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Sector for Immigration

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA MIGRATION PROFILE for the year 2023

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

**Total length of the border: 1,605 km**

**Total number of border crossings: 83**



Sarajevo, March 2024

## Contents

Summary .....	4
I INTRODUCTION .....	8
1. Sources and Methodology for Data Collection, Segregation and Processing .....	8
2. Availability and Quality of Data .....	9
3. Conducted Consultations .....	9
II THE BIH MIGRATION PROFILE .....	10
1. Visas.....	10
1.1. Visas issued by the BiH DCMs.....	10
1.2. Visas Issued at the Border .....	13
2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossing .....	15
2.1. Refusal of Entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	15
2.2. Detected Illegal State Border Crossings .....	19
3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens .....	21
3.1. Temporary Residence.....	22
3.2. Permanent Residence.....	27
4. Illegal Migration and Measures Imposed to Aliens.....	29
4.1. Revocation of Residence .....	30
4.2. Expulsion Decisions .....	31
4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance.....	32
4.4. Forced Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	33
5. Return of Irregular Migrants .....	33
5.1. Voluntary return of BiH Nationals to BiH with the IOM Assistance .....	34
5.2. Voluntary return of aliens from BiH to their countries of origin with the assistance of the IOM and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA).....	37
5.3. Admission under Readmission Agreements.....	40
5.3.1. Admission and Return under Readmission Agreements.....	40
5.3.2. Admission under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia .....	42
5.4. Independent Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH .....	44
6. International Protection (Asylum).....	46
7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens.....	51
8. Acquiring of the BiH Citizenship .....	55
9. Emigration from BiH .....	57

9.1. Migration Flows .....	57
9.2. Number of Emigrants .....	60
9.3. Status of Emigrants.....	63
9.4. Remittances.....	65
10. Mixed migration over the territory of BiH in the period 2018-2023 .....	68
10.1. Review of statistical data in the field of migration and asylum in BiH.....	69
10.2. Accommodation of Migrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina .....	73
11. The BiH Immigration Policy, Legislation and Institutional Framework .....	73
A N N E X E S .....	83

## Summary

The Migration Profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: the BiH Migration Profile) was created in response to 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 at providing the BiH Council of Ministers with insight into the key trends in the field of migration, and the Ministry of Security with the opportunity to develop quality policies and adopt quality regulations. This act provides international organizations responsible for migration with a more complete insight into the migration trends in BiH.

The Migration Profile, which is annually updated, is developed in compliance with the requirement from the *Roadmap for Visa Liberalisation*, which the European Commission presented to the BiH authorities in June 2008 and which refers to “Migration Management” - “[Bosnia and Herzegovina should] set up and apply a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows, defining a regularly updated migration profile for BiH, with data on both illegal and legal migration, and establishing bodies responsible for collection and analysis of data on migration stocks and flows”.

A comprehensive fulfilment of *the Roadmap* requirements, including the development of a BiH Migration Profile, resulted in granting EU’s visa-free regime to **nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina** on **15 December 2010**.

The first BiH Migration Profile was adopted at the BiH Council of Ministers’ session, held on 24 September 2009. Its development was preceded by “The Analysis of Measures Necessary to Set Up a Mechanism for Monitoring Migration Flows and Defining a Migration Profile for Bosnia and Herzegovina”, which encompassed a review of the legal, institutional and organizational framework for collecting migration statistics in BiH, as well as the European and international standards and practices pertaining to migration statistics. For the purpose of setting up and implementing a mechanism for the monitoring of migration flows and updating the BiH Migration Profile on an annual basis, the instruments for collecting and exchanging the statistical data were formalized through the BiH Council of Ministers’ Decision requiring the relevant institutions and agencies to provide the data, each within its scope of authority, through 34 predefined tables, containing parameters necessary for the development of a Migration Profile and monitoring of the migration flows in BiH. The Decision defined the type and structure of required statistical data on migration and international protection and a duty of the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina to collect the statistical data on migration and international protection and submit the data to the BiH Ministry of Security by 31 January for the previous year. In accordance with the Decision, the 2022 Migration Profile is a compilation of the statistical data submitted by: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Sector for International 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).

Following the receipt of the data from the institutions and agencies, the quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data was conducted. 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 over the last 10 years, from 2014 to 2023, and comparative indicators were produced for all migration trends for the period 2022 - 2023. After the available data was processed and analysed, the BiH Migration Profile for 2023 was created.

The BiH Migration Profile for 2023 contains the following data: visas, refusal of entry and illegal border crossings, temporary and permanent stay of aliens, illegal migration and measures taken against aliens, return of irregular migrants, international protection (asylum), work permits issued to aliens, acquisition of the BiH citizenship, emigration from BiH, migration and refugee crisis in BiH, and the BiH immigration policy, legal and institutional framework.

### **Observed trends in migration flows:**

#### **1. Visas**

##### **1.1. Visas issued by the BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions (DCMs)**

BiH diplomatic and consular missions (DCMs) issued 21,261 visas in 2023, which represents a decrease compared to 2022, when 22,765 visas were issued.

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

At the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 18 visas were issued in 2023, which is 33.33% less than in 2022, when 27 visas were issued at the border.

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

##### **2.1. Refusal of Entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina**

2,160 entries to BiH were refused by the BiH Border Police in 2023 and decreased by 15.26% compared to 2022 when 2,549 entries were refused.

##### **2.2. Illegal Border Crossings Detected**

The number of detected illegal crossings of the state border of BiH in 2023 was 13,643 (6,110 illegal entries and 7,533 illegal exits from BiH) and decreased by 4.65% compared to 2022, when it amounted to 14,309 detected illegal border crossings.

#### **3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens**

##### **3.1. Temporary Residence**

Aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina were granted 13,481 temporary residence permits in 2023, which is 20.50% more than in 2022, when 11,188 temporary residence permits were granted.

### **3.2. Permanent Residence**

Aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina were granted 446 permanent residence permits in 2023, which represents an increase of 14.36% compared to 2022, when 390 permanent residence applications were approved and the permits granted.

## **4. Illegal migration and Measures Imposed on Aliens**

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

882 visa-free or temporary residence permits were revoked in 2023, which is an increase of 71.60% compared to 2022, when 514 visa-free or temporary residence permits were revoked. Regarding the revocation of permanent residences in 2023, a decrease of 26.00% was recorded, when 37 permanent residences were revoked, in contrast to 2022, when that number was 50.

### **4.2. Expulsion Decisions**

The number of expulsion decisions in 2023 is 2,582, which represents an increase of 57.63% compared to 2022, when a total of 1,638 expulsion decisions were issued. In 2023, the number of revoked visa-free or temporary residence permits with the measure of expulsion was 28, which also represents an increase of 86.67% compared to 2022, when that number was 15.

### **4.3. Aliens under Surveillance at the Immigration Centre**

A total of 683 aliens were placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre in 2023, which is a decrease of 4.34% compared to 2022, when that number was 714, and 1,275 aliens were placed under a less strict form of surveillance in a specific area or place.

### **4.4. Forcible Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina**

During the year 2023, 79 final decisions were made on the enforcement of the expulsion decision, while in 2022, 7 final decisions were made on the enforcement of the expulsion decision.

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

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

With IOM assistance, in 2023, 124 BiH nationals returned voluntarily to Bosnia and Herzegovina and a total of 1,734 BiH nationals returned voluntarily between 2014 and 2023.

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

In 2023, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, assisted in voluntary return of a total of 381 aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina, while in 2022 that number was 561, which is a decrease of 32.09%.

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

In 2023, 402 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina were readmitted on the grounds of readmission agreements under which the BiH Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector conducted identity checks and verification of the BiH nationality pursuant to the terms of Article 6 of the Agreement between the European Community and Bosnia and Herzegovina on the readmission of persons residing without authorisation.

According to the data delivered by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, according to the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia, in the procedure carried out by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, 4,264 nationals of third countries were readmitted in 2023, which is an increase of 410.05% compared to the previous year, when that number was 836 aliens.

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

In 2023, 147 persons applied for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while in 2022, that number was 149 persons.

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

4,586 work permits for aliens were issued in 2023, which represents an increase of 21.32% compared to 2022, when that number was 3,780 work permits.

### **8. Acquisition of BiH Citizenship**

In 2023, 538 persons obtained BiH citizenship, which represents a decrease of 4.27% compared to 2022. The majority of BiH citizenships in the last two years were acquired by nationals of Serbia (82%).

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

The Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina (MHRR) estimates, according to the available official data from the statistical agencies of the receiving countries and the diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that the total number of persons living as emigrants, who are originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina, is about 2.2 million.

### **10. Mixed Migration across the territory of BiH in the period 2018-2023**

In 2023, a total of 34,409 irregular migrants were reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, which represents an increase compared to 2022 by 25.45%. Out of a total of 34,409 reported irregular migrants, 31,793 people expressed their intention to apply for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2023. Applications for asylum were submitted by 147 persons or 0.46% of the total number of persons who initially expressed their intention to submit application for asylum in 2023.

## I INTRODUCTION

The creation of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Migration Profile (hereafter: the BiH Migration Profile) is defined in the section of the Visa Liberalization Roadmap which refers to "Migration Management" as one of the necessary requirements for the abolition of the visa regime for nationals 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 for various purposes. It should be borne in mind that, in this sense, the Division must be further developed towards monitoring the migration flows and conducting specialized analyses and developing special reports in the field of immigration, and formulating a migration policy in accordance with the standards governing this area and the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Notwithstanding their grammatical gender, for ease of reading, the terms used in this Migration Profile apply equally to male and female gender.**

### **1. Sources and Methodology for Data Collection, Segregation and Processing**

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

The following institutions, organizations and agencies are defined as sources of data: 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 the 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 the implementation of the BiH Law on Aliens and the BiH Law on Asylum. The tables include the data on countries of citizenship, birth, gender and age structures, as well as the other parameters relevant for procedures and decisions relating to the movement and stay of aliens and asylum in BiH for 2023.



Upon receipt of the tables filled in by the relevant institutions, organizations and agencies, a quantitative and qualitative analyses of submitted data were conducted. Annual reports of other institutions and organizations were also consulted as an additional source of qualitative information required for interpretation of migration statistics and trends.

The data on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the total length of the state border, as well as the number of border crossings were taken from the Integrated Border Management Strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the period 2019-2023.

## **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 the basic data by the set deadline.

The data available to the BiH Border Police, the Service for Aliens' Affairs, the Asylum Sector and the BiH Ministry of Foreign Affairs and submitted to the Immigration Sector was harmonized with the Decision on Mandatory 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 shared the data on acquisition of citizenship, which were earlier submitted by the competent entity-level institutions, the Federation Interior Ministry and the Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance of the Republika Srpska in accordance with the aforementioned Decision.

Notwithstanding certain gaps in terms of completeness of submitted data, the data quality was satisfactory. The data collected through predefined tables, annual activity reports of the Service for Aliens' Affairs and the BiH Border Police was sufficient was a satisfactory analysis of migration flows and drafting of the BiH Migration Profile for 2023. **This Migration Profile is the sixteenth annual Migration Profile for BiH.**

## **3. Conducted Consultations**

The draft Migration Profile of BiH was submitted for data verification to all institutions, organizations and agencies that submitted data for its preparation. After incorporating objections and comments, the Proposal of the BiH Migration Profile for 2023 was sent to the Council of Ministers of BiH for the adoption procedure.

The BiH Council of Ministers adopted the BiH Migration Profile for 2023 at its 57th session, held on July 31, 2024.

## II THE BIH MIGRATION PROFILE

### 1. Visas

A visa is a permit allowing a person to cross the state border, to enter and stay in the country during the period specified in the visa or to transit across the territory of BiH provided that the foreigner fulfils the requirements. As a 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 requiring an entry visa for BiH. Visas are issued at 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.

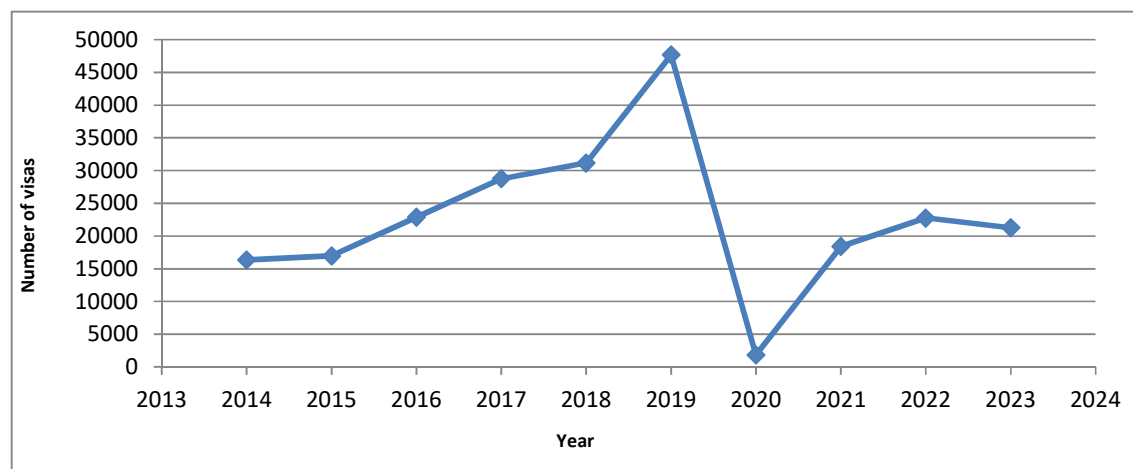
#### 1.1. Visas issued by the BiH DCMs

According to the information provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH, we provide a tabular and graphical overview of the number of visas issued by year, with a brief analysis of the observed trend.

**Table 1. Total number of visas issued from 2014 to 2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Visas	16,351	16,970	22,862	28,751	31,171	47,694	1,857	18,427	22,765	21,261

**Graphical representation of visas issued from 2014 to 2023**



The analysis of data on the number of visas issued in the presented period in the BiH DCMs indicates a continuous growing trend from 2014 until 2019, when a significant increase in the number of visas issued (53%) compared to 2018 was observed. In 2020, there will be a drastic

drop in the number of issued visas caused by the pandemic of the disease COVID-19 and the fact that during 2020, due to the newly created situation caused by the pandemic, the legal basis for meeting the conditions for entering the 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 issuing visas in the BiH DCMs was in force. In 2021, there will be another increase in the number of visas issued compared to the previous year, which is the result of easing the measures caused by the pandemic. The trend of growth in the number of issued visas continues in 2022, and there is an evident increase in issued visas compared to the previous year by 23.54%. In 2023, there will be a decrease in issued visas compared to the previous year by 6.61%.

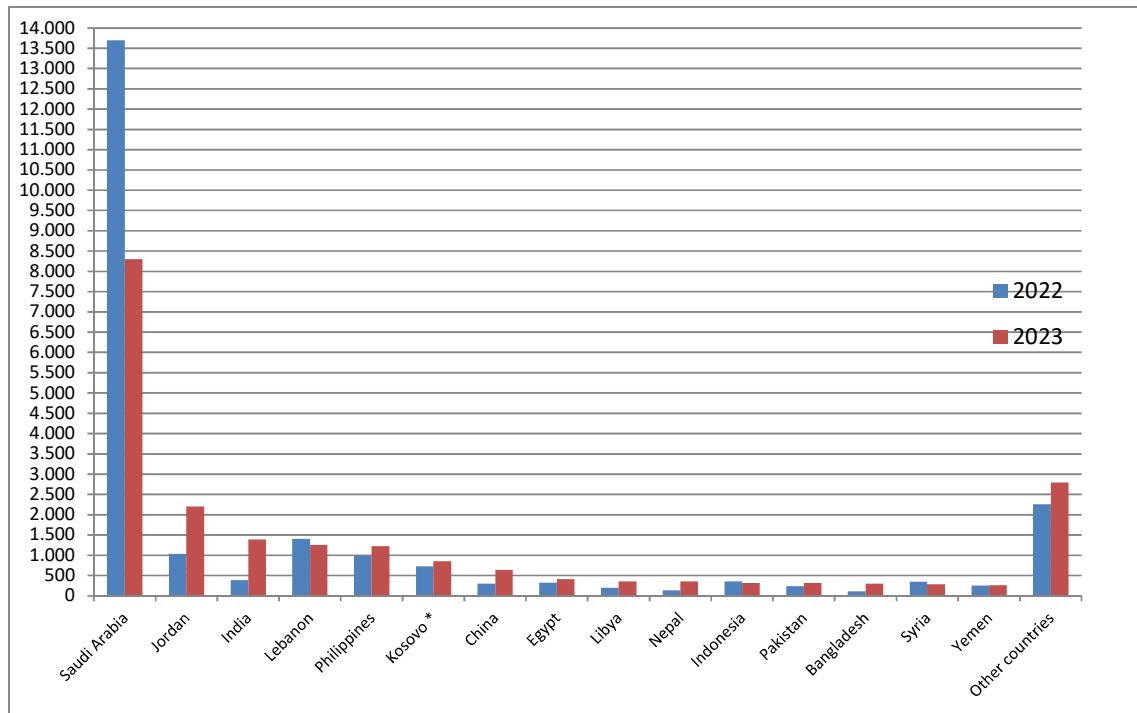
In order to define the current issues in the field of visas, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued in 2022 and 2023 for the countries whose nationals were issued the most visas for entry into BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

**Table 2. Total number of visas issued in 2022 and 2023, broken down by country**

No.	Country	2022	2023	%
1.	Saudi Arabia	13,694	8,300	-39.39%
2.	Jordan	1,033	2,203	113.26%
3.	India	391	1,389	255.24%
4.	Lebanon	1,408	1,256	-10.80%
5.	Philippines	994	1,221	22.84%
6.	Kosovo* <sup>1</sup>	723	854	18.12%
7.	China	298	639	114.43%
8.	Egypt	323	416	28.79%
9.	Libya	199	354	77.89%
10.	Nepal	138	353	155.80%
11.	Indonesia	355	319	-10.14%
12.	Pakistan	235	313	33.19%
13.	Bangladesh	115	304	164.35%
14.	Syria	344	283	-17.73%
15.	Yemen	257	265	3.11%
16.	Other countries	2,258	2,792	23.65%
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,765</b>	<b>21,261</b>	<b>-6.61%</b>

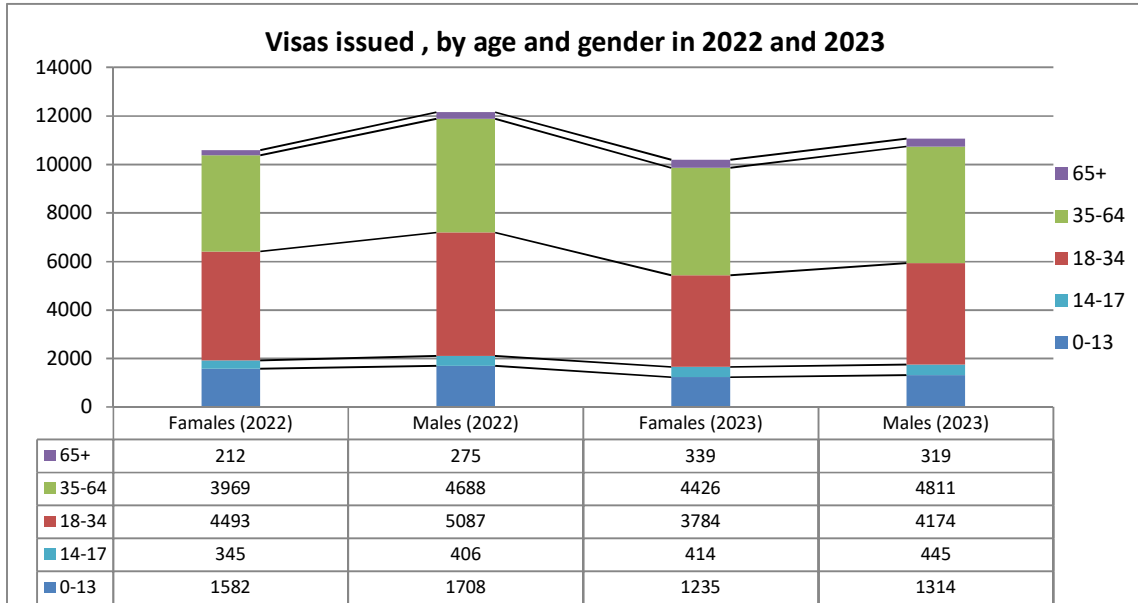
<sup>1</sup> This name does not prejudice the status of Kosovo and is in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244 and the opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Declaration of Independence of Kosovo.

**Graphical representation of visas issued in 2022 and 2023, broken down by country**



Analysing data on the number of visas issued in the BiH DCMs in 2023 compared to 2022, classified by the countries whose nationals were issued the most visas for entering BiH, we observe a significant increase in the number of visas issued to nationals of India, Bangladesh, Nepal, China and Jordan. The largest number of visas in 2023 were issued to nationals of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, India, Lebanon and the Philippines, which represents 68% of the total number of visas issued.

In order to define the profile of foreign nationals who were issued visas in the BiH DCMs during 2023, we present the gender and age structure, from which it can be seen that in all categories except for the age group over 65, there were more men than women, namely: in the age group aged 0 to 13 (females 1,235 and males 1,314), aged 14 to 17 (females 414 and males 445), then aged 18 to 34 (females 3,784 and males 4,174), in the age group from 35 to 64 years (women 4,426, and men 4,811), and in the age group over 65 years (women 339, and men 319). Observed in the total number of visas issued in the BiH DCMs, 11,063 or 52% are visas issued to men, and 10,198 or 48% are visas issued to women.



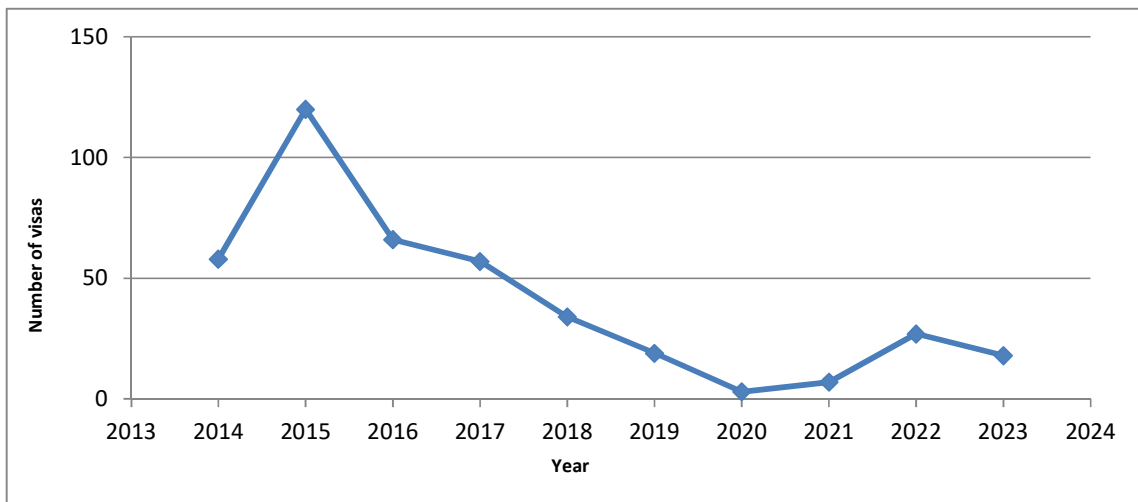
**1.2. Visas Issued at the Border**

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

**Table 3. Total number of visas issued at the BiH border from 2014 to 2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Visas	58	120	66	57	34	19	3	7	27	18

**Graphical representation of visas issued at the BiH border from 2014 to 2023**



Analysing the data on the number of visas issued at the border in the presented period from 2014 shows a distinct downward trend and it can be concluded that the set goal of reducing the number of visas issued at the border is being realized, which is also one of the EU's requirements. The achieved indicators are the result of the development of the DCM network, the development of the legal framework that stipulates that visas are issued at the border only in exceptional cases defined by the Law on Aliens and with its consistent application by the BiH Border Police.

In order to define the current situation in the area of issuing visas at the border, we present comparative indicators on the number of visas issued in 2022 and 2023 for the countries whose nationals were issued the most visas for entry into BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters, taking into account the changes in legislation for a more complete interpretation of the data.

**Table 4. Total number of visas issued at the border in 2022 and 2023, by country**

No.	Country	2022	2023	%
1.	Bahrain	-	11	-
2.	Bangladesh	-	5	-
3.	Morocco	-	2	-
4.	Guinea	8	-	-100%
5.	Iran	7	-	-100%
6.	Senegal	4	-	-100%
7.	Mozambique	3	-	-100%
8.	Gambia	2	-	-100%
9.	Cameroon	2	-	-100%
10.	Zimbabwe	1	-	-100%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-33.33%</b>

In 2023, there is a decrease of 33.33% compared to the previous year, and a total of 17 visas were issued at the border. By nationality, 11 visas were issued to Bahraini nationals, 5 to Bangladeshi nationals and 2 to Moroccan nationals.

Regarding the gender structure, statistical data for the year 2023 show that more visas were issued to men (55.5%) than to women (44.5%), and that in the case of both sexes, the majority are people aged 36 to 59 years (55.5%), as seen in the tables and graphs that follow.

**Table 5. Structure of visas issued at the border in 2023, 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.	Bahrain	1	2	3	1	2	-	2	-	11
2.	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
3.	Morocco	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>

## 2. Refusal of Entry and Illegal Border Crossing

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

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 nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, aliens or stateless persons.

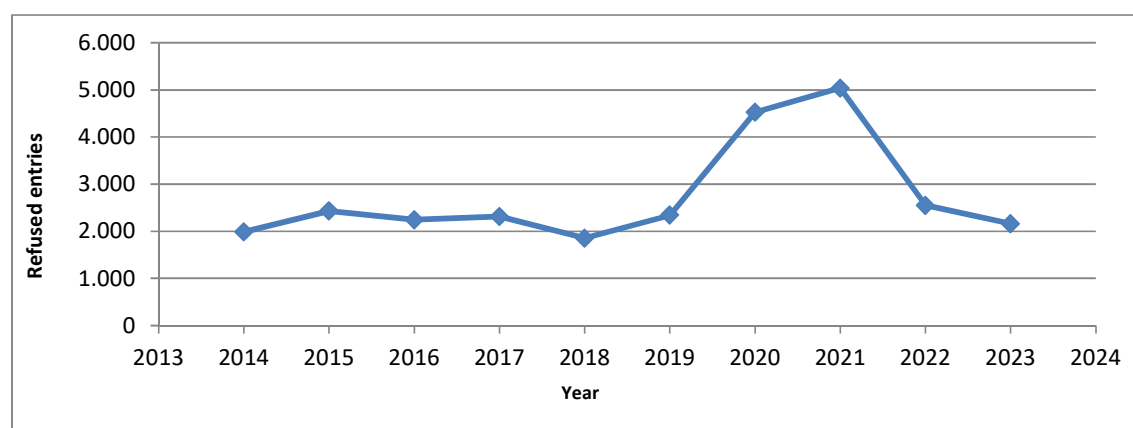
### 2.1. Refusal of Entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina

Entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina may be refused to an alien who does not meet the general requirements for entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina based on Article 24 of the Law on Aliens.

**Table 6. Total number of refused entries at the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2014 to 2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Refusals of entry	1,987	2,432	2,243	2,313	1,853	2,342	4,525	5,038	2,549	2,160

**Graphical representation of refused entries to BiH from 2014 to 2023**



Analysing the data on the number of refused entries at the border in the presented period, we observe that in the period from 2014 to 2019, there was a fairly uniform number of refused entries. In 2020 and 2021, the number of refused entries increases significantly compared to 2019. In 2022, there will be a decrease in the trend of refused entries. That trend continues during 2023, when 2,160 were registered aliens who were not allowed to enter BiH. Compared

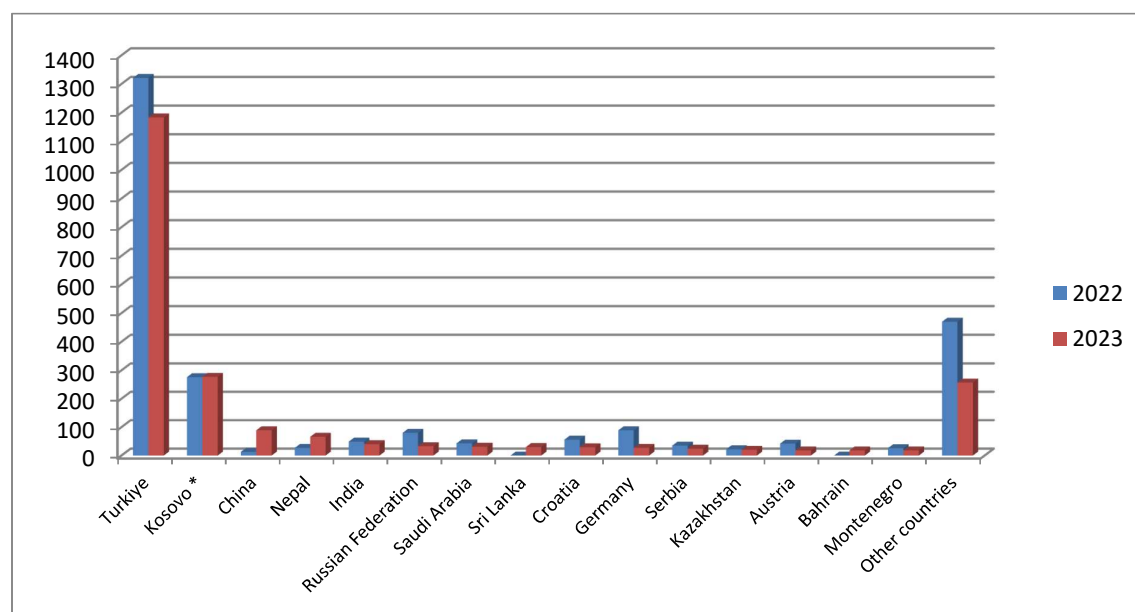
to 2022 (2,549), the number of aliens who were not allowed to enter BiH in 2023 has decreased by 15.26 %.

In order to define the current situation in this area, we present comparative indicators on the number of refused entries in 2022 and 2023. for the 15 countries whose nationals were issued the most decisions on refusal of entry to BiH, with a brief analysis of the observed parameters.

**Table 7. Total number of refused entries at the border in 2022 and 2023, by country**

No.	Country	2022	2023	%
1.	Turkiye	1,321	1,183	-10.45%
2.	Kosovo *	276	277	0.36%
3.	China	13	89	584.62%
4.	Nepal	27	66	144.44%
5.	India	49	40	-18.37%
6.	Russian Federation	80	33	-58.75%
7.	Saudi Arabia	43	31	-27.91%
8.	Sri Lanka	-	30	-
9.	Croatia	56	29	-48.21%
10.	Germany	89	27	-69.66%
11.	Serbia	35	24	-31.43%
12.	Kazakhstan	22	20	-9.09%
13.	Austria	42	18	-57.14%
14.	Bahrain	-	18	-
15.	Montenegro	26	18	-30.77%
16.	Other countries	470	257	-45.32%
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,549</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>-15.26%</b>

**Graphical representation of refused entries at the BiH border in 2022 and 2023, by country**



The largest number of refused entries to BiH in 2023 refers to Turkey (1,183), Kosovo\* (277), China (89) and Nepal (66), which amounts to 75% of the total number of refused entries to BiH.

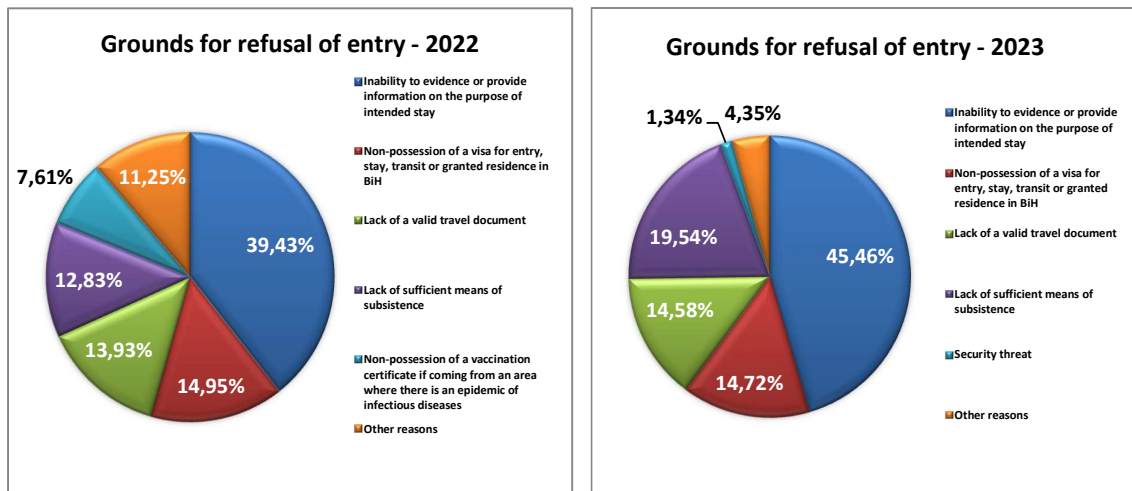
In 2023, the biggest decline in refused entry refers to nationals of Germany (70%), the Russian Federation (59%), Austria (57%), Croatia (48%), Serbia and Montenegro (31% each).



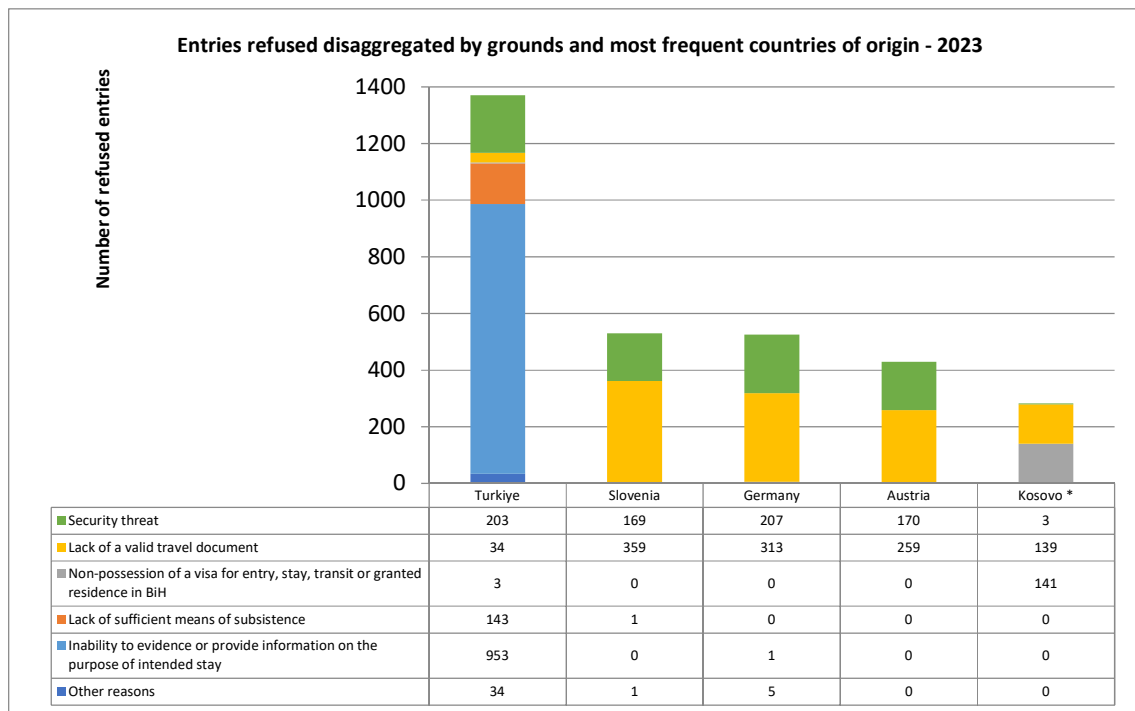
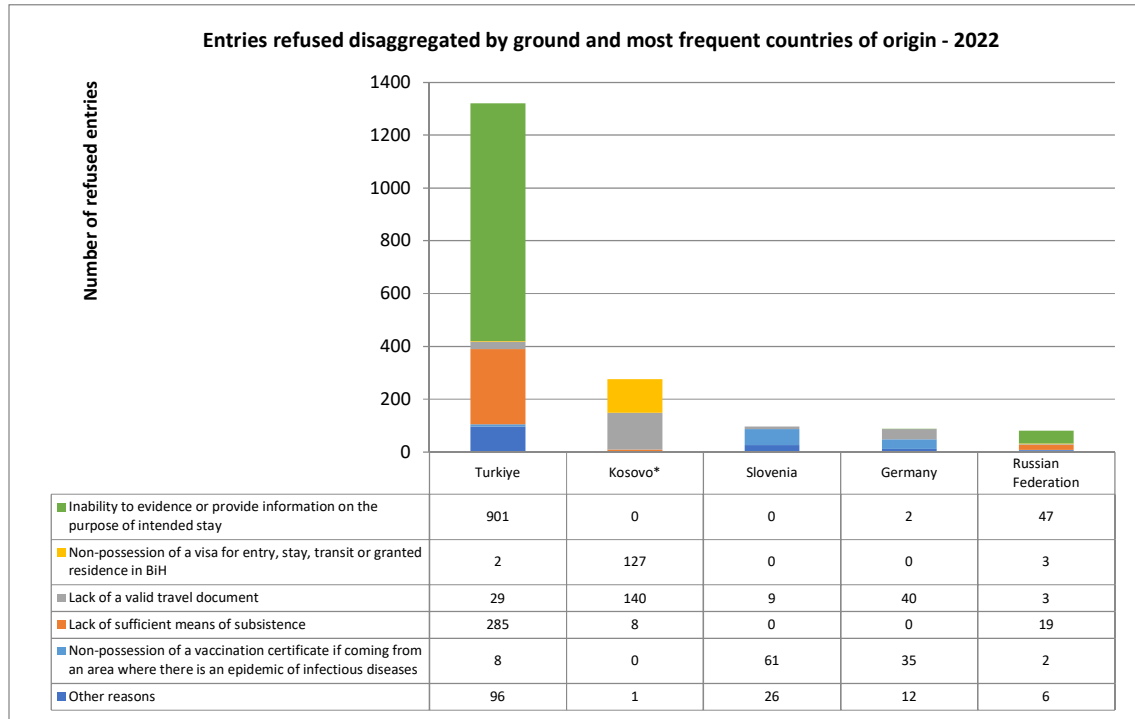
During 2023, 2,160 aliens were refused entry to Bosnia and Herzegovina, of which 964 were refused entry at the land border of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and 1,196 at international airports. The reasons for refusing entry to foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina were: inability to prove the purpose of the intended stay (45.46%); not having enough means for support (19.54%); not having a visa for entry, stay, crossing over the territory of BiH or residence permit prescribed by law (14.72%); not having a valid travel document (14.58%); and other reasons (5.69%).

For the majority of rejected state border crossings at border crossings, the reason is the impossibility of proving the purpose of the intended stay, lack of sufficient means of support, lack of a visa for entry, stay, crossing the territory of BiH or residence permit prescribed by the Law on Aliens, and lack of a valid travel document, which represents 94% of the total number of rejected entries.

**Graphical representation of refused entries in 2022 and 2023, by ground for refusal**



**Graphical representations of the number of refused entries by reason and most common nationalities for 2022 and 2023**



## 2.2. Detected Illegal State Border Crossings

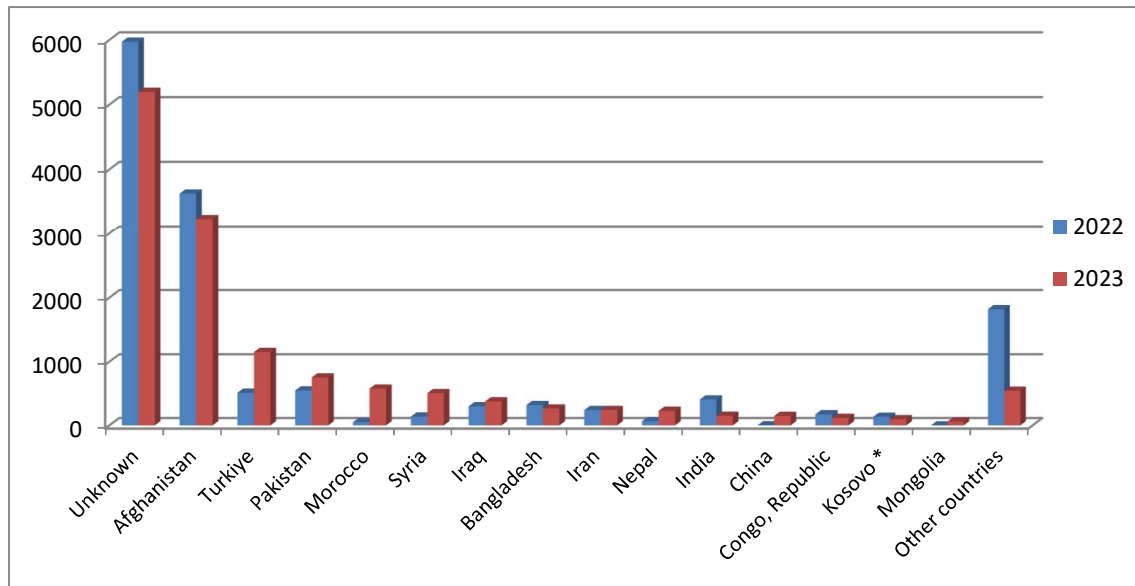
Illegal border crossing refers to persons detected in an attempt to illegally cross the state border of BiH when entering or leaving BiH at a border crossing or outside a border crossing. The mentioned persons can be nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina, aliens or stateless persons.

During 2023, 13,643 people were detected illegally crossing the state border, which represents a decrease of 4.65% compared to 2022, when 14,309 people were detected illegally attempting to cross the border.

**Table 8. Detected illegal border crossings in 2022 and 2023, by nationality**

No.	Country	2022	2023	%
1.	Unknown nationality	5,972	5,198	-12.96%
2.	Afghanistan	3,625	3,229	-10.92%
3.	Turkiye	512	1,151	124.80%
4.	Pakistan	549	753	37.16%
5.	Morocco	51	578	1033.33%
6.	Syria	138	507	267.39%
7.	Iraq	299	377	26.09%
8.	Bangladesh	319	265	-16.93%
9.	Iran	240	240	0.00%
10.	Nepal	66	228	245.45%
11.	India	407	150	-63.14%
12.	China	2	148	7300.00%
13.	Congo, Republic	174	118	-32.18%
14.	Kosovo *	135	97	-28.15%
15.	Mongolia	-	60	-
16.	Other countries	1,820	544	-70.11%
<b>Total</b>		<b>14,309</b>	<b>13,643</b>	<b>-4.65%</b>

**Graphical representation of detected illegal border crossings in 2022 and 2023, by country**

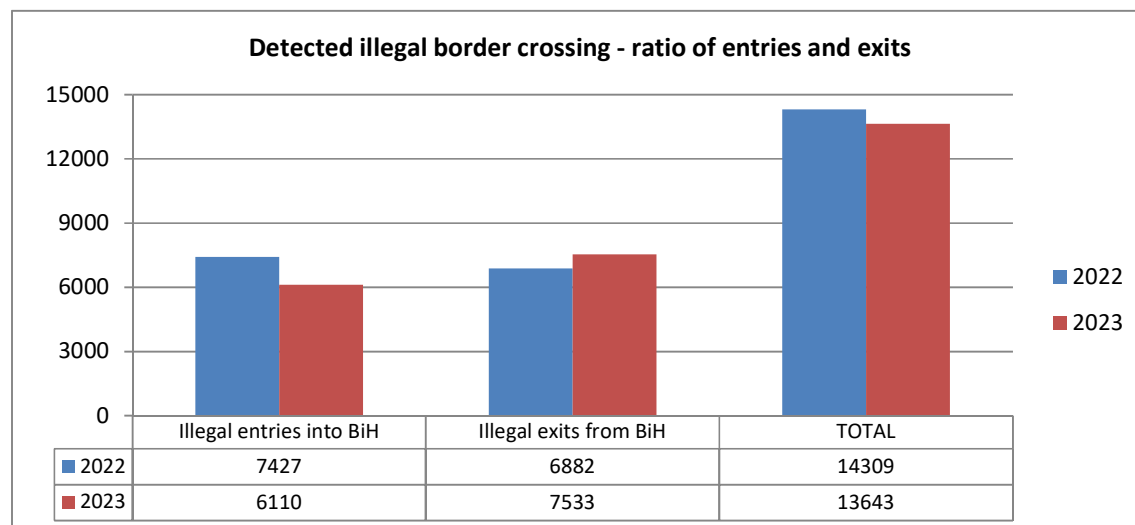


According to the available data, in 2023 there are the most people with unknown citizenship (5,198), most of whom were prevented from attempting to illegally cross the state border. In the last two years, the most detected illegal crossings concerned nationals of Afghanistan, Turks, and Pakistan, 58% of the total number of illegal crossings.

Also, in addition to the aforementioned nationals, an increase in detected illegal crossings of the state border by nationals of Morocco, Syria, Nepal and China was also observed.

During 2022, of the number of persons detected during illegal entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina (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 Bosnia and Herzegovina (6,882) outside the border crossing 6,157 persons were detected and 725 persons at border crossings.<sup>2</sup>

#### Graphical representation of illegal entries and exits across the state border



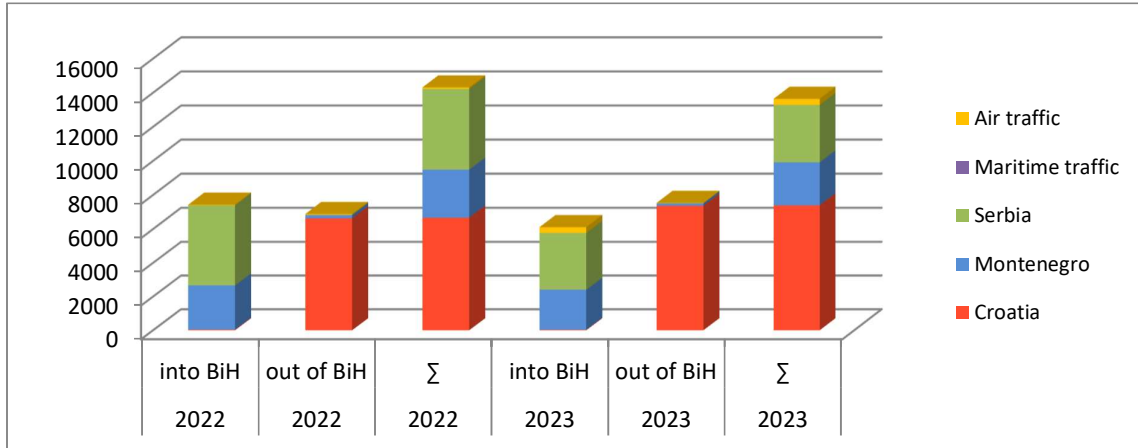
In 2022, illegal departures accounted for 48% of the total number of persons detected in illegal crossing of the state border (14,309), while this percentage in 2023 amounted to 55% of the total number of persons detected in illegal crossing of the state border (13,643). From the above indicators, it can be seen that in 2023 there was a higher number of illegal exits from BiH (55%) than entries (45%), while in 2022 there was a higher number of illegal entries from BiH (52%) than exits (48%). As for the land border, the data of the BiH Border Police show that a greater number of illegal crossings (entrances and exits) are registered outside the border crossings themselves.

**Table 9. Detected illegal border crossings in 2022 and 2023, by type of border**

Country	2022 into BiH	2022 from BiH	2022 $\Sigma$	2023 into BiH	2023 from BiH	2023 $\Sigma$	% into BiH	% from BiH	%
Croatia	41	6,625	6,666	31	7,361	7,392	-24.39	11.11	10.89
Montenegro	2,619	200	2,819	2,378	143	2,521	-9.20	-28.50	-10.57
Serbia	4,735	4	4,739	3,363	6	3,369	-28.98	50.00	-28.91
Maritime traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Air traffic	32	53	85	338	23	361	956.25	-56.60	324.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,427</b>	<b>6,882</b>	<b>14,309</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>7,533</b>	<b>13,643</b>	<b>-17.73</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>-4.65</b>

<sup>2</sup> Border Police of BiH, *Analysis of the work of the Border Police of BiH for the year 2022*, Sarajevo, January 2023, p. 14.

**Graphical representation of detected illegal border crossings in 2021 and 2022, by type of border**



The analysis of available data on the number of detected illegal crossings in BiH according to the type of border and neighbouring countries records that 13,282 people were detected at the land border in 2023, which is a decrease of 7% compared to 2022, when 14,224 illegal crossings were detected at the same border. Also, there is a 425% increase in the number of illegal crossings at international airports, so that in 2023, 361 people were detected illegally crossing the border, and in 2022, that number was 85 people.

It is characteristic of the analysis to state that in 2022, an increase in illegal crossings of state borders with Croatia was recorded (11%), while the number of illegal crossings with Serbia decreased (29%) and Montenegro also decreased (11%). Of the 3,369 persons detected when illegally crossing the state border with Serbia, 99.8% refer to illegal entry into BiH, and only 0.2% to illegal exit from BiH. Of the 2,521 persons detected during the illegal crossing of the state border with Montenegro, 94.3% refer to illegal entry into BiH, and 5.7% to illegal exit from BiH. Of the 7,392 persons detected while illegally crossing the state border with Croatia, 99.6% refer to illegal exits from BiH and 0.4% to illegal entries into BiH. Most illegal exits were recorded at the border with the Republic of Croatia and amounted to about 97.7% of all persons detected during illegal exit across the state border, which indicates that illegal migrants mostly decide to exit BiH at this part of the border.

### **3. Temporary and Permanent Residence of Aliens**

An alien submits a request for a residence permit to the BiH DCM or to the competent organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in person or through a legal representative for a legally incompetent alien, no later than 15 days before the expiration of the visa for a long-term stay (Visa D), i.e. visa-free stay, i.e. of approved residence if it is an extension of temporary residence on the same basis, or permanent residence. Along with the request for approval and the request for extension of temporary stay, the alien is obliged to provide biometric data. The competent organizational unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs decides on the request for approval and extension of temporary stay on any basis within 90 days from the date of submission of the proper request if the request is submitted through the BiH DCMs, and within 60 days if the request is submitted directly to the competent organizational unit to the unit of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. If the request

is accepted, the alien is issued a notification about the accepted request and a temporary residence permit. When temporary residence is approved on the basis of work with a work permit or blue card, the alien is issued a decision on approved temporary residence and a temporary residence permit.

### 3.1. Temporary Residence

The temporary residence permit is issued for a maximum period of one year, with the fact that the validity period of the passport must be at least three months longer than the period for which the temporary residence is granted.

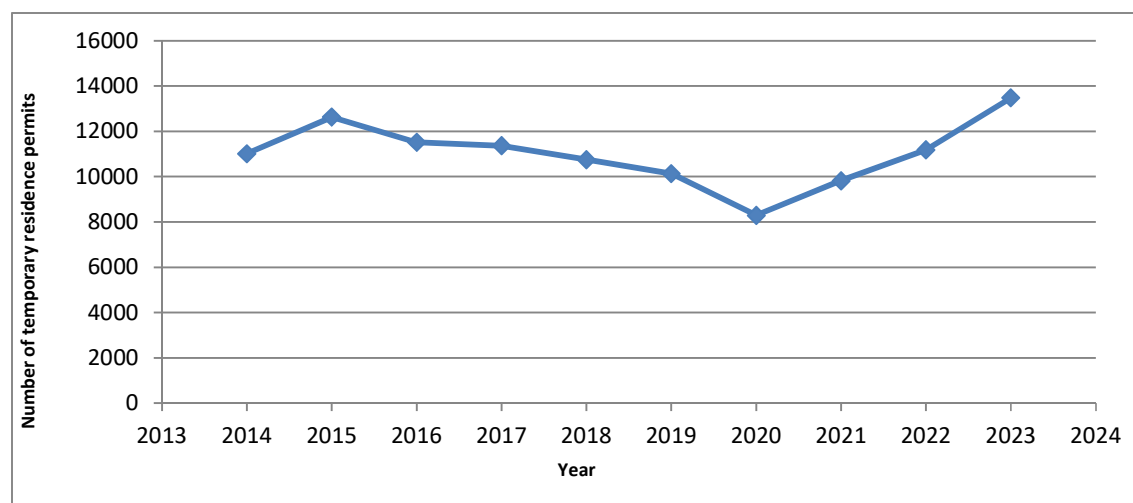
In accordance with the Law on Aliens, which is currently valid, temporary residence can be granted to an alien who intends to stay or is staying in BiH on the basis of: family reunification, education, humanitarian reasons, work with a work permit, work without a work permit, or other justified reasons. A temporary residence permit can exceptionally be issued on the basis of ownership of immovable property, if there is an effective connection of the alien with Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Temporary stay for humanitarian reasons in the case referred to in Article 58 (Temporary stay based on humanitarian reasons) paragraph (2) point a) of the Law on Aliens, is approved for a period of up to six months.

**Table 10. Total number of temporary residence permits issued from 2014 to 2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Temporary residence	11,022	12,633	11,519	11,372	10,756	10,133	8,293	9,827	11,188	13,481

**Graphical representation of issued temporary residence permits by year, 2014 – 2023**



High-quality legal regulation and the already established centralized institutional framework led to the regulation of the situation in the field of movement and residence of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The previous graph shows a continuous decline in the number of

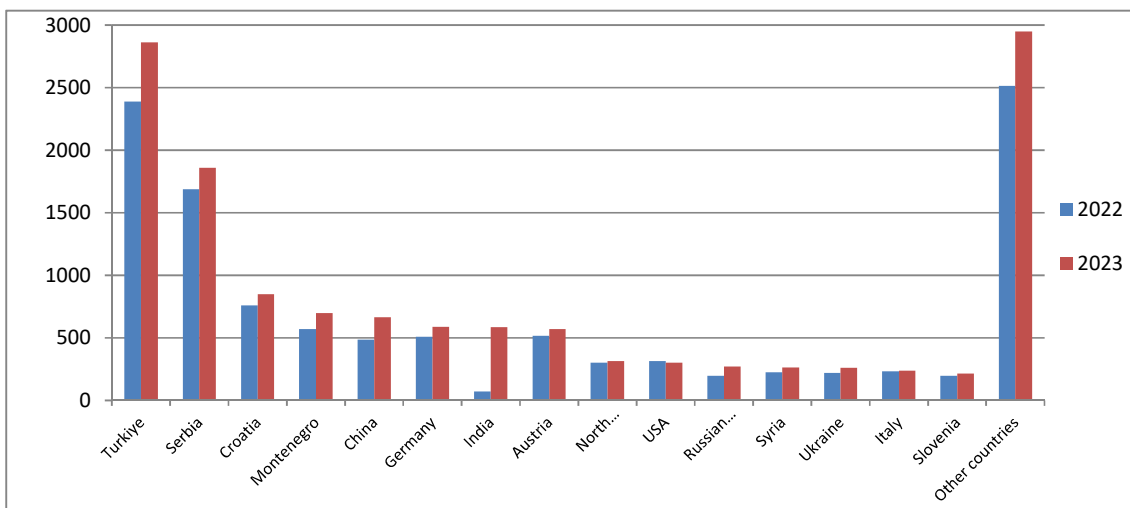
approvals/extensions of temporary stays in the period from 2015 to 2020. In 2021, there will be an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued by 18.50% compared to the previous year. The growth trend continues in the distant period until 2023, when there was an increase of 20.50% compared to the previous year.

In order to define the current situation in the field of issuing temporary residence permits, we present indicators on the number of issued residence permits (approved for the first time or extended residence permit) for temporary residence in 2022 and 2023.

**Table 11. Number of issued temporary residence permits in 2022 and 2023, by country**

No.	Country	2022	2023	%
1.	Turkiye	2,391	2,862	19.70%
2.	Serbia	1,688	1,859	10.13%
3.	Croatia	760	849	11.71%
4.	Montenegro	568	696	22.54%
5.	China	485	665	37.11%
6.	Germany	510	589	15.49%
7.	India	72	586	713.89%
8.	Austria	517	570	10.25%
9.	North Macedonia	299	315	5.35%
10.	USA	313	300	-4.15%
11.	Russian Federation	196	270	37.76%
12.	Syria	225	264	17.33%
13.	Ukraine	219	258	17.81%
14.	Italy	233	236	1.29%
15.	Slovenia	196	212	8.16%
16.	Other countries	2,516	2,950	17.25%
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,188</b>	<b>13,481</b>	<b>20.50%</b>

**Graphical representation of temporary residence permits issued in 2022 and 2023, by country**



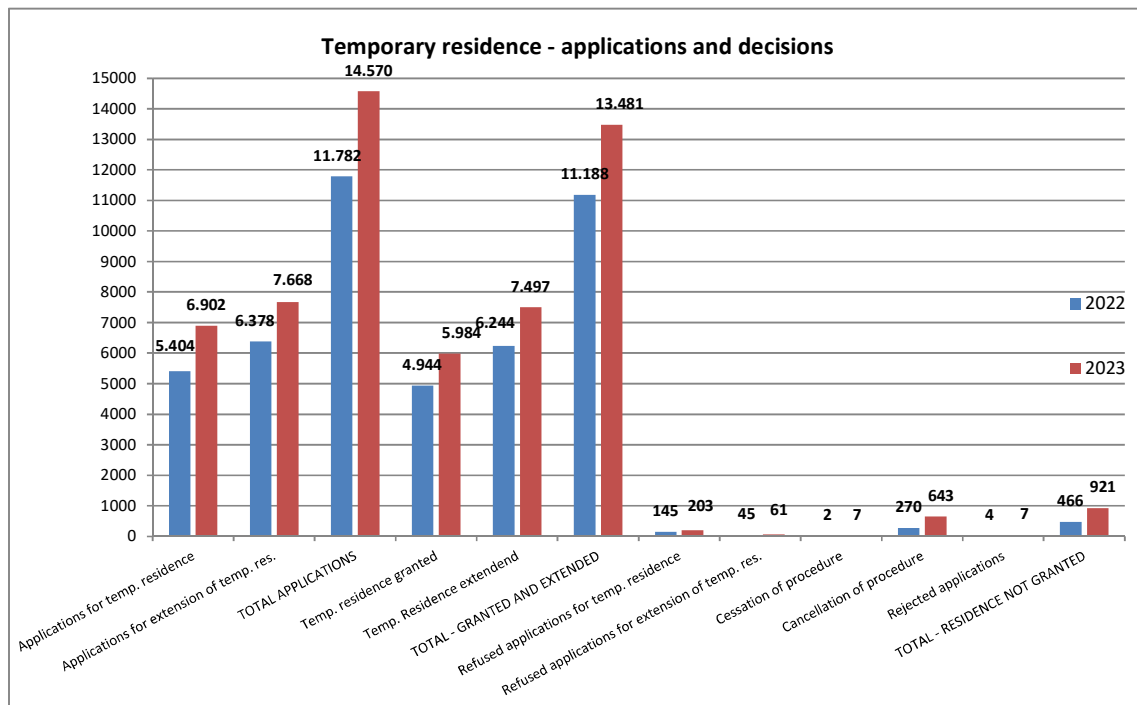
Of the total number of temporary residence permits issued in 2023, the largest number refers to nationals of Turkey (2,862), Serbia (1,859), Croatia (849), Montenegro (696), China (665), Germany (589) and of India (586), which accounts for 50.97% of the total number of issued permits. The percentage analysis of comparative parameters indicates that there was an increase in the number of temporary stays for nationals of India (713.89%), the Russian Federation (37.76%), China (37.11%), Montenegro (22.54%), Turkey (19.70%), Ukraine (17.81%), Syria (17.33%), Germany (15.49%), Croatia (11.71%), Austria (10.25%), Serbia (10.13%), Slovenia (8.16%), North Macedonia (5.35%) and Italy (1.29%), and that there was a

decrease in the number of temporary stays for nationals of the United States of America (4.15%) .

Continuity can be observed in the six most common countries of origin for aliens who have been granted or extended temporary residence in BiH, namely: Turkey, Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, China and Germany. These six countries of origin include 47.29% of all persons who were issued a residence permit for temporary residence in BiH in 2023.

In 2023, a total of 6,902 applications for the approval of a new temporary residence and 7,668 applications for the extension of temporary residence were submitted, which amounts to a total of 14,570 applications, which is 23.66% more than in 2022, when a total of 11,782 applications were submitted. namely 5,404 requests for approval of new temporary residence and 6,378 requests for extension of temporary residence.

**Graphical representation of applications for temporary residence filed and positive decisions issued in 2022 and 2023 (initial approval and extensions)**

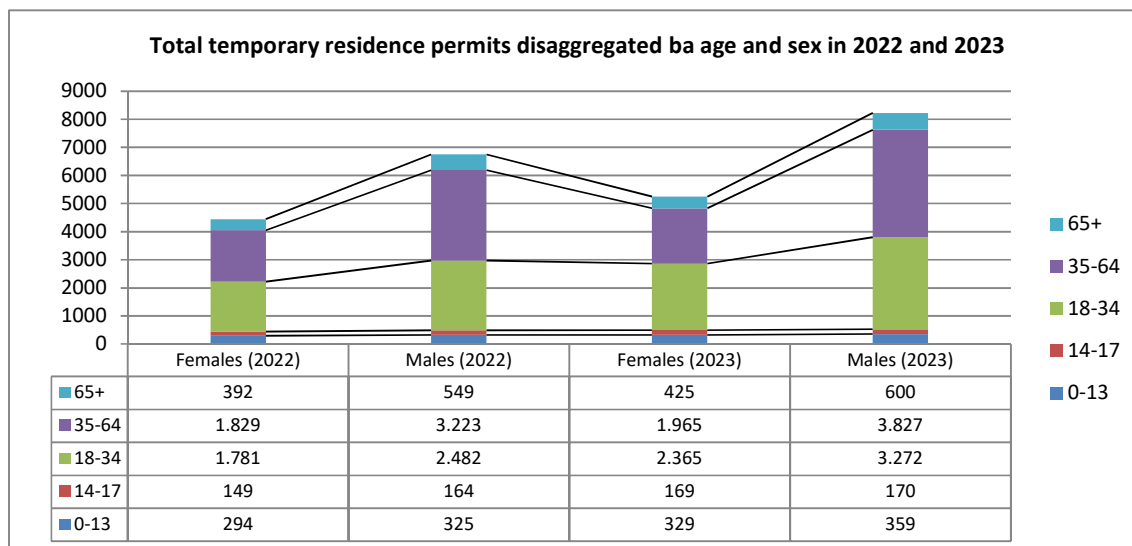


Resolving requests for approval/extension of temporary residence in 2023, a total of 13,481 temporary residences were approved/extended, of which new temporary residences were approved for 5,984 aliens and temporary residences were extended for 7,497 aliens, which is an increase of 20.50% in compared to 2022, when a total of 11,188 temporary stays were approved/extended, of which new temporary stays were approved for 4,944 aliens and temporary stays were extended for 6,244 aliens.

According to these indicators, the rate of approval/extension of temporary stays in 2023, compared to submitted requests, is 92.52%.



In order to define the profile of foreign nationals who applied for and received a residence permit for temporary residence in BiH in 2023, we present the gender and age structure, from which it can be seen that in all categories there were more men than women, namely: in the age between the ages of 0 and 13 (females 329 and males 359), between the ages of 14 and 17 (females 169 and males 170), then between the ages of 18 and 34 (females 2,365 and males 3,272), in the age group from 35 to 64 years (women 1,965, and men 3,827), and in the age group over 65 years (women 425, and men 600). Observed in the total number of issued temporary residence permits, 8,228 or 61% are temporary residence permits issued to men, and 5,253 or 39% are temporary residence permits issued to women.



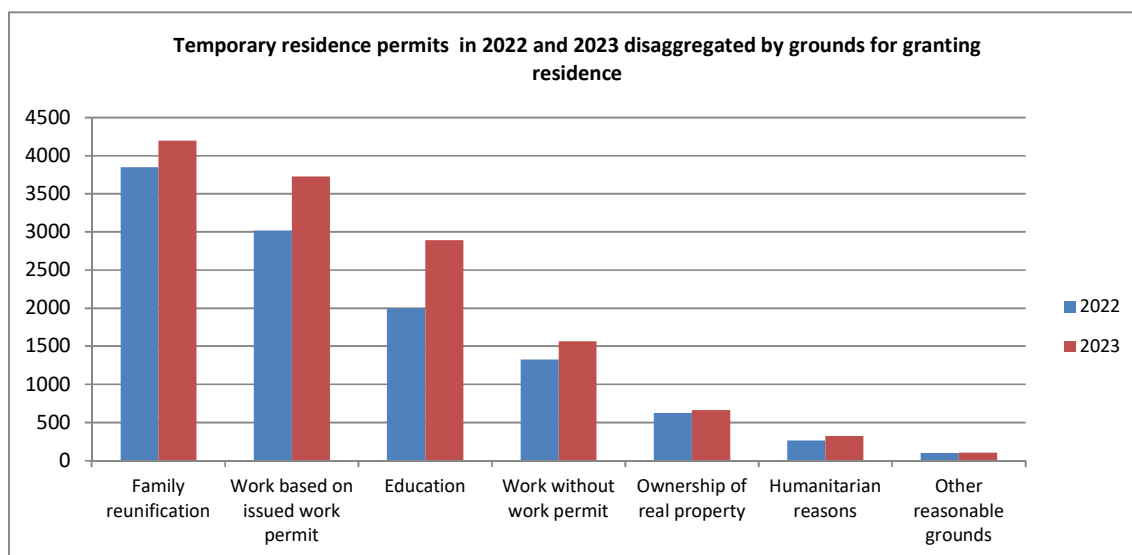
According to the data of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in 2023 the most foreign nationals in BiH have been approved for temporary residence on the basis of: family reunification, which category includes marriage with a citizen of BiH as well as cohabitation of an alien with a citizen of BiH (4,197); work based on the issued work permit (3,728); by education (2,896); based on work without a work permit (1,565); which in total represents 92% 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 2022 and 2023, with a special emphasis on the year 2023, classified by basis, as well as the participation of individual bases of temporary residence in the total number of approved temporary stays in BiH.

**Table 12. Temporary residence in 2022 and 2023, by grounds on which residence was granted**

Grounds for residence	2022	% u $\Sigma$ 2022	2023	% u $\Sigma$ 2023	% 2023/2022
Family reunification	3,850	34.41%	4,197	31.13%	9.01%
Employment with a work permit	3,018	26.98%	3,728	27.65%	23.53%
Education	1,999	17.87%	2,896	21.48%	44.87%
Employment without a work permit	1,328	11.87%	1,565	11.61%	17.85%
Ownership of immovable property	628	5.61%	666	4.94%	6.05%
Humanitarian grounds	265	2.37%	323	2.40%	21.89%
Other justified reasons	100	0.89%	106	0.79%	6.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,188</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>13,481</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>20.50%</b>

Temporary residence on other grounds in BiH in 2023 was granted to aliens: on the basis of ownership of immovable property (666); on the basis of humanitarian reasons, in which category treatment also falls (323); and other justified reasons (106).

**Graphical representation of temporary residence granted in 2022 and 2023, by grounds for granting residence**



In 2023, there was an increase in the number of temporary residence permits issued on all grounds. The fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina is increasingly becoming a country of destination for foreign nationals is also indicated by approved temporary residences based on family reunification, which in the total number of approved temporary residences in 2023 amount to 31%.

Statistical data from 2023 show that nationals of neighbouring countries in Bosnia and Herzegovina obtain temporary residence mostly on the basis of family reunification, issued work permits and education.

**Table 13. Grounds for temporary residence in 2023, by country**

GROUNDS FOR RESIDENCE	Turkiye	Serbia	Croatia	Monten egro	China	Other countrie s	TOTAL
Family reunification	293	703	505	369	43	2,284	4,197
Employment with a work permit	768	636	165	122	183	1,854	3,728
Education	1,045	343	85	169	12	1,242	2,896
Employment without a work permit	724	73	28	3	427	310	1,565
Ownership of immovable property	7	82	44	29	0	504	666
Humanitarian grounds	5	11	22	1	0	284	323
Other justified reasons	20	1	0	3	0	72	106
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>13,481</b>

For nationals of Turkey, education in BiH is the most common basis for residence, although a large number of residences based on a work permit, then work without a work permit, and family reunification are also noted. Nationals of Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro are most often granted temporary residence on the basis of family reunification.

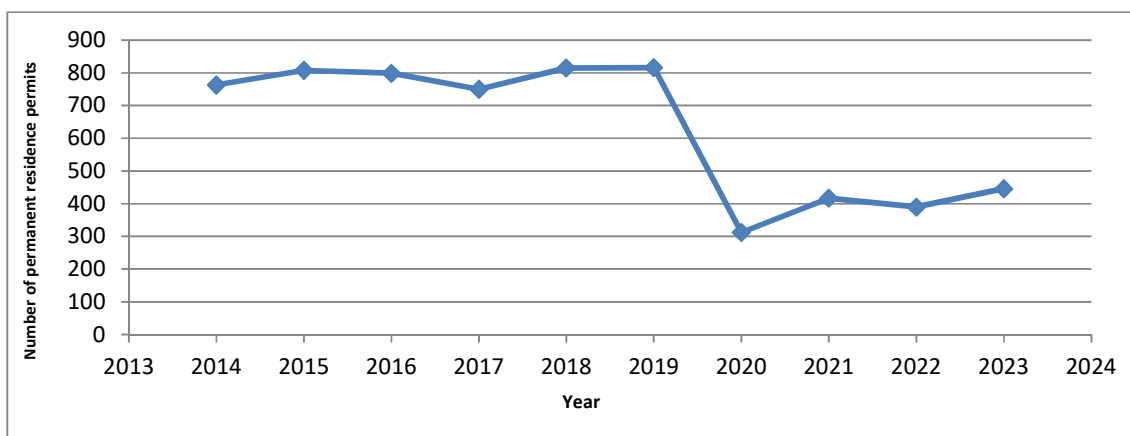
### 3.2. Permanent Residence

Permanent residence can be granted to an alien under the following conditions: based on the temporary residence permit, he/she has continuously resided in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina for at least five years before submitting the application for the permanent residence permit; to have sufficient and regular means of support; that he/she has adequate accommodation; to have health insurance.

**Table 14. Number of permanent residence permits issued in the period 2014-2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Permanent residence</b>	763	808	799	750	815	816	312	417	390	446

**Graphical representation of issued permanent residence permits by year, 2014-2023**



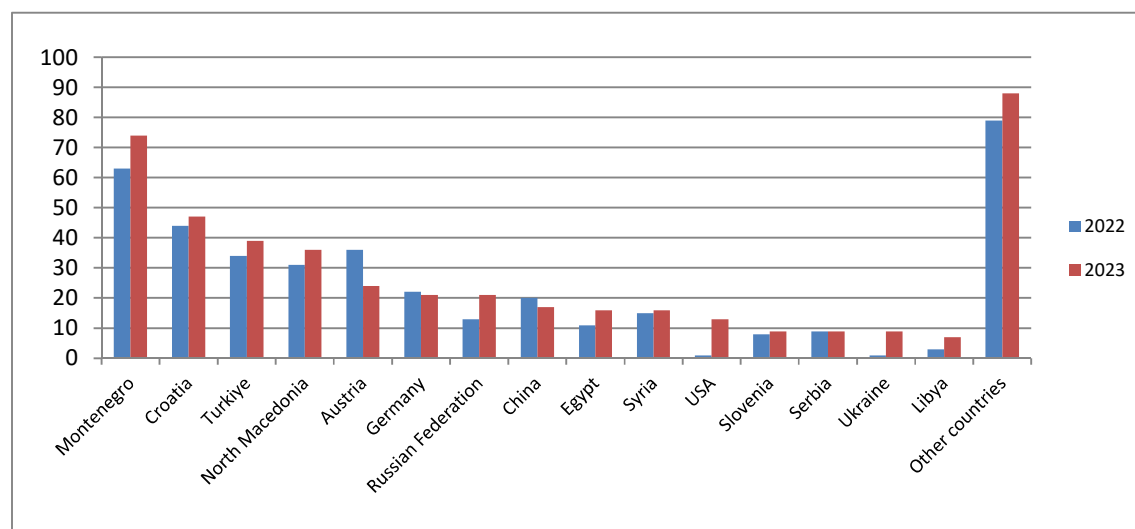
It is visible that in the case of permanent residence permits from 2014 to 2019, a trend of uniform approved permits for permanent residence of aliens in BiH can be observed, so that in 2020 there will be a significant decrease in the number of permanent residence permits of 62% compared to the previous year and amounted to 312 permits. In 2021, there will be another growth of 33.65%, and in 2022 there will be a decrease in the number of issued permanent residence permits of 6.47% compared to the previous year. During 2023, 446 permits for permanent residence of aliens in BiH were issued, which amounts to an increase of 14.36% compared to the previous year.

In order to define the current situation in the area of issuing permanent residence permits, we present indicators on the number of issued residence permits for permanent residence in 2022 and 2023. In 2023, 492 requests for approval of permanent residence were submitted, and 446 persons received approval for permanent residence.

**Table 15. Number of permanent residence permits issued in 2022 and 2023, by country**

No.	Country	2022	2023	%
1.	Montenegro	63	74	17.46%
2.	Croatia	44	47	6.82%
3.	Turkiye	34	39	14.71%
4.	North Macedonia	31	36	16.13%
5.	Austria	36	24	-33.33%
6.	Germany	22	21	-4.55%
7.	Russian Federation	13	21	61.54%
8.	China	20	17	-15.00%
9.	Egypt	11	16	45.45%
10.	Syria	15	16	6.67%
11.	USA	1	13	1200.00%
12.	Slovenia	8	9	12.50%
13.	Serbia	9	9	0.00%
14.	Ukraine	1	9	800.00%
15.	Libya	3	7	133.33%
16.	Other countries	79	88	11.39%
<b>Total</b>		<b>390</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>14.36%</b>

**Graphical representation of permanent residence permits issued in 2022 and 2023, by country**

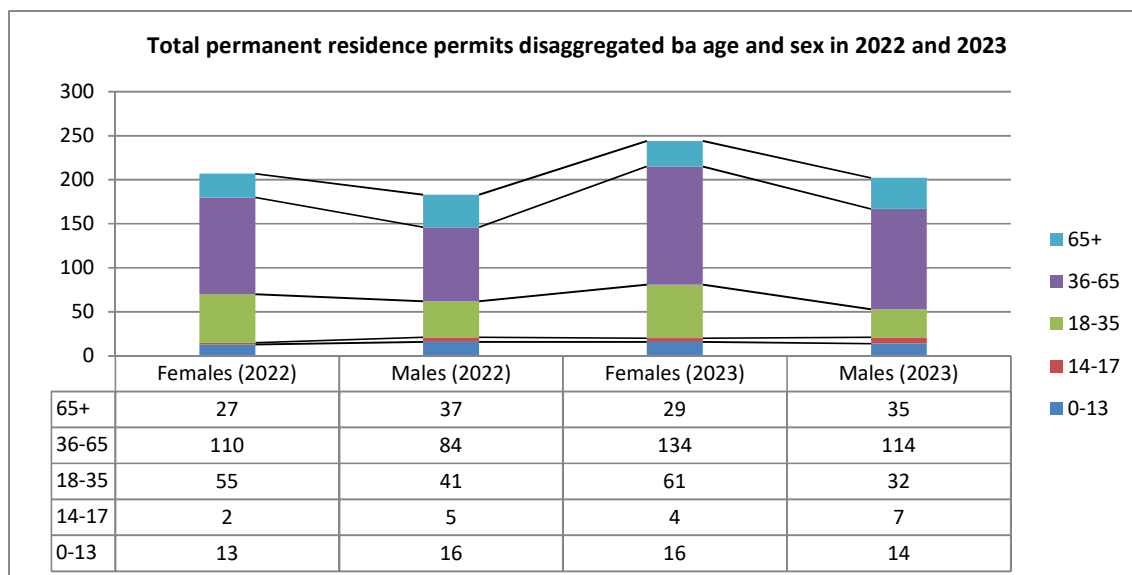


The most common countries of origin of aliens who obtained permanent residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022 and 2023 were Montenegro, Croatia, Turkey, North Macedonia, Austria and Germany.

The analysis of approved permanent residence records that permanent residence is granted to nationals of the Republic of Serbia in a very small percentage, while in approvals/extensions of temporary residence, they occupy the second highest percentage after Turkey. Namely, the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Serbia allows the nationals of the Republic of Serbia to acquire the conditions for admission to BiH citizenship rather than the conditions for granting permanent residence, which is why the percentage of granting permanent residence to nationals of the Republic of Serbia is extremely small.

In order to define the profile of foreign nationals who applied for and received a residence permit for permanent residence in BiH in 2023, we present the gender and age structure, from which it can be seen that in the age group from 0 to 13 there were more women than men (16 women and 14 men), then in the age group of 14 to 17 years there were more men than women (4 women and 7 men), while in the category of 18 to 34 years there were more women

than men (61 women and men 32); then in the age group from 35 to 64 there were also more women than men ( 134 women and 114 men), and in the age group over 65 there were more men than women (29 women and 35 men). Observed in the total number of permanent residence permits issued in 2023, 244 or 55% are permanent residence permits issued to women, and 202 or 45% are permanent residence permits issued to men.



#### 4. Illegal Migration and Measures Imposed to Aliens

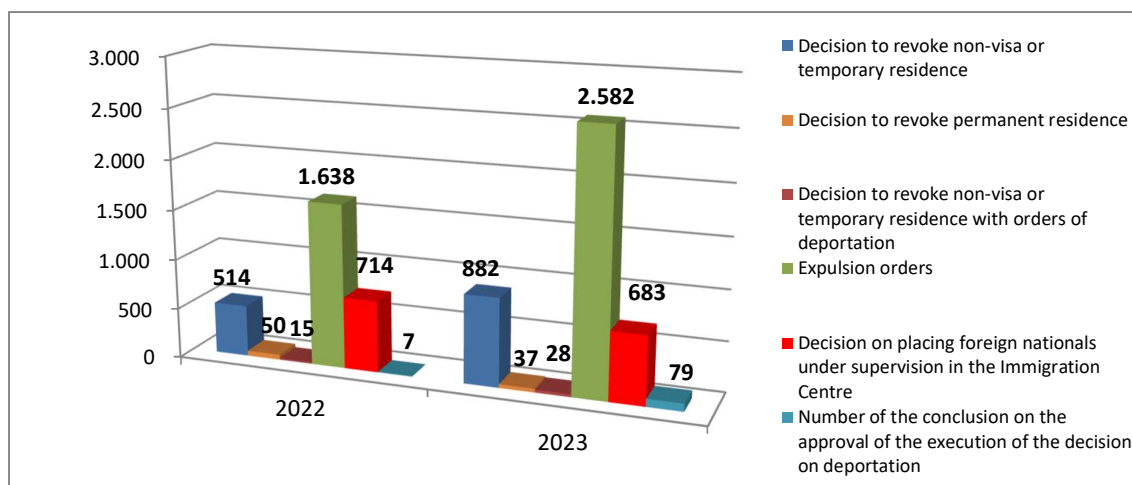
Measures imposed to aliens after detection of illegal stay include: cancellation of visa-free or temporary stay, cancellation of permanent stay, cancellation of visa-free or temporary stay with expulsion, decisions on expulsion, placing aliens under surveillance, as well as forced removal of aliens from BiH by making a decision on the permit execution (2023) of the decision on expulsion.

We present comparative data on measures taken against foreign nationals in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022 and 2023, classified according to the type of measures taken.

**Table 16. Number of measures issued in 2022 and 2023, disaggregated by type of imposed measure**

No.	Type of measure	2022	2023	% (2023/2022)
1.	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence	514	882	71.60%
2.	Decision to revoke permanent residence	50	37	-26.00%
3.	Decision to revoke non-visa or temporary residence with the measure of expulsion	15	28	86.67%
4.	Expulsion decision	1,638	2,582	57.63%
5.	Decision on placing an alien under surveillance by his detention in the Immigration Centre	714	683	-4.34%
6.	Number of conclusions permitting enforcement of an expulsion decision	7	79	1028.57%
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>4,291</b>	<b>46.05%</b>

## Graphical representation of measures issued in 2022 and 2023, disaggregated by type of imposed measure



From the data presented, it is evident that the number of imposed measures against aliens in 2023, compared to 2022, is higher by 46.05%.

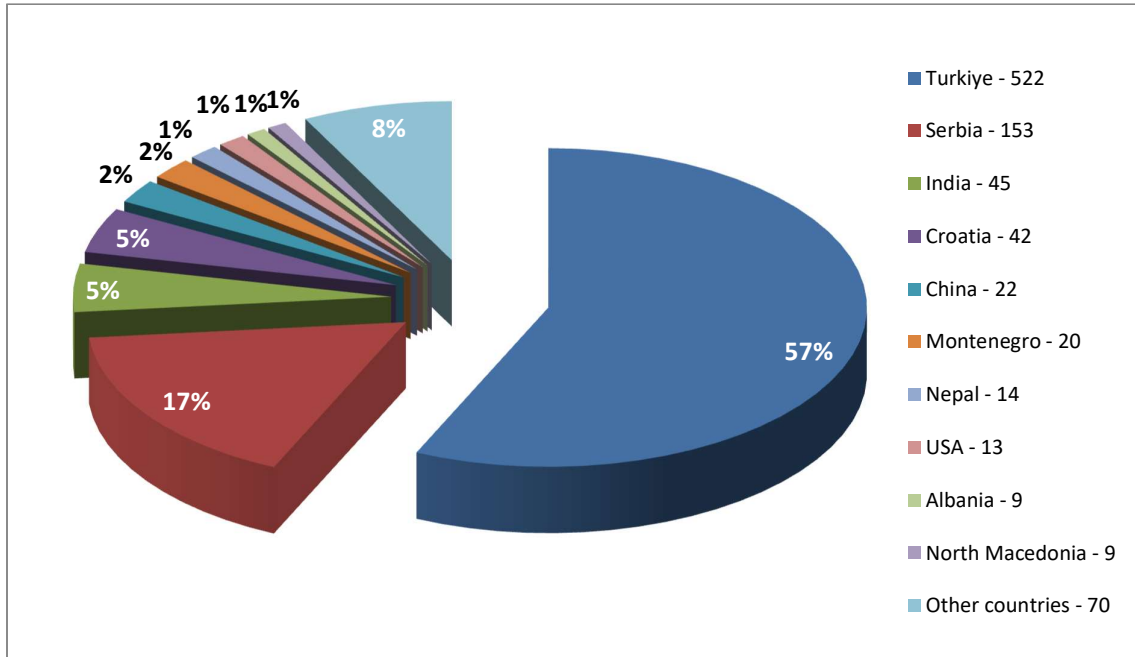
The number of imposed measures of cancellation of residence (visa-free, temporary and permanent) and cancellation of residence with the imposed measure of expulsion is the result of planned and intensified operational checks, inspection controls, as well as the implementation of all planned activities on the ground carried out by inspectors for aliens, which the Service for Affairs with aliens, in accordance with its competences, recognized as an important segment in the monitoring and fight against illegal migration in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In 2023, compared to the previous year, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, an increase in dismissal measures prescribed by law was observed.

### 4.1. Revocation of Residence

During 2023, a total of 919 stays were revoked (882 visa-free or temporary and 37 permanent stays), which represents an increase of 62.94% compared to the previous year, when 564 stays were revoked (514 visa-free or temporary and 50 permanent stays).

We present a graphic representation of the adopted decisions on the revocation of visa-free, temporary and permanent residence for the year 2023, classified according to the citizenships of the aliens to whom the measure was imposed.



The largest number of decisions on cancellation of residence were issued to nationals of Turkey, Serbia and India, which represents 78.35% of the total number of cancellations of residence. In general, the most common reason for issuing a decision on the cancellation of a visa-free or temporary stay is that the circumstances on the basis of which the stays were approved have changed, as well as due to personal requests of aliens. Permanent residences are most often cancelled due to the acquisition of BiH citizenship. A frequent reason for the cancellation of a temporary residence permit is that some aliens have stayed outside Bosnia and Herzegovina for more than a year.

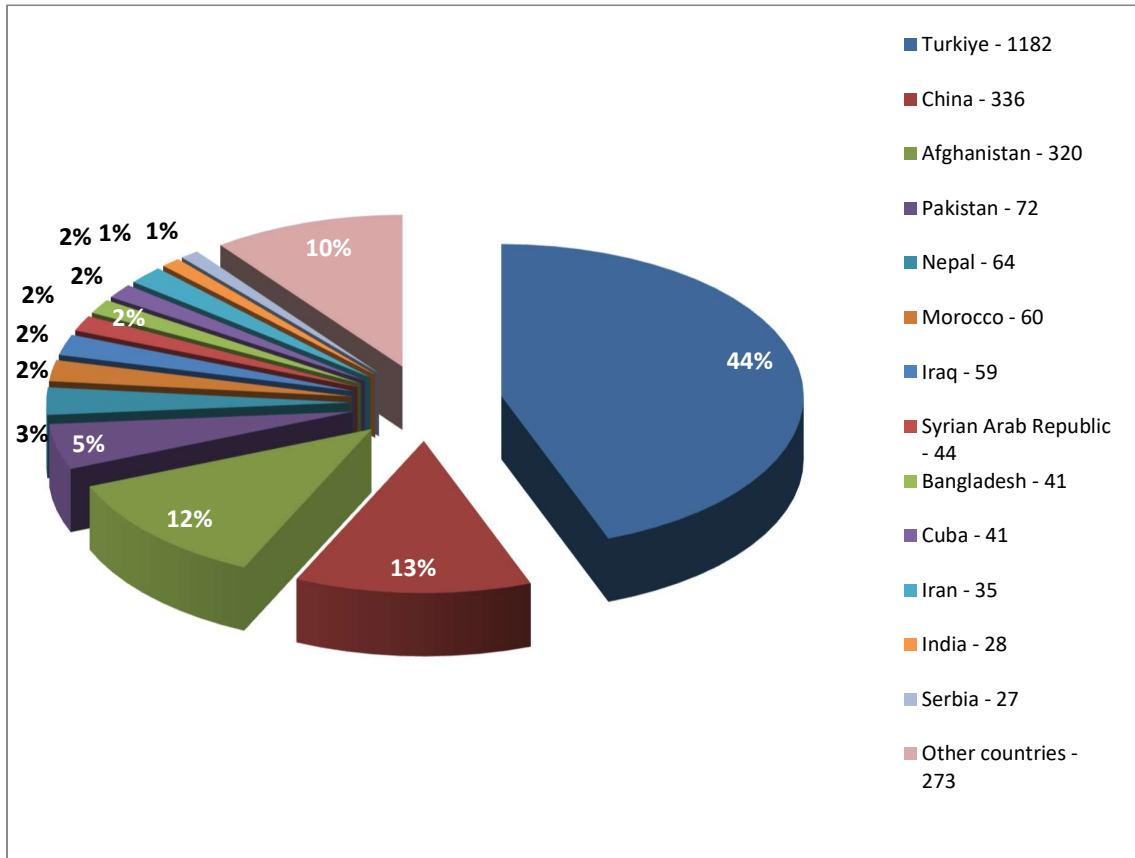
#### 4.2. Expulsion Decisions

During the year 2023, a total of 2,582 expulsion decisions were made, while this number in 2022 was 1,638, which represents an increase of 57.63%.

Also in 2023, 28 decisions on the cancellation of visa-free or temporary stay with the measure of expulsion were made, while in 2022, 15 decisions were made on the cancellation of visa-free or temporary stay with the measure of expulsion.

Expulsion measures against foreign nationals are mostly imposed because the alien was accepted on the basis of the international agreement on cooperation, surrender and acceptance of persons whose stay is illegal and who do not have an approved stay in BiH; because a foreign person tried to violate or violated the regulations on crossing the state border when leaving Bosnia and Herzegovina; because they entered BiH legally; and due to staying in Bosnia and Herzegovina after the expiration of the visa or residence permit, or after the expiration of the visa-free stay. The expulsion measure also prohibits aliens from entering Bosnia and Herzegovina for a period of one to five years.

We present a graphical representation of the final and binding decisions on expulsion for the year 2023, classified according to the citizenships of the aliens to whom the measure was imposed.



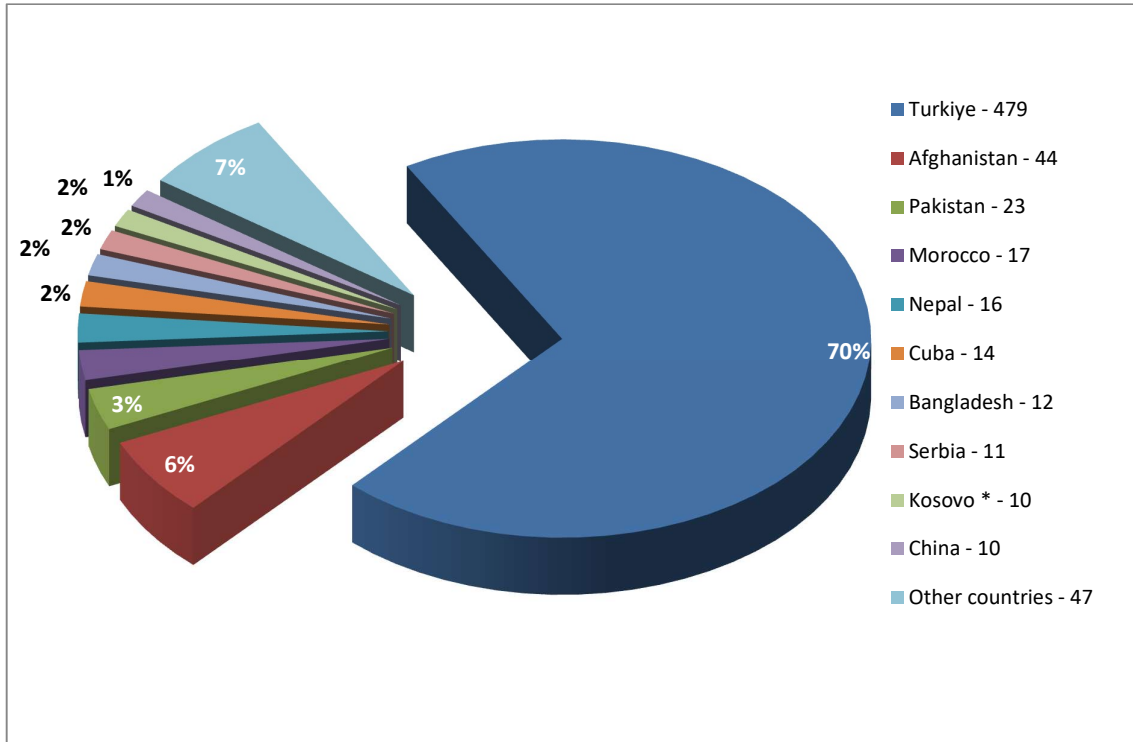
### 4.3. Placing Aliens under Surveillance

Placing aliens under surveillance is a measure by which, based on the provisions of the Law on Aliens, a decision is made to place aliens under surveillance, i.e. the alien is accommodated in the Immigration Centre.

During 2023, a total of 683 aliens were placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre, which represents a decrease of 4.34% compared to 2022, when the measure was applied to 714 persons. The largest number of illegal migrants in 2023 were nationals of: Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Morocco and Nepal. Also in 2023, 1,275 persons were placed under a milder measure of supervision compared to 465 persons in 2022.

We present a graphical presentation of the adopted decisions on placing aliens under supervision at the Immigration Centre for the year 2023, classified according to the citizenships of the aliens to whom the measure was imposed.





#### 4.4. Forced Removal of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Removal of aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina is a measure undertaken by the Service for Affairs with Aliens in cases where a decision has been made ordering the alien to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina and the decision has become enforceable, and the alien does not want to leave Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily within the deadline set in the decision for voluntary return. This measure implies the forced removal of an alien from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the data of the Service for Affairs with Aliens, in 2023, 79 conclusions were made on the permission to execute the decision on expulsion, while in 2022, 7 conclusions were made on the permission to execute the decision on expulsion.

#### 5. Return of Irregular Migrants

In this chapter, we present data and analyse the movement of basic parameters in the following areas:

- voluntary return to Bosnia and Herzegovina nationals in BiH with the support and assistance of the International Organization for Migration (IOM);
- voluntary return of aliens from BiH to their countries of origin with the help of IOM;
- voluntary return of aliens from BiH to their countries of origin with the assistance of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs;

- reception and return of persons under readmission agreements;
- independent voluntary return of aliens from BiH.

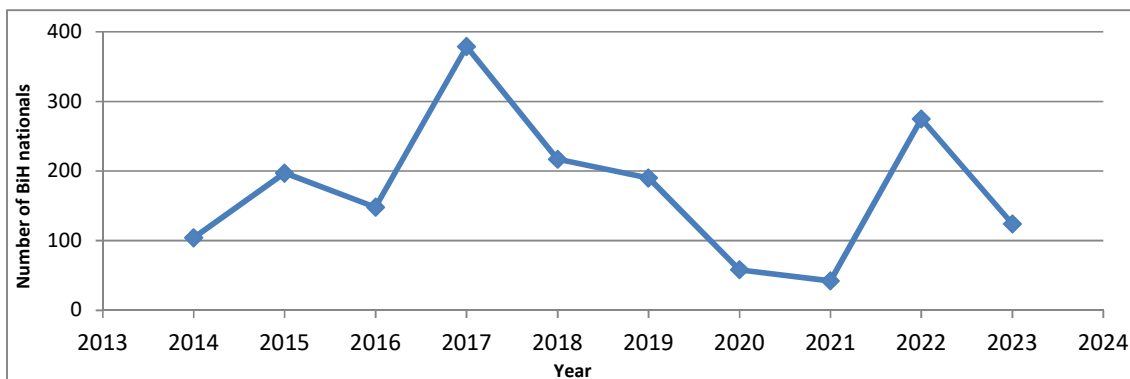
### 5.1. Voluntary return of BiH Nationals to BiH with the IOM Assistance

Bosnia and Herzegovina participated in programs of voluntary returns to Bosnia and Herzegovina. nationals from other countries. Voluntary return programs were implemented mainly through the IOM and the source of data for this area is the IOM.

**Table 17. Total number of BiH nationals returned to BiH with the IOM assistance from 2014 to 2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
Persons	104	197	148	379	217	190	58	42	275	124	<b>1,734</b>

**Graphical representation of the number of returned BiH nationals with the IOM assistance, 2014-2023**



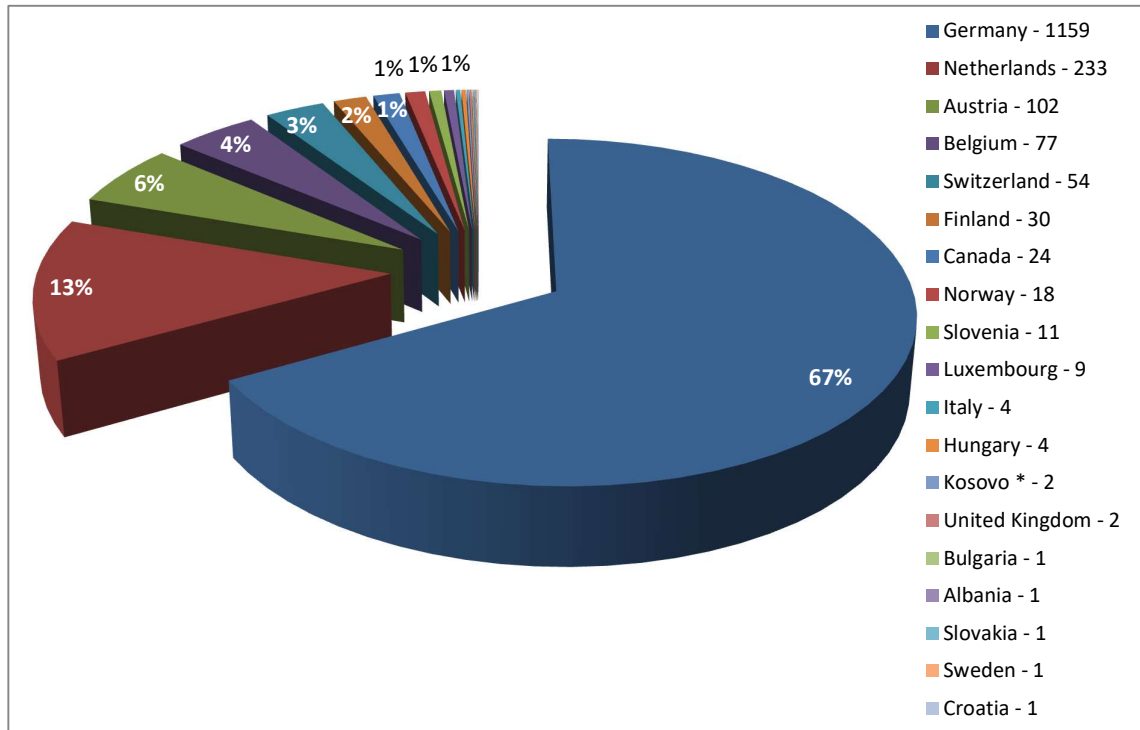
According to the programs of the IOM, in the period from 2014 to 2023, 1,734 BiH nationals returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina voluntarily. According to the presented data, in 2017 there is a significant increase in the trend of BiH. of nationals returning to Bosnia and Herzegovina in the aforementioned manner, by 156% compared to the previous year. After 2017, there will be a continuous downward trend until 2021. In the course of 2022, there will be another significant increase compared to the previous year of 555%. The trend in 2023 is downward, so we have a decrease of 55% compared to the previous year, and that number was 124 BiH nationals.

**Table 18. Number of the BiH nationals who voluntarily returned with the IOM assistance**

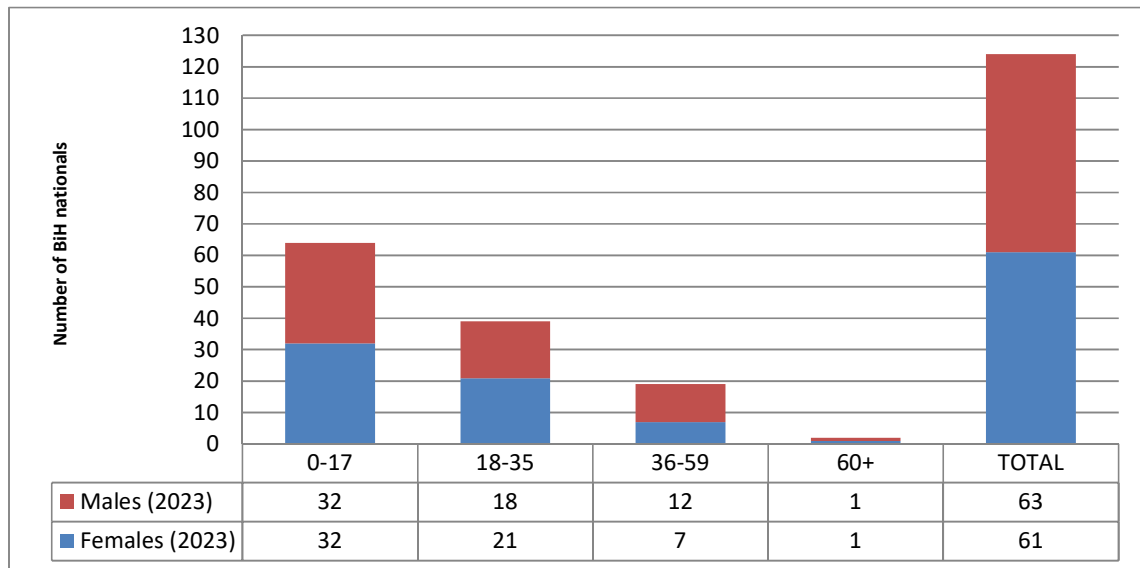
No.	Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1.	Germany	-	-	-	346	193	166	43	34	262	115	<b>1,159</b>
2.	Netherlands	25	59	114	12	2	14	5	1	1	-	<b>233</b>
3.	Austria	-	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<b>102</b>
4.	Belgium	29	13	5	10	8	2	5	5	-	-	<b>77</b>
5.	Switzerland	7	11	10	4	7	4	5	1	4	1	<b>54</b>
6.	Finland	5	1	16	2	-	-	-	-	6	-	<b>30</b>
7.	Canada	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>24</b>
8.	Norway	5	10	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	<b>18</b>
9.	Slovenia	5	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	<b>11</b>
10.	Luxembourg	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	<b>9</b>
11.	Italy	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>
12.	Hungary	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4</b>
13.	Kosovo *	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	<b>2</b>
14.	United Kingdom	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<b>2</b>
15.	Bulgaria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
16.	Albania	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
17.	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
18.	Sweden	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
19.	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1,734</b>

Analysing data by country from which nationals of BiH voluntarily returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the help of the IOM in the period from 2014 to 2023, we observe that the largest number of returns was realized from Germany (67%), the Netherlands (13%), Austria (6%) and Belgium (4%), then Switzerland (3%), while the return from all other countries was 7%. The largest return of BiH nationals in 2023 was from Germany and amounted to 115 persons (93%).

Graphical representation of the BiH nationals who voluntarily returned in the period 2013-2022, by country of return



Graphical representation of the number of BH of nationals who returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina with the assistance of the IOM in 2023 by age and gender



In 2023, 124 BiH nationals voluntarily returned to BiH, of which 63 were male and 61 were female. The largest number of users of this program were under the age of 18 (52%).

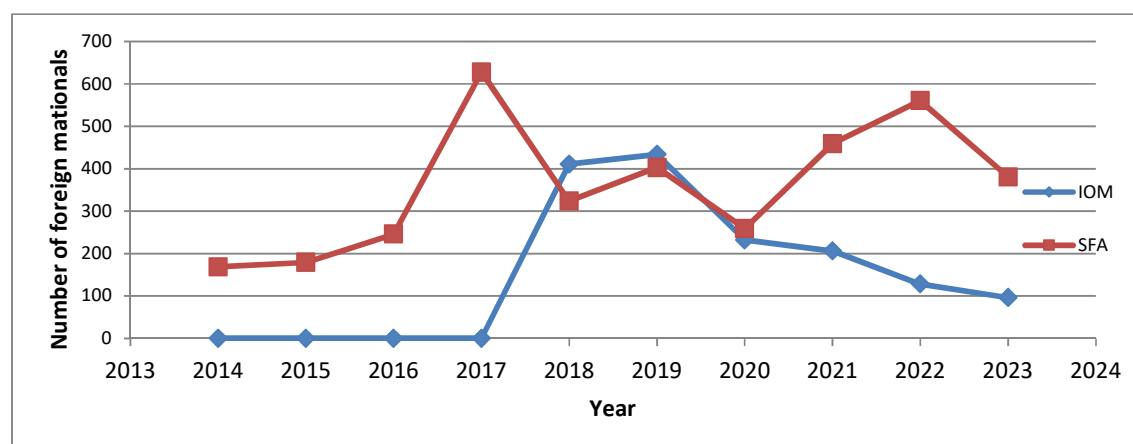
## 5.2. Voluntary return of aliens from BiH to their countries of origin with the assistance of the IOM and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs (SFA)

Legislation in the field of immigration and asylum in all administrative procedures when resolving the status issues of aliens in BiH, in cases where a foreign person needs to leave BiH, leaves a deadline for the voluntary execution of the decision. In case where an alien would like to leave BiH voluntarily, but does not have the means to return, he can use the assistance of the IOM and realize his return under the program Assistance for the Voluntary Return of Irregular Migrants (hereinafter AVR) implemented by the IOM.

**Table 19. Total number of aliens who returned from BiH with the IOM and SFA assistance, 2014-2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
IOM	-	-	-	-	411	434	232	206	128	96	1,507
SFA	169	179	246	628	324	403	259	459	561	381	3,609

**Graphical representation of the number of aliens who returned from BiH with the IOM and SFA assistance, 2014-2024**



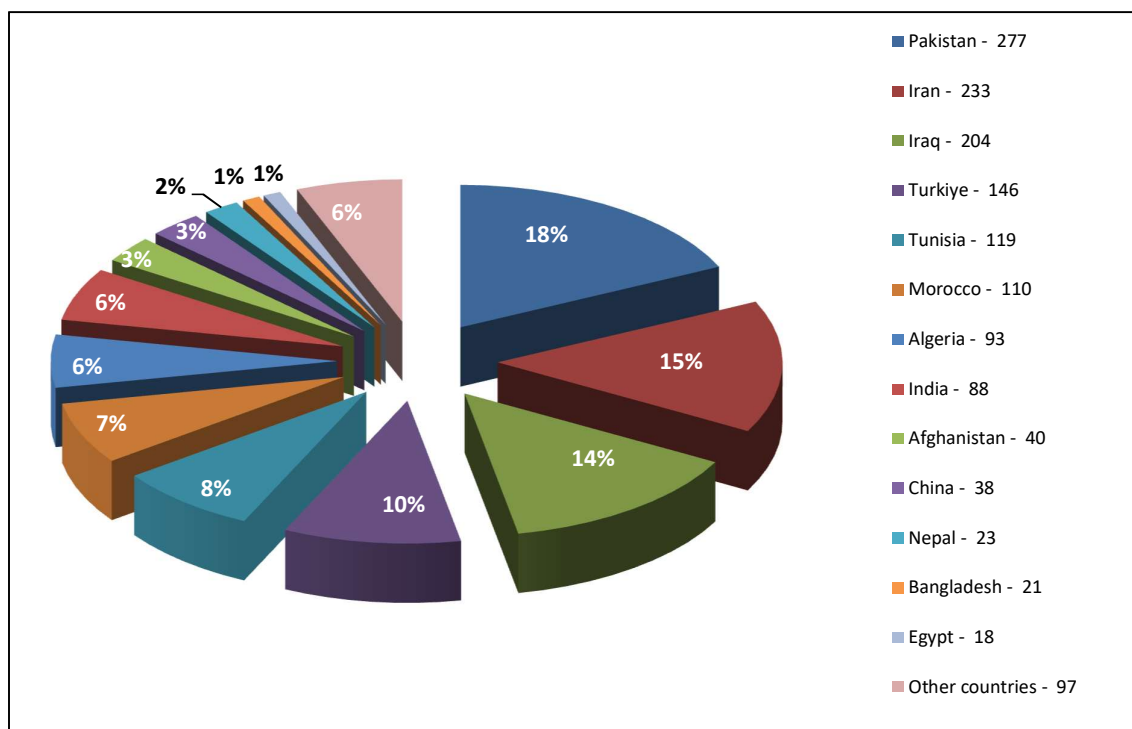
According to the programs of the IOM, in the period from 2014 to 2023, 1,507 foreign nationals from BiH were voluntarily returned to their countries of origin. In the period from 2012 to 2017, due to lack of financial resources, IOM did not organize voluntary return from BiH through the AVR program. In 2018, the IOM financed the voluntary return of 411 aliens from BiH through the AVR program, in 2019 434 aliens, in 2020 232 aliens, in 2021 206 aliens, in 2022 128 aliens, and in 2023 96 aliens.

If we analyse the return in 2023 organized by the IOM, we see a significant number of returns of nationals of Turkey, Morocco, Pakistan, India, Jordan, Algeria and Bangladesh.

**Table 20. Return of aliens from BiH through the IOM AVR programme, by year and country of return**

No.	COUNTRY	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1.	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	13	52	102	81	21	8	277
2.	Iran	-	-	-	-	140	77	4	9	3	-	233
3.	Iraq	-	-	-	-	74	82	23	19	3	3	204
4.	Turkiye	-	-	-	-	105	10	1	6	8	16	146
5.	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	25	73	15	3	1	2	119
6.	Morocco	-	-	-	-	4	22	36	29	10	9	110
7.	Algeria	-	-	-	-	12	56	10	1	7	7	93
8.	India	-	-	-	-	2	15	4	17	43	7	88
9.	Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	6	6	17	11	-	-	40
10.	China	-	-	-	-	16	20	-	-	-	2	38
11.	Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	8	1	3	23
12.	Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	2	6	21
13.	Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	3	-	4	18
14.	Jordan	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	5	7	16
15.	Cuba	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	12
16.	Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	7
17.	Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	6
18.	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
19.	Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
20.	Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
21.	Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
22.	United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
23.	Albania	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
24.	Moldova	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
25.	Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
26.	Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
27.	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
28.	Serbia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
29.	Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
30.	Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
31.	Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
32.	Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
33.	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
34.	Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
35.	Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
36.	Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
37.	Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
38.	Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
39.	Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
40.	North Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
41.	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
42.	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
43.	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
44.	Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>1,507</b>

**Graphical representation of aliens who returned from BiH with the IOM assistance in the period 2014-2022, by country of return**



In addition to the fact that from 2012 to 2017 there was no AVR program for the return of aliens from BiH with the help of the IOM, it is important to emphasize that the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organized voluntary return.

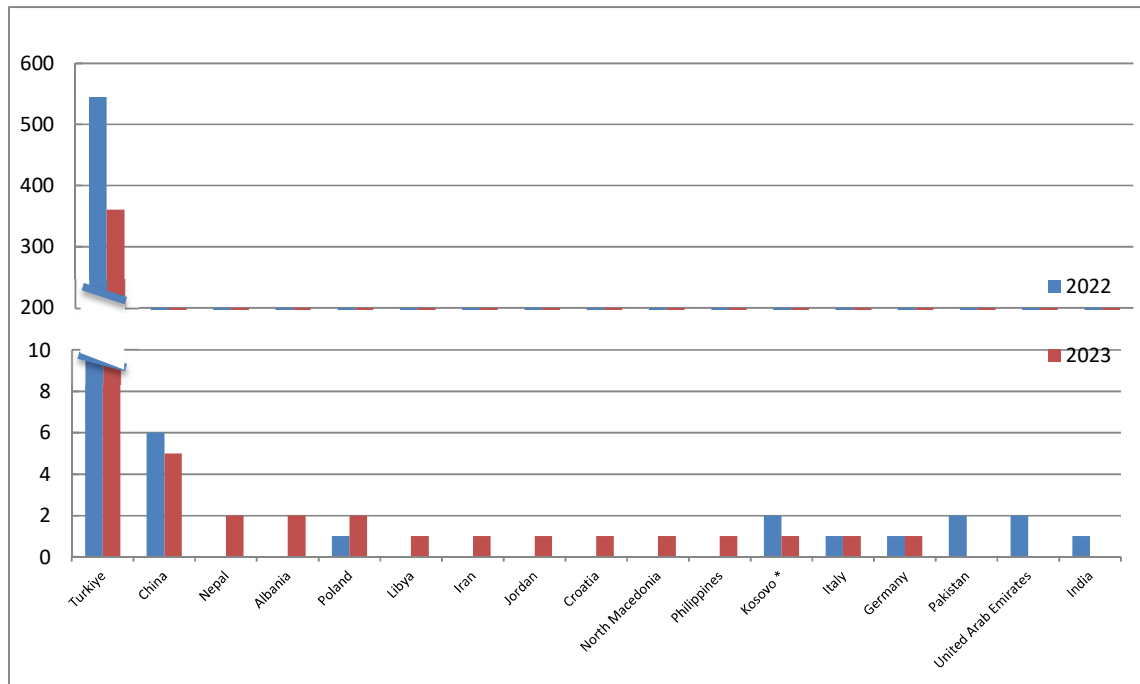
A total of 3,609 aliens were returned from 2014 to 2023 in the organization of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

In 2023, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs organized and carried out independent voluntary return for 381 persons, while in 2022 that number was 561, which represents a decrease of 32.09%.

**Table 21. Number of voluntary returns from BiH in 2022 and 2023, organised by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, by country**

No.	Country	2022	2023
1.	Turkiye	545	361
2.	China	6	5
3.	Nepal	-	2
4.	Albania	-	2
5.	Poland	1	2
6.	Libya	-	1
7.	Iran	-	1
8.	Jordan	-	1
9.	Croatia	-	1
10.	North Macedonia	-	1
11.	Philippines	-	1
12.	Kosovo *	2	1
13.	Italy	1	1
14.	Germany	1	1
15.	Pakistan	2	-
16.	United Arab Emirates	2	-
17.	India	1	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>381</b>

**Graphical representation of the number of voluntary returns of aliens from BiH in 2022 and 2023, organised by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs**



**5.3. Admission under Readmission Agreements**

Readmission agreements facilitate and speed up the return of nationals of the contracting parties who reside without residence permits in the other contracting party, as well as nationals of third countries or stateless persons who illegally left the territory of one contracting party directly to the territory of the other contracting party.

The implementation of the agreement on readmission in the part of the acceptance of BiH nationals, i.e. identity and citizenship checks, is carried out through the Ministry of Security - Immigration Sector, and the acceptance of nationals of third countries and stateless persons, as well as the return from BiH, is implemented and carried out by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs.

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

According to all agreements on readmission through the Ministry of Security - Immigration Sector, which is responsible for the implementation of the agreement regarding the admission of BiH nationals, in 2023 the acceptance of 581 persons was processed. After checking the identity and citizenship of BiH or acting in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Community on the readmission of persons staying without a permit, admission was approved for 402 persons who were nationals of BiH, which is a reduction of 30.45 % compared to the year 2022, when admission was approved for 578



persons. Of the approved requests for 402 persons, 272 requests refer to regular requests for readmission, and 130 requests refer to readmission in accordance with Article 6 of the Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Community on the readmission of persons staying without a permit. Also, 179 persons were refused admission because they were not nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The largest number of admissions of BiH nationals in 2023 was realized from Germany (72.88%).

**Table 22. Readmission of BiH nationals in 2022 and 2023 under readmission applications**

No.	Country	2022	2023	No.	Country	2022	2023
1.	Germany	439	293	10.	Netherlands	3	3
2.	France	58	37	11.	Spain	3	3
3.	Austria	20	15	12.	Slovenia	1	3
4.	Switzerland	16	11	13.	Montenegro	1	2
5.	Italy	14	11	14.	Russian Federation	-	1
6.	Belgium	11	9	15.	Serbia	3	-
7.	Sweden	5	6	16.	Luxembourg	2	-
8.	Croatia	1	4	17.	Finland	1	-
9.	Greece	-	4		<b>Total</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>402</b>

Presented data reveal that readmission of 402 nationals of BiH was approved under readmission agreements following the BiH Ministry of Security's Immigration Sector verification of identity and BiH citizenship or conducted procedures under Article 6 of the Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Community on Readmission of Persons Residing without Authorization.

As per the Service for Foreigners' Affairs data for 2023, a total of 4,625 aliens were readmitted under the readmission agreements, of whom 4,624 aliens were readmitted under the Agreement between the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry and Stay, and 1 alien under the Readmission Agreement between BiH and Montenegro on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry and Stay.

When considering the transfer of aliens in 2023, as per the Service for Foreigners' Affairs data, a total of 298 aliens were transferred under the readmission agreements, of whom 277 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, 17 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 and Stay, and 4 aliens under the Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry and Stay.

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

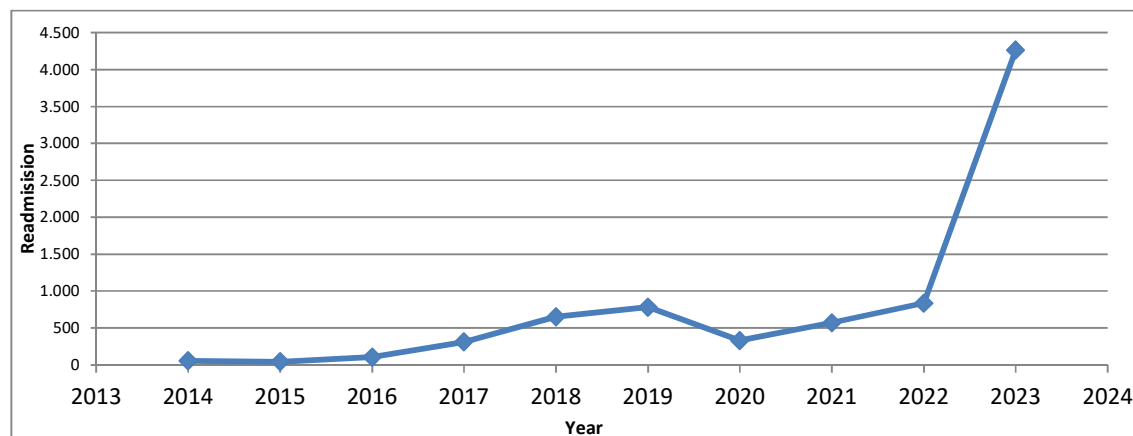
Readmission agreement under which Bosnia and Herzegovina continuously admits the greatest number of persons is the one with the Republic of Croatia, which includes both the BiH nationals residing in the Republic of Croatia without a residence permit and those returned to the Republic of Croatia from the other countries “on the same grounds”, plus the third-country nationals or stateless persons who illegally went to the Republic of Croatia from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia is one of the parameters for monitoring illegal migration, primarily when concerning the admission of third-country nationals who illegally reached the Republic of Croatia and the West European countries over the BiH territory – regardless if they entered BiH legally or illegally. To present this parameter, below is shown the admission of third country nationals to BiH under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia as per the data of the BiH Border Police and the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs.

**Table 23. Readmission of third country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with Croatia**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Readmission of persons in BiH	55	42	105	311	652	783	330	570	836	4,264

**Graphical representation of readmission of third country nationals to BiH under the Agreement with Croatia**



An analysis of trend in admission of third-country nationals under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia showed a constantly increasing trend between 2015 and 2019, to be followed by a significant decline of 58% in 2020. In the course of 2021, there was an increase in the trend by 72.73% in comparison to the previous year. The year of 2022 registers further increase by 47.66% in comparison to previous year. The growing trend continued in 2023, having a significant increase of 410.05% in comparison to previous year.

As per the Service for Foreigners' Affairs data for 2022, a total of 838 aliens were admitted, of whom 836 aliens 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 With Illegal Entry and Stay, and 2 aliens under the Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of Montenegro on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry and Stay.<sup>3</sup>

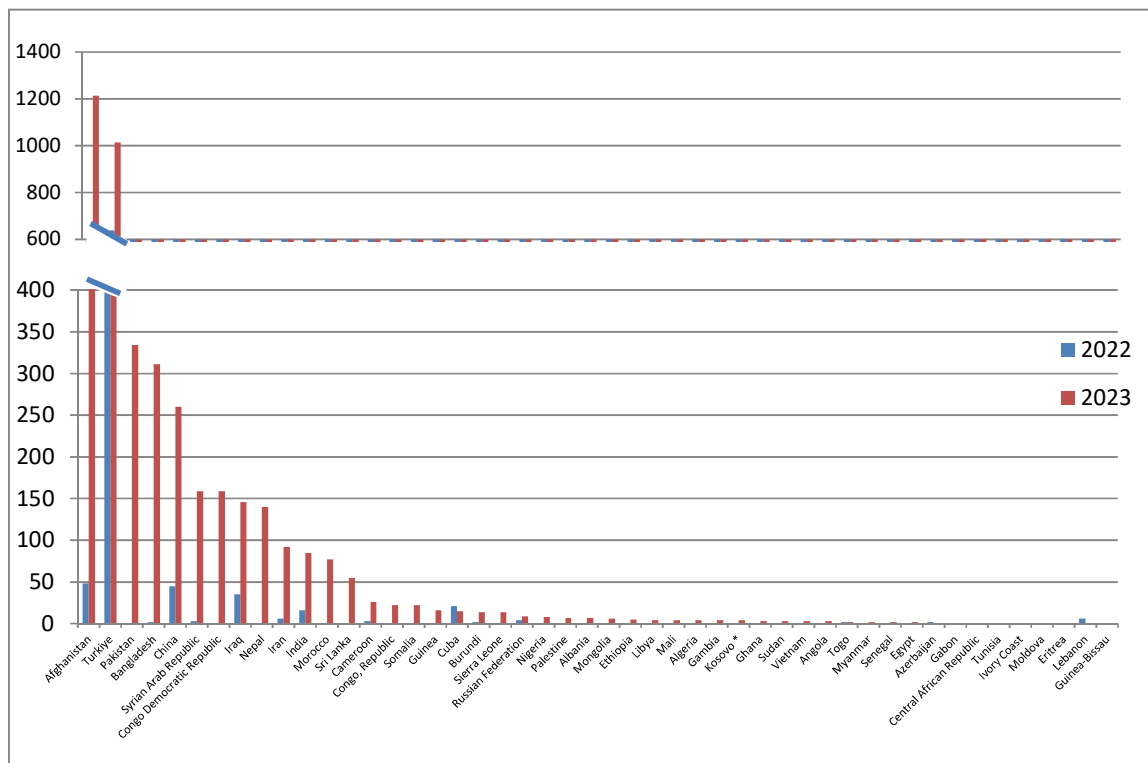
When considering the year of 2023, the number of readmitted aliens reached 4,625; 4,624 aliens were admitted under the Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of the Republic of Croatia on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry and Stay, and 1 alien under the Readmission Agreement between the BiH Council of Ministers and the Government of Montenegro on the Return and Readmission of Persons With Illegal Entry and Stay.

**Table 24. Readmission of third-country nationals in 2022 and 2023 under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia**

No.	Country	2022	2023	%	No.	Country	2022	2023	%
1.	Afghanistan	48	1,214	2,429.17%	25.	Mongolia	-	6	-
2.	Turkiye	638	1,014	58.93%	26.	Ethiopia	-	5	-
3.	Pakistan	1	334	33,300.00%	27.	Libya	-	4	-
4.	Bangladesh	2	311	15,450.00%	28.	Mali	-	4	-
5.	China	45	260	477.78%	29.	Algeria	-	4	-
6.	Syria	3	159	5,200.00%	30.	Gambia	-	4	-
7.	Congo D. R.	-	159	-	31.	Kosovo *	-	4	-
8.	Iraq	35	146	317.14%	32.	Ghana	-	3	-
9.	Nepal	-	140	-	33.	Sudan	-	3	-
10.	Iran	6	92	1,433.33%	34.	Vietnam	-	3	-
11.	India	16	85	431.25%	35.	Angola	-	3	-
12.	Morocco	-	77	-	36.	Togo	2	2	0.00%
13.	Sri Lanka	-	55	-	37.	Myanmar	-	2	-
14.	Cameroon	3	26	766.67%	38.	Senegal	-	2	-
15.	Congo, Republic	-	22	-	39.	Egypt	-	2	-
16.	Somalia	-	22	-	40.	Azerbaijan	2	1	-50.00%
17.	Guinea	1	16	1,500.00%	41.	Gabon	-	1	-
18.	Cuba	21	15	-28.57%	42.	Central African Republic	-	1	-
19.	Burundi	2	14	600.00%	43.	Tunisia	-	1	-
20.	Sierra Leone	-	14	-	44.	Ivory Coast	-	1	-
21.	Russian Federation	4	9	125.00%	45.	Moldova	-	1	-
22.	Nigeria	-	8	-	46.	Eritrea	-	1	-
23.	Palestine	-	7	-	47.	Lebanon	6	-	-100.00%
24.	Albania	-	7	-	48.	Guinea-Bissau	1	-	-100.00%
						<b>Total</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>4,264</b>	<b>410.05%</b>

<sup>3</sup> The BiH Service for Foreigners' Affairs, *Activity Report of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in 2022*, Sarajevo, January 2023

**Graphical representation of readmissions of third-country nationals in BiH under the Agreement with the Croatia in 2022 and 2023**



Analysis of the 2023 data on admissions to BiH under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia reveals a significant increase in the number of citizens of Afghanistan, Türkiye, Pakistan, Bangladesh, China, Syria, DR Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Iran and India, as well as a decrease in the number of admitted citizens of Cuba, Lebanon, and Guinea Bissau. The presented statistical data on admission and transfer of foreign nationals indicate that BiH is still a transit area from the territory of Serbia and Montenegro towards the Republic of Croatia.

**5.4. Independent Voluntary Return of Aliens from BiH**

Independent voluntary returns of aliens from BiH are presented by the data kept by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs under category of “the aliens who independently left BiH within the deadline provided for voluntary departure”. The data refers to all aliens ordered under the SFA’s decisions to leave the BiH territory and/or given a deadline for voluntary departure from the territory of BiH and who returned to the country of origin before the expiration of the set deadline.

As per the Service for Foreigners' Affairs data on the number of foreign nationals who left BiH voluntarily within the deadline set for a voluntary departure from BiH, 1,752 persons left the country in 2022, and 1,904 persons in 2023, thus showing an increase of 8.68%.

**Table 25. The numbers of aliens who departed from BiH within the deadline set for voluntary return in 2022 and 2022**

No.	Country	2022	2023
1.	Turkiye	568	783
2.	Serbia	216	203
3.	China	97	100
4.	Afghanistan	15	67
5.	Nepal	16	59
6.	Bahrain	2	51
7.	Montenegro	77	47
8.	Germany	44	46
9.	Croatia	61	37
10.	Cuba	103	35
11.	Pakistan	28	33
12.	USA	13	30
13.	North Macedonia	37	29
14.	Jordan	14	27
15.	India	64	24
16.	Austria	24	22
17.	Iran	6	21
18.	Russian Federation	29	20
19.	Morocco	29	18
20.	Saudi Arabia	9	16
21.	Slovenia	17	14
22.	Italy	26	13
23.	Libya	18	12
24.	Uzbekistan	-	12
25.	Egypt	10	11
26.	Bangladesh	7	9
27.	France	3	8
28.	Kosovo *	20	8
29.	Algeria	17	7
30.	Australia	3	7
31.	Philippines	12	7
32.	Indonesia	-	7
33.	Iraq	7	7
34.	Syria	12	7
35.	Canada	3	6
36.	Slovakia	2	6
37.	Kuwait	8	5
38.	Great Britain	5	5
39.	Georgia	-	4
40.	Moldova	3	4
41.	Netherlands	8	4
42.	United Arab Emirates	5	4
43.	Albania	3	3
44.	Azerbaijan	2	3
45.	Belarus	1	3
46.	Dominican Republic	-	3
47.	Nigeria	1	3
48.	Poland	4	3
49.	Spain	4	3
50.	Sri Lanka	1	3
51.	Switzerland	6	3
52.	Tunisia	2	3
53.	Bolivia	16	2
54.	Brazil	1	2
55.	Burundi	2	2
56.	Czech Republic	1	2
57.	Ghana	-	2
58.	Greece	-	2
59.	Yemen	1	2
60.	Kazakhstan	1	2
61.	Lebanon	12	2
62.	Malaysia	2	2
63.	Palestine	2	2
64.	Romania	2	2
65.	Sweden	5	2
66.	Angola	-	1
67.	Denmark	1	1
68.	Ecuador	-	1
69.	Finland	-	1
70.	Israel	1	1
71.	Cyprus	-	1
72.	Latvia	1	1
73.	Hungary	1	1
74.	Mauritania	5	1
75.	Norway	6	1
76.	Somalia	-	1
77.	Sudan	2	1
78.	Ukraine	5	1
79.	Argentina	3	-
80.	Belgium	1	-
81.	Bulgaria	1	-
82.	Eritrea	1	-
83.	Gambia	3	-
84.	Guinea-Bissau	1	-
85.	South Korea	1	-
86.	Republic of South Africa	1	-
87.	Qatar	1	-
88.	Colombia	1	-
89.	Lithuania	1	-
90.	Mexico	3	-
91.	Mongolia	1	-
92.	Ivory Coast	2	-
93.	Peru	1	-
94.	Uganda	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,752</b>	<b>1,904</b>

There was an evident increase in number of returns of the nationals of Türkiye, Afghanistan, Bahrein, Nepal, the United States of America, Iran and Jordan, as well as decrease in the number of returns of citizens of Cuba, India, Montenegro, Croatia, Bolivia, Italy, Serbia, Kosovo\*, and Morocco.

## 6. International Protection (Asylum)

As per the Law on Asylum, the BiH Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector is the first instance authority responsible for deciding upon asylum claims. The authority to decide on appeals filed against first-instance decisions is the BiH Court. Under the Law on Asylum, it is the principle of ***non-refoulement***, which protects an alien against return to the country posing a real risk of being subjected to the death penalty or execution, torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The asylum procedure primarily examines the grounds for granting **a refugee status** in BiH to an applicant reasonably believed to face a real risk of persecution upon return to his country of origin or habitual residence on grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Furthermore, the asylum procedure pays a special attention to the principle of ***non-refoulement*** in the context of granting supplementary protection – **subsidiary protection**. If determined that an alien does not fulfil the requirements for refugee status, the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector examines the requirements for provision of subsidiary protection. In this regard, the subsidiary protection is granted to an alien who does not qualify for refugee status, yet there are serious grounds to believe that the return to the country of origin or habitual residence would pose a real risk of a serious violation of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

If an alien is not granted either refugee status or subsidiary protection due to the exclusion clauses, yet the asylum procedure determines a serious risk of the person's being subjected to death penalty 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 in accordance with the Law on Aliens, which regulates movement and stay of aliens.

Decisions on asylum claims issued by the first instance authority, the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector, 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 it is determined that the applicant cannot be expelled from BiH under Article 6 (2) of the Law on Asylum on the *non-refoulement* principle;
- e) The asylum procedure is suspended, and a deadline for voluntary departure from BiH is determined; or
- f) The asylum claim is dismissed, and a deadline for voluntary departure from BiH is determined.

Aiming to define the asylum trends, hereby are presented the data on asylum claims being filed in the 2014-2023 period. During the observed period, the asylum claims in BiH were submitted to the Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector.

From 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2023, competent authorities of BiH received 2,269 asylum claims covering 3,610 persons. In this period, the BiH Ministry of Security's Asylum Sector granted refugee status to 18 persons, and subsidiary protection to 246 persons.

**Table 26. Number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH from 2014 to 2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Persons	45	46	79	381	1.568	784	244	167	149	147	<b>3,610</b>

**Table 26a. Number of persons granted refugee status in BiH from 2014 to 2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Persons	5	-	-	-	-	3	1	5	-	4	<b>18</b>

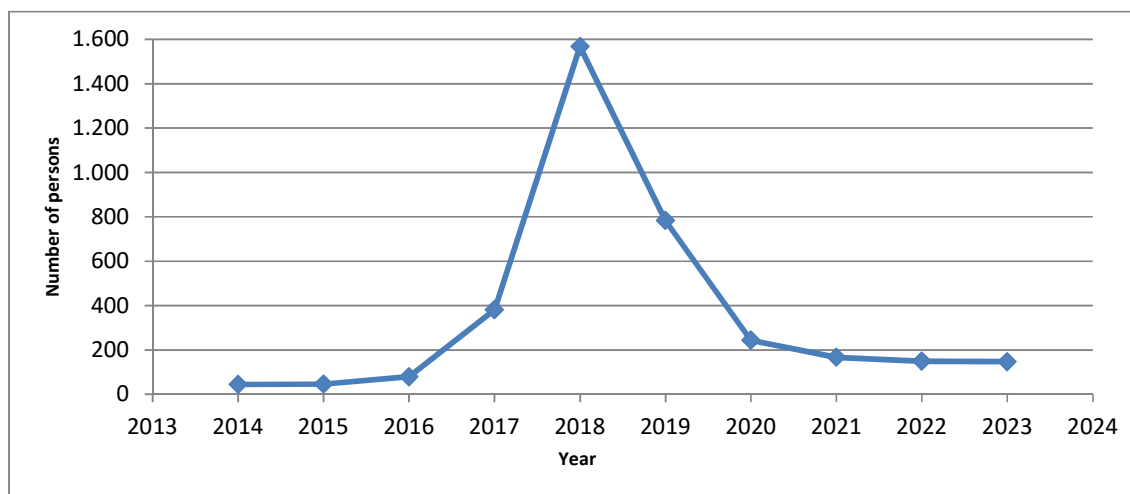
Out of total number of persons granted refugee status in the observed period, 7 persons were from Iran, 4 persons from Syria, 4 from Pakistan, 2 from Ecuador, and one from Montenegro.

**Table 26b. Number of persons granted subsidiary protection in BiH from 2014 to 2023**

Year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Persons	8	5	6	8	11	41	30	28	46	63	<b>246</b>

Out of the total number of persons granted subsidiary protection in the observed period, 124 persons were from Túrkiye, 48 from Syria, 18 from Ukraine, 15 from the Russian Federation, 15 from Afghanistan, 7 from Iraq, 7 from Yemen, 4 from Azerbaijan, 2 from Egypt, 2 from Sri Lanka, one from India, one from Pakistan, one from Iran, one person from Palestine, and one from Somalia.

**Graphical representation of the number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH from 2014 to 2023**



An analysis of the 2014 - 2023 period chart reveals a uniform number of persons seeking asylum in BiH.

Due to the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina had faced in 2018 a multiple increase in the number of persons who expressed their intention to apply for asylum, the number of asylum seekers increased by significant 311% in comparison to the previous year. In 2020, the number of asylum seekers decreased by 69%, compared to 2019, accounting for 244 persons. The 2020-2022 period was characterised by uniform number of asylum seekers, having continuous trend in drop of figures. In comparison to 2022, the year of 2023 also marks a decrease in number of asylum seekers by 1%, and accounting for 147 persons.

In 2023, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered a total 34,409 illegal migrants, of whom the intention to apply for asylum was submitted by 31,793 persons.

A person expressing an intention to seek asylum is issued an attestation on expressed intention to apply for asylum having validity of 14 days, as is prescribed by the Law on Asylum for situations of a large number of simultaneously expressed intentions. Expressed intention to apply for asylum in BiH is an instrument that provides a legal stay on the BiH territory throughout its validity. Within the specified period, the alien is to file an asylum claim to the Asylum Sector of the BiH Ministry of Security.<sup>4</sup>

In 2023, asylum claim in BiH was filed by 147 persons, which accounts for 0.46% of the total number of expressed intentions to seek asylum. The difference in the number of expressed intentions and the actual number of filed asylum claims is a direct indicator of misuse 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 in BiH, and then used for illegal departure towards the EU countries. In 2023, the largest number of asylum claims was resolved through issued decision on recognising the status of subsidiary protection, whereas the year preceding it was characterised by majority of cases being closed through conclusion on suspension of the procedure.<sup>5</sup>

To analyse the current situation in the field of asylum, hereby are presented the data on asylum claims and the number of persons covered by the claims filed in 2022 and 2023.

**Table 27. Number of claims (persons) who filed an asylum claim in BiH in 2022 and 2023**

ASYLUM		2022.		2023.		%	
No.	Country	Claim	Persons	Claim	Persons	Claim	Persons
1.	Afghanistan	9	9	16	16	77.78%	77.78%
2.	Algeria	4	4	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
3.	Azerbaijan	-	-	-	1	-	-
4.	Burundi	6	16	1	1	-83.33%	-93.75%
5.	Egypt	2	2	1	1	-50.00%	-50.00%
6.	Ecuador	1	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
7.	Philippines	2	2	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
8.	Croatia	-	-	1	1	-	-
9.	Iraq	2	3	2	2	0.00%	-33.33%

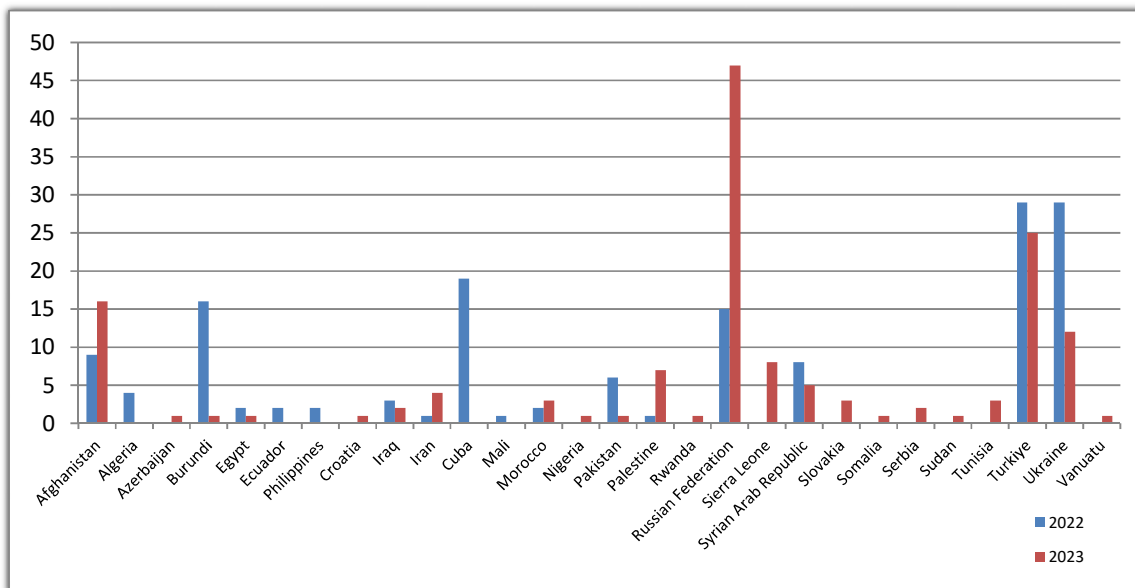
<sup>4</sup> Article 32 of the Law on Asylum (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 11/16 and 16/16)

<sup>5</sup> Article 41 and Article 47 of the Law on Asylum (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 11/16 and 16/16)



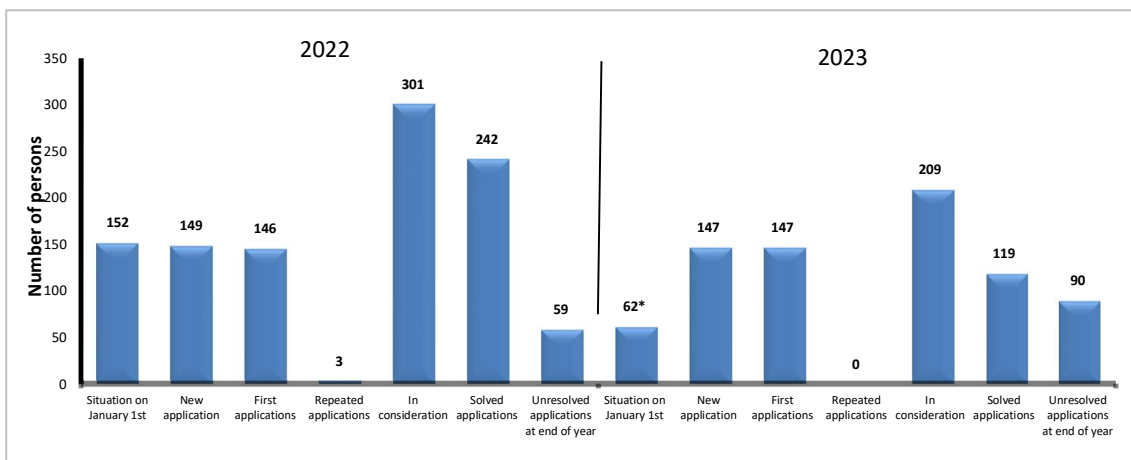
ASYLUM		2022.		2023.		%	
No.	Country	Claim	Persons	Claim	Persons	Claim	Persons
10.	Iran	1	1	4	4	300.00%	300.00%
11.	Cuba	15	19	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
12.	Mali	1	1	-	-	-100.00%	-100.00%
13.	Morocco	2	2	3	3	50.00%	50.00%
14.	Nigeria	-	-	1	1	-	-
15.	Pakistan	6	6	1	1	-83.33%	-83.33%
16.	Palestine	1	1	5	7	400.00%	600.00%
17.	Ruanda	-	-	1	1	-	-
18.	Russian Federation	9	15	27	47	200.00%	213.33%
19.	Sierra Leone	-	-	8	8	-	-
20.	Syrian Arab Republic	4	8	5	5	25.00%	-37.50%
21.	Slovakia	-	-	3	3	-	-
22.	Somalia	-	-	1	1	-	-
23.	Serbia	-	-	2	2	-	-
24.	Sudan	-	-	1	1	-	-
25.	Tunisia	-	-	3	3	-	-
26.	Turkiye	25	29	18	25	-28.00%	-13.79%
27.	Ukraine	21	29	8	12	-61.90%	-58.62%
28.	Vanuatu	-	-	1	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1.80%</b>	<b>-1.34%</b>

Graphical representation of the number of persons who applied for asylum in BiH in 2022 and 2023



In 2023, the largest number of asylum seekers in BiH was from the Russian Federation (27 claims for 47 persons), Türkiye (18 claims for 25 persons), Afghanistan (16 claims for 16 persons), Ukraine (8 claims for 12 persons), and Sierra Leone (8 claims for 8 persons).

U In 2022, 4 asylum claims were filed on behalf of 4 unaccompanied minors (2 from Afghanistan and 2 from Algeria), whereas the year of 2023 registers 13 asylum claims of the unaccompanied minors (9 from Afghanistan, 2 from Morocco, 1 from the Russian Federation, and 1 from Syria).



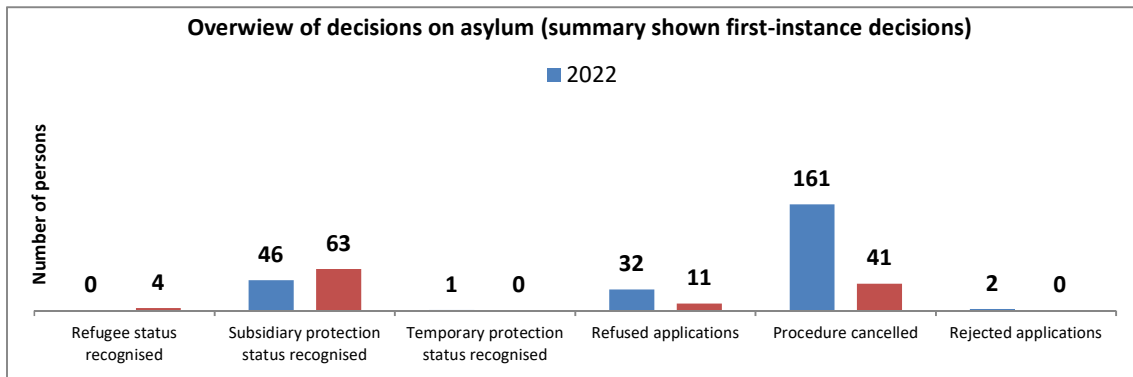
\* The Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina ordered a renewal of procedure for 2 claims covering 3 persons, which resulted with a visible difference in the number of claims and persons transferred from 2022 to 2023

In 2022, a total of 181 decisions were reached, of which 28 asylum claims covering 37 persons were withdrawn. The year of 2023, however, registers that out of 88 reached decisions, 19 claims covering 27 persons were withdrawn (by the applicants themselves).

In 2022, the BiH Ministry of Security’s Asylum Sector received a total of 111 asylum claims covering 149 persons. However, due to the backlog from earlier years (111 claims for 152 persons), the Asylum Sector had in fact considered the total of 220<sup>6</sup> claims covering 301 persons. In the previous year, the Asylum Sector had: positively decided on 35 claims for 46 persons through provided subsidiary protection; rejected 25 claims for 33 persons, of whom one person due to *non refoulement principle*, and suspended the procedure in 119 claims for 161 persons. Two claims for two persons were dismissed. Thus, the year 2022 ended with 41 pending claims for 59 persons.

In 2023, as per the data of the BiH Ministry of Security’s Asylum Sector, there was in total 113 asylum claims covering 147 persons. However, due to the backlog from earlier years (43 claims for 62 persons), the Asylum Sector considered the total of 156 claims for 209 persons. In the previous year, the Asylum Sector had: positively decided on 44 claims for 63 persons through provided subsidiary protection and recognised refugee status on 2 claims covering 4 persons; rejected 11 claims for 11 persons, whereas the procedure was suspended in 31 claims for 41 persons. Thus, the year 2023 ended with 68 pending claims covering 90 persons.

<sup>6</sup> Three claims were merged into one, which resulted with a single decision that was reached.



In 2023, the procedure on 31 claims for 41 persons was suspended for: reasons prescribed by the Law on Administrative Procedure (19 claims for 27 persons); failure to respond to the summons for hearing (5 claims for 5 persons); the applicant does not reside at the last registered address (4 claims for 4 persons); and the applicant is uncooperative during the procedure (3 claims for 5 persons).

Taking into account the backlog from the previous years, as well as the newly received claims, a total of 156 claims covering 209 persons were examined in 2023. The majority of the claims were filed by the nationals of Türkiye (24.4% of the total number of asylum seekers), the Russian Federation (20.5%), Afghanistan (12.8%), Ukraine (5.8%), Sierra Leone (5.1%), and Syria (5.1%).

The gender and age structures of the applicants filing asylum claims during the last year revealed that 48 applicants were women (33%) and 99 were men (67%). The most represented age group was that of 18 to 34 (59 persons or 40.1%), followed by the age group of 35- 64 (53 persons or 36.1%), the age group 0-13 (25 persons or 17.0%), the age group 14 - 17 (6 persons or 4.1%), and the age group above 65 (4 persons or 2.7%).

## 7. Work Permits Issued to Aliens

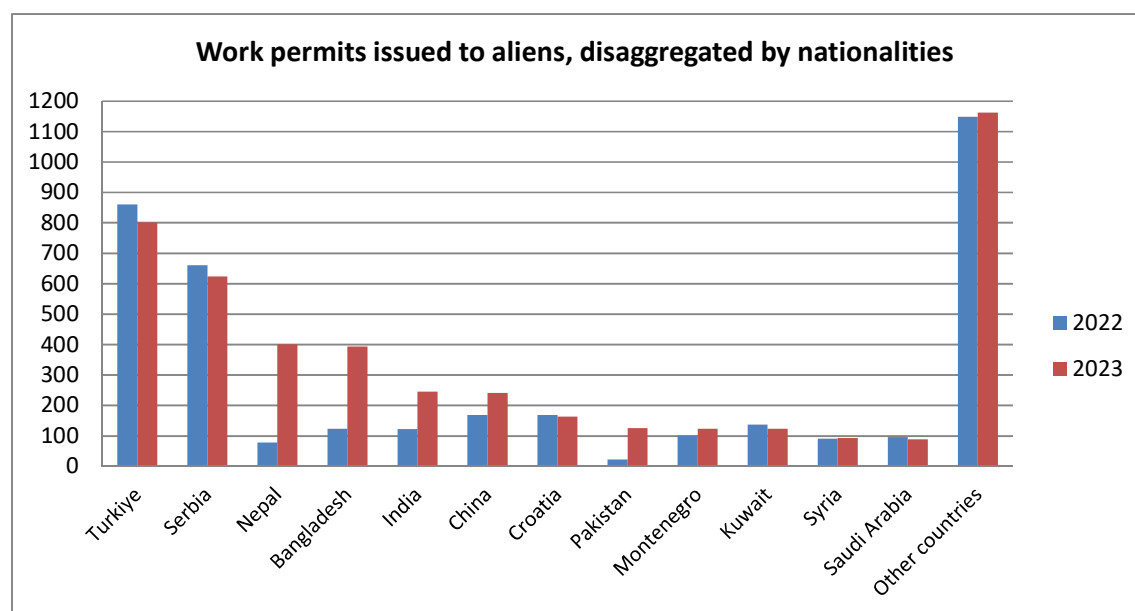
As per the BiH Labour and Employment Agency's data for 2023 gathered from the entity-level employment bureaus and the Employment Bureau of the Brčko District of BiH, there was in total 4,586 work permits issued to aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As 2022 registered 3,780 work permits, we have increase of 21.32%. Below is shown the data on work permits issued to aliens by their nationality and qualification structure.

**Table 28. Work permits issued to aliens in 2022 and 2023 disaggregated, by nationality**

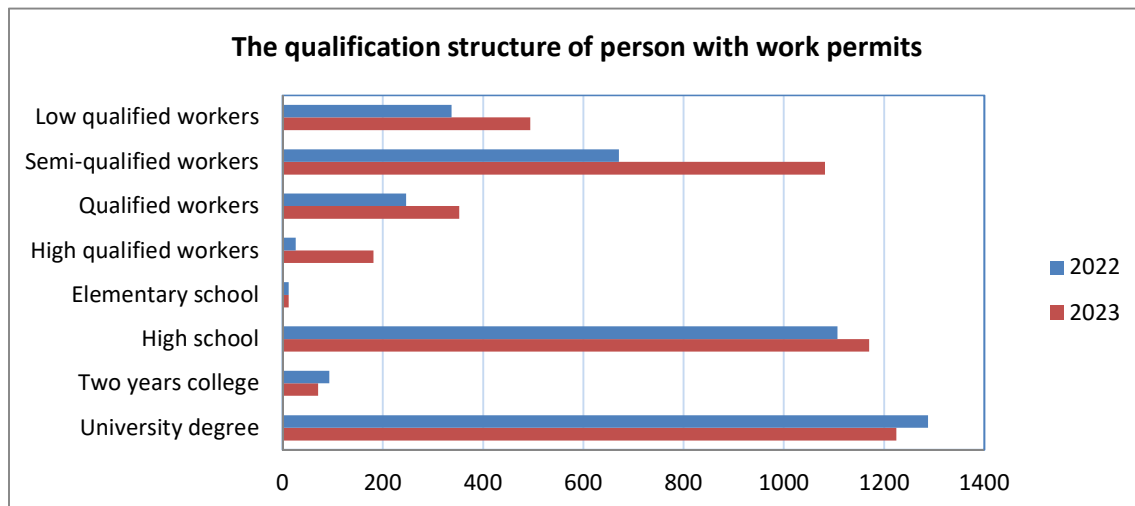
No.	Nationality	2022	2023	%
1.	Turkiye	861	801	-6.97%
2.	Serbia	661	624	-5.60%
3.	Nepal	78	401	414.10%
4.	Bangladesh	123	394	220.33%
5.	India	122	246	101.64%
6.	China	169	241	42.60%
7.	Croatia	169	164	-2.96%
8.	Pakistan	22	125	468.18%
9.	Montenegro	102	123	20.59%
10.	Kuwait	137	123	-10.22%
11.	Syria	91	93	2.20%
12.	Saudi Arabia	97	89	-8.25%
13.	Other countries	1,148	1,162	1.22%
	<b>Ukupno</b>	<b>3,780</b>	<b>4,586</b>	<b>21.32</b>

The largest number of work permits granted to aliens in BiH during last year concerned the nationals of Türkiye (17.47%), to be followed by the nationals of Serbia (13.61%), Nepal (8.74%), Bangladesh (8.59%), and India (5.36%).

Compared to 2022, the 2023 figures indicate an increase in number of work permits issued in BiH to the majority of above-mentioned countries, with exception of Türkiye, Serbia, Croatia, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.



The qualifications structure of aliens provided with work permits in 2023 indicates that the largest number is of university degree (27%), to be followed by those with a high school diploma (26%), and semi-skilled workers (18%). The figures on university degree and a high school diploma almost correspond to the situation in the previous years.

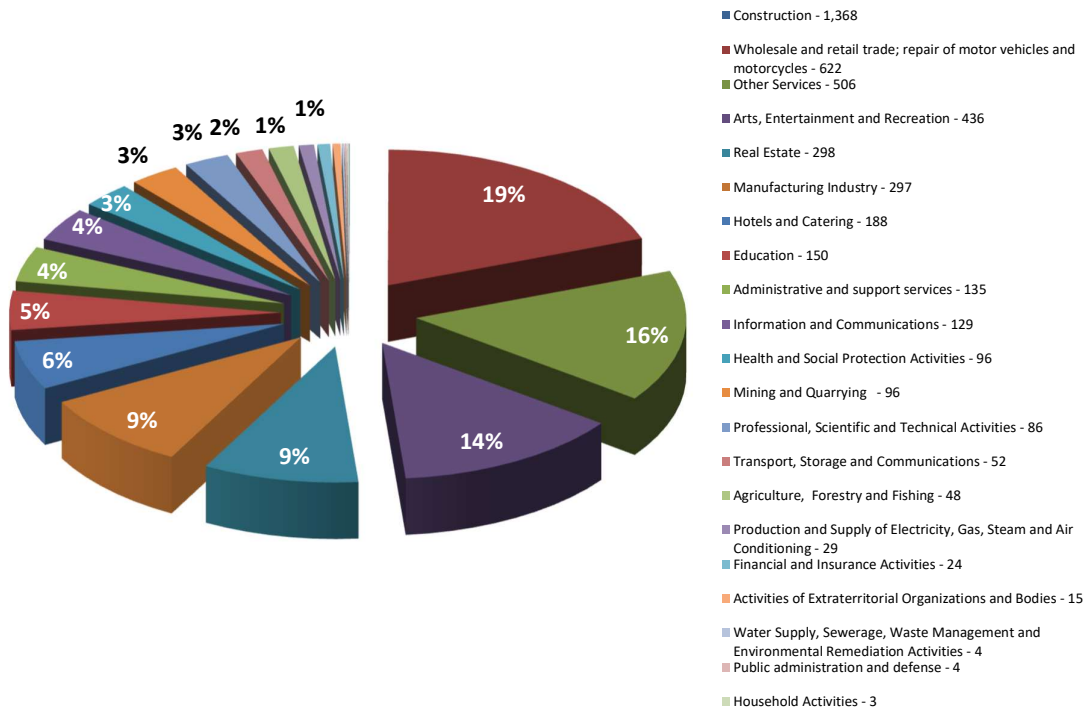


The largest number of work permits granted in 2023 concerned the following business activities: civil engineering – 1,368 (30%), trade – 622 (14%), other hospitality services – 506 (11%), arts – 436 (10%), real estate – 298 (6%), and processing industry – 297 (6%), accounting for 77% of the total number of issued work permits.

**Table 29. Structure of work permits in 2023, by economic activity**

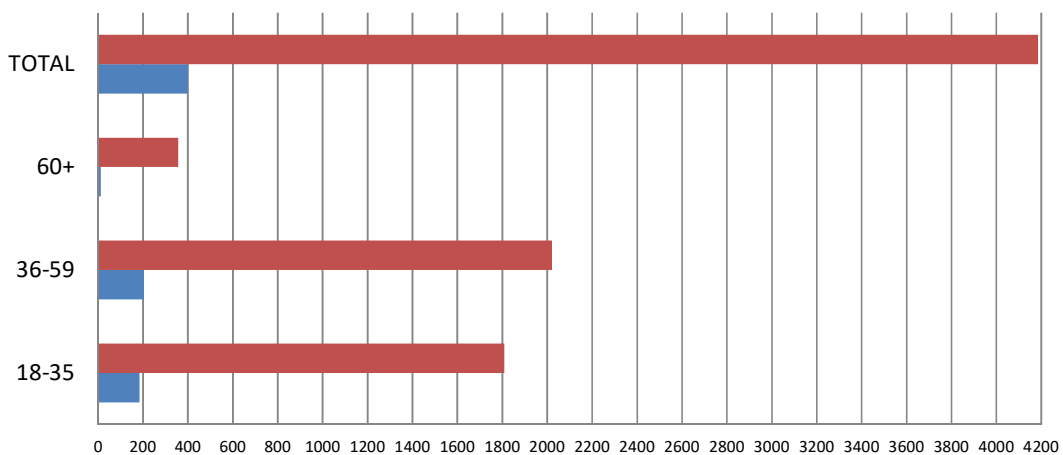
ACTIVITY	2023
Construction	1,368
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	622
Other Services	506
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	436
Real Estate	298
Manufacturing Industry	297
Hotels and Catering	188
Education	150
Administrative and support services	135
Information and Communications	129
Health and Social Protection Activities	96
Mining and Quarrying	96
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	86
Transport, Storage and Communications	52
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	48
Production and Supply of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	29
Financial and Insurance Activities	24
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	15
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Environmental Remediation Activities	4
Public administration and defense	4
Household Activities	3
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4,586</b>

### The structure of work permits in 2023 by economic activity



Out of the total number of work permits issued in 2023, 400 were issued to women (9%), and 4,186 to men (91%), which is approximately the same ratio as in previous five years. The largest number of work permits in 2023 (2,021 or 44% in total) was granted to men aged between 36 and 59. This percentage was approximately the same as in the previous years.

### Work permits in 2023, disaggregated by age and sex



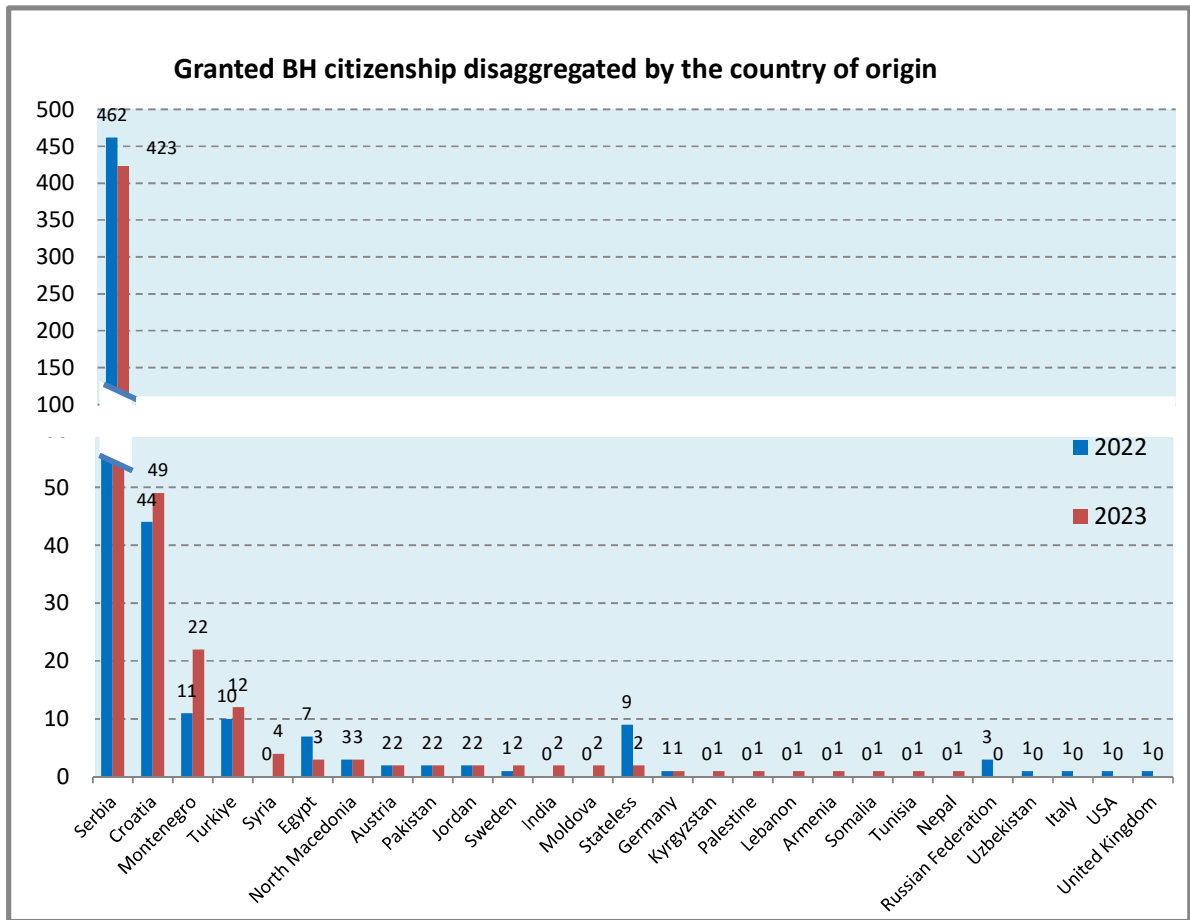
	18-35	36-59	60+	TOTAL
■ Males	1808	2021	357	4186
■ Females	184	204	12	400

## 8. Acquiring of the BiH Citizenship

The Ministry of Civil Affairs, as authority for issuance of approval for acquiring of the BiH citizenship, requested from the competent entity-level ministries to submit the data on the persons granted the BiH citizenship through naturalisation or inter-state treaties on dual citizenship. The FBIH Ministry of the Interior and the RS Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance submitted the data on the persons who acquired the BiH citizenship in 2022 and 2023, disaggregated by country of origin, gender and age. The submitted data were analysed and further disaggregated per years. Under Article 13 of the Law on Citizenship, the BiH Council of Ministers can also issue decisions on granting the BiH citizenship to persons deemed to be of particular benefit to BiH. For such persons, the facts on the BiH and entity citizenship are entered as per their place of residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Table 30. Number of persons granted the BiH citizenship in 2022 and 2023, by country of origin**

No.	Previous citizenship	2022	2023
1.	Serbia	462	423
2.	Croatia	44	49
3.	Montenegro	11	22
4.	Turkiye	10	12
5.	Syria	-	4
6.	Egypt	7	3
7.	North Macedonia	3	3
8.	Austria	2	2
9.	Pakistan	2	2
10.	Jordan	2	2
11.	Sweden	1	2
12.	India	-	2
13.	Moldova	-	2
14.	Stateless	9	2
15.	Germany	1	1
16.	Kyrgyzstan	-	1
17.	Palestine	-	1
18.	Lebanon	-	1
19.	Armenia	-	1
20.	Somalia	-	1
21.	Tunisia	-	1
22.	Nepal	-	1
23.	Russian Federation	3	-
24.	Uzbekistan	1	-
25.	Italy	1	-
26.	USA	1	-
27.	United Kingdom	1	-
28.	Philippines	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>562</b>	<b>538</b>

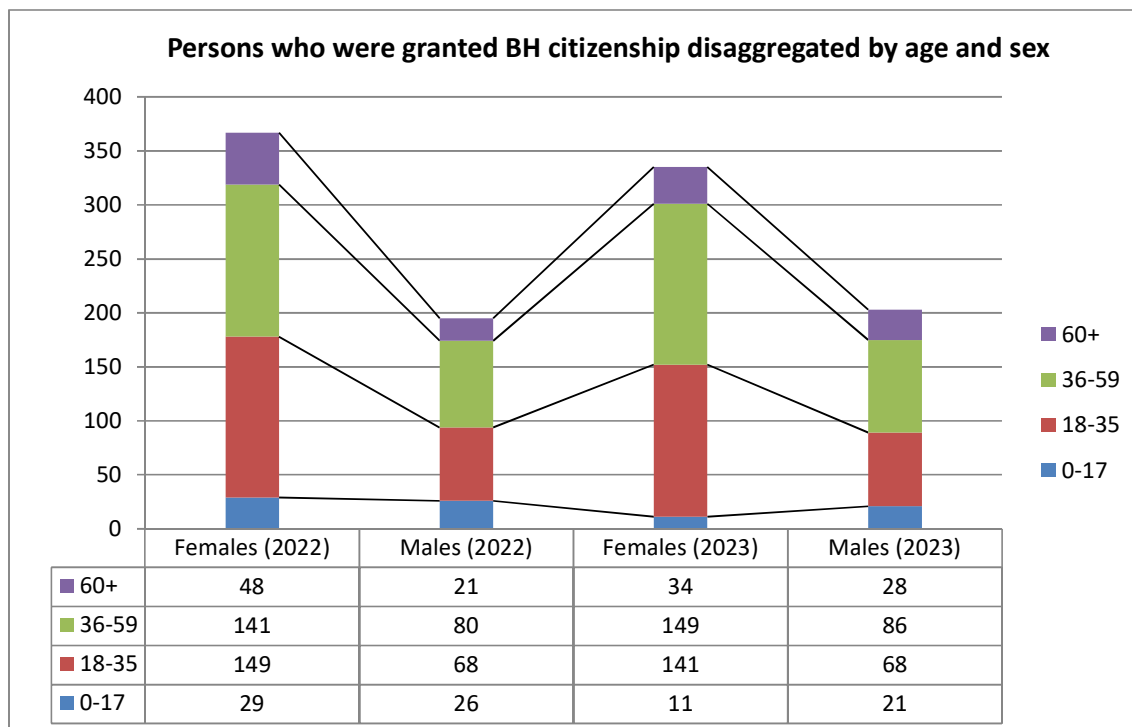


During the past two years, nationals of Serbia account for the most frequent aliens who obtained the BiH citizenship (80%). In 2023, a total of 538 aliens obtained the BiH citizenship, which was a decrease by 4.27% in comparison to 2022. Of this number, the BiH citizenship under the dual citizenship agreements was acquired by 526 persons, and they account for 98% of the total number of persons granted citizenship of BiH.

In 2023, the BiH and Federation citizenship was obtained by 270 persons, of whom 9 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, 63 persons on grounds of naturalization, 181 persons under the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, 17 persons under the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. In the same year, the citizenship of BiH and the Republika Srpska was obtained by 268 persons, of whom 3 persons under the BiH Council of Ministers’ decision on admission to citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina of the persons deemed to be of particular benefit to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 233 persons under the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia, 18 persons under the Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, 1 person under Agreement on Dual Citizenship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sweden, and 13 persons on grounds of naturalization.



An analysis of the total number of persons who obtained the BiH citizenship in 2023 disaggregated by age and gender indicated that 39% of persons obtained the BiH citizenship at age between 18 and 35 years, and 44% of persons obtained the BiH citizenship at ages between 36 and 59. Also, the BiH citizenship was more frequently obtained by women (62%) rather than men (38%), which is almost the same situation as in previous years.



## 9. Emigration from BiH

Aiming to analyse the state of emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina for the purpose of this Migration Profile, the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the part of its authority pertaining to emigration, relied on the data of the BiH institutions, on own data, on the data of the BiH diplomatic and consular representations, as well as on the data of statistical agencies of the host countries relating to the number of persons originally from BiH who reside in the host countries over 12 months.

### 9.1. Migration Flows

Due to the difficulties in monitoring emigration, especially today, in the era of globalization, availability of information, transparency and removed obstacles to mobility of persons, the migration is becoming a factor that directly influences the development of almost every country in the world, including Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a country of large migration movements. It is faced with all types of migration: internal, external, forced, and voluntary; with migration of low-educated, and more and more of highly-educated persons.

The process of emigration is still one of the most urgent post-war socio-economic challenges of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The most pressing demographic problems concern a worryingly low nativity rate and emigration of the population.

As per the 2017 – 2021 data of the Agency for Statistics, Bosnia and Herzegovina continuously registers a natural decrease. There are studies indicating that the total annual outflow approximates to 18,200 persons (the average annual population outflow of 36,800 persons is corrected with the average annual number of persons who return to Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the data also include temporary migrations (about 18,600 per year)). However, it is not possible to determine the actual number of persons who left Bosnia and Herzegovina, as there is no obligation to report departure, nor Bosnia and Herzegovina collects such data. In recent years are registered more ubiquitous processes of departure of young, highly educated, and promising persons in whose education and training Bosnia and Herzegovina has invested millions of marks.

It is estimated that approximate costs of education of the BiH citizens completing their education in in the year of 2018 cumulatively amounted to € 13,000 for primary school, € 20,200 for secondary school, and about € 29,000 for complete academic studies. The average costs of completed post-graduate studies (doctoral studies) in Bosnia and Herzegovina amount to approximately € 43,000, thus reflecting huge losses for Bosnian economy and GDP.<sup>7</sup> As the main motivation to migrate, young educated people state a wish for better living standards, thus referring to a stable job for their sustenance. Although no precise data on the outflow of the young and highly educated population from Bosnia and Herzegovina are available, it is estimated that our country is at the top of the brain drain list.

The unemployed rate of youth in BiH is four times higher than in the EU countries.<sup>8</sup>

A migration study<sup>9</sup> reports on unemployment of almost 25% of youth with a bachelor's degree and 24% of those with a master's degree, which indicates a significant disparity between the needs of the labour market and curricula.

According to the records and censuses of the host countries, the data on emigrants or emigrations from Bosnia and Herzegovina can be classified into three basic groups:

- nationals of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- persons born in Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- persons of the BiH origin, including their descendants.

When considering annual emigration from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the only data that Bosnia and Herzegovina can use as the annual emigration statistics are the data on persons who deregistered from the registers of temporary and/or permanent residence in Bosnia and

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<sup>7</sup> Costs of emigration of youth, <https://iri.rs/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Troskovi-emigracije-mladih-iz-BiH-1.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> The economist

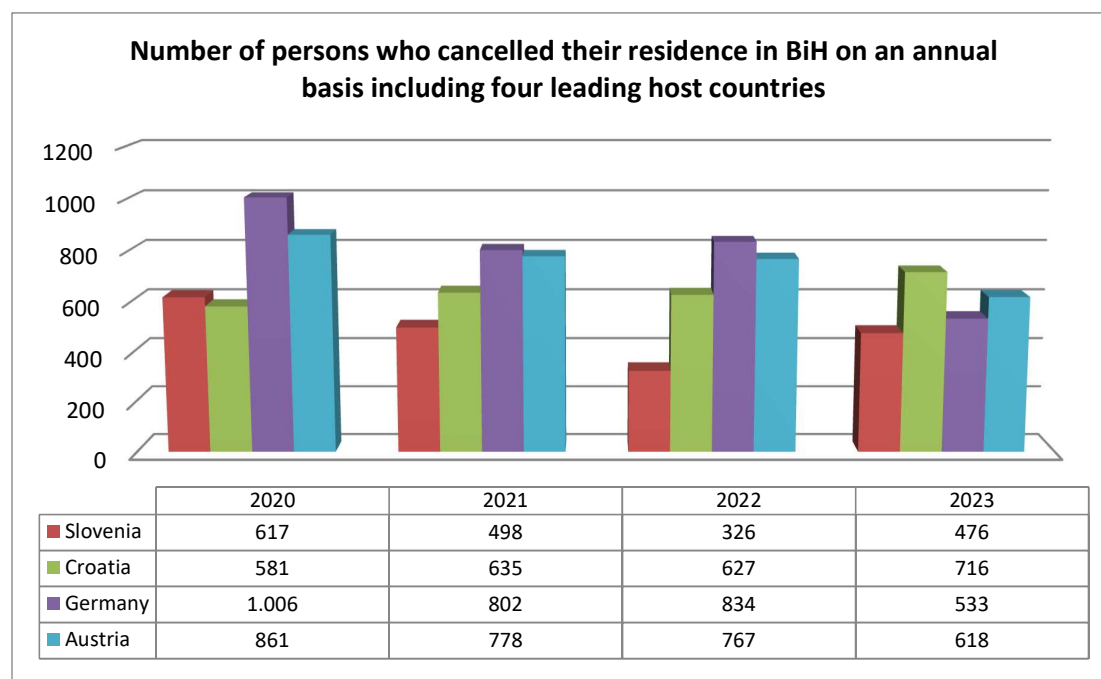
<sup>9</sup> Promente social researches – Survey on Emigration of Youth from BiH, p. 33, [https://ba.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/youth\\_emigration\\_survey\\_in\\_bih\\_bcs\\_final\\_1.pdf](https://ba.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/youth_emigration_survey_in_bih_bcs_final_1.pdf)

Herzegovina for the purpose of emigration to the other countries, which are kept by the BiH Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange. According to the Agency's data for 2023, residence in Bosnia and Herzegovina was deregistered by 2,777 persons.<sup>10</sup>

**Table 31. Number of persons who deregistered residence in BiH in 2023, by host country**

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN 2023
Croatia	716
Austria	618
Germany	533
Slovenia	476
Other countries	96
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,777</b>

The data, however, cannot be considered as indicators for the emigration trend from BiH as they are not the overall data on emigration from BiH, yet indication that the emigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina opt for the EU countries as the countries of their final destination.



Under concluded bilateral agreements on employment with Slovenia and Germany, many workers of Bosnia and Herzegovina find jobs in the respective two countries over the BiH Labour and Employment Agency, though many of them leave BiH on their own, too. As per the BiH Labour and Employment Agency' data from November 2023<sup>11</sup> concerning the BiH

<sup>10</sup> Source: Official letter of the Agency for Identification Documents, Registers and Data Exchange of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No:15-01/07-10-13367-2/2023 from 09/01/2024.

<sup>11</sup> Source: Official document of the BiH Labour and Employment Agency from 29/01/2024.

nationals employed in the countries with which BiH signed employment agreements, 12,099 citizens of BiH are employed in the Republic of Slovenia, and 533 in the Federal Republic of Germany (this refers solely to the medical staff in FR Germany), totalling to 12,499 persons. Due to inability to establish the emigration databases, the data on emigration are usually sourced from statistical agencies of the host countries on immigration and census.

osnovu bilateralnih sporazuma o zapošljavanju koje je Bosna i Hercegovina zaključila sa Slovenijom i Njemačkom, veliki broj radnika se zapošljava u ovim zemljama posredstvom Agencije za rad i zapošljavanje Bosne i Hercegovine, međutim dosta njih odlazi iz Bosne i Hercegovine i u vlastitom aranžmanu. Tako, prema podacima Agencije za rad i zapošljavanje Bosne i Hercegovine<sup>12</sup> o zaposlenim državljanima Bosne i Hercegovine u zemljama s kojima Bosna i Hercegovina ima potpisan sporazum o zapošljavanju zaključno s novembrom 2023. godine u Republici Sloveniji zaposleno je 12.099 državljanina Bosne i Hercegovine, a u Saveznoj Republici Njemačkoj zaposleno je 400 radnika (odnosi se samo na medicinske radnike) što je ukupno 12.499 državljanina Bosne i Hercegovine. Zbog nemogućnosti uspostave baza podataka o emigraciji, uobičajeno je da se za podatke o emigraciji koriste podaci o imigraciji i popisu stanovništva koje vode statističke agencije u zemljama prijema.

## 9.2. Number of Emigrants

Bosnia and Herzegovina is the leading emigrant country in Europe, and among the leading emigrant countries in the world. More precisely, it is found on 11<sup>th</sup> place on the global emigration scale in comparison to its population.

As per available official data of the statistical agencies of the host countries and the diplomatic and consular missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, estimated total number of descendants of Bosnia and Herzegovina living abroad approximates to 2.2 million, it being about 62% of 3,531.159 of the total population of the country.

**Table 32. Number of emigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 54 host countries**

No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR	No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR
1.	Croatia	<b>381,100</b>	UN <sup>13</sup> , 2020	28.	New Zealand	<b>626</b>	UN , 2015
2.	Serbia	<b>342,526</b>	UN , 2020	29.	Belgium	<b>615</b>	UN , 2020
3.	Germany	<b>333,000</b>	Federal.Stat.Germany <sup>14</sup> , 2021	30.	Russian Federation	<b>513</b>	UN , 2020
4.	Austria	<b>172,373</b>	Stat.Office Austria <sup>15</sup> , 2021	31.	Malta	<b>494</b>	UN , 2020
5.	Slovenia	<b>132,579</b>	Stat.Office Slovenia <sup>16</sup> , 2023	32.	Slovakia	<b>463</b>	UN , 2020

<sup>12</sup> Izvor:Akt Agencije za rad i zapošljavanje Bosne i Hercegovine od 29.01.2024. godine

<sup>13</sup> 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> , pristupljeno 30.1.2021. god.

<sup>14</sup> Statistisches Bundesamt (Destatis), 2021, www.destatis.de

<sup>15</sup> <https://statcube.at/statistik.at/ext/statcube/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>

<sup>16</sup> <https://pxweb.stat.si/SiStat/en>

No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR
6.	USA	104,136	UN , 2020
7.	Sweden	60,265	Stat.Office K. Swed. <sup>17</sup> , 2022
8.	Switzerland	57,783	Stat.Office Switz rske <sup>18</sup> , 2020
9.	Canada	35,925	Stat.Office Canada <sup>19</sup> , 2021
10.	Australia	31,330	Stat.Office Australia <sup>20</sup> , 2021
11.	Montenegro	32,126	UN , 2020
12.	Italy	29,487	UN , 2020
13.	Albania	29,077	UN , 2013
14.	Norway	19,049	Stat.Office Norway <sup>21</sup> , 2023
15.	Denmark	16,302	Stat.Office Denmark <sup>22</sup> , 2023
16.	France	15,944	UN , 2020
17.	United Kingdom	9,576	UN , 2020
18.	North Macedonia	8,750	UN , 2020
19.	Poland	4,584	UN , 2020
20.	Turkiye	3,253	UN , 2020
21.	Czech Republic	3,178	UN , 2020
22.	Spain	2,858	UN , 2020
23.	Luxembourg	2,732	UN , 2020
24.	Ireland	1,407	Central stat. office R. of Ireland <sup>23</sup> , 2016
25.	The Netherlands	1,059	UN , 2020
26.	Finland	811	UN , 2020
27.	Belgium	714	UN , 2020

No.	HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER	SOURCE OF DATA/REFERENCE YEAR
33.	Greece	446	UN , 2020
34.	Hungary	438	UN , 2020
35.	Libya	351	UN , 2020
36.	Liechtenstein	299	UN , 2020
37.	Iceland	273	UN , 2020
38.	South Africa	243	UN , 2020
39.	Bulgaria	164	UN , 2020
40.	Romania	160	UN , 2020
41.	Brazil	86	UN , 2020
42.	Cyprus	65	UN , 2020
43.	Egypt	61	UN , 2020
44.	Jordan	59	UN , 2020
45.	Israel	53	UN , 2015
46.	Portugal	46	UN , 2020
47.	Chile	44	UN , 2019
48.	Venezuela	22	UN , 2020
49.	Bolivia	10	UN , 2020
50.	Latvia	9	UN , 2020
51.	Dominican Republic	5	UN , 2020
52.	Lithuania	2	UN , 2020
53.	Estonia	2	UN , 2020
54.	Guinea	2	UN , 2020
<b>UKUPNO</b>		<b>1,837,375</b>	

The exact statistical data on the number of emigrants born in BiH who now live in 53 countries of the world, regardless of their present nationality, amount to 1,837.375 persons. Of this number, 95% of the BiH emigrants live in the countries of Europe and North America.

However, an estimation of the total number of persons originating from BiH who live abroad rises to approximately 2.2 million. This number includes the persons born in BiH who left their country, and estimated number of their descendants born in the host countries, regardless of their citizenship, yet without so-called *old emigration*. The Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees has only a partial data on the number of descendants, and the estimates of the

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.scb.se/en/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.bfs.admin.ch/>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/start>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.abs.gov.au/>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.ssb.no/en>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.dst.dk/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.cso.ie/>

number of persons of the BiH origin living abroad rest on such data, the data and estimates of the BiH Diplomatic and Consular Missions, as well as on the data sourced from the statistical agencies and institutes for population census of the host countries.

When observing the 1990 – 2020 period and an increase in the total number of persons of the BiH origin in 18 designated host countries, one can notice a specific trend of countries that the citizens of BiH most frequently choose for their countries of destination. In addition to already established trends of emigration to Germany, Austria and Slovenia, it is noticeable that the BiH emigrants also opt for Scandinavian countries - Sweden, Norway and Finland - which register a continuous increase in the number of persons of the BiH origin, that is, of persons born in Bosnia and Herzegovina. When considering the rest of the European Union, it should be underlined that a certain number of the BiH citizens chose the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland as the countries of destination, which were not traditional destination countries for the BiH emigrants prior the war. Of the overseas countries, Canada and Australia should be highlighted as countries registering a continuous rise over the last 30 years in the number of persons originally from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Table 33. Number of emigrants born in Bosnia and Herzegovina living in 18 host countries in the period 1990-2020a**

No.	HOST COUNTRY <sup>24</sup>	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

<sup>24</sup> 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> , pristupljeno 30.1.2021. god.

### 9.3. Status of Emigrants

The status of the BiH emigrants was largely resolved through obtained citizenship of a host country or through temporary or permanent residence permits. As per the data available for fourteen host countries, there are 539,475 citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina with permanent or temporary residence abroad (Table 35). This number refers to the BiH citizens possessing solely the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina, without obtained citizenship of a host country or a dual citizenship.

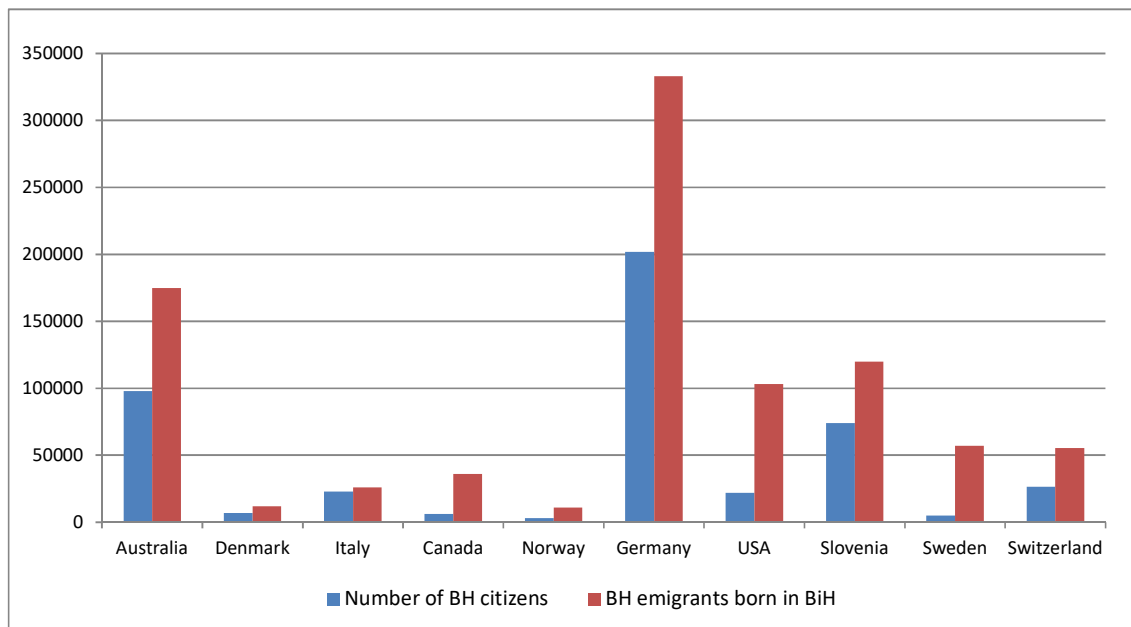
**Table 34. Number of the BiH citizens in 14 host countries (excluding persons who in addition to the citizenship of BiH have the citizenship of another country)**

HOST COUNTRY	NUMBER OF BIH CITIZENS	Statistical agency of the host country for reference year
Germany	233,775	2022
Austria	96,990	2021
Slovenia	87,446	2023
Switzerland	27,716	2022
Italy	20,454	2023
USA	23,383	2020
Denmark	8,871	2023
Canada	15,545	2021
Croatia	6,733	2011
Sweden	6,717	2021
Montenegro	5,209	2011
Norway	3,071	2023
The Netherlands	2,165	2019
Australia	1,400	2011
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>539,475</b>	

It should be noted that the data on the number of the BiH citizens with dual citizenship under agreements on dual citizenship with Croatia, Serbia and Sweden are not available, as none of the host countries keep records on dual citizenships. This practically means that once the citizens of BiH obtain citizenship of a host country, they are no longer treated as the BiH citizens in the statistical records of the host country. The data on the BiH citizens in Croatia and Sweden, listed in Table 35, refer only to those BiH citizens who did not obtain citizenship of the host country, whereas this type of data is not available for Serbia.

Naturalization rate of the BiH emigrants in host countries is clearly seen in the ratio 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.

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



According to the 2023 data of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs,<sup>25</sup> the citizenship of Bosnia and Herzegovina was renounced by a total of 2,152 persons. Out of this total, 1,196 persons were under 35 of age, whereas remaining 956 were over 35.

As per the same data, the majority of the BiH citizens renounced their citizenship for the purpose of obtaining the citizenship of Austria (779), Germany (657), and Slovenia (531

**Tabela 35. The number of persons who renounced BiH. of citizenship in 2023 according to the country of acquisition of citizenship**

No.	Country of acquisition of citizenship	Persons
1.	Austria	779
2.	Germany	657
3.	Slovenia	531
4.	Croatia	70
5.	Montenegro	40
6.	Netherlands	32
7.	Serbia	17
8.	Other countries	26
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,152</b>

<sup>25</sup> Official letter of the BiH Ministry of Civil Affairs No. 06-30-2-6780/23 from 08/01/2024.



## 9.4. Remittances

After the COVID-19 pandemic caused a global drop in remittances, including those sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina by its diaspora, the latest data witness that the amounts are on the rise again.

When observing the transfers from abroad, the year of 2022 registered a total of 4,959.33 billion BAM, and 2021 - 4,356.43 billion BAM. The pandemic year of 2020 registered a significant drop in amounts to 3,884.06 billion BAM, while the year preceding it, 2019, registered amount of 4,354 billion BAM, 2018 - 4,124.94 billion BAM, and 2017 - 3,872.35 billion BAM.

As per estimated inflow of remittances for the fourth quarter of 2023, and provided that the trend continues in the rest of 2023, a record is to be hit with the total amount of transfers exceeding five billion BAM.

According to the data of the BiH Central Bank<sup>26</sup> and the estimated remittances for Q4 2023, inflow of personal transfers in 2023 amounted to 3 billion and 718 million BAM, whereas total foreign transfers in 2023, including the foreign pensions, reached 5 billion and 99 million BAM.

**Table 36. Central Bank of BiH – Report on the BiH Balance of Payments and Estimate for Q4 2023**

In million BAM	2023 1st quarter	2023 2st quarter	2023 3st quarter	2023 (estimate) 4st quarter	2023 (estimate) Total
<b>Personnel transfers (Remittances from abroad)</b>	793.58	970.84	1,010.34	943.75	3,718.51
<b>Other current transfers (primarily pensions)</b>	323.02	339.37	356.56	361.88	1,380.83
<i>Of which: Social benefits (according to old methodology pensions from abroad)</i>	286.46	308.74	332.30	327.89	1,255.39
<b>Total current transfers</b>	<b>1,116.60</b>	<b>1,310.21</b>	<b>1,366.90</b>	<b>1,305.63</b>	<b>5,099.34</b>

The data show an evident trend in continuous increase in the amount of remittances sent by the BiH diaspora to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to estimates of the World Bank,<sup>27</sup> foreign remittances to Bosnia and Herzegovina in November 2023 amounted to BAM 5 billion and 141 million.<sup>28</sup> As per the data, the share of remittances in the GDP of Bosnia and Herzegovina was 10.6%, which positions Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 5<sup>th</sup> place in Europe in terms of share of remittances in GDP.

<sup>26</sup> Source: CBBiH – Report on the BiH Balance of Payments of 31 January 2023 – Transfers\_Q1 2007-Q42022 and the estimate for Q4 of the 2022 created on grounds of remittances made during the past three years

<sup>27</sup> World Bank-KNOMAD, December 2023 - Remittance inflows (US\$ million)

<sup>28</sup> 2.850 billion US dollars – the Central Bank's exchange rate on 01/02/2024.

Remittances from abroad sent by emigration mostly stem from neighbouring and Western Europe countries, such as Germany or Scandinavia, to be followed by North America and somewhat lesser from Australia.

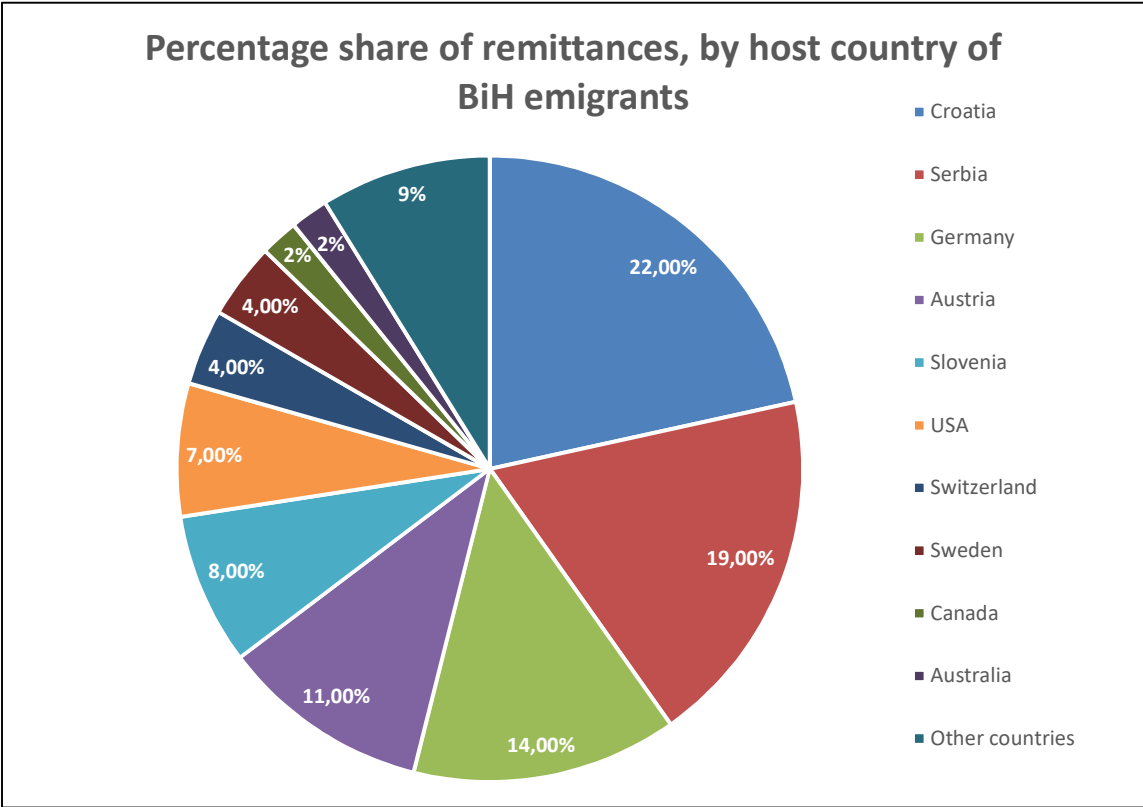
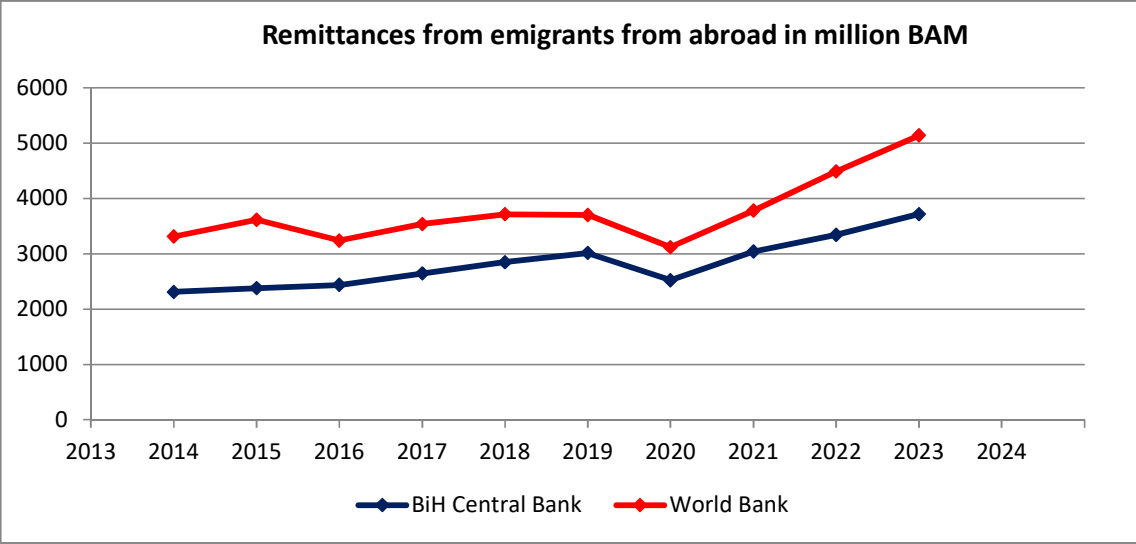
**Table 37. Assessment of remittances by host country of BiH emigrants for 2022<sup>29</sup>**

<b>HOST COUNTRY</b>	<b>Amount of remittances sent in million BAM</b>	<b>Amount of sent remittances %</b>
Croatia	936	22%
Serbia	795	19%
Germany	590	14%
Austria	462	11%
Slovenia	335	8%
USA	281	7%
Switzerland	160	4%
Sweden	160	4%
Canada	101	2%
Australia	90	2%
Other countries	372	9%
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 38. Remittances from emigration from 2014 to 2023**

<b>Emigration remittances</b>		<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023 (estimate)</b>
<b>BiH Central Bank</b>	BAM in mill.	2,311	2,378	2,439	2,645	2,850	3,015	2,522	3,043	3,343	<b>3,718</b>
	EUR in mill.	1,181	1,215	1,235	1,352	1,457	1,541	1,289	1,556	1,709	<b>1,901</b>
<b>World Bank</b>	BAM in mill.	3,313	3,617	3,240	3,540	3,717	3,703	3,122	3,783	4,488	<b>5,141</b>
	EUR in mill.	1,693	1,849	1,656	1,809	1,900	1,893	1,596	1,934	2,295	<b>2,629</b>

<sup>29</sup> KNOMAD/World Bank Bilateral Remittance Matrix 2021, December 2022.

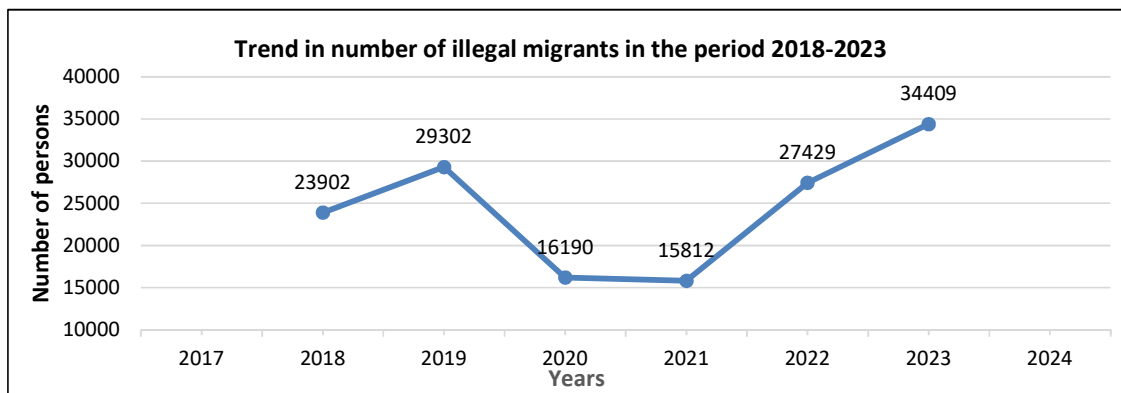


The presented data for the period 2014-2023 indicate that the remittances are a stable source of income for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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 “personal transfers”, whereas the World Bank defines remittances as a sum of “personal transfers” and “employee compensations”.

## 10. Mixed migration over the territory of BiH in the period 2018-2023

For the last couple of years, Bosnia and Herzegovina has been under increased migratory pressure as a transit country. According to available data for the 2018 - 2023 period, the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina was crossed by over 142,000 illegal migrants. Their number changed depending on: the policy and measures undertaken by the EU countries, BiH and other countries on the main routes of movement of migrants; the organization of smuggling networks; the opening of new and redirection of existing migration sub-routes; introduced restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic; as well as a number of other interrelated factors.



So far, Bosnia and Herzegovina has taken a number of measures to make the management of migration flows as efficient as possible. Additional to amendments to the legal framework, several key documents for the management of migration, both legal and illegal, were adopted so to create the conditions for concluding cooperation agreements with the EU agencies.

In December 2020, the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted another document for better management of illegal migration. Three years after the adoption of the Information with the Plan of Measures and Activities for the Effective Management of the Migrant Crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, covering in total 127 activities. Out of total number, 54% of the activities have been fully implemented, 26% are ongoing, while 20% have not yet begun.

Following adoption of the Strategy in the Field of Migration and Asylum in December 2022, the BiH Council of Ministers also adopted **the 2021-2025 Action Plan** in June 2023. The Action Plan consists of 27 measures and 156 activities.

Its medium-term strategic goals defined for the period from 2021 to 2025 cover:

- 1) Improvement of the system for comprehensive management of migration and asylum policies,
- 2) Increase in efficiency of state border control,
- 3) More efficient management of illegal migration on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- 4) Improvement of the asylum system,
- 5) A more effective fight against migrant smuggling and human trafficking,
- 6) Support for legal migration and integration of aliens legally residing in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and
- 7) Strengthening of coordination mechanisms for migration and asylum management.

In December 2023, following the BiH Council of Ministers' adoption, the Proposal was determined on the starting points for conducting negotiations and concluding an Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the EU on operational activities carried out by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In addition to the above, the Road Map between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the European Asylum Agency (EUAA) was agreed upon for the period 2024 - 2026.

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### **10.1. Review of statistical data in the field of migration and asylum in BiH**

Aiming to clearly define the situation of illegal immigration, below are presented statistical data for the period 2018-2023 as per 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.

**Table 39. Illegal migrants registered by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in the period 2018-2023**

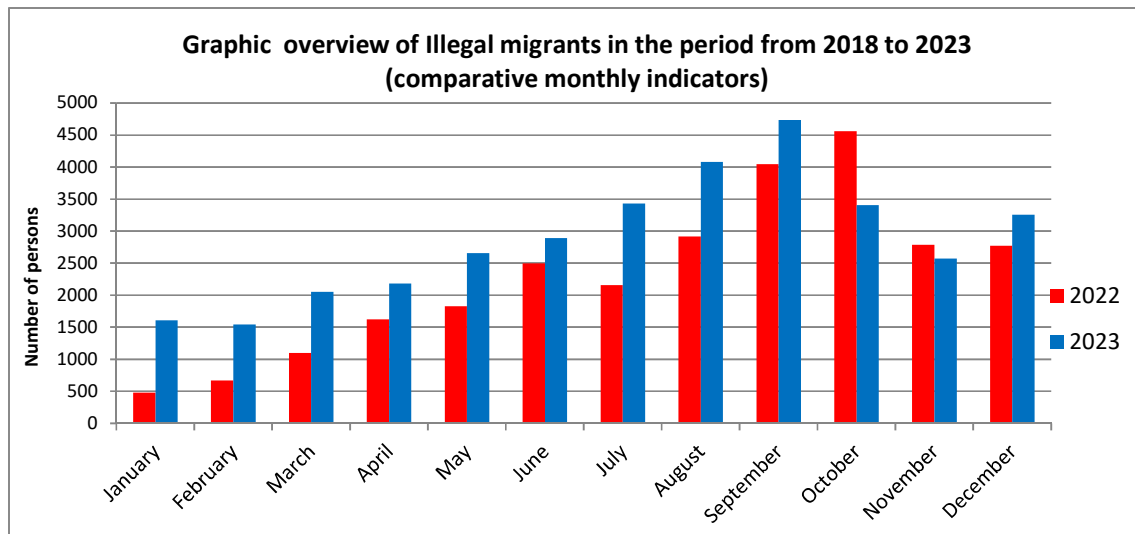
PERIOD	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	TOTAL
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<b>January</b>	268	821	902	672	476	1,608	<b>4,747</b>
<b>February</b>	411	1,054	2,002	773	666	1,543	<b>6,449</b>
<b>March</b>	629	1,822	1,540	1,199	1,099	2,050	<b>8,339</b>
<b>April</b>	1,454	2,337	128	1,381	1,624	2,181	<b>9,105</b>
<b>Maj</b>	2,368	2,884	514	1,569	1,828	2,656	<b>11,819</b>
<b>June</b>	2,481	2,109	1,555	1,979	2,499	2,893	<b>13,516</b>
<b>July</b>	2,183	4,166	2,361	2,502	2,158	3,430	<b>16,800</b>
<b>August</b>	2,505	3,206	2,290	1,498	2,914	4,079	<b>16,492</b>
<b>September</b>	3,807	3,812	2,041	1,727	4,047	4,734	<b>20,168</b>
<b>October</b>	4,740	3,958	1,263	1,275	4,558	3,407	<b>19,201</b>
<b>November</b>	2,212	2,044	924	745	2,789	2,571	<b>11,285</b>
<b>December</b>	844	1,089	670	492	2,771	3,257	<b>9,123</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,902</b>	<b>29,302</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>15,812</b>	<b>27,429</b>	<b>34,409</b>	<b>147,044</b>

As of 2018, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs registered in total 147,044 migrants, who illegally entered BiH. Following an initial increase until 2019, the number of registered illegal migrants decreased for another two years due to the introduction of measures for restriction of movement related to the COVID-19 pandemic. After the first year of the pandemic, the influx of migrants sharply increased in 2022. This trend continued in 2023 to exceed 34 thousand, as the highest number in the last six years.

In 2023, a total of 34,409 illegal migrants were reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, which was an increase by 25.45% in comparison to 2022.

Graphical presentation of monthly number of detected illegal migrants in 2022 and 2023



When observing monthly data for 2023, it is evident that the migration pressure continuously grew, except for a month break, and started from the beginning of the year until September 2023, when the largest number of migrants was recorded. Number of reported illegal migrants decreased in October and November to increase in December 2023 again as a result of redirected movement of migrants over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Comparison of months to the previous year showed that the largest increase in the number of reported migrants was recorded in the first quarter of 2023. The growth in January 2023 was of 238%, in February of 132%, and in March of 87%. In the period to follow, the difference in the number of monthly registered migrants decreased. When compared to the previous year, 2023 registers a lower number of migrants (reduction in October by 25%, and in November by 8% ).

Data on assumed citizenships of migrants who illegally entered the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina are important as they provide a broader picture of the movement of migrants and help in defining the measures to combat illegal migration. Information on citizenship was taken in form of a statement of migrants who illegally entered the BiH territory, as, in most of cases, they do not possess a single personal document to enable their identification, or they deliberately provide false information about themselves. The number of different nationalities whose members were registered as illegal migrants on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina increased since 2020. In 2023 were registered migrants of 122 different nationalities, whereas in 2022 – of 110, in 2021 – of 100, and in 2020 – of 68 different nationalities.

**Table 40. Illegal migrants on the BiH territory reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, by year, 2018 – 2023, disaggregated by declared citizenship**

No.	Citizenship	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
1.	Afghanistan	2,780	4,111	4,553	5,382	11,038	14,442	42,306
2.	Pakistan	7,770	9,806	3,879	4,343	2,154	1,371	29,323
3.	Morocco	271	2,221	1,460	363	134	7,135	11,584
4.	Bangladesh	452	2,125	2,740	2,341	2,161	1,093	10,912
5.	Iran	3,663	1,176	625	692	1,413	1,076	8,645
6.	Syria	3,017	2,134	220	139	116	2,486	8,112
7.	Iraq	2,184	2,470	675	168	313	338	6,148
8.	Burundi	-	-	-	1	3,987	54	4,042
9.	Turkiye	189	406	255	366	656	1,175	3,047
10.	Algeria	477	1,601	369	109	50	437	3,043
11.	Cuba	11	0	7	23	1,362	789	2,192
12.	India	416	461	121	226	729	237	2,190
13.	Kongo D.R.	6	1	2	24	758	884	1,675
14.	Libya	879	354	153	56	41	50	1,533
15.	Egypt	36	817	332	127	14	108	1,434
16.	Palestine	752	362	80	38	26	160	1,418
17.	Nepal	59	122	101	76	326	209	893
18.	Serbia	94	89	100	149	184	204	820
19.	Eritrea	112	246	119	218	21	46	762
20.	Tunisia	104	224	59	17	33	88	525
21.	Other countries	630	576	340	954	1,913	2,027	6,440
<b>Total</b>		<b>23,902</b>	<b>29,302</b>	<b>16,190</b>	<b>15,812</b>	<b>27,429</b>	<b>34,409</b>	<b>147,044</b>

An analysis of the data covering the last six years showed that the largest number of illegal migrants by far came from Afghanistan and Pakistan. They, together with the nationals of Morocco, Bangladesh and Iran, account for 70% of the total number of illegal migrants registered between 2018 and 2023.

Same as in previous year, 2023 had the largest group of registered illegal migrants from Afghanistan. On the other hand, the year of 2023 registered a significant increase in the number of illegal migrants from Morocco, Bangladesh, Syria, and Türkiye, being, along with nationals of Pakistan, on the top 5 list of most frequent illegal migrants. Additional to the above stated, the year of 2023 registers increased number of illegal migrants from Algeria and Palestine. Decrease in the number of illegal migrants during 2023 was the most pronounced for Burundi, Cuba and India.

**Table 41. Overview of the data on detected illegal migrants in BiH, persons who expressed intention for asylum in BiH and persons who applied for asylum in BiH in the period 2022-2023, disaggregated by declared citizenship**

No.	Citizenship	Illegal migrants in BiH (number of persons)			Expressed intention to seek asylum (number of persons)			Applied for asylum (number of persons)		
		2022	2023	% 2023/2022	2022	2023	% 2023/2022	2022	2023	% 2023/2022
1.	Afghanistan	11,038	14,442	30.84%	10,991	14,203	29.22%	9	16	77.78%
2.	Morocco	134	7,135	5,224.63%	99	7,089	7,060.61%	2	3	50.00%
3.	Syria	116	2,486	2,043.10%	108	2,443	2,162.04%	8	5	-37.50%
4.	Pakistan	2,154	1,371	-36.35%	2,120	1,333	-37.12%	6	1	-83.33%
5.	Türkiye	656	1,175	79.12%	96	148	54.17%	29	25	-13.79%
6.	Bangladesh	2,161	1,093	-49.42%	2,156	1,066	-50.56%	-	-	-
7.	Iran	1,413	1,076	-23.85%	1,405	1,042	-25.84%	1	4	300.00%
8.	Kongo D.R.	758	835	10.16%	757	834	10.17%	-	-	-
9.	Cuba	1,362	789	-42.07%	1,219	749	-38.56%	19	-	-100.00%
10.	Algeria	50	437	774.00%	31	420	1,254.84%	4	-	-100.00%
11.	Iraq	313	338	7.99%	300	296	-1.33%	3	2	-33.33%
12.	Sierra Leone	50	319	538.00%	50	319	538.00%	-	8	-
13.	China	107	267	149.53%	5	33	560.00%	-	-	-
14.	India	729	237	-67.49%	666	213	-68.02%	-	-	-
15.	Nepal	326	209	-35.89%	315	186	-40.95%	-	-	-
16.	Serbia	184	204	10.87%	-	2	-	-	2	-
17.	Palestine	26	160	515.38%	20	151	655.00%	1	6	500.00%
18.	Cameroon	183	120	-34.43%	183	118	-35.52%	-	-	-
19.	Egypt	14	108	671.43%	10	100	900.00%	2	1	-50.00%
20.	Somalia	35	108	208.57%	35	101	188.57%	-	1	-
21.	Other countries	5,620	1,500	-73.31%	5,900	947	-83.95%	65	72	10.77%
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,429</b>	<b>34,409</b>	<b>25.45%</b>	<b>25,709</b>	<b>31,793</b>	<b>20.13%</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-2.01%</b>



Out of total of 34,409 persons registered during 2023 by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, 31,793 persons expressed their intention to apply for asylum in Bosnia and Herzegovina, of whom **146 persons** submitted their **asylum applications**.

## **10.2. 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. There are also 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 international organizations. Five years after the opening of the first temporary centres, the institutions of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in response to the recommendations from the European Commission's reports, initiated the activities of taking over the coordination and management of the work of the temporary reception centres.

During 2023, these centres availing with a total capacity of 5,350 beds, accommodated on average 1,504 migrants, of whom 1,461 persons were in the temporary reception centres.

On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023, all centres for accommodation of migrants hosted 2,291 persons. Temporary reception centres accommodated 2,659 persons, of whom 1,429 in the centres of "Borići" and "Lipa" located in the Una-Sana Canton, and 1,235 persons in the centres of "Blažuj" and "Ušivak" in the Sarajevo Canton.

## **11. The BiH Immigration Policy, Legislation and Institutional Framework**

As provided by Article III (1) 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**

The data from the year of 2000 on illegal migration of foreign nationals attempting to reach the West European countries via Bosnia and Herzegovina indicated that Bosnia and Herzegovina became a transit centre of well-organised international crime involving smuggling of people.

- The Information on state of play in the field of immigration and asylum was completed in the first quarter of 2001 and presented the factual state in this field, identified the types of illegal migration, causes that led to the existing situation, and proposed the measures to overcome that situation. On 10 May 2001, the BiH Council of Ministers adopted the Information which provided a solid ground for further activities aimed at

putting 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 Immigration and Asylum*, which was adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers on 6 April 2004. This document treated separately the matters pertaining to visas, border, immigration and asylum, together with clearly defined goals, objectives 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 13 November 2008. These documents outlined the evolution of the immigration and asylum system, current state of play, goals, activities, deadlines, and parties responsible for the implementation of activities in field of visas, border, migration, asylum and protection of foreign victims of trafficking in human beings. On 19 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)*.
- On 12 June 2012, the BiH Council of Ministers adopted the next *Strategy and Action Plan in the Field of Migration and Asylum for the period 2012-2015*. The strategy resulted from the need to continue with the already established practice of comprehensive planning of activities and development of documents which formed a framework for continuation of positive trends in the migration and asylum management and our current efforts towards as fast integration of our country into the European Union as possible. On 23 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, 1/14, 20/16, 83/17, 39/20, and 60/22*).
- *The 2016-2020 Strategy and Action Plan in the Field of Migration and Asylum* were considered and adopted at the 50<sup>th</sup> session of the BiH Council of Ministers, held on 30 March 2016.
- On 7<sup>th</sup> December 2022, the BiH Council of Ministers adopted *the 2021-2025 Strategy in the Field of Migrations and Asylum*, and issued a Conclusion defining the tasks for the Ministry of Security pertaining to changes in some activities proposed in *the 2021-2025 Action Plan*.
- *The 2021-2025 Action Plan* pertaining to implementation of the Strategy in the Field of Migrations and Asylum was adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers on its 16<sup>th</sup> session held on 26 June 2023.

## 11.2. Legal Framework

From 2000 to 2019, five laws were adopted as to regulate immigration and asylum in BiH.

- 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 regulating 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).
- The development of the *EU acquis communautaire* created a need to amend a significant number of provisions of the 2003 Law. 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 the 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 further elaborated in November 2012 through 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 were launched activities on drafting two separate laws: The Law on Aliens, and the Law on Asylum. The **Law on Aliens** was adopted on 10 November 2015 and entered into force on 25 November 2015 (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 88/15 and 34/21), and the **Law on Asylum** was adopted on 9 February 2016 and entered into force on 27 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, 34/21 and 63/23) and of **the Law on Asylum** (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 11/16 and 16/16), the following secondary legislation was adopted:

- Rulebook on Entry and Stay of Aliens (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 25/16, and 83/22),
- Rulebook on Surveillance and Expulsion of Aliens from Bosnia and Herzegovina (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 28/16),
- Rulebook on Protection of Foreign Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 79/16),
- Rulebook on Standards of Functioning and Other Matters of Importance for Work of the Immigration Centre (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 55/16),
- Rulebook on Content, Manner 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 Standards of Functioning and Other Matters of Importance for Work of the Centre for Reception and Accommodation of Asylum Seekers (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 85/22),
- 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 during 2023 (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 60/22),
- Decision on Determination of International Border Crossing Points in Bosnia and Herzegovina for Visa Issuance (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 66/16 and 15/17).
- Decision on Visas (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 3/15, 47/17, 73/17, 40/20 and 50/23),
- Rulebook on the Central Database of Aliens (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 19/17),
- Rulebook on the Manner of Exercising the Right to 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 House Rules at the Refugee Reception Centre “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 Benefits to 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 Crossing Points (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No 23/18),
- Rulebook on Procedure for Issuance of the Short-Term Visas (C Visa) and the Airport Transit Visas (A Visa) at the Diplomatic and Consular Missions of Bosnia and Herzegovina (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 12/22).

The following pieces of secondary legislation, resting on the provisions of the Law on Movement and Stay of Aliens and Asylum (“*The BiH Official Gazette*”, No. 36/08 and 87/12) are also in force:

- Rulebook on Coverage of Costs of Return and Placement of Aliens under Surveillance (*The BiH Official Gazette*, No. 2/09),
- Rulebook on Issuance of 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 secondary legislation under **the Law on Aliens** and **the Law on Asylum**, unless they are contrary to the above mentioned laws.

### **11.3. Institutional Framework**

#### **A. State-level Authorities**

##### **A1. Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

A tripartite Presidency with a rotating chair, responsible for foreign policy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including conclusion of international agreements of Bosnia and Herzegovina, cancellation and, with the approval of the Parliamentary Assembly, ratification of such treaties, as well as representation and attainment of membership of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 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 comprising of the Chairman and representatives of nine state ministries. 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 other documents. Each minister has a deputy from constituent peoples different from the minister.

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

### **A2.1. Ministry of Security of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The BiH Ministry of Security was established in 2003, and is responsible for: protection of international borders, internal border crossing points and regulation of traffic at the BiH border crossing points; 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 Brčko District of BiH in accomplishing the security tasks in the interest of BiH. The Ministry of Security is responsible for the creation, maintenance and implementation of the immigration and asylum policy in BiH. Additionally, it regulates the procedures and structure of the service responsible for the movement and stay of aliens in BiH.

The Ministry of Security issues first-instance decisions upon claims for international protection in BiH filed by aliens. It is also responsible for deciding upon the aliens' appeals in second instance relating to entry, movement and stay of aliens in BiH, in other words, it issues decisions upon the aliens' appeals on the first-instance decisions issued by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs and the BiH Border Police 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 cross-border movements, including the inviolability of the state border; protection of the lives and health of persons; prevention and detection of crimes and petty offences and tracking and detection 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 establishment of the Ministry of Security in 2003, the BiH Border Police falls under its authority.

In terms of implementation of the immigration 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 entry to BiH to aliens who do not meet the requirements for entry to the country and, under defined circumstances, issues 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 at which an alien may express intention to claim asylum in BiH; and also keeps 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 independence to perform duties and solve issues within its authority. The Service was established to: perform administrative and inspection activities related to the movement and stay of aliens in Bosnia and Herzegovina; issue decisions on administrative matters related to claims filed by aliens; and perform other duties provided by the Law on Aliens, the Law on Asylum, and other laws and regulations relating to the rights, duties and other issues pertaining to the movement and stay of aliens. The Service for Foreigners' Affairs was created in 2005 under the Law on Service for Foreigners' Affairs, and commenced its operations on 1 October 2006.

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

The State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) is an administrative organisation within the BiH Ministry of Security with operational independence, which was established to carry out law enforcement activities. Under its legally defined authority, the SIPA works on prevention, detection and investigation of crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and, in particular, the acts of organised crime, terrorism, war crimes, human trafficking and other crimes against humanity and values protected by international law. In its present capacity, the SIPA began its operations in 2004 as successor to the "National Agency for Information and Protection".

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

With respect to the immigration legislation, the Intelligence and Security Agency is responsible for security checks of aliens for the purpose of gathering information required for persistence 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 Euro-Atlantic integration, especially those relating to implementation of the European Convention

and its Protocols on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms; monitoring and drafting of information on standards and activities relating to human rights; taking care of rights and matters relating to 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 returns; as well as for the 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 defined policies of BiH; development of international relations; representation of BiH in diplomatic relations with other countries and international organisations; cooperation with international organisations; proposals to the Presidency relating to BiH's membership and/or participation in the work of international organisations; preparation of bilateral and multilateral agreements; performance of duties relating to residence and protection of rights of the BiH nationals with temporary or permanent residence abroad and of the legal persons from BiH abroad; as well as encouragement, development and coordination of cooperation with the BiH diaspora.

In terms of implementation of the immigration legislation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prepares for the BiH Council of Ministers the proposals of decisions for the countries with visa-free regime with Bosnia and Herzegovina; proposals of decisions for the countries whose nationals can enter BiH with a document other than a passport; as well as the proposals of decisions on exempting holders of special types of travel documents from visa requirements. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements the migration policy by issuing visas in the Diplomatic and Consular Missions of BiH.

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

The Ministry of Justice is responsible for: administrative functions relating to state-level judicial bodies and international and inter-entity judicial cooperation; ensuring that the BiH legislation and its implementation at all levels is in line with the obligations of BiH stemming from international treaties; cooperation with the Ministry of 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 non-governmental organizations working on the 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 other tasks prescribed by the law.

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

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

The authorities competent for employment of aliens in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republika Srpska and the BiH Brčko District submit to the Ministry of Civil Affairs, via the Labour and Employment Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the information on demand for work permits for aliens. Based on expressed needs of the above stated competent bodies, the Ministry of Civil Affairs drafts a proposal for annual quotas of work permits for aliens and submits the proposal 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 and is responsible for coordination of 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 responsible, *inter alia*, for coordination of activities on harmonisation of the BiH legal system with the standards for the EU accession (*acquis communautaire*).

#### **A2.8. Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The Court of BiH has jurisdiction over crimes violating the state laws of BiH, if provided by the law, and may act to solve inter-entity disputes over implementation of laws. It can also adjudicate cases relating to international treaties, as well as matters relating to the 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 punishable under 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 in the execution of public authority. Within its appellate responsibilities, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina decides appeals against decisions of the Criminal or Administrative Department of the Court, and on extraordinary legal remedies for binding decisions reached by various Departments of the Court, except the motions for reopening the case.

Regarding the implementation of the immigration legislation, the Court of BiH is the court of second instance, deciding lawsuits initiated by aliens against the Ministry of Security's decisions on their asylum claims. All immigration-related decisions issued 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 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 also decides 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 the 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 Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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 international public 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-level Employment Bureaus and the Employment Bureau of the Brčko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina; the collection of foreign and domestic requests and information on demand and supply of domestic and foreign labour force; and provision of opinions and proposals on employment of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina (quotas) to the relevant Ministry of BiH.

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

Assigning more responsibilities over migration management to the state bodies had a direct impact on the role of entity-level authorities. Prior to the establishment of the BiH Border Police (former State Border Service) in 2000, entity-level Ministries of Interior had a relatively wide scope of authority over migration management, including control of borders and operation of "the Department for Foreigners" within each Ministry of Interior. Currently, the responsibility for enforcing in-country migration management has shifted from the cantonal/regional level of the Ministries of Interior to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs within the Ministry of Security. The Service was established to improve under-funded and decentralised system in which inspectors for foreigners operated, which was ineffective as the authorities of inspectors for foreigners 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 and the entity and state-level authorities resulted in a lack of harmonization of activities and centralization of data.

## **B1. Republika Srpska**

### **B1.1. The Republika Srpska Ministry of Interior**

The competences of the Ministry of Interior of the Republika Srpska include, among other civil and security responsibilities, support provided to the state authorities responsible for migration management, primarily to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in the procedures for registering and deregistering residence of aliens, and, upon the SFA request, support to forcible removal of aliens from BiH. It also performs checks of identity and nationality in relation to requests for return of the BiH nationals under readmission agreements.

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

The Ministry of Administration and Local Self-Governance carries out administrative and other professional duties related 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. The Federation of BiH**

### **B2.1. The Federation Ministry of Interior**

The Federation 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 in criminal investigations; activities related the citizenship of the Federation; protection of human rights and freedoms in the field of internal affairs, as well as other matters within its jurisdiction.

With respect to the immigration legislation, the Ministry is obliged to provide support, upon request of the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, in the procedures of forcible removal of aliens from BiH. It also performs checks of identity and nationality in relation to requests for return of the BiH nationals under readmission agreements.

### **B2.2. Cantonal Ministries of the Interior**

With respect to the immigration legislation, the Cantonal Ministries of Interior are responsible for providing support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs in registering and deregistering residence of aliens and in procedures for forcible removal of aliens from BiH upon request by the Service for Foreigners' Affairs. It also performs checks of identity and nationality in relation to requests for return of the BiH nationals under readmission agreements.

## **B3. The Brčko District of BiH**

With respect to the immigration legislation, the Police of the Brčko District of BiH is responsible for providing support to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, upon request, in procedures for forcible removal of aliens from BiH. It also performs checks of identity and nationality in relation to requests for return of the BiH nationals under readmission agreements.

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## ANNEXES

- ANNEX 1      SUMMARY REVIEW OF MIGRATION TRENDS**
- ANNEX 2      VISAS ISSUED DURING 2021 AND 2022 IN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS OF BIH**
- ANNEX 3      VISAS ISSUED DURING 2021 AND 2022 AT THE BiH BORDER**
- ANNEX 4      REFUSALS OF ENTRY DURING 2021 AND 2022 AT THE BiH BORDER**
- ANNEX 5      DETECTED ILLEGAL CROSSINGS OF THE BiH BORDER DURING 2021 AND 2022**
- ANNEX 6      TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED DURING 2021 AND 2022 IN BiH**
- ANNEX 7      PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED DURING 2021 AND 2022 IN BiH**
- ANNEX 8      MEASURES IMPOSED ON ALIENS DURING 2022**

- ANNEX 9**      **ASYLUM CLAIMS SUBMITTED TO THE RELEVANT STATE BODIES FROM  
2013 TO 2022**
- ANNEX 10**     **NUMBER OF WORK PERMITS ISSUED DURING 2021 AND 2022 TO ALIENS  
IN BiH**
- ANNEX 11**     **ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO THE SERVICE  
FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS DURING 2021 AND 2022**

SUMMARY OF MIGRATION TRENDS

ANNEX 1.

INDICATOR / YEAR	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Visas issued at DCMs	16.351	16.970	22.862	28.751	31.171	47.694	1.857	18.427	22.765	21.261
Visas issued at the border	58	120	66	57	34	19	3	7	27	18
Refusals of entry into BiH	1.987	2.432	2.243	2.313	1.853	2.342	4.525	5.038	2.549	2.160
Illegal crossing of the state border	189	179	218	766	4.489	5.859	11.857	8.834	14.309	13.643
Entries	116	133	141	607	2.892	921	945	5.763	7.427	6.110
Exits	73	46	77	159	1.597	4.938	10.912	3.071	6.882	7.533
Temporary residence permits	11.022	12.633	11.519	11.372	10.756	10.133	8.293	9.827	11.188	13.481
Permanent residence permits	763	808	799	750	815	816	312	417	390	446
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence	817	670	508	282	189	208	172	444	514	882
Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and deportation	59	52	31	38	17	34	0	23	15	28
Revoked permanent residence	83	63	52	66	36	20	14	62	50	37
Expulsion orders	380	294	418	927	1.540	1.554	1.209	1.330	1.638	2.582
Aliens placed under surveillance	251	210	313	897	970	1.068	872	911	1.179	1.958
at Immigration Centre	218	193	311	860	948	710	515	612	714	683
in a certain area or place	33	17	2	37	22	358	357	299	465	1.275
Number of conclusions on the approval of enforcement of the decision on expulsion	5	5	18	1	3	3	0	1	7	79
Aliens returned from BiH under readmission agreements	57	29	156	358	670	330	195	89	103	298
Voluntary return with the Service for Foreigners' Affairs assistance	169	179	246	628	324	403	259	459	561	381
Voluntary returns of irregular migrants (with IOM assistance)	104	197	148	379	628	624	290	248	403	220
BiH nationals	104	197	148	379	217	190	58	42	275	124
Foreign nationals from BiH	0	0	0	0	411	434	232	206	128	96
Readmission of aliens under the Readmission Agreement with the Republic of Croatia	55	42	105	311	652	783	330	570	836	4.264
Persons seeking asylum in BiH	45	46	79	381	1.568	784	244	167	149	147
Work permits issued to aliens during the year	2.197	2.465	2.628	2.593	2.822	3.183	2.586	2.775	3.780	4.586
Aliens granted BiH citizenship	676	641	682	667	728	657	567	557	562	538
Illegal migrants on the BiH territory reported to the Service for Foreigners' Affairs	-	-	-	-	23.902	29.302	16.190	15.812	27.429	34.409
Number of emigrants originating from BiH, including descendants of emigrants born in the receiving state (estimate by the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees)							2.200.000			
BiH population (Bosnia and Herzegovina in numbers 2016, BiH Agency for Statistics, 2016; BiH Official Gazette, 60/16)							3.531.159			

**VISAS ISSUED BY BIH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 2.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
1	Afghanistan	12	22	83,33%
2	Åland		1	-
3	Algeria	18	28	55,56%
4	Angola	1	6	500,00%
5	Armenia	43	37	-13,95%
6	Bahrain		26	-
7	Bangladesh	115	304	164,35%
8	Belarus	9	59	555,56%
9	Benin	2	6	200,00%
10	Bhutan	2	0	-100,00%
11	Bolivia	1	0	-100,00%
12	Botswana	1	1	0,00%
13	Brazil	24	32	33,33%
14	Burkina Faso	1	2	100,00%
15	Burundi	3	2	-33,33%
16	Cambodia	2	5	150,00%
17	Cameroon	4	12	200,00%
18	Canada		3	-
19	Chad	1	6	500,00%
20	China	298	639	114,43%
21	Colombia	1	1	0,00%
22	Comoros	104	127	22,12%
23	Congo Democratic Republic	1	7	600,00%
24	Cuba	18	29	61,11%
25	Djibouti	1	0	-100,00%
26	Dominican Republic	2	2	0,00%
27	Ecuador	2	3	50,00%
28	Egypt	323	416	28,79%
29	Eritrea	20	19	-5,00%
30	Ethiopia	194	245	26,29%
31	Gambia	1	2	100,00%
32	Georgia		1	-
33	Germany		1	-
34	Ghana	14	31	121,43%
35	Guinea	3	6	100,00%
36	Guinea-Bissau		1	-
37	India	1.100	1.389	26,27%
38	Indonesia	355	319	-10,14%
39	Iran	230	175	-23,91%
40	Iraq	1.695	88	-94,81%
41	Israel		2	-
42	Ivory Coast	6	3	-50,00%
43	Jamaica	4	2	-50,00%
44	Jordan	1.297	2.203	69,85%
45	Kazakhstan	52	129	148,08%
46	Kenya	39	48	23,08%

**VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 2.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
47	Kosovo *	723	865	19,64%
48	Kuwait	5	2	-60,00%
49	Kyrgyzstan	36	62	72,22%
50	Laos	1	8	700,00%
51	Lebanon	1.408	1.256	-10,80%
52	Libya	242	354	46,28%
53	Madagascar	2	0	-100,00%
54	Malawi	2	1	-50,00%
55	Malaysia	6	7	16,67%
56	Maldives	2	8	300,00%
57	Mali	1		-100,00%
58	Mauritania	4	3	-25,00%
59	Moldova		1	-
60	Mongolia	40	3	-92,50%
61	Morocco	40	46	15,00%
62	Mozambique			-
63	Myanmar	7	20	185,71%
64	Namibia	10	0	-100,00%
65	Nepal	138	353	155,80%
66	Nicaragua		1	-
67	Niger	2	0	-100,00%
68	Nigeria	26	25	-3,85%
69	Pakistan	235	313	33,19%
70	Palestine	128	255	99,22%
71	Papua New Guinea	1	0	-100,00%
72	Philippines	994	1.221	22,84%
73	Puerto Rico		2	-
74	Qatar	3	3	0,00%
75	Republic of South Africa	46	79	71,74%
76	Russian Federation	146	181	23,97%
77	Rwanda	36	1	-97,22%
78	Salvador	1		-100,00%
79	Saudi Arabia	11.200	8.300	-25,89%
80	Senegal	3	29	866,67%
81	Serbia		2	-
82	Sierra Leone	2		-100,00%
83	Solomon Islands		1	-
84	Somalia	16	62	287,50%
85	Sri Lanka	115	210	82,61%
86	Sudan	51	54	5,88%
87	Syrian Arab Republic	344	283	-17,73%
88	Tajikistan	24	21	-12,50%
89	Tanzania	6	22	266,67%
90	Thailand	13	34	161,54%
91	Togo		3	-
92	Tunisia	39	43	10,26%

**VISAS ISSUED BY BiH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 2.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
93	Turkiye	79	51	-35,44%
94	Turkmenistan	7	4	-42,86%
95	Uganda	42	55	30,95%
96	Ukraine	20	13	-35,00%
97	United Arab Emirates	1	1	0,00%
98	Unknown nationality	125	211	68,80%
99	Uzbekistan	35	28	-20,00%
100	Vietnam	100	50	-50,00%
101	Yemen	257	265	3,11%
102	Zambia		3	-
103	Zimbabwe	2	6	200,00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>22.765</b>	<b>21.261</b>	<b>-6,61%</b>

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



## VISSAS ISSUED AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2022 AND 2023

ANNEX 3.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
1	Bahrain		11	-
2	Bangladesh		5	-
3	Cameroon	2		-100,00%
4	Gambia	2		-100,00%
5	Guinea	8		-100,00%
6	Iran	7		-100,00%
7	Morocco		2	-
8	Mozambique	3		-100,00%
9	Senegal	4		-100,00%
10	Zimbabwe	1		-100,00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-33,33%</b>

## REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2022 AND 2023

ANNEX 4.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
1	Afghanistan	8	3	-62,50%
2	Albania	36	7	-80,56%
3	Algeria	1	5	400,00%
4	Argentina	1		-100,00%
5	Armenia	10	3	-70,00%
6	Australia		1	-
7	Austria	42	18	-57,14%
8	Azerbaijan		2	-
9	Bahrain		18	-
10	Bangladesh	4	11	175,00%
11	Belarus	16	8	-50,00%
12	Belgium	6	4	-33,33%
13	Brazil	1		-100,00%
14	Bulgaria	9	1	-88,89%
15	Burkina Faso		2	-
16	Burundi	4		-100,00%
17	Cameroon	1		-100,00%
18	Canada	1		-100,00%
19	Chile		2	-
20	China	13	89	584,62%
21	Comoros		1	-
22	Congo Democratic Republic	1	1	0,00%
23	Croatia	56	29	-48,21%
24	Cuba	13	6	-53,85%
25	Czech Republic	2	3	50,00%
26	Denmark	6		-100,00%
27	Dominican Republic	1		-100,00%
28	Ecuador	4	1	-75,00%
29	Egypt	5	15	200,00%
30	France	16	4	-75,00%
31	Gambia	1		-100,00%
32	Georgia	1	1	0,00%
33	Germany	89	27	-69,66%
34	Ghana	1		-100,00%
35	Guinea		1	-
36	Hungary	7		-100,00%
37	India	49	40	-18,37%
38	Indonesia	1	4	300,00%
39	Iran	6	4	-33,33%
40	Iraq		18	-
41	Ireland	3		-100,00%
42	Israel	1	1	0,00%
43	Italy	25	15	-40,00%
44	Jamaica	1		-100,00%

## REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2022 AND 2023

ANNEX 4.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
45	Jordan	2	3	50,00%
46	Kazakhstan	22	20	-9,09%
47	Kosovo *	276	277	0,36%
48	Kuwait	1	2	100,00%
49	Kyrgyzstan	4	5	25,00%
50	Latvia	1		-100,00%
51	Lebanon	2	4	100,00%
52	Libya	2	2	0,00%
53	Madagascar		1	-
54	Malaysia	1		-100,00%
55	Moldova		4	-
56	Mongolia	2	5	150,00%
57	Montenegro	26	18	-30,77%
58	Morocco		2	-
59	Myanmar	2	1	-50,00%
60	Nepal	27	66	144,44%
61	Netherlands	16	4	-75,00%
62	Nigeria	1	3	200,00%
63	North Macedonia	9	4	-55,56%
64	Norway	3		-100,00%
65	Oman		1	-
66	Pakistan	16	14	-12,50%
67	Palestine	5	1	-80,00%
68	Philippines	4	4	0,00%
69	Poland	9	5	-44,44%
70	Portugal	1		-100,00%
71	Qatar	1		-100,00%
72	Republic of South Africa		6	-
73	Romania	3	2	-33,33%
74	Russian Federation	80	33	-58,75%
75	Saudi Arabia	43	31	-27,91%
76	Serbia	35	24	-31,43%
77	Slovakia	3		-100,00%
78	Slovenia	96	6	-93,75%
79	Somalia		4	-
80	South Africa	3		-100,00%
81	South Korea		2	-
82	Spain	3	3	0,00%
83	Sri Lanka		30	-
84	Stateless	1		-100,00%
85	Sweden	3	2	-33,33%
86	Switzerland	22	8	-63,64%
87	Syrian Arab Republic	20	13	-35,00%

## REFUSALS OF ENTRY AT THE BiH BORDER IN 2022 AND 2023

ANNEX 4.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
88	Thailand	2		-100,00%
89	Tunisia	11	2	-81,82%
90	Turkiye	1.321	1.183	-10,45%
91	Ukraine	6	3	-50,00%
92	United Arab Emirates	2		-100,00%
93	United Kingdom	5	7	40,00%
94	United States of America	5	2	-60,00%
95	Uzbekistan	4	1	-75,00%
96	Vietnam	2	1	-50,00%
97	Yemen	4	5	25,00%
98	Zimbabwe		1	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>2.549</b>	<b>2.160</b>	<b>-15,26%</b>

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

**ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 5.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
1	Afghanistan	3.625	3.229	-10,92%
2	Albania	19	15	-21,05%
3	Algeria	9	30	233,33%
4	Angola		2	-
5	Armenia		4	-
6	Australia	2		-100,00%
7	Austria	1		-100,00%
8	Azerbaijan		9	-
9	Bangladesh	316	265	-16,14%
10	Belarus		1	-
11	Belgium	2	3	50,00%
12	Bolivia		5	-
13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	25	108,33%
14	Brazil	3		-100,00%
15	Bulgaria	1	1	0,00%
16	Burkina Faso	12	1	-91,67%
17	Burundi	1.356	58	-95,72%
18	Cameroon	21	29	38,10%
19	Central African Republic		2	-
20	China	2	148	7.300,00%
21	Colombia	1		-100,00%
22	Congo, Republic	174	118	-32,18%
23	Croatia	3	5	66,67%
24	Cuba	97	19	-80,41%
25	Czech Republic	4	4	0,00%
26	Denmark	4		-100,00%
27	Egypt	1	7	600,00%
28	Eritrea		9	-
29	France	3	6	100,00%
30	Gambia	7	7	0,00%
31	Germany	14	15	7,14%
32	Ghana	12	12	0,00%
33	Greece	4	1	-75,00%
34	Guinea	36	15	-58,33%
35	Guinea-Bissau	27		-100,00%
36	Hungary	2		-100,00%
37	India	407	150	-63,14%
38	Iran	240	240	0,00%
39	Iraq	299	377	26,09%
40	Ireland	2		-100,00%
41	Italy	11	8	-27,27%
42	Ivory Coast	1	3	200,00%

**ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 5.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
43	Jordan		3	-
44	Kenya	6		-100,00%
45	Korea, Republic	1	1	0,00%
46	Kosovo *	135	97	-28,15%
47	Latvia	3		-100,00%
48	Lebanon		3	-
49	Liberia		2	-
50	Libya	5	13	160,00%
51	Malaysia	1		-100,00%
52	Mali	9	1	-88,89%
53	Malta	2		-100,00%
54	Mongolia		60	-
55	Montenegro	2	1	-50,00%
56	Morocco	51	578	1.033,33%
57	Nepal	66	228	245,45%
58	Netherlands	4	3	-25,00%
59	Nigeria	1	4	300,00%
60	North Macedonia	4	2	-50,00%
61	Norway	5	2	-60,00%
62	Pakistan	549	753	37,16%
63	Palestine	10	20	100,00%
64	Philippines		4	-
65	Poland	6	4	-33,33%
66	Republic of South Africa		3	-
67	Romania	2		-100,00%
68	Russian Federation	36	5	-86,11%
69	Senegal	4		-100,00%
70	Serbia	5	10	100,00%
71	Sierra Leone		48	-
72	Slovenia		1	-
73	Somalia	3	22	633,33%
74	Spain	2	10	400,00%
75	Sri Lanka		53	-
76	Sudan	1	8	700,00%
77	Switzerland	6	5	-16,67%
78	Syrian Arab Republic	138	507	267,39%
79	Tanzania	1		-100,00%
80	Togo	9	4	-55,56%
81	Tunisia	6	1	-83,33%
82	Turkiye	512	1.151	124,80%
83	Uganda	2	4	100,00%
84	Ukraine	3		-100,00%

**ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE BiH BORDER IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 5.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
85	United Kingdom	6	2	-66,67%
86	United States of America	1		-100,00%
87	Unknown nationality	5.975	5.198	-13,00%
88	Uruguay	3		-100,00%
89	Vietnam		3	-
90	Yemen	2	6	200,00%
91	Zambia	2		-100,00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>14.309</b>	<b>13.643</b>	<b>-4,65%</b>

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

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
1	Afghanistan	4	1	-75,00%
2	Åland		1	-
3	Albania	103	112	8,74%
4	Algeria	14	16	14,29%
5	Andorra	1		-100,00%
6	Angola	1	1	0,00%
7	Argentina	10	10	0,00%
8	Armenia	4	1	-75,00%
9	Australia	22	49	122,73%
10	Austria	517	570	10,25%
11	Azerbaijan	11	23	109,09%
12	Bahrain	13	15	15,38%
13	Bangladesh	63	162	157,14%
14	Belarus	9	10	11,11%
15	Belgium	6	10	66,67%
16	Bhutan	1	1	0,00%
17	Bolivia	2	1	-50,00%
18	Botswana		1	-
19	Brazil	37	58	56,76%
20	Bulgaria	22	21	-4,55%
21	Burkina Faso	1	1	0,00%
22	Burundi	2	4	100,00%
23	Cambodia		1	-
24	Cameroon	2	6	200,00%
25	Canada	50	57	14,00%
26	Chad	1	1	0,00%
27	Chile	4	3	-25,00%
28	China	485	665	37,11%
29	Colombia	13	29	123,08%
30	Comoros	1	3	200,00%
31	Costa Rica	5	4	-20,00%
32	Croatia	760	849	11,71%
33	Cuba		1	-
34	Cyprus	8	10	25,00%
35	Czech Republic	27	32	18,52%
36	Denmark	8	11	37,50%
37	Djibouti	1	1	0,00%
38	Dominican Republic	3	2	-33,33%
39	Egypt	172	178	3,49%
40	Eritrea	1		-100,00%
41	Estonia	4	4	0,00%
42	Ethiopia	3	3	0,00%
43	Finland	8	8	0,00%
44	France	102	82	-19,61%



**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
45	Gambia		1	-
46	Georgia	7	21	200,00%
47	Germany	510	589	15,49%
48	Ghana	5	10	100,00%
49	Greece	26	26	0,00%
50	Grenada	1	0	-100,00%
51	Guatemala	3	1	-66,67%
52	Guinea	1		-100,00%
53	Honduras	1		-100,00%
54	Hungary	9	11	22,22%
55	India	72	586	713,89%
56	Indonesia	32	45	40,63%
57	Iran	34	23	-32,35%
58	Iraq	13	20	53,85%
59	Ireland	6	7	16,67%
60	Israel	10	17	70,00%
61	Italy	233	236	1,29%
62	Ivory Coast	2		-100,00%
63	Jamaica	1	2	100,00%
64	Japan	6	7	16,67%
65	Jordan	111	120	8,11%
66	Kazakhstan	19	11	-42,11%
67	Kenya	6	8	33,33%
68	Korea, Republic	3	9	200,00%
69	Kosovo *	5	7	40,00%
70	Kuwait	154	139	-9,74%
71	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0,00%
72	Latvia	4	4	0,00%
73	Lebanon	34	28	-17,65%
74	Libya	134	147	9,70%
75	Liechtenstein		1	-
76	Lithuania	5	3	-40,00%
77	Luxembourg	1	3	200,00%
78	Macau	1		-100,00%
79	Malawi		2	-
80	Malaysia	12	12	0,00%
81	Mali	2	2	0,00%
82	Malta	4	2	-50,00%
83	Mauritania	1	11	1.000,00%
84	Mauritius	2		-100,00%
85	Mexico	23	16	-30,43%
86	Moldova	18	20	11,11%
87	Mongolia		1	-
88	Montenegro	568	696	22,54%

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
89	Morocco	27	35	29,63%
90	Myanmar	1		-100,00%
91	Namibia		1	-
92	Nepal	54	155	187,04%
93	Netherlands	92	97	5,43%
94	New Zealand	2	8	300,00%
95	Nicaragua	3		-100,00%
96	Niger	1	1	0,00%
97	Nigeria	13	16	23,08%
98	North Macedonia	299	315	5,35%
99	Norway	6	16	166,67%
100	Oman	17	11	-35,29%
101	Pakistan	40	57	42,50%
102	Palestine	29	32	10,34%
103	Panama		1	-
104	Paraguay	1		-100,00%
105	Peru	8	12	50,00%
106	Philippines	43	51	18,60%
107	Poland	46	52	13,04%
108	Portugal	10	8	-20,00%
109	Qatar	40	34	-15,00%
110	Republic of South Africa	18	19	5,56%
111	Romania	37	30	-18,92%
112	Russian Federation	196	270	37,76%
113	Rwanda	2	6	200,00%
114	Salvador	2	6	200,00%
115	Saudi Arabia	117	121	3,42%
116	Senegal		2	-
117	Serbia	1.688	1.859	10,13%
118	Singapore	1	2	100,00%
119	Slovakia	29	28	-3,45%
120	Slovenia	196	212	8,16%
121	Solomon Islands		1	-
122	Somalia	5	12	140,00%
123	Spain	32	30	-6,25%
124	Sri Lanka	14	11	-21,43%
125	Stateless	2	4	100,00%
126	Sudan	19	18	-5,26%
127	Sweden	31	42	35,48%
128	Switzerland	58	72	24,14%
129	Syrian Arab Republic	225	264	17,33%
130	Tajikistan	6	4	-33,33%
131	Tanzania	7	5	-28,57%
132	Thailand	3	5	66,67%

**TEMPORARY RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 6.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
133	Togo		1	-
134	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	0,00%
135	Tunisia	28	31	10,71%
136	Turkiye	2.391	2.862	19,70%
137	Uganda	6	10	66,67%
138	Ukraine	219	258	17,81%
139	United Arab Emirates	89	82	-7,87%
140	United Kingdom	95	96	1,05%
141	United States of America	313	300	-4,15%
142	Uruguay		5	-
143	Uzbekistan	1	2	100,00%
144	Venezuela	7	6	-14,29%
145	Vietnam	1	2	100,00%
146	Yemen	36	37	2,78%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>11.188</b>	<b>13.481</b>	<b>20,50%</b>

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

**PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 7.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
1	Albania	1	4	300,00%
2	Algeria	3		-100,00%
3	Argentina		1	-
4	Armenia	1	1	0,00%
5	Austria	36	24	-33,33%
6	Bahrain		1	-
7	Belgium		1	-
8	Brazil		1	-
9	Bulgaria	3	1	-66,67%
10	Canada	2	2	0,00%
11	China	20	17	-15,00%
12	Colombia		1	-
13	Croatia	44	47	6,82%
14	Czech Republic	2		-100,00%
15	Egypt	11	16	45,45%
16	France	2	2	0,00%
17	Germany	22	21	-4,55%
18	Greece		2	-
19	India	1		-100,00%
20	Indonesia	6	2	-66,67%
21	Iran	1	4	300,00%
22	Iraq		2	-
23	Ireland	1	1	0,00%
24	Italy	9	6	-33,33%
25	Jordan	5	5	0,00%
26	Kuwait	2	4	100,00%
27	Lebanon	3		-100,00%
28	Libya	3	7	133,33%
29	Malaysia		2	-
30	Moldova	4	2	-50,00%
31	Montenegro	63	74	17,46%
32	Morocco	2	1	-50,00%
33	Netherlands	4	2	-50,00%
34	North Macedonia	31	36	16,13%
35	Pakistan	1	4	300,00%
36	Palestine	3		-100,00%
37	Philippines	2	3	50,00%
38	Poland	1	2	100,00%
39	Republic of South Africa		1	-
40	Romania	2	3	50,00%
41	Russian Federation	13	21	61,54%
42	Saudi Arabia		3	-
43	Serbia	9	9	0,00%
44	Slovakia	1	1	0,00%

**PERMANENT RESIDENCE PERMITS ISSUED IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023** ANNEX 7.

No.	COUNTRY	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
45	Slovenia	8	9	12,50%
46	Spain		1	-
47	Sri Lanka		1	-
48	Sudan	1		-100,00%
49	Sweden	1	1	0,00%
50	Switzerland	3	4	33,33%
51	Syrian Arab Republic	15	16	6,67%
52	Tajikistan	2		-100,00%
53	Tanzania	1		-100,00%
54	Tunisia	1	1	0,00%
55	Turkiye	34	39	14,71%
56	Uganda	1	1	0,00%
57	Ukraine	1	9	800,00%
58	United Arab Emirates	1	2	100,00%
59	United Kingdom	3	6	100,00%
60	United States of America	1	13	1.200,00%
61	Yemen	3	6	100,00%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>390</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>14,36%</b>

MEASURES IMPOSED ON ALIENS IN 2023

ANNEX 8.

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and temporary residence	Permanent residence			
1	Afghanistan				320	44
2	Albania	9			10	8
3	Algeria				16	9
4	Angola				1	
5	Australia	2			1	
6	Austria	2			2	
7	Azerbaijan				2	
8	Bangladesh	3		8	41	12
9	Belarus	1				
10	Bolivia				3	1
11	Brazil	2				
12	Bulgaria	1			2	
13	Burundi				5	
14	Cameroon				1	
15	Canada	2			1	
16	Central African Republic				1	
17	China	19	3		336	10
18	Congo Democratic Republic				4	
19	Congo, Republic				1	
20	Costa Rica				1	
21	Croatia	27	15	2	15	3
22	Cuba				41	14
23	Czech Republic				2	
24	Dominican Republic				3	
25	Ecuador				1	
26	Egypt	3			5	
27	France	1			3	2
28	Germany	4			6	
29	Ghana				3	
30	Grenada	1				
31	Guinea				1	
32	Hungary	1			1	
33	India	44	1		28	1
34	Indonesia	2			8	
35	Iran				35	2
36	Iraq				59	2
37	Israel				2	
38	Italy	4			2	
39	Japan	2				
40	Jordan	1	1		24	1
41	Kazakhstan				2	
42	Kosovo *	1			15	10

## MEASURES IMPOSED ON ALIENS IN 2023

ANNEX 8.

No.	COUNTRY	Residence revoked		Revoked non-visa or temporary residence and expulsion	Expulsion	Placed under surveillance at the Immigration Centre
		Non-visa and temporary residence	Permanent residence			
43	Lebanon				2	
44	Libya	5			12	1
45	Moldova		1		1	
46	Mongolia				2	
47	Montenegro	19	1	1	7	
48	Morocco				60	17
49	Nepal	14		3	64	16
50	Netherlands	1	1		1	1
51	Nigeria	2			1	
52	North Macedonia	8	1		6	3
53	Pakistan	1			72	23
54	Palestine				9	
55	Philippines				5	1
56	Poland				2	2
57	Romania	2				
58	Russian Federation	7			16	3
59	Saudi Arabia	2			10	
60	Serbia	151	2	6	27	11
61	Slovakia	1			5	
62	Slovenia	1			3	
63	Somalia				8	1
64	Spain	1			1	1
65	Sri Lanka				11	1
66	Sudan				1	
67	Switzerland		1			
68	Syrian Arab Republic		2		44	
69	Taiwan					1
70	Tunisia				6	1
71	Turkiye	514	8	8	1.182	479
72	Uganda	2				
73	Ukraine	3				
74	United Arab Emirates				2	
75	United Kingdom	3				
76	United States of America	13			10	
77	Vietnam				4	3
78	Yemen				2	
79	Zambia				1	
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>882</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2.581</b>	<b>684</b>

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

**APPLICATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION (ASYLUM) SUBMITTED  
TO RELEVANT STATE BODIES FROM 2014 TO 2023**

ANNEX 9.

No.	COUNTRY	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		TOTAL	
		Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons	Claims	Persons
1	Afghanistan	10	10	6	6	3	3	37	41	128	334	38	79	20	31	24	31	9	9	16	16	291	560
2	Algeria	3	3					77	77	18	18	5	5	6	6	1	1	4	4			114	114
3	Armenia	3	3	2	5																	5	8
4	Austria													1	1							1	1
5	Azerbaijan							3	3	1	1	1	5			1	1				1	6	11
6	Bangladesh	2	2	1	1			2	2	2	2			1	4							8	11
7	Burundi																	6	16	1	1	7	17
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					1	1	4	4
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	1	1	11	11
17	Eritrea												1	1	1							1	2
18	Ethiopia	1	1																			1	1
19	Gambia							1	1													1	1
20	India									16	16	4	9	1	1							21	26
21	Iran	1	1					9	10	157	364	47	121	8	13	17	28	1	1	4	4	244	542
22	Iraq	4	4	4	4	4	6	8	8	39	116	97	327	18	72	6	12	2	3	2	2	184	554
23	Israel															1	1					1	1
24	Ivory Coast									1	1											1	1
25	Jordan					2	3	1	1													3	4
26	Kenya					2	2															2	2
27	Kuwait							1	3	1	1	1	1			1	1					4	6
28	Lebanon							3	3					1	1							4	4
29	Libya							21	21	35	35	3	3	1	1							60	60
30	Mali			1	1													1	1			2	2
31	Mauritania							1	1													1	1
32	Montenegro			1	1					1	1											2	2
33	Morocco	2	2			2	2	26	26	22	22	3	5	17	17	11	11	2	2	3	3	88	90
34	Myanmar															1	1					1	1
35	Nepal							3	3	11	13											14	16
36	Nigeria							1	2											1	1	2	3
37	North Macedonia							1	1	1	2											2	3
38	Pakistan					11	12	65	65	344	350	64	68	17	17	21	29	6	6	1	1	529	548
39	Palestine	1	1	3	3	1	1	6	6	31	38	6	9	2	4	1	1	1	1	5	7	57	71
40	Philippines					1	1	1	1									2	2			4	4
41	Poland							1	1													1	1
42	Russian Federation							7	15	3	7			1	5			9	15	27	47	47	89
43	Rwanda																			1	1	1	1
44	Saudi Arabia											1	1									1	1
45	Serbia	1	1	3	3	6	8	4	4	1	1					3	3			2	2	20	22
46	Sierra Leone			5	5					1	1					1	1			8	8	15	15
47	Slovakia															1	1			3	3	4	4
48	Slovenia							1	1													1	1
49	Somalia	2	2							6	6	2	7							1	1	11	16
50	Sri Lanka	1	1					2	2			1	2									4	5
51	Stateless									3	3											3	3
52	Sudan	4	4									1	2							1	1	6	7
53	Syrian Arab Republic	4	4	5	5	17	18	31	47	110	189	23	58	8	10	5	5	4	8	5	5	212	349
54	Tajikistan							1	1													1	1
55	Tunisia							3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	3			3	3	13	17
56	Turkiye			2	3	13	19	20	29	11	22	30	74	19	39	22	33	25	29	18	25	160	273
57	Ukraine	1	1	1	1					1	1					1	1	21	29	8	12	33	45
58	USA	1	1																			1	1
59	Vanuatu																			1	1	1	1
60	Western Sahara															1	3					1	3
61	Yemen									11	18	2	2	3	7							16	27
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1.568</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>2.269</b>	<b>3.610</b>



**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS  
IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 10.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
1	Afghanistan		2	-
2	Albania	72	79	9,72%
3	Algeria	1	2	100,00%
4	Andorra	1		-100,00%
5	Angola	1	1	0,00%
6	Argentina	6	5	-16,67%
7	Australia	6	18	200,00%
8	Austria	42	37	-11,90%
9	Azerbaijan		3	-
10	Bahrain	12	14	16,67%
11	Bangladesh	123	394	220,33%
12	Belarus	2	6	200,00%
13	Belgium	3	1	-66,67%
14	Brazil	23	36	56,52%
15	British Indian Ocean Territory		1	-
16	Bulgaria	3	2	-33,33%
17	Burkina Faso	1	1	0,00%
18	Cameroon	1	6	500,00%
19	Canada	8	8	0,00%
20	Cayman Islands		1	-
21	Chile	2		-100,00%
22	China	169	241	42,60%
23	Colombia	10	16	60,00%
24	Comoros	1		-100,00%
25	Costa Rica	1	1	0,00%
26	Croatia	169	164	-2,96%
27	Cuba		1	-
28	Czech Republic	9	6	-33,33%
29	Denmark	4	4	0,00%
30	Dominican Republic		1	-
31	Ecuador			-
32	Egypt	81	72	-11,11%
33	El Salvador	2	1	-50,00%
34	Ethiopia	1	1	0,00%
35	Finland	4	3	-25,00%
36	France	11	7	-36,36%
37	Gambia		1	-
38	Georgia		14	-
39	Germany	58	65	12,07%
40	Ghana	5	7	40,00%
41	Greece	5	4	-20,00%
42	Guinea	1		-100,00%
43	Hungary	1	2	100,00%

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS  
IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 10.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
44	Iceland		1	-
45	India	122	246	101,64%
46	Indonesia	19	12	-36,84%
47	Iran	17	18	5,88%
48	Iraq	9	6	-33,33%
49	Ireland	1	3	200,00%
50	Israel	6	8	33,33%
51	Italy	87	71	-18,39%
52	Ivory Coast	1		-100,00%
53	Jamaica		1	-
54	Japan	3	5	66,67%
55	Jordan	38	30	-21,05%
56	Kazakhstan	3	3	0,00%
57	Korea, Republic	1	1	0,00%
58	Kuwait	137	123	-10,22%
59	Kyrgyzstan		1	-
60	Latvia	1	1	0,00%
61	Lebanon	9	5	-44,44%
62	Liberia		1	-
63	Libya	24	19	-20,83%
64	Luxembourg		2	-
65	Malaysia	6	3	-50,00%
66	Mali	1		-100,00%
67	Mauritius	5	12	140,00%
68	Mexico	2	4	100,00%
69	Moldova	1	2	100,00%
70	Montenegro	102	123	20,59%
71	Morocco	3		-100,00%
72	Namibia	1		-100,00%
73	Nepal	78	401	414,10%
74	Netherlands	20	21	5,00%
75	Netherlands Antilles	5	1	-80,00%
76	New Zealand		1	-
77	Nigeria	13	11	-15,38%
78	North Korea		1	-
79	North Macedonia	57	41	-28,07%
80	Norway	1	1	0,00%
81	Oman	11	9	-18,18%
82	Pakistan	22	125	468,18%
83	Palestine	9	10	11,11%
84	Paraguay	1		-100,00%
85	Philippines	11	19	72,73%
86	Poland	8	5	-37,50%

**NUMBER OF ISSUED WORK PERMITS TO ALIENS  
IN BiH IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 10.

<b>No.</b>	<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>+/- (%) (2023/2022)</b>
87	Qatar	34	24	-29,41%
88	Republic of South Africa	1	2	100,00%
89	Romania	8	8	0,00%
90	Russian Federation	58	77	32,76%
91	Saint Kitts and Nevis		1	-
92	San Marino		1	-
93	Saudi Arabia	97	89	-8,25%
94	Senegal		2	-
95	Serbia	661	624	-5,60%
96	Slovakia	5	10	100,00%
97	Slovenia	53	53	0,00%
98	Solomon Islands		1	-
99	Somalia	3	6	100,00%
100	Spain	6	4	-33,33%
101	Sri Lanka	2		-100,00%
102	Sudan	2	7	250,00%
103	Swaziland	1		-100,00%
104	Sweden	4	5	25,00%
105	Switzerland	6	2	-66,67%
106	Syrian Arab Republic	91	93	2,20%
107	Tanzania	3	21	600,00%
108	Togo		1	-
109	Tunisia	5	5	0,00%
110	Turkiye	861	801	-6,97%
111	Uganda	2	2	0,00%
112	Ukraine	7	7	0,00%
113	United Arab Emirates	90	82	-8,89%
114	United Kingdom	23	23	0,00%
115	United States of America	66	49	-25,76%
116	Uzbekistan	1	1	0,00%
117	Venezuela		1	-
118	Yemen	16	9	-43,75%
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>3.780</b>	<b>4.586</b>	<b>21,32%</b>

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO  
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
1	Afghanistan	11.038	14.442	30,84%
2	Albania	4	11	175,00%
3	Algeria	50	437	774,00%
4	Angola	5	9	80,00%
5	Armenia		11	-
6	Australia	2	9	350,00%
7	Austria	26	23	-11,54%
8	Azerbaijan	4	15	275,00%
9	Bahrain	1	51	5.000,00%
10	Bangladesh	2.161	1.093	-49,42%
11	Belarus	1	3	200,00%
12	Belgium	1	2	100,00%
13	Benin	5	1	-80,00%
14	Bolivia	34	16	-52,94%
15	Botswana		1	-
16	Brunei	2		-100,00%
17	Bulgaria	1	3	200,00%
18	Burkina Faso	24	9	-62,50%
19	Burundi	3.987	54	-98,65%
20	Cameroon	183	120	-34,43%
21	Canada	4	3	-25,00%
22	Central African Republic	8	2	-75,00%
23	Chad		1	-
24	China	107	267	149,53%
25	Comoros	12	9	-25,00%
26	Congo Democratic Republic	758	835	10,16%
27	Congo, Republic		49	-
28	Costa Rica		1	-
29	Croatia	49	52	6,12%
30	Cuba	1.362	789	-42,07%
31	Cyprus		1	-
32	Czech Republic	1	1	0,00%
33	Denmark	1	1	0,00%
34	Dominican Republic	4	4	0,00%
35	Ecuador	2	2	0,00%
36	Egypt	14	108	671,43%
37	Eritrea	21	46	119,05%
38	Ethiopia	3	5	66,67%
39	Finland		1	-
40	France	4	8	100,00%
41	Gabon	1	1	0,00%
42	Gambia	78	31	-60,26%

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO  
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
43	Georgia		3	-
44	Germany	36	48	33,33%
45	Ghana	123	40	-67,48%
46	Great Britain		5	-
47	Greece	2	4	100,00%
48	Guinea	226	63	-72,12%
49	Guinea-Bissau	143	2	-98,60%
50	Haiti	3	2	-33,33%
51	Hungary	1	1	0,00%
52	India	729	237	-67,49%
53	Indonesia		7	-
54	Iran	1.413	1.076	-23,85%
55	Iraq	313	338	7,99%
56	Israel	1	1	0,00%
57	Italy	25	10	-60,00%
58	Ivory Coast	19	7	-63,16%
59	Jamaica		3	-
60	Jordan	13	35	169,23%
61	Kazakhstan	1	2	100,00%
62	Kenya	6	2	-66,67%
63	Korea, Republic	1	1	0,00%
64	Kosovo *	31	10	-67,74%
65	Kuwait	8	6	-25,00%
66	Kyrgyzstan		2	-
67	Latvia	1	2	100,00%
68	Lebanon	9	3	-66,67%
69	Liberia		2	-
70	Libya	41	50	21,95%
71	Lithuania	1		-100,00%
72	Malaysia	2	2	0,00%
73	Mali	45	14	-68,89%
74	Mauritania	14	3	-78,57%
75	Mexico	2		-100,00%
76	Moldova	1	2	100,00%
77	Mongolia	1	60	5.900,00%
78	Montenegro	57	48	-15,79%
79	Morocco	134	7.135	5.224,63%
80	Mozambique		1	-
81	Myanmar	1	2	100,00%
82	Nepal	326	209	-35,89%
83	Netherlands	6	8	33,33%
84	New Zealand		1	-

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO  
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 11.

No.	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	2022	2023	+/- (%) (2023/2022)
85	Niger	5		-100,00%
86	Nigeria	38	42	10,53%
87	North Macedonia	27	23	-14,81%
88	Norway	6	3	-50,00%
89	Pakistan	2.154	1.371	-36,35%
90	Palestine	26	160	515,38%
91	Papua New Guinea		1	-
92	Peru	1		-100,00%
93	Philippines	12	7	-41,67%
94	Poland	6	6	0,00%
95	Republic of South Africa	1	2	100,00%
96	Romania	2	1	-50,00%
97	Russian Federation	63	83	31,75%
98	Rwanda		2	-
99	Saudi Arabia	6	13	116,67%
100	Senegal	47	13	-72,34%
101	Serbia	184	204	10,87%
102	Sierra Leone	50	319	538,00%
103	Slovakia	2	9	350,00%
104	Slovenia	18	13	-27,78%
105	Somalia	35	108	208,57%
106	South Sudan	4	24	500,00%
107	Spain	2	3	50,00%
108	Sri Lanka	7	59	742,86%
109	Sudan	23	95	313,04%
110	Sweden	5	1	-80,00%
111	Switzerland	3	2	-33,33%
112	Syrian Arab Republic	116	2.486	2.043,10%
113	Tajikistan	5		-100,00%
114	Tanzania	2	1	-50,00%
115	Togo	47	22	-53,19%
116	Tunisia	33	88	166,67%
117	Turkiye	656	1.175	79,12%
118	Turkmenistan	1		-100,00%
119	Uganda	6	20	233,33%
120	Ukraine	115	14	-87,83%
121	United Arab Emirates	6	2	-66,67%
122	United Kingdom	4		-100,00%
123	United States of America	10	30	200,00%
124	Unknown nationality	1		-100,00%
125	Uzbekistan	1	12	1.100,00%
126	Vanuatu		1	-

**ILLEGAL MIGRANTS ON THE BIH TERRITORY REPORTED TO  
THE SERVICE FOR FOREIGNERS' AFFAIRS IN 2022 AND 2023**

ANNEX 11.

<b>No.</b>	<b>COUNTRY OF ORIGIN</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>+/- (%) (2023/2022)</b>
127	Vietnam		3	-
128	Western Sahara	2	5	150,00%
129	Yemen	4	10	150,00%
130	Zambia		1	-
131	Zimbabwe		1	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>27.429</b>	<b>34.409</b>	<b>25,45%</b>

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