Brčko District of BiH, the total number of the work permits issued to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina during 2021 was 2,775, whereas in 2022 it amounted to 3,780, it being an increase of 36.22%. Hereby are presented the data on work permits issued to aliens and classified per their nationality and qualification structure.

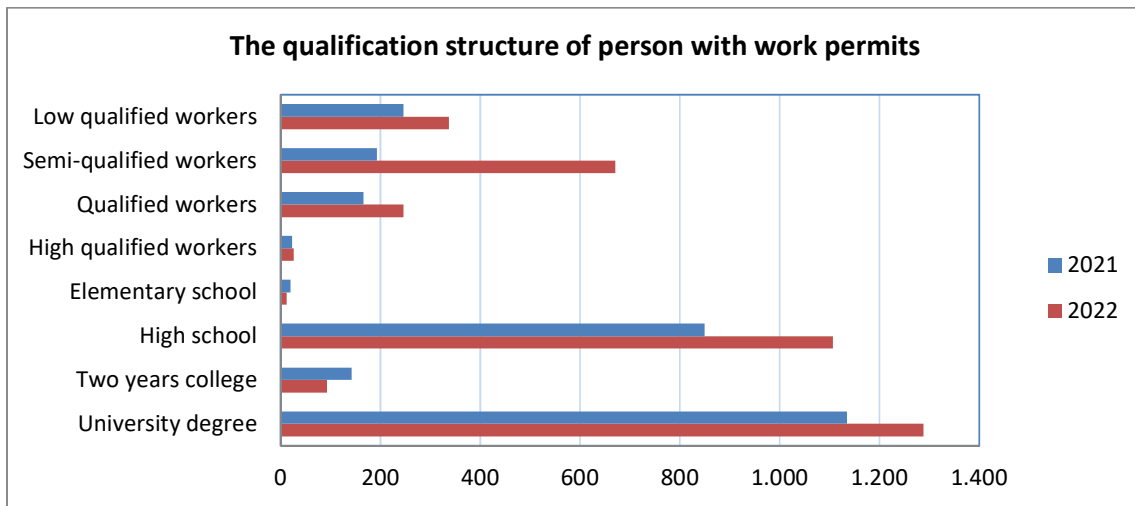
Table 29. Work permits issued to aliens in 2021 and 2022 disaggregated by nationality

No.	Nationality	2021	2022	%	No.	Nationality	2021	2022	%
1.	Turkiye	334	861	157.78%	8.	Montenegro	88	102	15.91%
2.	Serbia	622	660	6.11%	9.	Saudi Arabia	108	97	-10.19%
3.	Croatia	193	169	-12.44%	10.	Syria	87	91	4.60%
4.	China	124	169	36.29%	11.	United Arab Emirates	92	90	-2.17%
5.	Kuwait	122	137	12.30%	12.	Italy	82	87	6.10%
6.	Bangladesh	31	123	296.77%	13.	Other countries	872	1.072	22.94%
7.	India	20	122	510.00%		Total	2,775	3,780	36.22%

The largest number of aliens granted work permits in BiH during 2022 were the nationals of Turkiye (22.78%), to be followed by nationals of Serbia (17.46%), Croatia (4.47%), China (4.47%), and Kuwait (3.62%). Compared to 2021, the 2022 figures indicate a trend of increased number of the work permits for the most of presented countries, with exception of nationals of Croatia, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.



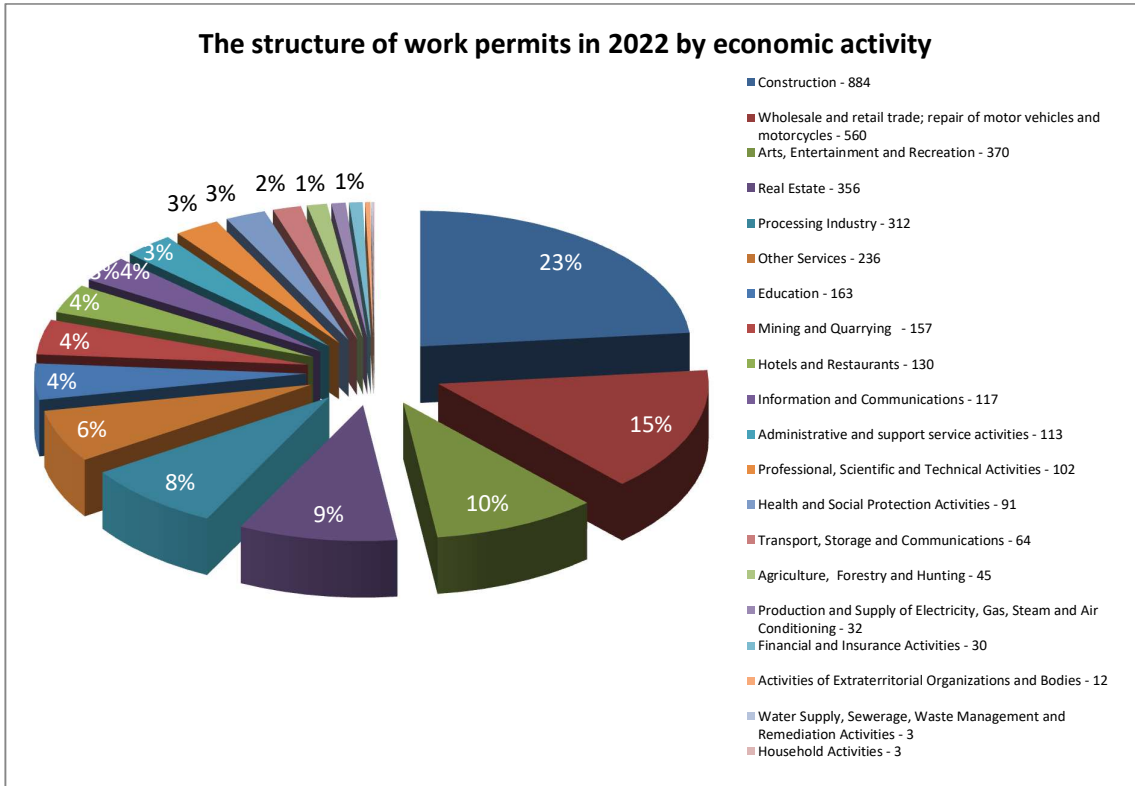
The qualification structure of aliens being issued work permits in 2022 indicates that the largest number concerned the university graduates (34%), followed by those with a high school diploma (29%), and unskilled and semi-skilled workers (18%). When concerning higher and secondary education, the figures are almost the same as in previous years.



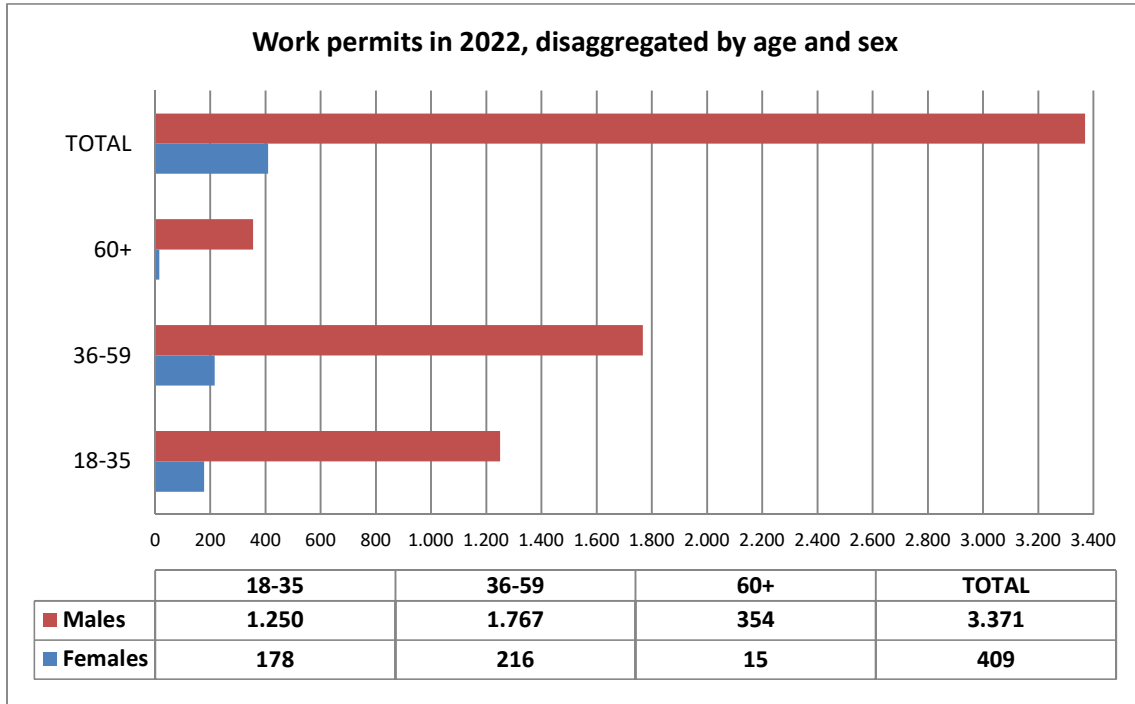
The largest number of the work permits issued in 2022 concerned the following business activities: civil engineering - 884 (23%), trade - 560 (15%), art - 370 (10%), real estate - 356 (9%), processing - 312 (8%), other service activities - 236 (6%), education - 163 (4%), and mining - 157 (4%), constituting 79% of the total number of issued work permits.

Table 30. Structure of work permits in 2022 disaggregated by economic activity

ACTIVITY	2022
Construction	884
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	560
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	370
Real Estate	356
Processing Industry	312
Other Services	236
Education	163
Mining and Quarrying	157
Hotels and Restaurants	130
Information and Communications	117
Administrative and support service activities	113
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	102
Health and Social Protection Activities	91
Transport, Storage and Communications	64
Agriculture, Forestry and Hunting	45
Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	32
Financial and Insurance Activities	30
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	12
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	3
Household Activities	3
TOTAL:	3,780



Out of total number of the work permits issued in 2022, 409 were issued to women (11%), and 3,371 to men (89%), which is approximately the same ratio as in the previous five years. The largest number of the work permits issued in 2022 (1,767 or 47% in total) concerned men aged between 36 and 59 years. This percentage was approximately the same as in previous years.

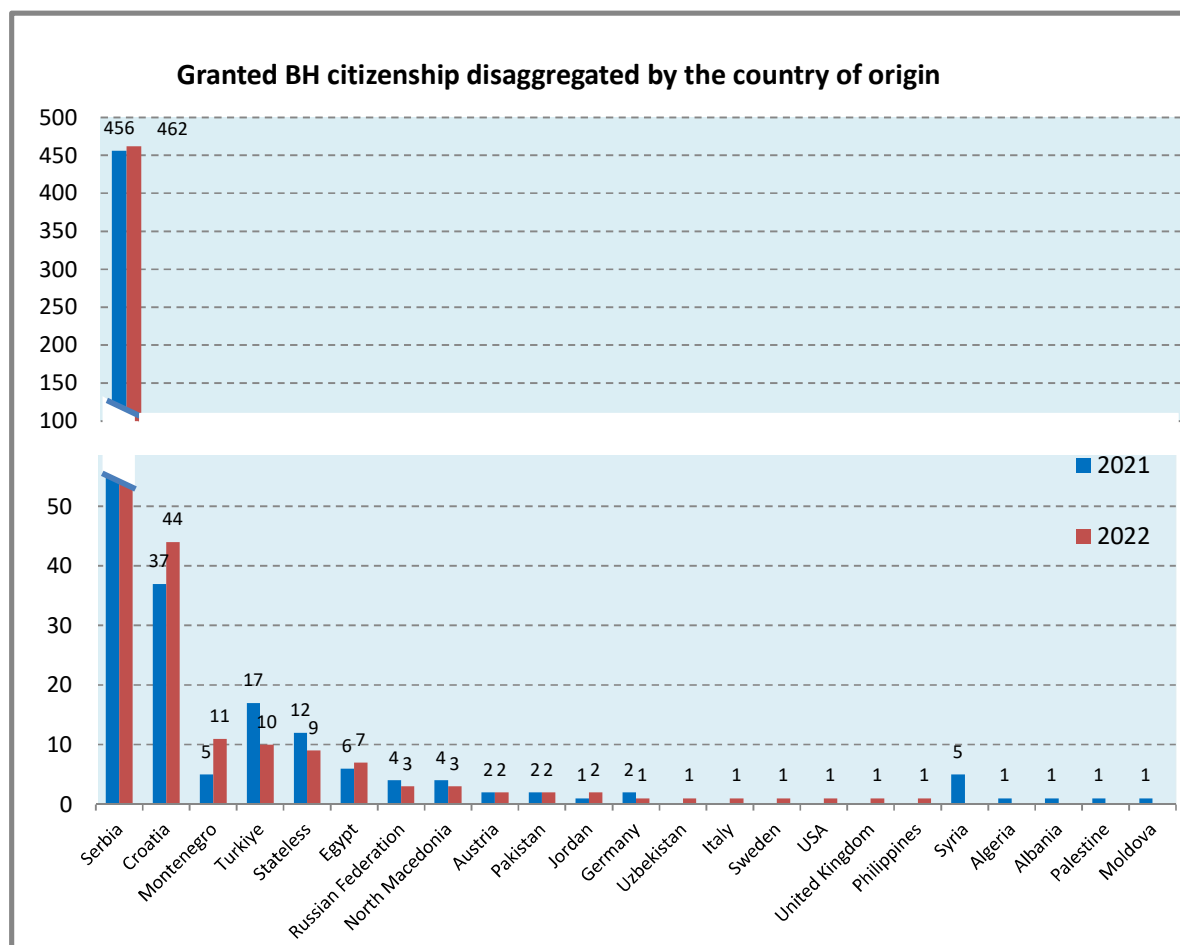


8. Acquiring BiH Citizenship

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, as the authority responsible for issuance of agreements to the acquisition of the BiH citizenship, required from the competent entity-level ministries to submit the data on persons granted the BiH citizenship either through naturalisation or through implementation of international treaties on dual citizenship. The FBiH Ministry of Interior and the RS Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance submitted the data on persons who acquired the BiH citizenship in 2021 and 2022, disaggregated per country of origin, gender and age. The submitted data were analysed and further disaggregated per years. Under Article 13 of the Law on Citizenship, it is the BiH Council of Ministers which may additionally issue the Decisions on admission to the BiH citizenship of persons deemed to be of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina of BiH. For such persons, the fact on their BiH and Entity citizenship is registered depending on their place of residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Table 31. Number of persons granted BiH citizenship in 2021 and 2022 disaggregated by country of origin

No.	Previous citizenship	2021	2022
1.	Serbia	456	462
2.	Croatia	37	44
3.	Montenegro	5	11
4.	Turkiye	17	10
5.	Stateless	12	9
6.	Egypt	6	7
7.	Russian Federation	4	3
8.	North Macedonia	4	3
9.	Austria	2	2
10.	Pakistan	2	2
11.	Jordan	1	2
12.	Germany	2	1
13.	Uzbekistan	-	1
14.	Italy	-	1
15.	Sweden	-	1
16.	USA	-	1
17.	United Kingdom	-	1
18.	Philippines	-	1
19.	Syria	5	-
20.	Algeria	1	-
21.	Albania	1	-
22.	Palestine	1	-
23.	Moldova	1	-
	Total	557	562

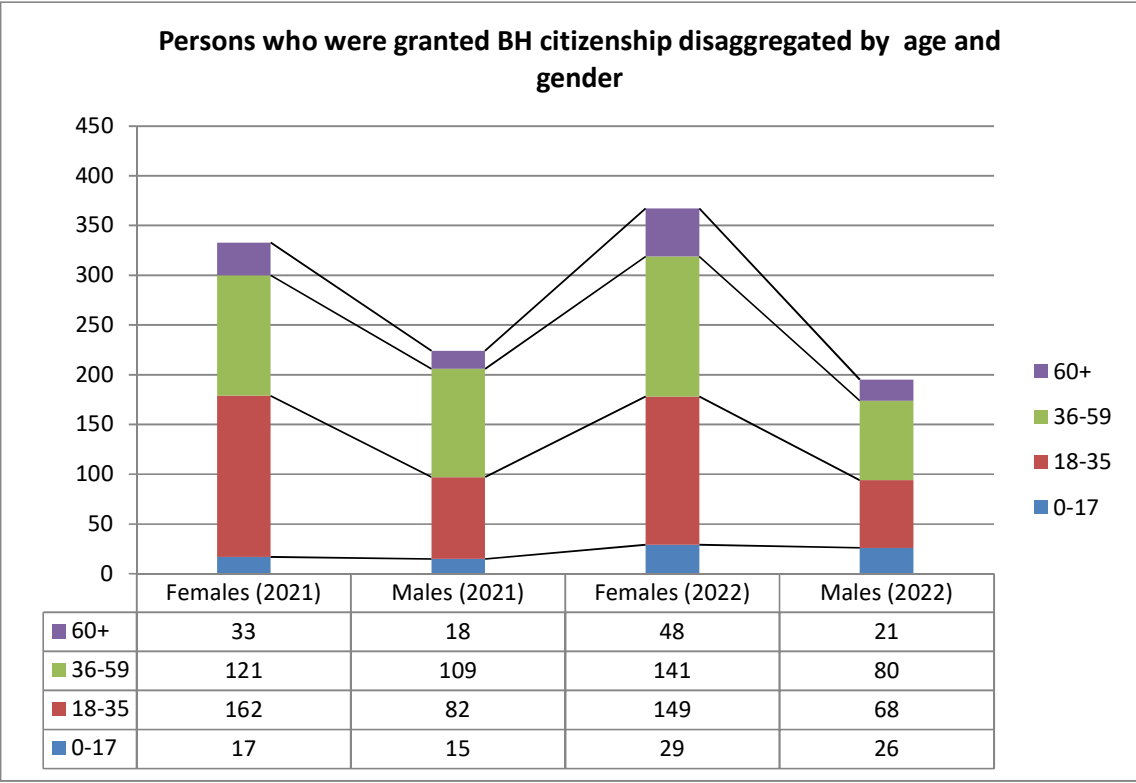


During the past two years, the biggest number of the BiH citizenships was acquired by the nationals of Serbia (82%).

In 2022, the total of 562 aliens acquired the BiH citizenship thus exceeding the 2021 figures by 0.90%. Of this number, 474 persons acquired their citizenship under agreements on dual citizenship, which accounts for 84% of the total number of granted citizenships.

In 2022, the citizenship of BiH and the Federation of BiH was acquired by 311 persons (10 persons under the BiH Council of Ministers’ Decision on admission to the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the persons deemed of special benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 59 persons under naturalization, 219 persons under the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, 13 persons under the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and 10 persons under Article 11 (a) and Article 38 of the Law on Citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the same year, the citizenship of BiH and Republika Srpska was acquired by 251 persons, of which 2 persons under the BiH Council of Ministers’ Decision on admission to citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina for persons deemed to be of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 219 persons under the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, 22 persons under the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and 8 persons under the naturalization.

Analysis of the total data on persons who acquired the BiH citizenship in 2022 per age and gender indicated that 39% of persons who acquired the BiH citizenship were of age between 18 and 35 years, and 39% of persons who acquired BiH citizenship were of age between 36 and 59 years, as well as that the BiH citizenship was more frequently acquired by women (65%) rather than men (35%), which is almost the same case as in previous years.



9. Emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Under its emigration related authorities, the BiH Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees aimed to analyse the state of emigration from BiH by sourcing the data on the total number of persons originating from BiH, who have been staying in the host countries over 12 months, from the statistical agencies of the host countries.

9.1. Migration flows

At the very beginning of this analysis, it has to be noted that the estimates on the total number of emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022 rest on uncomprehensive data due to the fact that particular host countries, the United Nations and the World Bank, which were used as the source of information, only availed with the data for the year of 2020, which is then reflected in differences of relevant years presented in tables 33 and 35.

Based on available official data of the statistical agencies of the host countries and of the Diplomatic and Consular Representations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is estimated that the total number of persons originating from Bosnia and Herzegovina who live abroad amounts to approximately 2.2 million.

As per estimates of the World Bank stated in the publication *“Migration and Remittance Factbook 2016”*, the percentage of the BiH emigrants living abroad, in comparison to population living in BiH, amounts to 44.5%. In terms of comparison of the emigration rate to the population in the country, Bosnia and Herzegovina in this publication, among 214 estimated countries worldwide, was positioned on 16th place.

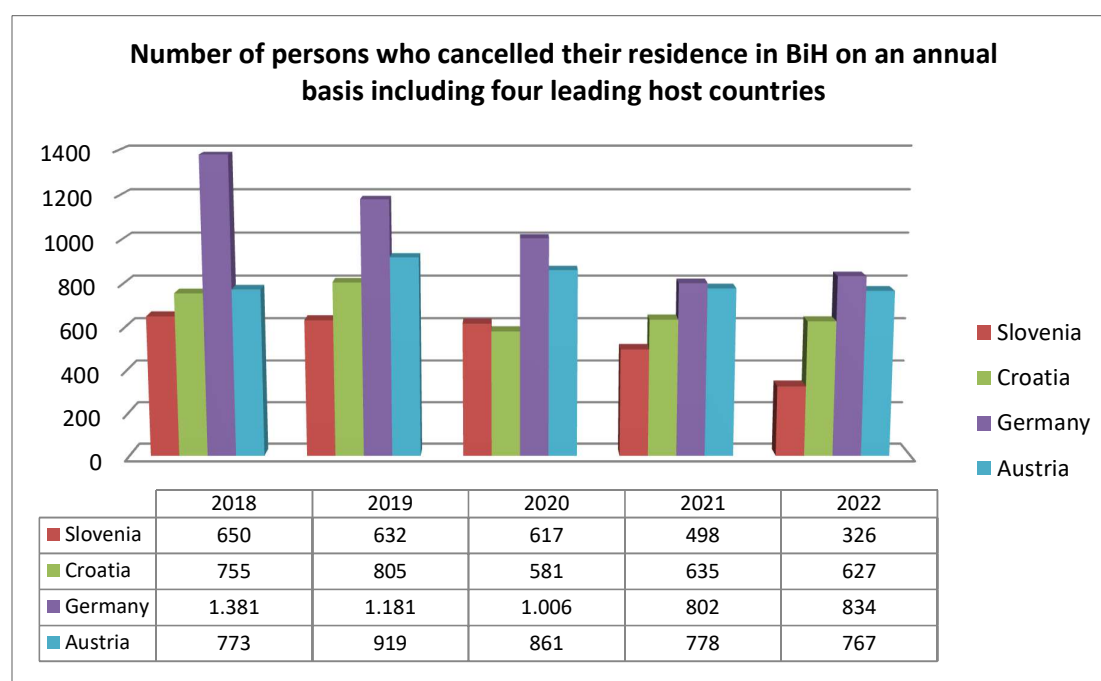
When considering annual emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the only data of Bosnia and Herzegovina which can be used for the statistics on emigration per years are those kept by the BiH Agency for Identification Documents, Records and Data Exchange about the persons deregistered from the records on residence and stay of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina due to their emigration to other countries. As per its data kept for the year of 2022, the stay in Bosnia and Herzegovina was deregistered by 3,210 persons.¹⁵

¹⁵ Source: Official letter of the Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina No:15-03-07-1015421-2/2022 from 10/01/2023

Table 32. Number of persons who cancelled their residence in BiH in 2022, disaggregated by host countries

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN 2022
Germany	834
Austria	767
Croatia	627
Serbia	389
Slovenia	326
Montenegro	70
The Netherlands	30
Other countries	167
TOTAL:	3,210

These data cannot be indicators of the emigration trend from Bosnia and Herzegovina as they do not cover the overall data on emigration from BiH, yet can be used as indicators that the emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina mostly opt for the countries of European Union.



By means of the BiH Labour and Employment Agency, a number of workers get employment in Slovenia and Germany under bilateral agreements on employment, which Bosnia and Herzegovina had concluded with these countries, though a considerable number of persons also leave BiH under individual arrangements. Thus, according to the BiH Labour and Employment Agency' data on the BiH nationals employed in the countries with which BiH had signed the employment agreements until November 2022,¹⁶ the Republic of Slovenia employs

¹⁶ Official letter of the BiH Labour and Employment Agency, No: 03-37-484-2/22, from 10/01/2023

17,154 BiH citizens, and the Federal Republic of Germany employs 533 the BiH citizens (refers only to the medical workers in FR Germany), it being 17,707 persons in total.

9.2. Number of emigrants

Due to difficulties in monitoring the emigration as well as incapability to establish a database on emigration as problems faced by all the countries of the world, it is customary to source the data on emigration and censuses from the statistical agencies of the host countries. As per the records and censuses of the host countries, the data on emigrants or emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina may be classified into three basic groups: nationals of BiH; persons born in BiH, and; persons of the BiH origin, including their descendants. The exact statistical data on the number of emigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina, who now live in one of 53 countries around the world, regardless of their present citizenship, amounts to 1,836,961 persons. Out of the stated number, 95% of the BiH emigrants live in the countries of Europe and North America.

Table 33. Number of emigrants born in BiH in 53 leading host countries

No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR
1.	Croatia	381,100	UN ¹⁷ , 2020
2.	Serbia	342,526	UN , 2020
3.	Germany	333,000	Federal.Stat.Germ any ¹⁸ , 2021
4.	Austria	172,373	Stat.Office Austria ¹⁹ , 2021
5.	Slovenia	122,235	UN , 2020
6.	USA	104,136	UN , 2020
7.	Sweden	60,912	UN , 2020
8.	Switzerland	57,783	Stat.Office Switz ²⁰ , 2020
9.	Canada	38,906	UN , 2020
10.	Australia	38,485	UN , 2020
11.	Montenegro	32,126	UN , 2020
12.	Italy	29,487	UN , 2020
13.	Albania	29,077	UN , 2013
14.	Norway	18,542	Stat.Office Norway ²¹ , 2020
15.	Denmark	16,471	Office for Stat. Denmark ²² , 2021
16.	France	15,944	UN , 2020
28.	New Zealand	626	UN , 2015
29.	Russian Federation	513	UN , 2020
30.	Malta	494	UN , 2020
31.	Slovakia	463	UN , 2020
32.	Greece	446	UN , 2020
33.	Hungary	438	UN , 2020
34.	Libya	351	UN , 2020
35.	Liechtenstein	299	UN , 2020
36.	Iceland	273	UN , 2020
37.	South Africa	243	UN , 2020
38.	Bulgaria	164	UN , 2020
39.	Romania	160	UN , 2020
40.	Brazil	86	UN , 2020
41.	Cyprus	65	UN , 2020
42.	Egypt	61	UN , 2020
43.	Jordan	59	UN , 2020

¹⁷ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020).

International Migrant Stock <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock> , accessed on 30/01/2021.

¹⁸ Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2021, www.destatis.de

¹⁹ <https://statcube.at/statistik.at/ext/statcube/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>

²⁰ <https://www.bfs.admin.ch/>

²¹ Statistics Norway, 2020, www.ssb.no

²² <https://www.dst.dk/>

17.	United Kingdom	9,576	UN , 2020	44.	Israel	53	UN , 2015
18.	North Macedonia	8,750	UN , 2020	45.	Portugal	46	UN , 2020
19.	Poland	4,584	UN , 2020	46.	Chile	44	UN , 2019
20.	Turkiye	3,253	UN , 2020	47.	Venezuela	22	UN , 2020
21.	Czech Republic	3,178	UN , 2020	48.	Bolivia	10	UN , 2020
22.	Spain	2,858	UN , 2020	49.	Latvia	9	UN , 2020
23.	Luxembourg	2,732	UN , 2020	50.	Dominican Republic	5	UN , 2020
24.	Ireland	1,407	Central Stat. Office Ireland ²³ , 2016	51.	Lithuania	2	UN , 2020
25.	The Netherlands	1,059	UN , 2020	52.	Estonia	2	UN , 2020
26.	Finland	811	UN , 2020	53.	Guinea	2	UN , 2020
27.	Belgium	714	UN , 2020	TOTAL		1,836,961	

However, estimation of total number of persons originating from BiH further raises to approximately 2.2 million. This number includes both the persons born in BiH who have left their homeland, and the estimated number of their descendants born in the host countries, regardless of their citizenship, yet does not include so-called *the Old Emigration*. The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees only avails with partial data on the number of descendants, so the estimates of the number of persons of the BiH origin living abroad rest on: such data; the data and estimates of the BiH Diplomatic and Consular representations; as well as the data of the Statistical Agencies and Institutes for census of population of the host countries.

When observing the increase in the total number of persons of the BiH origin in certain host countries (18 countries) in the period from 1990 to 2020, one can notice specific trends relating to the countries that the citizens of BiH most often choose as their destination. In addition to the already established trends of emigration to Germany, Austria and Slovenia, it is visible that the BiH emigrants also opt for the countries of Scandinavia - Sweden, Norway and Finland, which have a continuous increase in the number of persons of the BiH origin, meaning those born in BiH. When observing the rest of the European Union, a certain number of BiH citizens chose the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland as the countries of their destination, which has to be pointed out given that these countries were not traditionally the BiH emigrants' destination countries in the pre-war period.

Of the overseas countries, it is necessary to highlight Canada and Australia having continuous growth in the number of persons originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina for the last 30 years.

²³ <https://www.cso.ie/>

Table 34. Number of emigrants born in BiH in 18 host countries in the period from 1990 to 2020

NO	HOST COUNTRY ²⁴	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
1.	Australia	22,312	-	28,650	38,394	39,730	36,750	38,485
2.	Austria	92,349	104,186	116,023	123,348	132,222	152,759	168,798
3.	Belgium	308	306	295	215	367	521	714
4.	Finland	-	100	200	404	557	652	811
5.	France	8,357	8,628	8,898	11,323	13,089	14,506	15,944
6.	Ireland	123	342	748	749	627	640	732
7.	Iceland	9	14	18	83	144	150	273
8.	Italy	4,034	15,437	26,839	18,972	10,348	11,317	29,487
9.	Canada	25,135	-	25,945	29,787	35,885	35,908	38,906
10.	Malta	25	30	77	122	134	227	494
11.	Norway	3	9,401	11,573	12,486	12,952	13,201	13,946
12.	Germany	108,349	129,718	151,087	157,145	160,948	165,187	221,720
13.	Slovenia	68,549	68,327	77,361	79,262	102,915	100,880	122,235
14.	Serbia	42,141	266,909	380,524	351,671	343,743	335,992	342,526
15.	Spain	643	867	1,466	1,888	2,162	2,119	2,858
16.	Sweden	40,488	48,046	51,526	54,222	55,914	54,799	60,912
17.	Switzerland	41,166	-	38,666	43,388	51,023	54,673	57,678
18.	United Kingdom	1,816	4,108	6,470	6,717	7,090	8,486	9,576

9.3. Status of emigrants

Great extent of the BiH emigrants settled their status in the host countries either through acquisition of the citizenship or through temporary/permanent residence permits.

For a number of years now, most of the countries have no registered cases of persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with refugee status. Majority of them have integrated into the host communities. According to the latest data of the UNHCR²⁵ (as of June 2022), there is a total of registered 18,176 persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina with refugee status across the world.

According to available data for fourteen host countries, the number of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina having permanent or temporary residence abroad amounts to **494,132** (as presented in Table 35). This number refers to the BiH citizens having solely the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, meaning those without citizenship of a host state or a dual citizenship.

²⁴ United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). International Migrant Stock <https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock> , accessed on 30/01/2021

²⁵ Source: UNHCR Statistics, Mid-year 2022, <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>

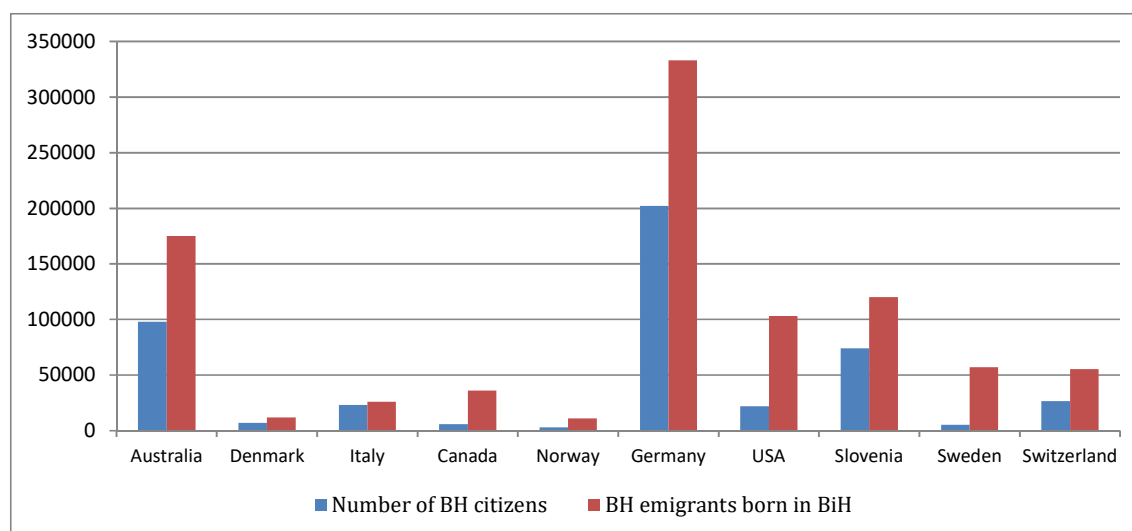
Table 35. Number of BiH citizens in 14 host countries (not included persons who in addition to the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina have the citizenship of another country)

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF BIH CITIZENS	REFERENCE YEAR
Germany	204,189	2021
Austria	96,990	2021
Slovenia	73,179	2020
Italy	24,399	2019
USA	23,383	2020
Switzerland	28,756	2021
Sweden	6,717	2021
Denmark	9,346	2021
Canada	7,760	2016
Croatia	6,733	2011
Montenegro	5,209	2011
Norway	3,906	2021
The Netherlands	2,165	2019
Australia	1,400	2011
TOTAL:	494,132	

It is important to note that the data on the number of the BiH nationals with dual citizenship under agreements on dual citizenship signed with Croatia, Serbia and Sweden are not available, as none of the host countries keep records on the dual citizenships due to the fact that, once the nationals of BiH are granted the citizenship, statistical records of the host country no longer keep them registered as the BiH nationals.

Data on the BiH nationals in Croatia and Sweden, listed in table 35, refer solely to those BiH nationals who did not acquire the citizenship of the host country, whereas this type of data is not available for Serbia.

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



The naturalization rate of the BiH emigrants in the specified host country is clearly seen in relation between the number of persons with the BiH citizenship and the number of persons born in BiH. For most of the countries, the number of the BiH citizens is much lower than the number of those born in BiH.

The largest number of emigrants from BiH with acquired citizenship of the host country still maintains the citizenship of BiH as the dual citizenship, if so provided in the host country under its legislation or under concluded agreement on dual citizenship with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs' data for 2022,²⁶ the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina was renounced by a total of 2,576 persons. As per the same source for 2021, the majority of the BiH nationals renounced their citizenship for the purpose of acquiring the citizenship of Germany (1,130), Austria (705), Slovenia (500), and Croatia (122).

When considering the degree of integration of the BiH emigrants in the host countries, the data on the number of naturalized BiH emigrants is highly important as it simultaneously indicates the character of migration, and shows that they are in fact the long-term migrants.

9.4. Remittances

According to the Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina's data for 2022, foreign remittances in all four quarters of 2022 amounted to BAM 3 billion and 343 million, whereas the total of foreign transfers, including the foreign pensions, reached BAM 4 billion and 696 million.

Table 36. Transfers from abroad for 2022²⁷

In million BAM	2022 1 st quarter	2022 2 nd quarter	2022 3 rd quarter	2022 (estimate) 4 th quarter	2022 (estimate) total
Personnel transfers (Remittances from abroad)	742.18	907.42	966.45	727.28	3,343.33
Other current transfers (primarily pensions)	301.88	331.17	356.57	363.91	1,353.53
<i>Out of which: Social benefits (according to old methodology pensions from abroad)</i>	272.89	295.85	320.00	321.90	1,210.64
Total current transfers (Other sectors)	1,044.06	1,238.59	1,323.02	1,091.19	4,696.86

According to the World Bank's estimates,²⁸ foreign remittances to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022 amounted to BAM 4 billion and 488 million. As per these data, the share of remittances in the GDP of Bosnia and Herzegovina was 10.1%, which places Bosnia and Herzegovina on 4th place in Europe in terms of the share of remittances in GDP.

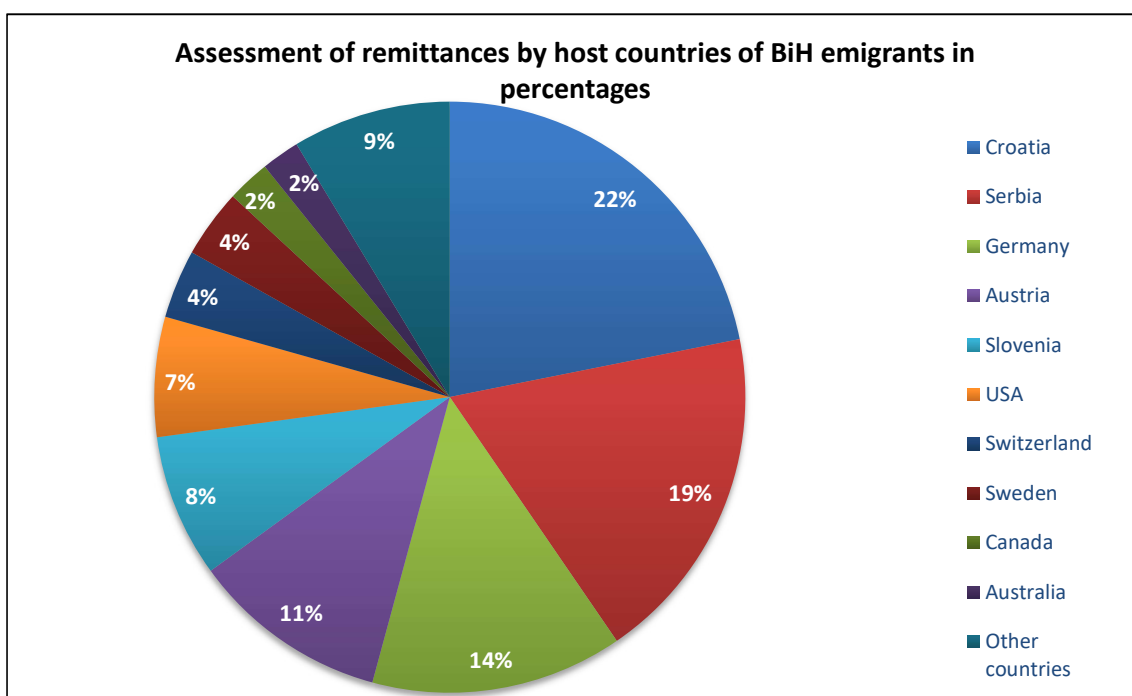
²⁶ Official letter of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs no. 06-30-2-6911/22 from 12/01/2023

²⁷ Source: CBBiH – Report on the BiH balance of payments from 31/01/2023 – Transfers_Q1 2007-Q42022 and the estimate for Q4 of the 2022 created on grounds of remittances made during the past three years

²⁸ Migration and Remittances Data, World Bank, November 2022

Table 37. Assessment of remittances by host countries of BiH Emigrants for the 2021²⁹

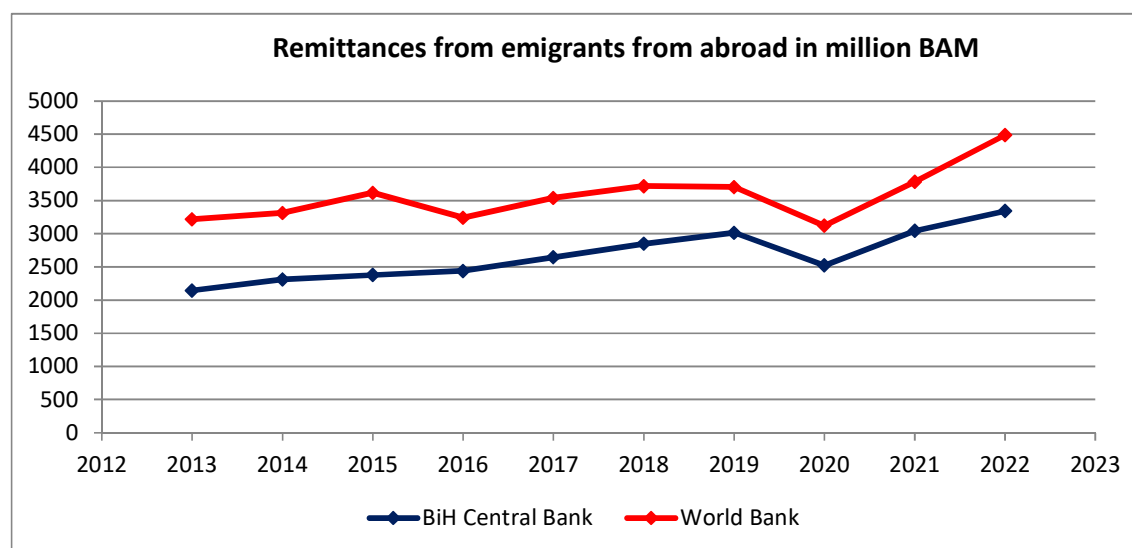
HOST COUNTRY	Amount of remittances sent in millions BAM	Amount of sent remittances %
Croatia	827	22%
Serbia	703	19%
Germany	521	14%
Austria	408	11%
Slovenia	296	8%
USA	248	7%
Switzerland	142	4%
Sweden	142	4%
Canada	89	2%
Australia	79	2%
Other countries	328	9%
TOTAL:	3,783	100%



²⁹ Assessment of remittances of the BiH emigrants in 2021 per host countries, the World Bank, December 2022

Table 38. Remittances from emigration from 2013 to 2022³⁰

Emigration remittances		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 (estimate)
BiH Central Bank	BAM in mill.	2,145	2,311	2,378	2,439	2,645	2,850	3,015	2,522	3,043	3,343
	EUR in mill.	1,096	1,181	1,215	1,235	1,352	1,457	1,541	1,289	1,556	1,709
World Bank	BAM in mill.	3,218	3,313	3,617	3,240	3,540	3,717	3,703	3,122	3,783	4,488
	EUR in mill.	1,645	1,693	1,849	1,656	1,809	1,900	1,893	1,596	1,934	2,295



Presented data covering the 2013-2022 period indicate that remittances are a stable source of income for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A noticeable difference in the data of the BiH Central Bank and the World Bank is due to the fact that the data of the Central Bank of BiH include solely “the personal transfers”, whereas the World Bank defines remittances as sum of “personal transfers” and “employee compensations”.

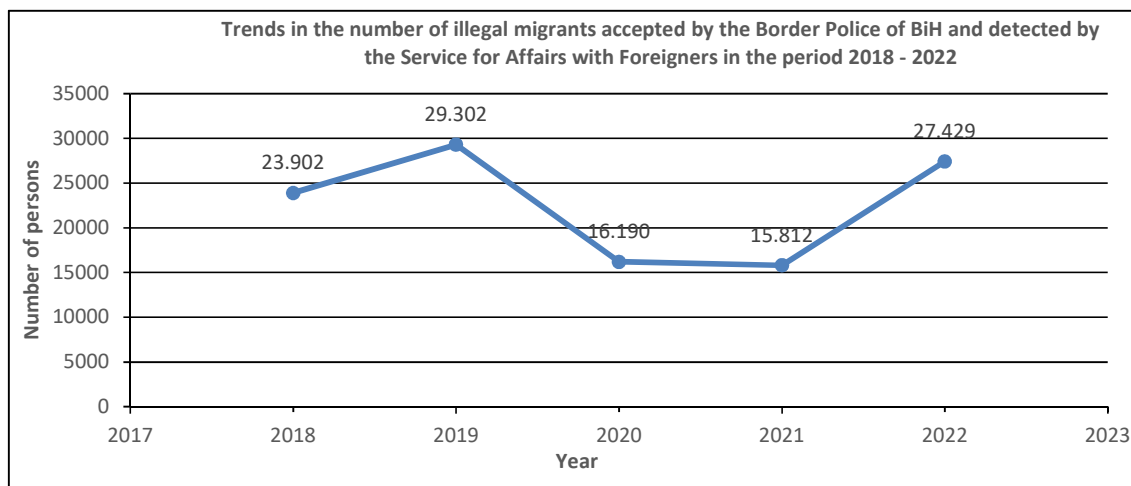
³⁰ Remittances in 2022 were updated in relation to the estimates of the 2021, and accorded to the current data on remittances during relevant period kept by the BiH Central Bank (as per the Official letter of the BiH CB from 31/01/2022)

10. Migration and refugee crisis in BiH in the period 2018-2022

The migration and refugee crisis, that is, the mass mixed migration flows down the Western Balkans route started in the second half of 2015 and lasted until 8th March 2016, when the specified route was closed. Though the Western Balkans route was closed for organized and controlled passage of migrants, the space was opened for illegal migration, as well as for operation of criminal networks, especially those focused on smuggling and even the trafficking of human beings.

10.1. Migration flows and set priorities in the field of migration and asylum

As of the fourth quarter of 2017, Bosnia and Herzegovina encountered an increase in number of illegal entries of migrants into its territory. In the period from 2018 to 2022, the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina was crossed by over 112,000 migrants,³¹ where the year of 2022 registered the second largest number of illegal migrants in BiH as of 2018.



In 2022, the illegal migrants still used the same routes for transiting BiH as identified at the beginning of the migrant crisis:

- Greece - Albania - Montenegro - BiH - Croatia, and further on towards the other EU countries;
- Greece - Macedonia - Serbia - BiH - Croatia, and further on towards the other EU countries;
- Greece - Bulgaria - Serbia - BiH - Croatia, and further on towards the other EU countries.

Whereas the trend of decrease in number of registered illegal migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina was consistently registered in 2020 and 2021, this trend considerably changed in the year of 2022. Increased number of illegal migrants in 2022 was instigated by: the visa-free regime of the countries in the region; treatment of the migrants found in illegal crossing of

³¹ The data is based on the number of illegal migrants reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs

the border; alternative routes sought by the migrants to reach the EU; and the other factors forming the migrations down the routes of movement.

Management of migration was improved in 2022 through amendments to the legal framework settling the Coordinating Body for the Migration Matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina.³² The Decision on Establishment of the Coordinating Body for the Migration Matters in BiH was amended in a way to define in detail the specific positions and posts through which the institutions would implement their role within this body, as well as the cases of occurred or expected emergencies in field of migrations when the Coordinating body would also act as the Operational Headquarters for Migration Matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This enabled the Coordinating body's unhindered work even in case a representative in the body is prevented from conducting the tasks of his/her parent institution, or in case his/her post turns vacant. The Coordinating Body consists of appointed representatives of the BiH Ministry of Security, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the BiH Border Police, the State Investigation and Protection Agency, the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, and the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs. In the event of occurrence or expectation of a migration related emergency, the Coordinating Body assumes the role of the Operational Headquarters for Migration Matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and additionally encompasses the representatives of the BiH Ministry of Defence, the BiH Ministry of Finances and Treasury, the BiH Persecutor Offices, as well as the representatives of the HQs at the level of Entities and the Brčko District of BiH.

Aiming to combat illegal migration as successfully as possible, the Council of Ministers had so far adopted two documents proposed by the BiH Ministry of Security:

- 1) *The Information with the Action Plan of Urgent Measures* focusing on illegal migrants and the permeability of the border, primarily that one shared with the eastern neighbours of Bosnia and Herzegovina (adopted on 15th May 2018).
- 2) *The Information with the Plan of Measures and Activities for Effective Management of the Migrant Crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (adopted on 16th December 2020).

The Information with the Plan of Measures and Activities for Effective Management of the Migrant Crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina contains seven new priorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in field of migration, which are to be accomplished through implementation of 24 measures and 127 activities.

The priorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina are as follows:

- 1) Strengthening of the BiH Border Police towards a better control of the border and prevention of illegal entries on the territory of BiH;
- 2) Strengthening of capacities towards more efficient management of illegal migration on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the functioning of the existing temporary reception centres (TRCs) for accommodation of migrants, and establishment and functioning of the new TRCs;
- 3) Implementation of the readmission agreements and strengthening of its capacities;

³² Decision on Establishment of the Coordinating Body for Migration Matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 10/13, 64/13, 1/14, 20/16, 83/17, 39/20, and 60/22)

- 4) Strengthening of the capacities in the field of asylum;
- 5) Intensifying the fight against smuggling of migrants;
- 6) Supporting local communities which hosted the establishment of the temporary reception centres ;
- 7) Strengthening of the capacity of the Coordinating Body for Migration Matters in BiH - Operational Headquarters for Migration Matters in BiH.

Two years after the adoption of the Plan of Measures and 127 Activities for Effective Management of the Migrant Crisis in BiH, 95 activities are actively implemented, whereas 32 activities have not been initiated. Out of the total number, 60 are regularly implemented.

10.2. Review of statistical data in the field of migration and asylum in BiH

Aiming at clear definition of situation in the field of illegal immigration, hereby are presented statistical data for the 2018 - 2022 period, which rest on following indicators:

- number of illegal migrants detected on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who were registered by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs,
- number of persons who expressed their intention to seek asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and
- number of persons who submitted their asylum claims to the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector.

The following data clearly indicate: the extent of the illegal migration flows in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the stated period; the abuse of the asylum system; as well as the need to undertake all measures possible to suppress and prevent illegal migration in BiH.

Table 39. Illegal migrants admitted by the BiH Border Police and detected by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in the period 2018-2022

YEAR MONTH	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	TOTAL
January	268	821	902	672	476	3,139
February	411	1,054	2,002	773	666	4,906
March	629	1,822	1,540	1,199	1,099	6,289
April	1,454	2,337	128	1,381	1,624	6,924
Maj	2,368	2,884	514	1,569	1,828	9,163
June	2,481	2,109	1,555	1,979	2,499	10,623
July	2,183	4,166	2,361	2,502	2,158	13,370
August	2,505	3,206	2,290	1,498	2,914	12,413
September	3,807	3,812	2,041	1,727	4,047	15,434
October	4,740	3,958	1,263	1,275	4,558	15,794
November	2,212	2,044	924	745	2,789	8,714
December	844	1,089	670	492	2,771	5,866
TOTAL	23,902	29,302	16,190	15,812	27,429	112,635

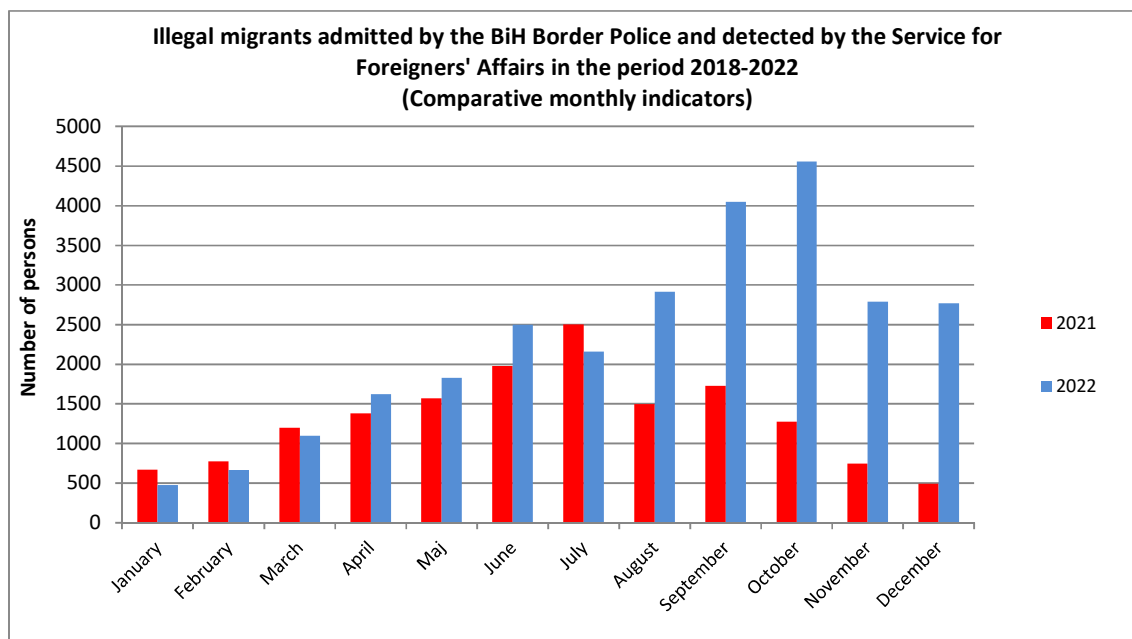
In 2018, to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs was reported a total of 23,902 illegal migrants. Out of the total of 23,902 reported illegal migrants, 22,499 persons expressed their intention to seek asylum in BiH, yet the asylum claims were submitted by 1,567 persons, it being 7% of the total number of expressed intentions to apply for asylum in 2018.

In 2019, to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs was reported a total of 29,302 illegal migrants, which is an increase of 22.59% compared to 2018. Out of the total of 29,302 reported illegal migrants, 27,769 persons expressed their intention to seek asylum in BiH. The asylum claims were submitted by 784 persons, it being 3% of the total number of expressed intentions to seek asylum in 2019. The largest number of illegal migrants was recorded in the period from April to October, as this period avails with the most favourable weather conditions for movement.

In 2020, to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs was reported a total of 16,190 illegal migrants, which is a decrease of 44.75% compared to 2019. Out of the total of 16,190 registered illegal migrants, 15,170 persons expressed their intention seek asylum in BiH. The asylum claims were submitted by 244 persons, it being 1.61% of the total number of expressed intentions to seek asylum in 2020. In the first two months of 2020, the number of illegal migrants was higher than it was the case with the same period of the previous year, to be followed by a steady decline in the number of illegal migrants compared to the same period in the previous year, mainly due to occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In 2021, to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs was reported a total of 15,812 illegal migrants, which is a decrease of 2.33% compared to 2020. Out of the total of 15,812 registered illegal migrants, 14,688 persons expressed their intention to seek asylum in BiH. The asylum claims were submitted by 167 persons, it being 1.14% of the total number of expressed intentions to seek asylum in 2021. In the period from April to July 2021, the number of illegal migrants was higher than in the same period of the previous year, while the figures for the other months showed a steady decline in the number of illegal migrants compared to the same period of the previous year, which was mainly due to the Covid-19 related measures still applied on local and global level, as well as the change of the migration routes and the opening of a new route on the eastern border of the European Union towards Belarus.

In 2022, to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs was reported a total of 27,429 illegal migrants, which is an increase of 73.5% compared to 2021. Out of the total number of registered illegal migrants, 25,709 persons expressed their intention to seek asylum in BiH, whereas the claims were submitted by 149 persons, it being 0.58% of the total number of expressed intentions to seek asylum in 2021. In the period from January to March 2021, the number of illegal migrants was lower than in the same period of the previous year due to seasonal patterns of movement of migrants. As of April, with exception of one month, a continuous increase in the number of illegal migrants was detected in comparison to the same period of the previous year. The figures peaked in September and October 2022, exceeding 4,000 illegal migrants per month. The last time when Bosnia and Herzegovina's monthly records exceeded 4,000 was October 2018 (4,740) and January 2019 (4,166).



To define the measures and activities required for effective management of the migrant crisis, it is necessary to also possess the data on the assumed citizenship of migrants who illegally entered the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Data on citizenship were recorded on the basis of a statement given by migrants who have entered the BiH territory illegally, since they mostly do not possess a travel or any other identification document.

Table 40. Illegal migrants on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina reported to the Service for Affairs with Foreigners by year from 2018 to 2022

NO	Citizenship	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
1.	Pakistan	7,770	9,806	3,879	4,343	2,154	27,952
2.	Afghanistan	2,780	4,111	4,553	5,382	11,038	27,864
3.	Bangladesh	452	2,125	2,740	2,341	2,161	9,819
4.	Iran	3,663	1,176	625	692	1,413	7,569
5.	Iraq	2,184	2,470	675	168	313	5,810
6.	Syria	3,017	2,134	220	139	116	5,626
7.	Morocco	271	2,221	1,460	363	134	4,449
8.	Burundi	-	-	-	1	3,987	3,988
9.	Algeria	477	1,601	369	109	50	2,606
10.	India	416	461	121	226	729	1,953
11.	Turkiye	189	406	255	366	656	1,872
12.	Libya	879	354	153	56	41	1,483
13.	Cuba	11	-	7	23	1,362	1,403
14.	Egypt	36	817	332	127	14	1,326
15.	Palestine	752	362	80	38	26	1,258
16.	Congo, Republic	6	1	2	24	758	791
17.	Eritrea	112	246	119	218	21	716
18.	Nepal	59	122	101	76	326	684

19.	Serbia	94	89	100	149	184	616
20.	Tunisia	104	224	59	17	33	437
21.	Other countries	630	576	340	954	1,913	4,413
Total		23,902	29,302	16,190	15,812	27,429	112,635

Analysis of data covering the last five years shows that the largest number of illegal migrants by far is from Pakistan and Afghanistan (a total of 55,816 persons), accounting for almost one half of the total number of illegal migrants in this period (112,635 persons).

It is also evident that the largest number of illegal migrants is from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Morocco, Burundi, and Algeria, constituting 85% of the total number of illegal migrants from 2018 to 2022. In comparison to 2018, the year of 2019 registers a significant increase in the number of nationals of Egypt, Morocco, Bangladesh, Algeria, Eritrea, Tunisia, Turkiye, Nepal, Albania, Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as a decrease in the number of nationals of Iran, Libya, Palestine, Syria and Yemen. This indicates that the majority of persons illegally entering the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina are predominately the economic migrants, and that the trend of economic migration is increasing. In comparison to 2019, the year of 2020 registers an increase in illegal migrants from Afghanistan and Bangladesh, as well as a decrease in the number of nationals of Pakistan, Syria, Iraq, Iran and Algeria, and most of the other citizens. In comparison to 2020, the year of 2021 registers an increase in illegal migrants from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Gambia, Somalia, Turkiye, India, Eritrea, Iran and Ghana. Compared to the previous year, decrease in the number of illegal migrants recorded in 2021 primarily concerned the nationals of Morocco, Iraq, Bangladesh, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Syria and Nepal.

In comparison to 2021, the year of 2022 registers an increase in the number of illegal migrants arriving from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Burundi, India, Turkiye, Cuba, Republic Congo, Nepal, Serbia and Tunisia. Compared to the previous year, 2022 also registers a decrease in the number of illegal migrants being the nationals of Morocco, Pakistan, Syria and Bangladesh.

Table 41. Overview of data on detected illegal migrants in BiH, persons who have expressed intention for asylum in BiH and persons who applied for asylum in BiH in the period from 2021 to 2022, disaggregated by declared citizenship

No	Citizenship	Illegal migrants reported to the Service for foreigners' affairs			Expressed intention for asylum (Number of persons)			Applied for asylum (Number of persons)		
		2021	2022	% 2022/2021	2021	2022	% 2022/2021	2021	2022	% 2022/2021
1.	Afghanistan	5,382	11,038	105.09%	5,331	10,991	106.17%	31	9	-70.97%
2.	Burundi	1	3,987	398,600.00%	1	3,985	398,400.00%	-	16	-
3.	Bangladesh	2,341	2,161	-7.69%	2,334	2,156	-7.63%	-	-	-
4.	Pakistan	4,343	2,154	-50.40%	4,263	2,120	-50.27%	29	6	-79.31%
5.	Iran	692	1,413	104.19%	676	1,405	107.84%	28	1	-96.43%
6.	Cuba	23	1,362	5,821.74%	19	1,219	6,315.79%	-	19	-
7.	Congo, Republic	24	758	3,058.33%	24	757	3,054.17%	-	-	-
8.	India	226	729	222.57%	214	666	211.21%	-	-	-
9.	Turkiye	366	656	79.23%	60	96	60.00%	33	29	-12.12%
10.	Nepal	76	326	328.95%	71	315	343.66%	-	-	-
11.	Iraq	168	313	86.31%	150	300	100.00%	12	3	-75.00%
12.	Guinea	35	226	545.71%	34	226	564.71%	-	-	-
13.	Serbia	149	184	23.49%	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Cameroon	45	183	306.67%	44	183	315.91%	-	-	-
15.	Guinea-Bissau	-	143	-	-	141	-	-	-	-
16.	Morocco	363	134	-63.09%	307	99	-67.75%	11	2	-81.82%
17.	Ghana	74	123	66.22%	72	121	68.06%	-	-	-
18.	Syria	139	116	-16.55%	127	108	-14.96%	5	8	60.00%
19.	Ukraine	6	115	1,816.67%	1	112	11,100.00%	1	29	2,800.00%
20.	China	19	107	463.16%	7	5	-28.57%	-	-	-
21.	Other nationality	1,340	1,201	-10.37%	953	704	-26.13%	17	27	58.82%
Total		15,812	27,429	73.47%	14,688	25,709	75.03%	167	149	-9.15%

10.3. Accommodation of migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina

For accommodation of migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina are used the centres managed by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector, and the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees. Additionally, there are four temporary reception centres in the area of the Sarajevo Canton and the Una-Sana Canton managed by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in cooperation with the International Organisation for Migration (the IOM).

These centres, having cumulative capacity of 5,350 beds, accommodated in 2022 approximately 2,141 migrants.

With respect to the accommodation capacities in disposal to Bosnia and Herzegovina by the end of 2022, we can enlist:

- **The Immigration Centre** managed by the Service for Foreigners, availing with 120 beds. On average, 50 persons stayed there monthly. On 31st December 2022, the centre provided accommodation to 40 persons.
- **The Asylum Centre**, managed by the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector, availing with capacity to accommodate 150 persons. On average, the Asylum Centre was residence for 9 persons monthly. On 31st December 2022, the centre provided accommodation to 4 persons.
- **The Refugee Reception Centre in Salakovac and the Readmission Centre in Mostar**, managed by the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees, with capacity to accommodate 200 persons expressing intention to seek asylum or submitting asylum claims in BiH. On 31st December 2022, there were no persons to be provided with accommodation in the centres.
- Temporary Reception Centre **"Ušivak"**, in the area of the Sarajevo Canton, with capacity of 800 beds. On average, 292 persons stayed there monthly. On December 31, 2022, the facility provided accommodation to 400 persons.
- Temporary Reception Centre **"Blažuj"**, in the area of the Sarajevo Canton, with capacity of 2,000 beds. In average, 1,112 persons stayed there monthly. On 31st December 2022, the facility provided accommodation to 1,009 persons.
- Temporary Reception Centre **"Borići"**, in the area of the Una-Sana Canton, with capacity of 580 beds. In average, 182 persons stayed there monthly. On 31st December 2022, the facility provided accommodation to 120 persons.
- Temporary Reception Centre **"Lipa"**, in the area of the Una-Sana Canton, with capacity of 1,500 beds. In average, 367 persons stayed there monthly. On 31st December 2022, the facility provided accommodation to 138 persons.

Following the Council of Ministers' Decision on amendments to the Decision on determination of temporary reception centres for accommodation of migrants reached in 2022, the sites of former "Sedra" hotel in Cazin, former "Bira" factory in Bihać, and former "Miral" factory in Velika Kladuša had officially ceased to be the temporary reception centres for accommodation of the migrants.

11. The BiH Immigration policy, legal and institutional framework

As provided by Article III, Paragraph (1), Indent f) of the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the policy and regulation of matters pertaining to immigration, refugees, and asylum are under competence of the state-level institutions.

11.1. Immigration Policy

It was data from the year of 2000 on illegal migration of foreign nationals attempting to reach the Western Europe via Bosnia and Herzegovina, which indicated that Bosnia and Herzegovina has become a transit centre of well-organised international crime involving the smuggling of human beings.

- Information on state of play in the field of immigration and asylum was completed in the first quarter of 2001. It presented factual state of this field, identified the types of illegal migration, causes that led to the existing situation, and proposed the measures to remedy it. On 10th May 2001, the BiH Council of Ministers adopted this Information which provided a solid ground for further activities aimed at putting the illegal migration under control. This was also the first document to define the goals and common grounds for the immigration policies in BiH.
- The second document to define the policy and development of immigration and asylum system was the Action Plan in the Field of Migration and Asylum, which was adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers on 6th April 2004. This document defined and individually elaborated the field of visas, borders, immigration and asylum, together with their clearly determined goals, tasks and implementers.
- Since 2008, the immigration and asylum policy was defined by the 2008-2011 Strategy and Action Plan in the Field of Migration and Asylum, which were adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers on 13th November 2008. These documents outlined the evolution of the immigration and asylum system, current state of play, defined the goals, activities, deadlines, and parties responsible for activities in field of visas, borders, migration, asylum and protection of foreign victims of trafficking in human beings. On 19th March 2009, the BiH Council of Ministers adopted the Decision on Appointment of the Coordinating Body for Monitoring the Implementation of the 2008-2011 Strategy and Action Plan in the Field of Immigration and Asylum (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 32/09).
- The following Strategy and Action Plan in the Field of Migration and Asylum was that for the 2012-2015 period, which were adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers on 12th June 2012. The strategy stemmed from a need to continue with the already established practice of comprehensive planning of activities and development of documents, both in the context of continuation of positive trends in the migration and asylum management and in terms of current efforts towards rapid integration of our country into the European Union. On 23rd January 2013, the BiH Council of Ministers issued the Decision on Establishment of the Coordinating Body for Migration Matters in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 10/13, 64/13 and 1/14).
- The 2016-2020 Strategy and Action Plan in the Field of Migration and Asylum were considered and adopted at 50th session of the BiH Council of Ministers convened on 30th March 2016.
- A proposal for the latest Strategy and Action Plan on Migration and Asylum covering the period 2021 – 2025 was drafted in 2021, and submitted to the BiH Council of Ministers for its consideration and adoption. On December 2022, the BiH Council of Ministers has adopted the Strategy on Migrations and Asylum, yet along with a Conclusion defining the tasks for the Ministry of Security pertaining to the change of particular activities proposed in the 2021-2025 Action plan.

11.2. Legal Framework

From 2000 to 2019, five laws regulating the area of immigration and asylum in BiH were passed.

- The first regulation to govern the immigration and asylum matters at the level of Bosnia and Herzegovina was the **Law on Immigration and Asylum of Bosnia and Herzegovina**, which entered into force by the end of 1999 (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 23/99).
- In terms of improvement of the legal framework settling the matters of movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a significant progress was achieved by the end of 2003 by adoption of the **Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum** (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 29/03, 4/04, and 53/07).
- Following development of the *EU acquis communautaire*, a need emerged to amend a significant number of provisions of the 2003 Law. Aiming to harmonise the BiH immigration and asylum legislation with the *EU acquis communautaire* and the Schengen Agreement, as well as to address shortcomings that became evident during implementation of the then valid law, a new **Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum** was adopted, which entered into force in May 2008 (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 36/08). This Law was amended in November 2012 by adoption of **the Law on Amendments to the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum** (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 87/12).
- Additionally, in 2014 was initiated the procedure for producing the two separate laws: The Law on Aliens, and the Law on Asylum. **The Law on Aliens** was adopted on 10th November 2015 and entered into force on 25th November 2015 (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 88/15 and 34/21), whereas **the Law on Asylum** was adopted on 9th February 2016 and entered into force on 27th February 2016 (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 11/16, and 16/16).

In accordance with provisions of the Law on Aliens (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 88/15, and 34/21) and of the Law on Asylum (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 11/16, and 16/16), the following by-laws were passed:

- Rulebook on Entry and Stay of Aliens (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 83/22),
- Rulebook on Supervision and Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 28/16),
- Rulebook on Protection of Alien Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 79/16),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and the Other Matters of Importance for Work of the Immigration Centre (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 55/16),
- Rulebook on Content, Method of Keeping and Use of Official Records on Aliens (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 51/16),
- Rulebook on Registration of Biometric Characteristics of Aliens (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 55/16),
- Rulebook on Asylum (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 69/16, and 75/21),

- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Application for Issuance of Travel Documents for Refugees ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 64/16),
- Rulebook on Form and Contents of the Travel Documents for Stateless Persons and the Laissez-Passer for Aliens ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 41/16),
- Rulebook on the Laissez-Passer for Aliens ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 65/16),
- Rulebook on Travel Documents for Stateless Persons ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 65/16),
- Rulebook on Travel Documents for Refugees ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 65/16),
- Decision on Determination of the 2022 Quota for Work Permits for Aliens in BiH ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 69/22),
- Decision on Minimum Amount of Means of Subsistence Needed for Support of Aliens during the Intended Stay in BiH ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 60/22),
- Decision on Determination of International Border Crossings in Bosnia and Herzegovina for Issuing Visas ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 66/16 and 15/17).
- Decision on Visas ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 3/15, 47/17, 73/17 and 40/20),
- Rulebook on the Central Database of Aliens ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 19/17),
- Rulebook on manner of obtaining health insurance for persons granted international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 16/17),
- Rulebook on accommodation, model of operation, functioning and home rules at the Centre for Refugees and Accommodation "Salakovac" ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 29/17),
- Rulebook on manner of exercising the right to education of persons granted international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 42/17),
- Rulebook on manner of exercising the right to social assistance of persons granted international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 43/17),
- Rulebook on manner of exercising the right to employment of persons granted international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 52/17).
- Rulebook on obligations of carriers transporting the aliens to the BiH Border Crossings ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 23/18),
- Rulebook on Procedure for Issuance of the Short-Term Visas (Visa "C") and the Airport Transit Visas (Visa "A") at the Diplomatic and Consular Representations of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 12/22).

Based on provisions of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 36/08 and 87/12), the following bylaws are also applicable:

- Rulebook on Coverage of the Costs of Return and Placement of Aliens under Surveillance ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 2/09),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Matters of Importance for the Work of the Asylum Centre ("The BiH Official Gazette", No. 86/09),

- Rulebook on Issuance of the Long-Term Visas (D VISA) and Procedure for issuance of such Visas (“The BiH Official Gazette”, No. 104/08).

The aforementioned regulations are valid until adoption of the new set of by-laws under the Law on Aliens and the Law on Asylum, if not contrary to the said laws.

11.3. Institutional Framework

A. State-level Bodies

A1. Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Comprised of three members with a rotating chair, the Presidency is responsible for foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including conclusion of international agreements of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cancellation and, with consent of the Parliamentary Assembly, ratification of such treaties, as well as the representation and attainment of membership within international and European organisations and institutions.

A2. Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina is an executive body comprised of the Chairman and representatives of nine national ministries, which operate at the state-level as the central government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The BiH Council of Ministers is responsible for adoption of decisions, conclusions and resolutions, drafts and proposals of the laws, analyses, information, strategic documents, programmes, agreements, protocols and the other documents. Each minister has a Deputy from constituent peoples different from the minister himself/herself.

Below are enlisted the ministries, administrative organisations and other bodies directly responsible for the migration management:

A2.1. Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Ministry of Security was established in 2003, and is responsible for: protection of international borders; internal border crossings and regulation of traffic at the BiH border crossings; prevention and detection of perpetrators of criminal acts of terrorism, illicit drug trade, counterfeit of domestic and foreign currencies, THB, 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 ministries of interior of the entities and of the Brcko District of BiH with the goal of performing the security tasks in the interest of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Ministry of Security is responsible for the creation, maintenance and implementation of the immigration and asylum policy in BiH. Additionally,

it also regulates the procedures and structure of the service tasked for the movement and stay of aliens in BiH.

The Ministry of Security issues the first-instance decisions upon claims for international protection in BiH filed by aliens. It is also responsible for the second instance decisions upon appeals of aliens relating to the movement and stay of aliens in BiH, in other words, it issues decisions upon the aliens' appeals on the first-instance decisions of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the BiH Border Police reached under the Law on Aliens.

- **Border Police of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Established in 2000, the BiH Border Police (originally the State Border Service) is the police body responsible for: surveillance and control of the cross border movements, including the inviolability of the state border; protection of the lives and health of persons; prevention of crimes and offences and tracking of their perpetrators; prevention of illegal cross-border migration; as well as prevention and tracking of other threats to public security, legal system and national security. Since the establishment of the Ministry of Security in 2003, the BiH Border Police has been its constituent element.

In terms of implementation of the immigration related legislation, the BiH Border Police: controls the movement of aliens across the BiH border under the Law on Aliens and the Law on Asylum; denies the entry to BiH to aliens who do not meet the requirements for entry to the country and, under defined circumstances, issues the decisions on refusal of entry; issues visas at border crossings in exceptional cases defined by the Law; revokes visas or shortens their duration; is potential address on which an alien may express intention to claim asylum in BiH; and also keeps the records and exchanges the data in this field.

- **Service for Foreigners' Affairs**

The Service for Foreigners' Affairs is an administrative organisation within the Ministry of Security with operational independency to perform duties and solve issues within its competence. The Service was established to: perform administrative and inspection activities related to the movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina; issue decisions in administrative matters related to requests filed by the aliens; and to perform other duties provided by the Law on Aliens, the Law on Asylum, and other laws and regulations relating to the movement and stay of aliens. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs was founded in 2005 under the Law on Service for Foreigners' Affairs, yet it commenced its operations on 1st October 2006.

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

The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) is an administrative organisation within the BiH Ministry of Security having operational independence in the police-related work. The SIPA was established to perform the police duties. Under its legally defined competencies, the SIPA works on prevention, detection and investigation of crimes that fall under the competence of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, in particular, the 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, the SIPA began its operations in 2004 as successor of "The National Agency for Information and Protection".

A.2.2. Intelligence and Security Agency (OSA)

In terms of the immigration related legislation, the Intelligence and Security Agency is responsible for security checks of aliens for the reasons of 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 implementation of international conventions and other documents relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms; creation and implementation of activities to fulfil the requirements for BiH's accession to the European Union, especially those relating to implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols; monitoring and drafting of information on standards and activities relating to human rights; taking care of rights and matters relating to the refugees in BiH once their status has been determined; admission and accommodation not exceeding 30 days of the BiH nationals who return to Bosnia and Herzegovina under readmission agreements; creation and implementation of the BiH policy relating to the return of refugees and displaced persons in BiH, including the reconstruction projects and provision of other conditions for sustainable return; as well as for creation of the BIH policy relating to the diaspora.

A2.4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for: implementation of determined policy of BiH; development of international relations; representation of BiH in diplomatic relations with the other countries and international organisations; proposals to the Presidency relating to the BiH's membership and/or participation in the work of international organisations; preparation of bilateral and multilateral agreements; performance of duties relating to the residence and protection of rights of the BiH nationals with temporary or permanent residence abroad and of legal persons from BiH while abroad; as well as for agitation, development and coordination of cooperation with the BiH diaspora.

In terms of implementation of the immigration related legislation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepares for the Council of Ministers the proposals of decisions about countries whose nationals do not need visas for entering Bosnia and Herzegovina; proposals of decisions on countries whose nationals can enter BiH with a document other than a passport; as well as the proposals of decisions on exempting from visa requirements the holders of special types of travel documents. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements the migration policy by issuing the visas in the Diplomatic and Consular Representations of BiH.

A2.5. Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for: administrative functions relating to state-level judicial bodies and both international and inter-entity judicial cooperation; insurance that the BiH legislation and its implementation at all levels is in line with the obligations of Bosnia and Herzegovina stemming from international treaties; cooperation with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the entities in drafting international bilateral and multilateral agreements; general operation as a central coordinating body for harmonisation of legislation and standards of the judicial system of the entities; extradition; administrative inspection of implementation of the laws; as well as the matters relating to associations of citizens, record keeping of associations of citizens and NGOs functioning on territory of BiH.

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

A2.6. Ministry of Civil Affairs

The Ministry of Civil Affairs is responsible for: matters relating to citizenship, registration and records of citizens; protection of personal data; registration of temporary and permanent residence; identification documents; travel documents; and the other tasks prescribed by the law.

In terms of immigration, the Ministry of Civil Affairs is responsible for defining the travel documents for aliens.

The Ministry of Civil Affairs is also responsible for activities and tasks within jurisdiction of Bosnia and Herzegovina relating to determination of ground principles for coordination of activities and harmonisation of plans of the entity-level bodies, as well as for definition of international strategies, among other things, in field of the health and social welfare, science, education, labour and employment.

The Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina provides the Ministry of Civil Affairs with information on demanded work permits for aliens being collected from the authorities competent for employment of aliens in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska and the BiH Brčko District. Based on expressed needs of the above stated competent bodies, the Ministry of Civil Affairs drafts a proposal on annual quota for work permits for aliens and submits it to the BiH Council of Ministers.

A2.7. Directorate for European Integration

The Directorate for European Integration was established in 2002 under the Law on the BiH Council of Ministers with task to coordinate the process of integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina into the European Union. The Directorate assumed responsibilities of the former Ministry for European Integration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Directorate for European Integration is, *inter alia*, responsible for coordination of the work on harmonisation of the BiH legal system with the standards for accession to the EU (*acquis communautaire*).

A2.8. Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Court of BiH has jurisdiction over crimes violating the state laws of BiH, if so provided by the law, and may act with an aim to solve the inter-entity disputes over implementation of laws. It can also adjudicate on cases relating to international treaties, as well as the matters relating to implementation of international or national criminal law.

Within its responsibilities relating to criminal justice, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina has jurisdiction over the 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 filed against final administrative decisions, issued while holding a public mandate. Within its appellate responsibilities, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina hears appeals of, and decides on legal remedies, for decisions delivered by the Criminal or Administrative Sector of the Court or means of redress against binding decisions of the Criminal or Administrative department of the court, with exception of requests on reopening the proceedings.

In terms of implementation of the immigration legislation, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a body of second instance, which decides upon lawsuits initiated by aliens against the Ministry of Security's decisions on the international protection. 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 BiH Constitutional Court acts at the state level, and has exclusive jurisdiction of decision-making over any Constitution-related dispute that arises between the Entities, or between Bosnia and Herzegovina and one or both 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 under constitutional provision stating that the Court "has appellate jurisdiction over issues under this Constitution arising out of a judgment of any court in Bosnia and Herzegovina". The Constitutional Court has jurisdiction to establish whether a law is compatible with: the BiH Constitution; the European Convention for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols; or the laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It may also decide the existence or scope of a general rule of public international law.

A2.10. Labour and Employment Agency

The Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina was established as an independent administrative organization within the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In coordination with the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agency is responsible for: fulfilment of international obligations relating to employment, cooperation with competent Entity Employment Bureaus and the Employment Bureau of Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina; collection of foreign and domestic requests and information on demand and provision of domestic and foreign labour force; and provision of opinions and proposals on the employment of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina (quotas) the relevant Ministry of BiH.

B. Entity-level Bodies

The increasing responsibility of state bodies over migration management had a direct impact on the role of entity-level authorities. Prior to the year of 2000 and establishment of the BiH Border Police (former State Border Service), entity-level Ministries of Interior (Mols) had a relatively wide authorities over the migration management, including control of borders and operation of “The 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 Service for Foreigners’ Affairs functioning within the Ministry of Security. The Service was established to reform under-funded and decentralised system in which Inspectors for Foreigners operated. It was ineffective as their authorities were limited to the canton or entity of their employment. In addition, the Inspectors’ authorities varied depending on relevant cantonal/entity legislation. Poor communication between Inspectors with 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 competences of the Ministry of Interior of Republika Srpska include, *inter alia*, responsibilities relating to: civilian and security investigation; support provided to the state authorities responsible for the migration management, primarily the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, in the procedures for registering and deregistering residence of aliens, and, upon the SFA request, supports the forcible removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also performs the checks of identity and nationality relating the requests for return of the BiH nationals under the readmission agreements.

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

The Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance performs administrative tasks relating to citizenship, registries, personal names, personal identification numbers, and the other duties under the laws and regulations of the 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: prevention and detection of international crime, terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organised crime; detection and apprehension of its perpetrators; initiation and publication of INTERPOL’s international, federal and inter-cantonal notices; cooperation with Prosecutors’ Offices concerning the processing of criminal cases, affairs related the citizenship of the Federation; protection of human rights and civil liberties in the field of internal affairs, as well as the other matters within its jurisdiction.

In terms of the immigration legislation, the Ministry is to provide support, upon request of the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs, in the forcible removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It also performs the checks of identity and nationality relating the requests for return of the BiH nationals under the readmission agreements.

B2.2. Cantonal Ministries of Interior

In terms of immigration legislation, the Cantonal Ministries of Interior are responsible to support the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in registering the arrival or departure of foreigners and forcible removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina upon request by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. It also performs the checks of identity and nationality relating the requests for return of the BiH nationals under the readmission agreements.

B3. Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina

In terms of immigration legislation, the Police of the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina is responsible to provide support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, when requested, in the procedures of forcible removal of foreigners from Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also performs the checks of identity and nationality relating the requests for return of the BiH nationals under the readmission agreements.

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SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS

ANNEX 1.

INDICATOR / YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Visas issued by DCMs	12,107	16,351	16,970	22,862	28,751	31,171	47,694	1,857	18,427	22,765	
Visas issued at the border	93	58	120	66	57	34	19	3	7	27	
Refusals of entry into BiH	2,079	1,987	2,432	2,243	2,313	1,853	2,342	4,525	5,038	2,549	
Illegal crossing of the state border	228	189	179	218	766	4,489	5,859	11,857	8,834	14,309	
Entries	164	116	133	141	607	2,892	921	945	5,763	7,427	
Exits	64	73	46	77	159	1,597	4,938	10,912	3,071	6,882	
Temporary residence permits	9,953	11,022	12,633	11,519	11,372	10,756	10,133	8,293	9,827	11,188	
Permanent residence permits	713	763	808	799	750	815	816	312	417	390	
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence	430	817	670	508	282	189	208	172	444	514	
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation	123	59	52	31	38	17	34	0	23	15	
Revoked permanent residence	57	83	63	52	66	36	20	14	62	50	
Expulsion orders	279	380	294	418	927	1,540	1,554	1,209	1,330	1,638	
Aliens placed under supervision	274	251	210	313	897	970	1,068	872	911	1,179	
Immigration Centre	236	218	193	311	860	948	710	515	612	714	
Certain area or place	38	33	17	2	37	22	358	357	299	465	
Number of the conclusion on the approval of the execution of the decision on deportation	1	5	5	18	1	3	3	0	1	7	
Aliens returned from BiH based on readmission agreements	117	57	29	156	358	670	330	195	89	103	
Voluntary return with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs assistance	159	169	179	246	628	324	403	259	459	561	
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	209	104	197	148	379	628	624	290	248	403	
BiH nationals	209	104	197	148	379	217	190	58	42	275	
Foreign nationals from BiH	0	0	0	0	0	411	434	232	206	128	
Readmission of aliens based on Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	75	55	42	105	311	652	783	330	570	836	
Persons seeking asylum in BiH	100	45	46	79	381	1,568	784	244	167	149	
Work permits issued to aliens during the year	2,563	2,197	2,465	2,628	2,593	2,822	3,183	2,586	2,775	3,780	
Aliens granted BiH citizenship	649	676	641	682	667	728	657	567	557	562	
Illegal migrants on the BiH territory reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	23,902	29,302	16,190	15,812	27,429	
Number of emigrants originating from the BiH including progeny of emigrants who were born in the receiving state (assessment of the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees BiH)							2,200,000				
BiH Population (Bosnia and Herzegovina in numbers 2016, Agency for Statistics BiH, 2016; "BiH Official Gazzete" No. 60/16)							3,531,159				

VISAS ISSUED BY BIH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2021 AND 2022 ANNEX 2.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
1	Afghanistan	14	12	-14.29%
2	Algeria	10	18	80.00%
3	Angola		1	-
4	Armenia	65	43	-33.85%
5	Bangladesh	54	115	112.96%
6	Belarus	28	9	-67.86%
7	Benin		2	-
8	Bhutan		2	-
9	Bolivia		1	-
10	Botswana	1	1	0.00%
11	Brazil	2	24	1,100.00%
12	Burkina Faso		1	-
13	Burundi		3	-
14	Cambodia		2	-
15	Cameroon	2	4	100.00%
16	Chad	4	1	-75.00%
17	China	8	298	3,625.00%
18	Colombia		1	-
19	Comoros	132	104	-21.21%
20	Congo Democratic Republic		1	-
21	Cuba	3	18	500.00%
22	Djibouti	4	1	-75.00%
23	Dominican Republic	1	2	100.00%
24	Ecuador	1	2	100.00%
25	Egypt	144	323	124.31%
26	Eritrea	24	20	-16.67%
27	Ethiopia	157	194	23.57%
28	Gambia	2	1	-50.00%
29	Ghana	8	14	75.00%
30	Guinea	1	3	200.00%
31	India	391	1,100	181.33%
32	Indonesia	231	355	53.68%
33	Iran	126	230	82.54%
34	Iraq	59	1,695	2,772.88%
35	Ivory Coast	1	6	500.00%
36	Jamaica		4	-
37	Jordan	1,033	1,297	25.56%
38	Kazakhstan	7	52	642.86%
39	Kenya	24	39	62.50%
40	Kosovo *	107	723	575.70%
41	Kuwait		5	-
42	Kyrgyzstan	2	36	1,700.00%
43	Laos		1	-
44	Lebanon	289	1,408	387.20%
45	Libya	199	242	21.61%
46	Madagascar		2	-

VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2021 AND 2022 ANNEX 2.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
47	Malawi		2	-
48	Malaysia	6	6	0.00%
49	Maldives	7	2	-71.43%
50	Mali		1	-
51	Mauritania	3	4	33.33%
52	Mongolia		40	-
53	Morocco	27	40	48.15%
54	Mozambique	1		-100.00%
55	Myanmar	1	7	600.00%
56	Namibia		10	-
57	Nepal	16	138	762.50%
58	Niger		2	-
59	Nigeria	5	26	420.00%
60	Pakistan	213	235	10.33%
61	Palestine	96	128	33.33%
62	Papua New Guinea		1	-
63	Philippines	615	994	61.63%
64	Qatar		3	-
65	Russian Federation	30	146	386.67%
66	Rwanda		36	-
67	Salvador		1	-
68	Saudi Arabia	13,694	11,200	-18.21%
69	Senegal	1	3	200.00%
70	Sierra Leone	1	2	100.00%
71	Somalia	2	16	700.00%
72	South Africa	12	46	283.33%
73	Sri Lanka	25	115	360.00%
74	Sudan	51	51	0.00%
75	Syrian Arab Republic	185	344	85.95%
76	Tajikistan	6	24	300.00%
77	Tanzania	11	6	-45.45%
78	Thailand	5	13	160.00%
79	Tunisia	18	39	116.67%
80	Turkiye	1	79	7,800.00%
81	Turkmenistan	2	7	250.00%
82	Uganda	20	42	110.00%
83	Ukraine	3	20	566.67%
84	United Arab Emirates	1	1	0.00%
85	Unknown nationality	10	125	1,150.00%
86	Uzbekistan	8	35	337.50%
87	Vietnam	2	100	4,900.00%
88	Yemen	212	257	21.23%
89	Zimbabwe	3	2	-33.33%
TOTAL:		18,427	22,765	23.54%

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

VISSAS ISSUED AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2021 AND 2022

ANNEX 3.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
1	Bangladesh	5		-100.00%
2	Cameroon	1	2	100.00%
3	Gambia		2	-
4	Guinea		8	-
5	Iran		7	-
6	Kazakhstan	1		-100.00%
7	Mozambique		3	-
8	Senegal		4	-
9	Zimbabwe		1	-
TOTAL:		7	27	285.71%

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2021 AND 2022

ANNEX 4.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
1	Afghanistan	13	8	-38.46%
2	Albania	152	36	-76.32%
3	Algeria	3	1	-66.67%
4	Antigua and Barbuda	1		-100.00%
5	Argentina	1	1	0.00%
6	Armenia		10	-
7	Australia	5		-100.00%
8	Austria	429	42	-90.21%
9	Azerbaijan	2		-100.00%
10	Bahamas	3		-100.00%
11	Bangladesh	5	4	-20.00%
12	Belarus	3	16	433.33%
13	Belgium	43	6	-86.05%
14	Bolivia	8		-100.00%
15	Brazil	10	1	-90.00%
16	Bulgaria	39	9	-76.92%
17	Burundi		4	-
18	Cameroon		1	-
19	Canada	5	1	-80.00%
20	Chile	2		-100.00%
21	China	62	13	-79.03%
22	Colombia	6		-100.00%
23	Congo Democratic Republic	1	1	0.00%
24	Croatia	58	56	-3.45%
25	Cuba	11	13	18.18%
26	Czech Republic	39	2	-94.87%
27	Denmark	9	6	-33.33%
28	Dominican Republic	1	1	0.00%
29	Ecuador	3	4	33.33%
30	Egypt	2	5	150.00%
31	Estonia	5		-100.00%
32	France	86	16	-81.40%
33	Gambia	1	1	0.00%
34	Georgia		1	-
35	Germany	526	89	-83.08%
36	Ghana		1	-
37	Greece	2		-100.00%
38	Guinea	1		-100.00%
39	Hungary	46	7	-84.78%
40	India	22	49	122.73%
41	Indonesia	3	1	-66.67%
42	Iran	2	6	200.00%
43	Iraq	1		-100.00%
44	Ireland	3	3	0.00%

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2021 AND 2022

ANNEX 4.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
45	Israel	8	1	-87.50%
46	Italy	178	25	-85.96%
47	Jamaica		1	-
48	Japan	3		-100.00%
49	Jordan	1	2	100.00%
50	Kazakhstan	6	22	266.67%
51	Korea, Republic	3		-100.00%
52	Kosovo *	283	276	-2.47%
53	Kuwait	3	1	-66.67%
54	Kyrgyzstan	1	4	300.00%
55	Latvia		1	-
56	Lebanon	5	2	-60.00%
57	Libya		2	-
58	Liechtenstein	2		-100.00%
59	Lithuania	10		-100.00%
60	Luxembourg	5		-100.00%
61	Malaysia	1	1	0.00%
62	Malta	2		-100.00%
63	Mexico	1		-100.00%
64	Moldova	7		-100.00%
65	Mongolia	1	2	100.00%
66	Montenegro	67	26	-61.19%
67	Morocco	4		-100.00%
68	Myanmar		2	-
69	Nepal	27	27	0.00%
70	New Zealand	3		-100.00%
71	Nigeria		1	-
72	North Macedonia	125	9	-92.80%
73	Norway	4	3	-25.00%
74	Oman	4		-100.00%
75	Pakistan	13	16	23.08%
76	Palestine	1	5	400.00%
77	Peru	1		-100.00%
78	Philippines	5	4	-20.00%
79	Poland	86	9	-89.53%
80	Portugal	2	1	-50.00%
81	Qatar		1	-
82	Romania	26	3	-88.46%
83	Russian Federation	58	80	37.93%
84	Saudi Arabia	8	43	437.50%
85	Serbia	90	35	-61.11%
86	Slovakia	28	3	-89.29%
87	Slovenia	530	96	-81.89%

REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2021 AND 2022

ANNEX 4.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
88	South Africa	5	3	-40.00%
89	Spain	27	3	-88.89%
90	Stateless	12	1	-91.67%
91	Sudan	4		-100.00%
92	Sweden	81	3	-96.30%
93	Switzerland	105	22	-79.05%
94	Syrian Arab Republic	5	20	300.00%
95	Taiwan			-
96	Tajikistan	1		-100.00%
97	Tanzania	1		-100.00%
98	Thailand	3	2	-33.33%
99	The Netherlands	76	16	-78.95%
100	Tunisia	3	11	266.67%
101	Turkiye	1,370	1,321	-3.58%
102	Ukraine	32	6	-81.25%
103	United Arab Emirates	14	2	-85.71%
104	United Kingdom	25	5	-80.00%
105	United States of America	52	5	-90.38%
106	Unknown nationality	2		-100.00%
107	Uzbekistan	1	4	300.00%
108	Venezuela	1		-100.00%
109	Vietnam		2	-
110	Yemen	1	4	300.00%
111	Zimbabwe	1		-100.00%
TOTAL:		5,038	2,549	-49.40%

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

ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2021 AND 2022

ANNEX 5.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
1	Afghanistan	1,163	3,625	211.69%
2	Albania	55	19	-65.45%
3	Algeria	26	9	-65.38%
4	Argentina	2		-100.00%
5	Australia		2	-
6	Austria	3	1	-66.67%
7	Bangladesh	314	316	0.64%
8	Belgium	11	2	-81.82%
9	Bosnia and Herzegovina	15	12	-20.00%
10	Brazil		3	-
11	Bulgaria		1	-
12	Burkina Faso		12	-
13	Burundi		1,356	-
14	Cameroon	1	21	2,000.00%
15	China	5	2	-60.00%
16	Colombia		1	-
17	Congo, Republic		174	-
18	Croatia	9	3	-66.67%
19	Cuba	12	97	708.33%
20	Czech Republic	3	4	33.33%
21	Denmark		4	-
22	Egypt	143	1	-99.30%
23	Eritrea	18		-100.00%
24	Ethiopia	1		-100.00%
25	France	9	3	-66.67%
26	Gambia	1	7	600.00%
27	Germany	50	14	-72.00%
28	Ghana	4	12	200.00%
29	Greece	1	4	300.00%
30	Guinea		36	-
31	Guinea-Bissau		27	-
32	Hungary	5	2	-60.00%
33	India	11	407	3,600.00%
34	Iran	90	240	166.67%
35	Iraq	115	299	160.00%
36	Ireland		2	-
37	Italy	17	11	-35.29%
38	Ivory Coast		1	-
39	Jordan	6		-100.00%
40	Kazakhstan	1		-100.00%
41	Kenya		6	-
42	Korea, Republic		1	-
43	Kosovo *	177	135	-23.73%
44	Latvia		3	-
45	Libya	20	5	-75.00%
46	Malaysia		1	-

ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2021 AND 2022

ANNEX 5.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
47	Mali	1	9	800.00%
48	Malta		2	-
49	Moldova	1		-
50	Montenegro	6	2	-66.67%
51	Morocco	164	51	-68.90%
52	Nepal	9	66	633.33%
53	Nigeria	1	1	0.00%
54	North Macedonia	6	4	-33.33%
55	Norway	2	5	150.00%
56	Pakistan	788	549	-30.33%
57	Palestine	10	10	0.00%
58	Poland	7	6	-14.29%
59	Romania	3	2	-33.33%
60	Russian Federation	3	36	1,100.00%
61	Senegal		4	-
62	Serbia	7	5	-28.57%
63	Slovakia	2		-100.00%
64	Slovenia	4		-100.00%
65	Somalia		3	-
66	Spain	1	2	100.00%
67	Sudan	3	1	-66.67%
68	Sweden	3		-100.00%
69	Switzerland	11	6	-45.45%
70	Syrian Arab Republic	90	138	53.33%
71	Tanzania		1	-
72	The Netherlands	2	4	100.00%
73	Togo	3	9	200.00%
74	Tunisia	5	6	20.00%
75	Turkiye	183	512	179.78%
76	Uganda		2	-
77	Ukraine	4	3	-25.00%
78	United Kingdom	2	6	200.00%
79	United States of America		1	-
80	Unknown (refused persons)	5,214	5,972	14.54%
81	Unknown nationality	9	3	-66.67%
82	Uruguay		3	-
83	Yemen	2	2	0.00%
84	Zambia		2	-
TOTAL:		8,834	14,309	61.98%

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

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2021 AND 2022 ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
1	Afghanistan	2	4	100.00%
2	Albania	92	103	11.96%
3	Algeria	20	14	-30.00%
4	Andorra		1	-
5	Angola		1	-
6	Argentina	13	10	-23.08%
7	Armenia	7	4	-42.86%
8	Australia	11	22	100.00%
9	Austria	468	517	10.47%
10	Azerbaijan	11	11	0.00%
11	Bahrain	21	13	-38.10%
12	Bangladesh	27	63	133.33%
13	Belarus	8	9	12.50%
14	Belgium	8	6	-25.00%
15	Bhutan		1	-
16	Bolivia	1	2	100.00%
17	Brazil	28	37	32.14%
18	Bulgaria	21	22	4.76%
19	Burkina Faso		1	-
20	Burundi		2	-
21	Cameroon	2	2	0.00%
22	Canada	41	50	21.95%
23	Central African Republic	1		-100.00%
24	Chad	2	1	-50.00%
25	Chile	1	4	300.00%
26	China	314	485	54.46%
27	Colombia	9	13	44.44%
28	Comoros	1	1	0.00%
29	Costa Rica	5	5	0.00%
30	Croatia	855	760	-11.11%
31	Cyprus	13	8	-38.46%
32	Czech Republic	24	27	12.50%
33	Denmark	17	8	-52.94%
34	Djibouti	1	1	0.00%
35	Dominican Republic	4	3	-25.00%
36	Egypt	231	172	-25.54%
37	Eritrea	1	1	0.00%
38	Estonia	4	4	0.00%
39	Ethiopia	1	3	200.00%
40	Finland	18	8	-55.56%
41	France	100	102	2.00%
42	Georgia	10	7	-30.00%
43	Germany	436	510	16.97%
44	Ghana	4	5	25.00%
45	Greece	37	26	-29.73%
46	Grenada		1	-
47	Guatemala	2	3	50.00%
48	Guinea		1	-

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2021 AND 2022 ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
49	Honduras	2	1	-50.00%
50	Hungary	7	9	28.57%
51	India	43	72	67.44%
52	Indonesia	31	32	3.23%
53	Iran	33	34	3.03%
54	Iraq	22	13	-40.91%
55	Ireland	9	6	-33.33%
56	Israel	8	10	25.00%
57	Italy	210	233	10.95%
58	Ivory Coast		2	-
59	Jamaica	1	1	0.00%
60	Japan	5	6	20.00%
61	Jordan	114	111	-2.63%
62	Kazakhstan	1	19	1,800.00%
63	Kenya	5	6	20.00%
64	Kosovo *		5	-
65	Kuwait	171	154	-9.94%
66	Kyrgyzstan	2	1	-50.00%
67	Latvia	2	4	100.00%
68	Lebanon	26	34	30.77%
69	Libya	113	134	18.58%
70	Lithuania	6	5	-16.67%
71	Luxembourg		1	-
72	Macau		1	-
73	Malaysia	14	12	-14.29%
74	Mali	1	2	100.00%
75	Malta	3	4	33.33%
76	Mauritania	1	1	0.00%
77	Mauritius	1	2	100.00%
78	Mexico	19	23	21.05%
79	Moldova	20	18	-10.00%
80	Montenegro	647	568	-12.21%
81	Morocco	22	27	22.73%
82	Myanmar	1	1	0.00%
83	Nepal	5	54	980.00%
84	New Zealand	2	2	0.00%
85	Nicaragua	2	3	50.00%
86	Niger		1	-
87	Nigeria	3	13	333.33%
88	North Macedonia	353	299	-15.30%
89	Norway	5	6	20.00%
90	Oman	14	17	21.43%
91	Pakistan	27	40	48.15%
92	Palestine	31	29	-6.45%
93	Paraguay		1	-
94	Peru	5	8	60.00%
95	Philippines	40	43	7.50%
96	Poland	50	46	-8.00%

TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2021 AND 2022 ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
97	Portugal	8	10	25.00%
98	Qatar	43	40	-6.98%
99	Romania	31	37	19.35%
100	Russian Federation	158	196	24.05%
101	Rwanda	1	2	100.00%
102	Salvador	3	2	-33.33%
103	Saudi Arabia	89	117	31.46%
104	Senegal	1		-100.00%
105	Serbia	1,751	1,688	-3.60%
106	Singapore		1	-
107	Slovakia	30	29	-3.33%
108	Slovenia	195	196	0.51%
109	Somalia	4	5	25.00%
110	South Africa	12	18	50.00%
111	South Korea	3	3	0.00%
112	Spain	28	32	14.29%
113	Sri Lanka	3	14	366.67%
114	Sudan	15	19	26.67%
115	Sweden	17	31	82.35%
116	Switzerland	59	58	-1.69%
117	Syrian Arab Republic	246	225	-8.54%
118	Tajikistan	6	6	0.00%
119	Tanzania	3	7	133.33%
120	Thailand	2	3	50.00%
121	The Netherlands	67	92	37.31%
122	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	0.00%
123	Tunisia	29	28	-3.45%
124	Turkiye	1,434	2,391	66.74%
125	Uganda	4	6	50.00%
126	Ukraine	50	219	338.00%
127	United Arab Emirates	95	89	-6.32%
128	United Kingdom	112	95	-15.18%
129	United States of America	319	313	-1.88%
130	Unknown nationality	3	2	-33.33%
131	Uruguay	1		-100.00%
132	Uzbekistan	1	1	0.00%
133	Venezuela	10	7	-30.00%
134	Vietnam		1	-
135	Yemen	43	36	-16.28%
136	Zimbabwe	1		-100.00%
TOTAL:		9,827	11,188	13.85%

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

PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2021 AND 2022 ANNEX 7.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
1	Albania	1	1	0.00%
2	Algeria	1	3	200.00%
3	Armenia	1	1	0.00%
4	Australia	1		-100.00%
5	Austria	43	36	-16.28%
6	Bangladesh	1		-100.00%
7	Belarus	3		-100.00%
8	Brazil	2		-100.00%
9	Bulgaria	2	3	50.00%
10	Canada		2	-
11	Chile	1		-100.00%
12	China	20	20	0.00%
13	Croatia	50	44	-12.00%
14	Czech Republic	2	2	0.00%
15	Egypt	9	11	22.22%
16	France	1	2	100.00%
17	Germany	38	22	-42.11%
18	Ghana	1		-100.00%
19	Greece	3		-100.00%
20	Guatemala	1		-100.00%
21	India	1	1	0.00%
22	Indonesia	1	6	500.00%
23	Iran	1	1	0.00%
24	Iraq	1		-100.00%
25	Ireland	1	1	0.00%
26	Italy	11	9	-18.18%
27	Jordan	8	5	-37.50%
28	Kuwait	1	2	100.00%
29	Lebanon		3	-
30	Libya	2	3	50.00%
31	Moldova	3	4	33.33%
32	Montenegro	61	63	3.28%
33	Morocco	2	2	0.00%
34	North Macedonia	45	31	-31.11%
35	Pakistan		1	-
36	Palestine	5	3	-40.00%
37	Peru	1		-100.00%
38	Philippines		2	-
39	Poland	1	1	0.00%
40	Romania	3	2	-33.33%
41	Russian Federation	12	13	8.33%
42	Serbia	9	9	0.00%
43	Slovakia		1	-
44	Slovenia	9	8	-11.11%

PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2021 AND 2022 ANNEX 7.

No.	COUNTRY	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
45	Spain	1		-100.00%
46	Sudan		1	-
47	Sweden		1	-
48	Switzerland	2	3	50.00%
49	Syrian Arab Republic	7	15	114.29%
50	Tajikistan		2	-
51	Tanzania		1	-
52	The Netherlands	2	4	100.00%
53	Tunisia	3	1	-66.67%
54	Turkiye	23	34	47.83%
55	Uganda		1	-
56	Ukraine	3	1	-66.67%
57	United Arab Emirates	2	1	-50.00%
58	United Kingdom	7	3	-57.14%
59	United States of America	4	1	-75.00%
60	Uzbekistan	1		-100.00%
61	Yemen	3	3	0.00%
TOTAL:		417	390	-6.47%

MEASURES IMPOSED ON ALIENS IN 2022

ANNEX 8.

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
1	Afghanistan				83	20
2	Albania	7			3	
3	Algeria				27	1
4	Argentina	5				
5	Australia	2				
6	Austria	2		1	6	
7	Azerbaijan				3	
8	Bangladesh	6			12	
9	Belarus				1	
10	Belgium				1	
11	Bolivia				15	
12	Brazil	1				
13	Bulgaria				1	
14	Burundi				4	
15	Cameroon				3	
16	Canada	1			2	2
17	China	8	5		41	6
18	Colombia				1	
19	Congo, Republic				1	1
20	Croatia	30	7	3	12	
21	Cuba				151	44
22	Czech Republic				1	
23	Egypt	1	4		4	1
24	Eritrea				1	
25	France			1	1	
26	Gambia				3	
27	Germany	9	2	1	4	1
28	Ghana				2	
29	Greece	1				
30	Guinea				1	
31	Guinea-Bissau				2	
32	Hungary	1				
33	India	1			75	5
34	Iran				15	2
35	Iraq				32	3
36	Italy	18			2	1
37	Ivory Coast				1	
38	Jordan	2	1		8	
39	Kazakhstan				1	
40	Kosovo *				36	18

MEASURES IMPOSED ON ALIENS IN 2022

ANNEX 8.

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under supervision at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and Temporary residence	Permanent residence			
41	Kuwait				2	
42	Lebanon				8	
43	Libya				23	3
44	Mexico	1				
45	Moldova	2				
46	Mongolia				1	1
47	Montenegro	5	5	4	6	2
48	Morocco		1		32	11
49	Nepal	3			11	7
50	North Macedonia	3	6		3	2
51	Pakistan		1		41	19
52	Palestine				7	1
53	Philippines		1		10	
54	Poland				2	1
55	Russian Federation	1			28	
56	Saudi Arabia	2			2	
57	Serbia	111	1	2	21	12
58	Slovakia	3				
59	Slovenia	4	2		3	
60	Sri Lanka				1	
61	Sweden	1		1	2	
62	Switzerland				2	
63	Syrian Arab Republic	1			6	
64	The Netherlands	2	2		1	
65	Togo				2	
66	Tunisia				5	1
67	Turkiye	273	12	2	852	548
68	Uganda				1	
69	Ukraine	2			1	
70	United Arab Emirates				2	1
71	United Kingdom				1	
72	United States of America	5			3	
73	Unknown nationality				1	
74	Western Sahara				1	
75	Yemen				1	
TOTAL:		514	50	15	1,638	714

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

**APPLICATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM) SUBMITTED
TO RELEVANT STATE BODIES FROM 2013 TO 2022**

ANNEX 9.

No.	COUNTRY	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		TOTAL		
		Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	Applications	Persons	
1	Afghanistan	6	6	10	10	6	6	3	3	37	41	128	334	38	79	20	31	24	31	9	9	281	550	
2	Algeria	8	8	3	3					77	77	18	18	5	5	6	6	1	1	4	4	122	122	
3	Armenia	1	1	3	3	2	5															6	9	
4	Austria															1	1					1	1	
5	Azerbaijan									3	3	1	1	1	5			1	1			6	10	
6	Bangladesh	6	6	2	2	1	1			2	2	2	2			1	4					14	17	
7	Burundi																			6	16	6	16	
8	Cameroon			1	1	4	4	2	2							8	8					15	15	
9	Central African Republic			1	1																	1	1	
10	China															1	1					1	1	
11	Congo Democratic Republic			1	1	1	1			1	1											3	3	
12	Congo, Republic					1	1															1	1	
13	Croatia					1	1	1	1							1	1					3	3	
14	Cuba					1	1			2	2					1	1			15	19	19	23	
15	Ecuador																			1	2	1	2	
16	Egypt			1	1			1	1			4	4	2	2					2	2	10	10	
17	Eritrea													1	1	1						1	2	
18	Ethiopia			1	1																	1	1	
19	Gambia									1	1											1	1	
20	Hungary	1	1																			1	1	
21	India											16	16	4	9	1	1					21	26	
22	Iran	2	2	1	1					9	10	157	364	47	121	8	13	17	28	1	1	242	540	
23	Iraq	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	6	8	8	39	116	97	327	18	72	6	12	2	3	183	553	
24	Israel																		1	1			1	1
25	Ivory Coast											1	1									1	1	
26	Jordan							2	3	1	1											3	4	
27	Kenya							2	2													2	2	
28	Kuwait									1	3	1	1	1	1			1	1			4	6	
29	Lebanon									3	3					1	1					4	4	
30	Libya									21	21	35	35	3	3	1	1					60	60	
31	Mali					1	1													1	1	2	2	
32	Mauritania									1	1											1	1	
33	Moldova																							
34	Montenegro					1	1					1	1									2	2	
35	Morocco			2	2			2	2	26	26	22	22	3	5	17	17	11	11	2	2	85	87	
36	Myanmar																		1	1			1	1
37	Nepal									3	3	11	13									14	16	
38	Nigeria	1	1							1	2											2	3	
39	North Macedonia									1	1	1	2									2	3	
40	Pakistan	2	2					11	12	65	65	344	350	64	68	17	17	21	29	6	6	530	549	
41	Palestine	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	6	31	38	6	9	2	4	1	1	1	1	53	65	
42	Philippines							1	1	1	1									2	2	4	4	
43	Poland									1	1											1	1	
44	Russian Federation									7	15	3	7			1	5			9	15	20	42	
45	Saudi Arabia													1	1							1	1	
46	Serbia	4	8	1	1	3	3	6	8	4	4	1	1					3	3			22	28	
47	Sierra Leone					5	5					1	1					1	1			7	7	
48	Slovakia																	1	1			1	1	
49	Slovenia									1	1											1	1	
50	Somalia	1	1	2	2							6	6	2	7							11	16	
51	Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1					2	2			1	2							5	6	
52	Stateless	1	1									3	3									4	4	
53	Sudan			4	4									1	2							5	6	
54	Syrian Arab Republic	36	59	4	4	5	5	17	18	31	47	110	189	23	58	8	10	5	5	4	8	243	403	
55	Tajikistan									1	1											1	1	
56	Tunisia									3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	3			10	14	
57	Turkiye	1	1			2	3	13	19	20	29	11	22	30	74	19	39	22	33	25	29	143	249	
58	Ukraine			1	1	1	1					1	1					1	1	21	29	25	33	
59	USA			1	1																	1	1	
60	Western Sahara																	1	3			1	3	
61	Yemen											11	18	2	2	3	7					16	27	
TOTAL:		73	100	45	45	42	46	66	79	340	381	961	1,568	333	784	138	244	120	167	111	149	2,229	3,563	

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS
IN BiH IN 2021 AND 2022**

ANNEX 10.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
1	Albania	57	72	26.32%
2	Algeria	2	1	-50.00%
3	Andorra		1	-
4	Angola		1	-
5	Argentina	7	6	-14.29%
6	Australia	4	6	50.00%
7	Austria	35	42	20.00%
8	Bahrain	13	12	-7.69%
9	Bangladesh	31	123	296.77%
10	Belarus	4	2	-50.00%
11	Belgium	2	3	50.00%
12	Brazil	7	23	228.57%
13	Bulgaria	2	3	50.00%
14	Burkina Faso		1	-
15	Cameroon	1	1	0.00%
16	Canada	7	8	14.29%
17	Chile		2	-
18	China	124	169	36.29%
19	Colombia	3	10	233.33%
20	Comoros		1	-
21	Congo, Republic	1		-100.00%
22	Costa Rica	1	1	0.00%
23	Croatia	193	169	-12.44%
24	Cyprus	1		-100.00%
25	Czech Republic	11	9	-18.18%
26	Denmark	4	4	0.00%
27	Ecuador	1		-100.00%
28	Egypt	68	81	19.12%
29	El Salvador		2	-
30	Ethiopia	1	1	0.00%
31	Finland	3	4	33.33%
32	France	9	11	22.22%
33	Germany	54	58	7.41%
34	Ghana	6	5	-16.67%
35	Greece	6	5	-16.67%
36	Guinea		1	-
37	Hungary	1	1	0.00%
38	India	20	122	510.00%
39	Indonesia	2	19	850.00%
40	Iran	16	17	6.25%
41	Iraq	8	9	12.50%
42	Ireland	2	1	-50.00%
43	Israel	3	6	100.00%

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS
IN BiH IN 2021 AND 2022**

ANNEX 10.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
44	Italy	82	87	6.10%
45	Ivory Coast		1	-
46	Japan	1	3	200.00%
47	Jordan	33	38	15.15%
48	Kazakhstan	2	3	50.00%
49	Korea, Republic	1	1	0.00%
50	Kuwait	122	137	12.30%
51	Latvia		1	-
52	Lebanon	6	9	50.00%
53	Liberia	1		-100.00%
54	Libya	22	24	9.09%
55	Lithuania	2		-100.00%
56	Malaysia	9	6	-33.33%
57	Mali		1	-
58	Mauritius		5	-
59	Mexico	2	2	0.00%
60	Moldova	5	1	-80.00%
61	Mongolia	1		-100.00%
62	Montenegro	88	102	15.91%
63	Morocco	2	3	50.00%
64	Myanmar	1		-100.00%
65	Namibia		1	-
66	Nepal	7	78	1,014.29%
67	Netherlands Antilles	2	5	150.00%
68	Nigeria		13	-
69	North Macedonia	54	57	5.56%
70	Norway		1	-
71	Oman	17	11	-35.29%
72	Pakistan	27	22	-18.52%
73	Palestine	13	9	-30.77%
74	Paraguay		1	-
75	Philippines	7	11	57.14%
76	Poland	6	8	33.33%
77	Qatar	35	34	-2.86%
78	Romania	7	8	14.29%
79	Russian Federation	45	58	28.89%
80	Saudi Arabia	108	97	-10.19%
81	Senegal	1		-100.00%
82	Serbia	622	661	6.27%
83	Slovakia	12	5	-58.33%
84	Slovenia	54	53	-1.85%
85	Somalia		3	-
86	South Africa		1	-

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS
IN BiH IN 2021 AND 2022**

ANNEX 10.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
87	Spain	4	6	50.00%
88	Sri Lanka	1	2	100.00%
89	Sudan	4	2	-50.00%
90	Swaziland		1	-
91	Sweden	3	4	33.33%
92	Switzerland	6	6	0.00%
93	Syrian Arab Republic	87	91	4.60%
94	Tanzania		3	-
95	The Netherlands	14	20	42.86%
96	Tunisia	2	5	150.00%
97	Turkiye	334	861	157.78%
98	Turkmenistan	1		-100.00%
99	Uganda		2	-
100	Ukraine	10	7	-30.00%
101	United Arab Emirates	92	90	-2.17%
102	United Kingdom	24	23	-4.17%
103	United States of America	64	66	3.13%
104	Uzbekistan		1	-
105	Venezuela	1		-100.00%
106	Yemen	20	16	-20.00%
107	Zimbabwe	1		-100.00%
TOTAL:		2,775	3,780	36.22%

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2021 AND 2022**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
1	Afghanistan	5,382	11,038	105.09%
2	Albania	9	4	-55.56%
3	Algeria	109	50	-54.13%
4	Angola	1	5	400.00%
5	Argentina	2		-100.00%
6	Armenia	1		-100.00%
7	Australia		2	-
8	Austria	12	26	116.67%
9	Azerbaijan		4	-
10	Bahrain	2	1	-50.00%
11	Bangladesh	2,341	2,161	-7.69%
12	Belarus	1	1	0.00%
13	Belgium	2	1	-50.00%
14	Benin	1	5	400.00%
15	Bolivia	9	34	277.78%
16	Brazil	1		-100.00%
17	Brunei		2	-
18	Bulgaria	1	1	0.00%
19	Burkina Faso	26	24	-7.69%
20	Burundi	1	3,987	398,600.00%
21	Cameroon	45	183	306.67%
22	Canada	2	4	100.00%
23	Central African Republic	1	8	700.00%
24	China	19	107	463.16%
25	Comoros		12	-
26	Congo Democratic Republic	24	758	3,058.33%
27	Croatia	44	49	11.36%
28	Cuba	23	1,362	5,821.74%
29	Czech Republic	5	1	-80.00%
30	Denmark	1	1	0.00%
31	Dominican Republic		4	-
32	Ecuador		2	-
33	Egypt	127	14	-88.98%
34	Eritrea	218	21	-90.37%
35	Ethiopia	4	3	-25.00%
36	Finland	2		-100.00%
37	France	4	4	0.00%
38	Gabon	1	1	0.00%
39	Gambia	123	78	-36.59%
40	Georgia	2		-100.00%
41	Germany	19	36	89.47%
42	Ghana	74	123	66.22%
43	Greece	1	2	100.00%

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2021 AND 2022**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
44	Guinea	35	226	545.71%
45	Guinea-Bissau		143	-
46	Haiti		3	-
47	Hungary		1	-
48	India	226	729	222.57%
49	Indonesia	1		-100.00%
50	Iran	692	1,413	104.19%
51	Iraq	168	313	86.31%
52	Israel		1	-
53	Italy	9	25	177.78%
54	Ivory Coast	9	19	111.11%
55	Jordan	20	13	-35.00%
56	Kazakhstan		1	-
57	Kenya		6	-
58	Korea, Republic		1	-
59	Kosovo *	20	31	55.00%
60	Kuwait	15	8	-46.67%
61	Latvia		1	-
62	Lebanon	3	9	200.00%
63	Liberia	1		-100.00%
64	Libya	56	41	-26.79%
65	Lithuania		1	-
66	Malaysia	1	2	100.00%
67	Mali	31	45	45.16%
68	Mauritania		14	-
69	Mexico		2	-
70	Moldova		1	-
71	Mongolia		1	-
72	Montenegro	23	57	147.83%
73	Morocco	363	134	-63.09%
74	Myanmar		1	-
75	Nepal	76	326	328.95%
76	Niger	5	5	0.00%
77	Nigeria	24	38	58.33%
78	North Macedonia	19	27	42.11%
79	Norway		6	-
80	Oman	1		-100.00%
81	Pakistan	4,343	2,154	-50.40%
82	Palestine	38	26	-31.58%
83	Peru		1	-
84	Philippines	5	12	140.00%
85	Poland	4	6	50.00%
86	Portugal	1		-100.00%

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2021 AND 2022**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2021	2022	+/- (%) (2022/2021)
87	Qatar	5		-100.00%
88	Republic of South Africa	1	1	0.00%
89	Romania	3	2	-33.33%
90	Russian Federation	9	63	600.00%
91	Rwanda	1		-100.00%
92	Saudi Arabia	10	6	-40.00%
93	Senegal	19	47	147.37%
94	Serbia	149	184	23.49%
95	Sierra Leone	6	50	733.33%
96	Slovakia	1	2	100.00%
97	Slovenia	10	18	80.00%
98	Somalia	117	35	-70.09%
99	South Sudan		4	-
100	Spain		2	-
101	Sri Lanka	13	7	-46.15%
102	Sudan	16	23	43.75%
103	Sweden	1	5	400.00%
104	Switzerland	4	3	-25.00%
105	Syrian Arab Republic	139	116	-16.55%
106	Tajikistan	1	5	400.00%
107	Tanzania		2	-
108	Thailand	1		-100.00%
109	The Netherlands	4	6	50.00%
110	Togo	49	47	-4.08%
111	Tunisia	17	33	94.12%
112	Turkiye	366	656	79.23%
113	Turkmenistan		1	-
114	Uganda	2	6	200.00%
115	Ukraine	6	115	1,816.67%
116	United Arab Emirates	7	6	-14.29%
117	United Kingdom	5	4	-20.00%
118	United States of America	6	10	66.67%
119	Unknown nationality		1	-
120	Uruguay	1		-100.00%
121	Uzbekistan	1	1	0.00%
122	Venezuela	2		-100.00%
123	Western Sahara	8	2	-75.00%
124	Yemen	3	4	33.33%
TOTAL:		15,812	27,429	73.47%

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